THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR.

THE democratic senate is not in favor of free trade in officers.

MAHONE comes out second best in his encounter with the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

IF Conkling is spoiling for a fight President Garfield and Secretary Blaine seem ready to accommodate him.

THE Russian police has been torturing Rousakoff with electricity. That's what Jay Gould proposes to do with his consolidation.

A DISASTROUS earthquake has visited the inhabitants of Scio, in Asia Minor. Four hundred of the population of the town perished, and this is why they sigh 'o.

INDIAN-COMMISSIONER NICHOL, before he has even been confirmed, has decided to go south for his health. Mr. Nichol is evidently suffering from a scalp disease.

COLONEL FREDERICK A. CONKLING in a speech before the anti monopoly league, hit the nail on the head when he remarked that western farmers burned corn for fuel while eastern laborers starved for want of it.

THE president has disposed of the position of commissioner of agriculture to a college bred farmer from Massachusetts, named Loring. This blasts the fond hopes of Governor Furnas, and leaves Nebraska out in the cold, so to speak.

FLANNIGAN, of Texas, who propounded the conundrum that caused such a commotion in the national convention at Chicago, is still at Washington waiting for something to turn up. "What are we here for?" That's the question which Flannigan is asking the republican senators and they refer him to Garfield for an answer.

BARROWS, consul at Dublin; Brooks, consul at Bagdad; Nye, consul at Jerusalem, and Yost, consul at Chemnitz. If there is anybody else about The Republican, please send his name to President Garfield.—[Lincoln Democrat.

Send poor Nye to Carsebad or Toeplitz to cure that liver complaint at the expense of the national government. He ought to be sent abroad by all means.

IT is said in Washington that a bill will be introduced in the next congress with the approval of the president to change the form of government in Utah. This bill will abolish the present form of appointment of governors and judges, and will provide a commission of seven persons to administer the affairs of the territory. These commissioners will be named by the president.

THE correspondent of the New Yord *Herald* claims that there will be a straight fight between the Mahonists and the bourbons in Virginia next fall and that the former stands a good chance of carrying the Legislature and electing a successor to Senator Johnston. The bourbons have imposed a poll-tax on the negroes, which Mahone opposes, and it is claimed that the colored republicans will support Mahone men for the Legislature.

MR. GLADSTONE has brought forward his budget for the current year. In view of the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the unfortunate foreign policy bequeathed to him by his predecessors the premier's proposal for meeting the demands upon the national exchecquer were awaited with much interest. Mr. Gladstone proposes to increase the tax upon land and personal income and as compensation to decrease the tax upon imports. By this adjustment he promises a handsome surplus at the end of the year. The budget will be opposed by the Tories.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT, the famous London composer who, as pianist and director, accompanied Jenny Lind in her American tour in 1850, has written a biographical and critical paper on "the Swedish nightingale" for the May *Scribner's*. The article is said to contain interesting comparisons of her with Mallbran and other contemporary artists. The accompanying portrait of Jenny Lind, engraved by Closson from an old daguerreotype, taken while she was in America, will be a striking feature of the number. At the end of his article, Sir Julius hints that he may follow this paper with another, upon the subject of music conservatories in this country.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis *Republican*, St. Louis is beginning to realize the importance of direct connection with the Pacific slope. Eastern freights that were formerly carried west by way of Chicago will henceforth find their way to Arizona, New Mexico and California by the way of St. Louis. The distance, it is claimed, is shorter from the east via St. Louis than via Chicago, better terms can be made, rates are cheaper and merchandise is transferred with greater rapidity at St. Louis than at Omaha, from the fact that there are two transfer companies to do the work and the facilities are constantly being increased. Now, it is self-evident that the Union Pacific cannot afford to surrender its transcontinental trade to the Atchison & Santa Fe line, either on account of better facilities in handling or transferring merchandise, or in quicker time of transit, much less on account of cheaper rates. The southern route to the Pacific built without a dollar of subsidy by the most enterprising capitalists of New England is bound to be a very formidable rival. Omaha is very naturally interested in the continued business prosperity of the Union Pacific, and it is to her interest as much as to the owners of the U. P. to improve the facilities for transportation by this route.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

