THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR!

Arbor Day Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.

To the People of Nebraska:

With the return of more genial days, after a winter of unusual severity, it is a pleasing duty to announce the approach of Arbor Day, which, by official recognition and established custom, is set apart and devoted to tree planting throughout the state of Nebraska. The common welfare requires unremitting zeal in this direction. It seems needless, however, to suggest the benefits that may be derived from an abundant growth of timber on our prolific prairies.

Therefore, in harmony with the action of the state board of agriculture, I, Albinus Nance, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby designate the third Wednesday of April, 1881, to be especially devoted to planting forest, fruit, and ornamental trees, vineyards, shrubs, and flowers—combining the useful and the beautiful in improving and beautifying our homes; and in the performance of this agreeable duty, I invite the co-operation of all classes and professions, requesting everyone to plant diligently on the day designated, and on every other favorable occasion during the early day of spring.

Let it be remembered that those who plant trees build living monuments to their own industry, and are beefactors of mankind while benefiting themselves.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this fourth day of April, A. D. 1881.

ALBINUS NANCE, Governor.

[SEAL]

"I PREFER the fence to the custom house."—[David Davis.

IN the case of the New York Collectorship, Merritt receives not its own reward, but its Robertson.

IT is rumored that Whitelaw Reid will be appointed minister to Germany. Whitelaw is getting more than his share of fatness.

CONKLING has decided not to press his fight on the New York nominations. Conkling is a wise man, especially when he has only four senators at his back.

NEBRASKA has nearly 100,000 women of voting age. The late election shows that only one woman in every hundred had any desire to be classed as a voter.

THE record for economy of the last democratic congress should be placed on file for future campaign reference. The appropriations amounted to $177,846,993.87, being over $6,000,000 more than the appropriations made for any fiscal year since 1872.

THE supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision of interest to ladies who have a passion for house decoration. It has decided that plaques are paintings and not to be classed as decorated chinaware. The point in the decision is that paintings may pay a duty of 10 per cent., while decorated china pays 50 per cent. ad valorem.

THE cable announces the arrest of the Grand Duke Constantine by the order of his brother and his imprisonment in a former castle of his father. A few weeks ago a prominent nihilist in this country made the prediction that the Grand Duke Constantine would soon follow his father and fall a victim to the hatred of his own family. "I advise him," said the prophet, "to leave Russia behind him as speedily as possible, and try to keep out of reach of the agents of the Russian government; if he is strangled in Russia or poisoned out of Russia, it will not be done by the nihilists; but the new czar may account for it. Constantine is proved to be a 'nihilist,' yet he will not be brought to trial or legally punished; for on his trial he might give the name of him who instigated the late successful plot and who knew of its time and place." The Romanoffs have murder in the family, as other families have insanity.

FRANCE has obtained a justly enviable reputation for paying its debts. Its recent financial transaction shows that a very heavy French loan could be easily floated at 3½ to 4 per cent. The United States ought to enjoy equally as good if not better credit. France is a settled and thickly-populated country, with its resources fully developed. This country is undeveloped, and to a great extent unpeopled, with its stupendous resources but partially disclosed. We are rapidly paying off our debt. The debt of France is accumulating. She already owes $4,700,000,000, and her new loan will raise it to nearly five thousand million dollars. The money is expended upon great public works, canals, railways and harbor improvements built at government expense, and under government supervision. The republic has patterned upon the policy of Louis Napoleon, but has improved it. While expending money in beautifying Paris to keep Paris quiet, the present government is mortgaging the earnings of posterity in order to perfect the military and commercial grandeur of France. This policy has its present advantages, but it asks too much of the future. The public works may pay back into the coffers of the state some portion of their cost; but army expenditures, forts and arsenals are a dead load forever. A nation like our own that is indulging in nothing more outrageously expensive than an occasional river and harbor bill, with army and navy expenses kept within moderate compass, and with a debt rapidly decreasing, ought to have better credit than a spendthrift nation with a longer purse. Taking the hazards of French internal policy, and the continual condition of menace that is inseparable from her position in European politics, her loans are not so safe an investment as the loans of the United States. If she can raise money at 3½ per cent, we ought to get it for 3 per cent.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Bee.