The preparation for war between Turkey and Greece are rapidly being made. The latest dispatches from London announce the massing of the Turks to forces upon the Grecian frontier, the constant collection of munitions of war, the fortification of the harbor of Salonica and the occupation of the Cassandra by Turkish troops. Already 80,000 of the Sultan's troops are gathered upon the frontier. Large supplies of coal are being carried from Newcastle in England to the Turkish coaling stations of Chios, Roades and Crete, and the by no means insignificant naval force of the Ottoman empire is gathering in the Dardanelles ready for action upon the first outbreak of hostilities. Greece, on the other hand, has not been inactive. During the whole of the tedious diplomatic discussions in which the question of the boundary between herself and the Ottoman empire was under dispute she has silently but steadily been mobilizing her army and hurrying forward her forces to the Macedonian frontier. Inferior in numbers to the Turkish army and scantily provided with arms and war material she is boldly preparing to precipitate a conflict which in the absence of intervention on the part of the great powers must prove in the highest degree disastrous to the interests of the Kingdom. How that intervention can best be exercised is the serious question which is agitating diplomatic circles. It is certain that a protracted war between Turkey and her rival will re-open the whole eastern questions and precipitate a conflict in which none of the great powers can be idle spectators. The attitude of indifference which they are now exhibiting cannot long be maintained. Europe is one huge magazine which needs only a spark to precipitate an explosion which will shake the whole civilized globe. Austria is looking with longing eyes towards the Black Sea and the straites of Constantinople which furnish the outlet to the Danube, the great commercial artery of the Austrian empire. Bosnia, Bulgaria, Roumania, all the provinces bordering on the river must sooner or later be united under Austrian rule. No nation is so deeply interested as Austria in a partition of the Turkish empire. The occupation of Bosnia by her army is an indication of her ulterior design on all the provinces of the Danube. At the present time the relations of Austria to Germany force from the former a position of strict neutrality.

With Russia the question of free ingress and egress from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea is one of historic importance and religious superstition. The opportunity to put in her claim for possession of the Golden Gate is eagerly awaited and cannot long be delayed. Germany assumes an air of indifference, but maintains her immense standing army in readiness for the emergency, when she will once more be pitted against her old rival, France, on the banks of the Rhine. Both France and England are favorable to Greece. Thus it will be seen that all the elements are present for a conflict of the gravest nature, a conflict in which a part of Europe will find herself engaged for the possession of the remains of the Turkish empire, and in which no continental government can refuse to take sides.

OVER 100,000 German immigrants landed on our shores during the year 1880. Since the opening of the present year the tide has set in with redoubled vigor and the statistics of Castle Garden indicate that before the end of the present season at least 175,000 additional German immigrants will have distributed themselves over our territory seeking homes in a new land. These new settlers will prove a valuable acquisition to our population. They are sturdy, industrious and furnished with sufficient means to enable them to make their way in the home of their adoption. The greater portion come from the farming class, and are especially desirable as settlers. Germany now contains a population of something over forty-five million souls. The area of land occupied by the German empire in Europe is becoming too small to comfortably support its population. The enforced military service and the disturbed political atmosphere together with the greater inducements offered by this country to thrift and enterprise are principally responsible for the exodus.

THE republicans in the senate have decided to maintain their obstructionist tactics and to prevent the transaction of any further business until the democratic senators consent to the reorganization of that body on a republican basis. The country at large will not sustain this decision. To most people this scramble over a few officers whose occupants will, before the expiration of seven months, be compelled to make way for their successors is unseemly and disgraceful. There is absolutely no principle involved in the contest except the Jacksoman doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils. Meantime the various nominations of the president to the New York offices hang fire. Opinions differ as to Mr. Conkling's course in the matter of the nomination of Judge Robertson to the New York custom house. Some of his friends deny that he will openly antagonize the administration by opposing the confirmation, and affirm that he and Senator Platt will transfer the battle ground to the Stanley Matthews undecided nomination. If the nomination of Judge Robertson is instrumental in defeating the elevation of Jay Gould's Cincinnati attorney to the Supreme bench, even the stalwarts cannot feel that it was an unmixed evil.

ANTI-MONOPOLY leagues are spreading all over the country. A San Francisco dispatch announces that the settlers in the Mussel Slough country, many of whom have been served with notices of eviction by the United States marshal, have formed an anti-monopoly league and 150 members joined in a day. Party ties are entirely thrown aside in the movement. Leagues of a similar character are being formed all through Visalia county, and promise soon to spread throughout the state, as farmers in all quarters have felt the evil influences of land and railroad monopolists.