The proposed amendment to the constitution granting the elective franchise to women, appears to create considerable uneasiness in some quarters; and I notice that the opponents of that measure also bitterly oppose the high license law as a "twin" evil with woman suffrage. It is a significant fact that the opponents of prohibition are, almost to a man, opposed to woman suffrage. The liquor traffic can most certainly count on the nearly unanimous opposition of the women of Nebraska; and as a matter of course every advocate and apologist of that traffic will oppose woman suffrage, first, last and all the time. The women of Nebraska would make short work with the accursed traffic if they were granted the right of suffrage. The men whose principal industry consists in promoting wretchedness, vice and crime, through the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would soon be compelled to take to some useful occupation, or else migrate to some congenial section. Hence the bitter opposition to the proposed amendment. I am sorry to see THE BEE, which has so manfully advocated the rights of the people as against the extortionate aggressions of railroad monopolies, taking sides against the best interests of the people of our state in the matter of temperance legislation and of universal suffrage. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." The evils accruing to the great mass of people through unjust and extortionate discrimination, whereby most of the hard-earned dollars of our farmers and laborers are virtually confiscated by the great railroad corporations are very great, and grievous to be borne. Yet I venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the evils entailed on us through a licensed liquor traffic are measureably greater. The monopolies fatten at our expense, but they leave us our manhood, our health and strength, clear brains and honest hearts. They give us something tangible at least, and though they filch our hard earnings from us through unjust and extortionate charges, it must be owned that without the railroads, we would have no earnings. Our country would be almost uninhabitable. But no such extenuation can be urged in favor of the liquor traffic. It has not one redeeming feature. It not only robs us of our money without returning the shadow of an equivalent, but destroys health, strength, manhood and happiness. It is evil, and only evil continually. You say in your editorial of March 23rd, in reference to Mr. Hedde's appeal to you to join your force to the "Sons of Liberty," so called, in opposition to temperance legislation and woman suffrage, "The danger is, that respectable and disinterested business men like Mr. Hedde will be asked to join in a lawless effort to nullify laws, by men who have created a prejudice against the liquor traffic by keeping disorderly houses where vice and crime are bred." I ask you where on this round earth is the liquor traffic permitted that it is not incessantly breeding vice and crime? You say that York county has tried the high license and the result is unsatisfactory. That is true, but not in the sense you intimate. The one saloon now open in this county has paid its $1,000 license I believe, and if I am correctly informed, many of the people who at first advocated, and apologized for the traffic, are now heartily sick of it, and are determined to elect a town board that will refuse all license. According to your logic, or low license, which would permit three or four saloons in York, would be a great blessing to the town and county. The fact is that one saloon is too much, and "facts are stubborn things."

There is one redeeming feature, however, in your position. You say that if it comes to an issue between respectable and law-abiding citizens, and drunken loafers and gin mill bummers, your paper will promptly "join the party of law and order, even though you thereby lose the patronage of the brewers, distillers and gin-slingers." If you keep that pledge you will most certainly lose the support and patronage of these classes, but you will also gain what is of infinitely more value, the confidence and esteem of honest law-abiding men and women everywhere.

I trust the BEE will give no uncertain sound in the conflict, (for it is nothing less) between the good and bad elements of society; and I earnestly hope that our young and growing state may be the first to inaugurate that grand system of reform and advancement, which will surely follow the exercise of the elective franchise by the *pure and noble minded* women of our land. J. W. DONOVAN.

York, Neb., April 4, 1881.

Among the 15,000 patrons whose names appear on the subscription lists of the DAILY and WEEKY BEE, there always will be a radical difference of opinion on every living issue—whether political or social. Ever since this paper was founded it has been our policy to accord to all parties the privilege of expressing their views whether they agree or disagree with our own sentiments—and we have a right to expect that those who differ with us will exhibit the same tolerance.

Mr. Donovan and many others labor under the delusion that every social evil can be cured by law, and they take it for granted that woman suffrage would insure the enactment and enforcement of laws that will keep men sober and make them virtuous. We maintain that intemperance is a disease that must be cured by social example in its early stages, and by inebriate asylums in its later stages.

Women can do more toward the cause of temperance by refusing to associate with men who frequent saloons and hotel bar rooms, than they ever can by voting at elections.

We maintain that woman suffrage affords no cure for any evil—either social or political. In Utah where woman suffrage was first instituted, the effect has been to strengthen the Mormon hierarchy.