PENNSYLVANIA has suddenly discovered a gang of salary grabbers in her legislature. These Solons, with an eye single to their own selfish interests, passed a law allowing themselves ten dollars per day at the end of the extra session of one hundred days. To be sure of securing this stipend, they had submitted it to the then Attorney General Dimmick for an opinion as to its constitutionality, and he decided that it was all right. The present attorney-general, Palmer, takes a different view of the case, holding that the act is not in conformity with the provisions of the constitution. This unfavorable and unlooked-for decision descended upon the parties at interest like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and a resolution was offered which was promptly adopted, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the motives which inspired the obnoxious opinion. Of course, these statesman, who are governed wholly by their own selfish interests, attribute the action of the attorney general to a sinister motive. They have not been trained to take the higher view of the public acts of a conscientious state officer. Their code of principles does not recognize a conscientious discharge of duty. The theory of "addition, division and silence," is the basic principle of legislative action, as it is of political practice in Pennsylvania.

To be sure, Nebraska legislatures are not disposed to be much more economical. If there was any pretext by which the late legislature could have voted itself $10 per day, it would have still been in session with all except the appropriation bills still untouched.

Pork and Politics.

San Francisco Chronicle.

We produced 1,537,000,000 bushels of Indian corn in the United States last year. In the four years, ending with 1880 our total product of this king of cereals was 5,020,000,000 of bushels. The bare production of this corn requires a well-cultivated area of 60,000,000 acres; which means not less than 2,000,000 farms, and gives employment in agriculture alone to 5,000,000 workmen, representing a population of not less than 25,000,000. The chief uses of this article are for bread, feed and the manufacture of whisky. We export in the grain condition about 90,000,000 bushels, and there is about as much coverted into spirits. We export of corn converted into pork, lard, beef, mutton and diary products not less than the value of $420,000,000 a year, representing say 600,000,000 bushels of corn. This accounts for just about one-half the annual crop. The other half is consumed by the producers. The annual hog crop, converted into pork, lard, hams, bacon, etc., for export and for consumption in the urban and manufacturing districts of the United States, may be moderately stated at about 1,235,000 tons, or 2,470,000,000 pounds. This is the smaller part of the total production. The larger part is consumed by the producers, and enters to a greater extent than any other food supply—including both corn bread and pork in all forms—into the daily subsistence of the domestic population of this country.

Above all other people in the world the Americans are pork eaters, particularly on the farms and in the small villages, where beef and mutton are exceptional meats. We could, therefore, better dispense with any other agricultural staple than Indian corn. A failure of the cotton crop—say to the extent of 50 per cent—would cause us a loss of $100,000,000, making due allowance for the increase in price which such a failure would cause in the European markets. But a failure of the corn crop to the extent of 50 per cent would cost us $300,000,000 and be felt almost to the point of starvation throughout the Union and in several countries of the Old World, now depending on the United States for a large part of their supplies, both in bread and meat. Should America stop entirely her shipments of corn, bacon, pork, lard and other food supplies resulting from corn, to England, it would cause a famine in the manufacturing districts and a political discontent bordering on revolution. For prices of all articles of consumption would be doubled or trebled, and the operatives would demand a greater advance in wages than the manufacturers could afford. The situation in France and Belgium is better—less dependent on America for food than in England—but even in those countries the people are gradually looking in our direction for meat supplies, because they can be procured from us cheaper than they can be produced at home. The French government has decreed the exclusion of American pork in all its various forms, because of a false report that it was generally diseased. The result may be disastrous to a few Chicago speculators. If that is all, so much the better. But it is not likely to be of permanent injury to the American producers of pork and corn; and should France experience a year of great scarcity, she will be compelled to revoke the foolish decree and again draw on us for her meat supply, or do worse—face a revolution. European manufacturing countries can no better do without American pork than without American cotton, because we can supply them in unlimited quantity with the former as well as the latter, and at lower rates than any other country. Moreover, whatever may be said in deprecation of the quality of our pork and bacon, it is a well known fact that Indian corn food produces better pork than any other food, and in this cereal the United States has no rival. Other states besides those peculiarly known as "the corn" states—namely, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois—produce corn, but there is no other region in the world so well adapted at once to corn and the feeding and curing of pork as that we have named. Corn can be grown and hogs fattened in the southern states and elsewhere; but the climate is neither so well fitted for the healthy growth of the swine and and the curing of the meat as in the region alluded to. These pork producers form the backbone of the Republic, furnish the largest part of its trade and transportation, fight its battles in time of war, support most of its schools and colleges, pay by far the largest share of its revenues, and are the most independent and liberty-loving people upon earth. An attack on their chief industry is something like an attack on the political system of the country and on the stomach of mankind everywhere.

Emigrants on the Way from Europe.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The railroads centering in this city expect to do the largest emigrant business this season they have ever done. Emigrants are already beginning to arrive by the thousands. Most of them are going to settle in Kansas, Nebraska, Manitoba, Northern Iowa and along the lines of the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northern Pacific railroads. Several thousand Canadian emigrants who are going to settle in Manitoba have already passed through here, and they are to be followed during the summer by thousands of others. These Canucks found that they could do much better Manitoba than in the Dominion. Those that have gone there during the last two years are all doing well. There is also to be quite an exodus from England and Scotland. Mr. Alexander Peddie, agent of the Scottish-American Immigration company, is now in the city and is negotiating with Mr. Willis Drummond, land commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, for the purchase of a large tract of land on which to settle Scotch and English emigrants.

The Scottish-American Land company already owns between 70,000 and 80,000 acres of land contiguous to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and now wants to buy 20,000 acres more in Palo Alto and Emmett counties The company is incorporated both under the laws of Scotland and Iowa, has a capital of $500,000, and has been conducting business a little less than a year. The company brings here Scotch and English farmers and settles them upon its lands in Iowa. One colony was started in Emmett county, Iowa, last spring, and is doing quiet well. A large emigration is expected this year. The Scotch and English farmers are said to be anxious to emigrate to this country. This is due to the fact that farming in the old country has not been remunerative for a number of years past. Rents are high, and American competition has reduced the price of farm products. The capital that it requires to run a farm in the old country will purchase and stock a fine farm in Iowa. This association is bringing over only men of capital. By a rule of the association a man must have at least $1,000 over and above his passage and expenses to the land.

A large Mennonite emigration is also expected. Both the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads have agents in Europe to induce as many of them as possible to come over and settle on their lands. Kansas and Nebraska owe much of their present prosperity to the Mennonites. They are a very thrifty and frugal class of people and experienced farmers. Most of them are men of means, and some have already settled in this country who brought with them from $20,000 to $50,000 in cash. They have wrought wonders on the western prairies and converted deserts into highly productive gardens. The finest and most productive portions of Kansas and Nebraska are those settled by the Mennonites.

Germany, Holland and other European countries are also losing large numbers of their people, who are coming here to try their luck on our western and northwestern lands. The Michigan Central last year transported 79,052 emigrants, or 6,500 per month. It expects to carry over 100,000 this season. Although the month of March this year was characterized by Arctic weather, the Michigan Central brought here during the month about 11,000 emigrants. In March of last year, when the weather was mild and pleasant, it carried only 9,072 emigrants. This gives an idea of what the business promises to be when warmer weather sets in. This road brought in yesterday over 1,000 emigrants. About one-half of the emigrants brought here by the Michigan Central are Canadians, and the other half Europeans. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern brought here during the last five days 1,320 emigrants.

The Fort Wayne brought in during this week about 1,500 and the Baltimore & Ohio about 800.

The Senate Fight.

Sutton Register.

The republican party in the U. S. senate, is, according to our best belief, making a commodious ass of itself. To sit for days and days simply for the purpose of changing officers of the senate from democrats to republicans is anything but respectable. Even the mild and moderate Hoar, of Massachusetts, in language immensely vigorous for him, declared that it would be revolutionary to use obstructive measures to prevent the republicans from putting their friends in office. The whole thing is petty, and ridiculous, and absurd, if nothing worse, and equally as conspicuous for lack of sense as were the actions of the democrats when they attained power, and for which they lost many votes in the last campaign. It is bad enought, in all conscience, to gain a "constitutional majority"—which the same is Bill Mahone—in the manner in which it was obtained, without presenting to the country the delectable spectacle of two great parties sitting out days and weeks to see whose friends should draw the salaries of a few petty offices.

Reaching for Sugar Plums.

Sutton Register.

Mr. Brooks, of The Omaha Republican, is trying the power of taffy on our congressional delegation. First, although The Republican opposed the VanWyck element almost viciously, when the general was elected Brooks published volumes, laudatory in an extravagant degree, of him and his career. Then Congressman Valentine received a most fulsome panegyric. And now comes Senator Saunders, whom The Republican has most shamefully and persistently abused, for his share of this wholesale taffy gift enterprise. The wives of these gentlemen are like wise sugar-plummed in the highest style of the art. The secret of the whole matter seems to be that Mr. Brooks wants an appointmet as consul to some foreign city.

A FIGHT TO KILL.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR IN VALLEY COUNTY.

Schuyler Sun.

A serious shooting affair took place near Arcadia, in Valley county, the other day, which resulted probably in the death of one of the parties engaged in the fight. An outlaw named M. L. Diamond, better known as "Buckskin Bill," who had been living near that place, on a claim for the past three or four years, and who has, it is supposed, been connected with a gang of horse thieves, left his family, and ran away a few months ago, taking with him a young girl of sixteen summers. No one ever expected the outlaw to turn up again, so a gentleman by the name of Braden, jumped his claim. Shortly after the contest commenced "Buckskin" put in an appearance. The two met on a bridge near Arcadia, the outlaw by himself and the other with several friends. Without warning "Buckskin Bill" raised his gun and gave Braden a heavy blow on the head, cutting and bruising him badly. Braden and his friends then jumped from their wagon and advanced toward the outlaw who immediately set up a howl begging them not to shoot. At the same time "Buckskin" pull a revolver from his pocket and sent a ball through the head of the wounded man, and then took to his legs. The friends of Braden then fired a few shots, two of which took effect in the hand of the outlaw. "Buckskin" went to Ord the next day and gave himself up to the proper authorities. Braden at last accounts was alive, but can not long survive.

"Buckskin Bill" is about six feet in height, and is a desperate looking character. He usually dresses in buckskin, wearing a herder's hat. He is despised by his neighbors and has no friends among respectable people. He is usually missing for some time after a horse has been stolen in that part of the country. He associates with the herders, and is often seen with the Olive gang. He is a perfect coward, and always has two or three revolvers strapped to him.

The Earthquake in Italy.

London News.

Down the steep road came old and young men, laden with such of their household goods as they had saved, chiefly bedding. Their woe-begone faces showed traces of a night spent in tears. Then came a little hand-cart, filled with dusty and tumbled clothes, from under which protruded a pair of booted feet, telling of the sad burden there hidden. Opposite ruined houses were encamped their occupants, or in the orchards and gardens you saw improvised tents. On the roadside was a bed made on the ground, and tented over with shawl and other garments as warmly as possible, for beneath lay sick persons. Groups of young girls wandered about, weeping; but all the people were very quiet and as if stunned, and only when sad burdens was carried past did their voices rise in lamentable exclamations. Before we reached the piazza we came upon a group of houses fallen in one heap of ruin across the street, so that we had to climb over a hill of rubbish. Here the soldiers were at work digging. Alas! they could hope to find no living persons under those crushing masses of masonry.

In the piazza two men sat on the doorstep of their house, their arms folded on their knees, their heads bent in a dumb despair, terrible to see. A woman, weeping, told me that the wife and mother lay buried in the ruins of the house behind them. In the middle of the piazza sat an officer taking notes of the most destitute cases. A poor, ragged woman, flushed with crying, was telling her sad story, and a group of silent and symdathizing listeners stood close around. The silence in the usually voluble Italians was very impressive. Soldiers were being ordered off in parties to various points to excavate. Then two boards were carried past. On them were the flattened and dust-covered forms of a woman and a little girl, just dug out. Three or four men passed me carrying and supporting in a chair an elderly woman with crushed and bound up face. She was speaking and her bearers tenderly told her not to be afraid. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The earthquake had happened at exactly five minutes past 1 on the day before, as the great clock of Casamacciola, which had stopped, proved. The poor woman had therefore lain buried alive twenty-six hours, with what agony of mind and body through the long dark night and following morning, one can hardly scarcely imagine.

A Change of Tune.

Galveston News.

A Galveston clerk went to his employer, Old Twopercent, yesterday and said to him: "My uncle has arrived from the interior to spend Mardi Gras, and I would like to be excused from the store for a few hours just to show him our Cotton Exchange, our harbor improvements, particularly those on the bar, and a few other natural advantages." Old Twopercent got as mad as mischief. He scolded, stamped his foot, and bawled out: "Your pishness is in de store. You schoost go away from de store and I docks your vages on the spot. You and your uncle can go to the devil togedder." "I am sorry," responded the clerk demurely, "but if I don't see him he may buy his goods at some other house. He usually buys about $10,000." "Ish dot so?" said Old Twopercent, smiling a smile saints might have envied. "Vy didn't yer tole me pefore, so I could meet him at de depot ven der train came in?"

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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 23, 1881.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing or Transportation, &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York, will be received until 11 a. m. of Monday, May 2, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 233,000 pounds Rice, 11,300 pounds Tea, 72,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 200,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 830,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Jeans, 36,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 25,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 175,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Ginghams, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinet, 4,500 yards; Brown sheeting, 315,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 9,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 12,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 2,600 yards) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies; and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., and for 475 Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Ter., Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and Sioux City.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York, Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, San Francisco, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

THOMAS M. NICHOL, Acting Commissioner.
mar28-1m

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