Mormon women are driven to the polls in herds at every election and they all vote the church ticket. In Wyoming woman suffrage has degraded politics instead of lifting them out of the mire. A few of the respectable women vote occasionally just to gratify their love of novelty, while the most degraded of the sex are always out in full force helping the keepers of dance houses and worse dens in maintaining their control of local offices. What has happened in Utah and Wyoming would happen elsewhere. Women would either be the dupes of priestcraft, obedient slaves of their husbands, or worse yet they would foist into office handsome libertines and fascinating bilks.

Woman suffrage, conferred upon all classes of women—the intelligent, the ignorant, mistress and servant, respectable and debauched, black and white—would be a social curse. It would be a source of domestic discord, break up more happy homes and cause a greater number of divorces than all the evils society is now afflicted with. This view we shall sustain by more elaborate reasoning when the proper time comes for discussing this proposed new departure.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

California.

Stockton is raiding its opium smokers.

Alameda's new convent was dedicated last week.

Calistoga suffered from three earthquakes last week.

Shasta reports eight feet of rain since the beginning of the season.

Sixteen more settlers have been ejected in the Mussel Slough country.

San Francisco is to have a large cnestory business house lit by eight glass domes.

Forty thousand dollars will be expended in the improvement of the bay at Eureka.

A narrow guage railroad is to be built from Stocton to Jackson valley, Amidor county.

The fish commissioners have been stocking Lakes Tahoe and Donner with eastern salmon during the past week.

Judgment has been rendered by the superior court against the Bonanza firm in the Burke case for $800,000.

The heavy breaks on the Yuba levees are being repaired. It will require all summer to finish the work.

Capitalists are now in Visalia with the object of erecting works for cleaning, assorting and packing wool for the eastern market.

Captain Joe, chief of the Washoes, is earnestly advising his people to send their children to the public schools, provided they can be admitted.

Washington.

Dayton is to have another paper.

Burglars are annoying Walla Walla.

Pendleton is to have a library building.

Extensive coal discoveries have been made at Queen Charlotte island.

The railroad between Whiteman and Blue mountain is in running order.

Gardening has been in progress for three weeks in Klickitat county.

A camp in the head waters of the Yakima is turning out 50,000 feet of logs a day.

The work on the Northern Pacific is making a boom for New Tacoma, W. T. A recent advertisement called for 2000 white laborers and 200 carpenters and bridge builders for the Cascade and Pen d'Oreille divisions.

The Newcastle Fruit Growers association during the past year shipped the following goods: Raspberries, 29,490 baskets; blackberries, 46,845 baskets; strawberries, 42,900 baskets; cherries, 837 boxes; currants, 415 pounds; gooseberries, 270 pounds; apricots, 242 boxes; peaches, 2526 boxes; apples, 2229 boxes; pears, 1105 boxes; plums, 1199 boxes; grapes, 6218 boxes; grapes, 176 crates; green figs, 1840 pounds; dried figs, 1283 pounds; melons, 187 dozen; tomatoes, 1577 boxes; vegetables, 18,391 pounds; raisins, 288 pounds.

Oregon.

Portland had a $1,000 fire last week.

Seeding is progressing throughout the state.

The fishing season on the Lower Columbia has commenced.

A find of several fossil monsters is reported from John Day river.

Land slides are reported from Clackamas county which have done immense damage to property.

The courts have ordered work to be suspended on the Willamette iron bridge at Portland.

The Oregon railway company has completed a telegraph line between Dayton and Portland.

The Oregon City woolen mills recently burned, will be at once rebuilt. Machinery is now on the road.

Nevada.

Carson is to have a baby show.

The Wood River exodus continues.

Virginia City is now free from small-pox.

Times are exceedingly dull on the Comstock.

Chinese miners at Gold are working in good pay dirt.

Considerable prospecting is being done in the Tuscarora district.

The Eureka Consolidated paid a total of $4,500,000 in dividends to stockholders.

While ascending Wall Canyon the other day, two men were attacked by a large wild cat, which they killed.

The Sutro tunnel has at last made connection with the shaft at the Yellow Jacket mine, Virginia City.

Drunken Indians are making a nuisance of themselves in Winnemucca. They go to private residences and insult and terrify women and children.

The temporary suspension of a number of the Mint employes will make a difference of nearly $4000 per month in the coin circulation of Carson City.

The Pride of the Mountain mine and the Humboldt reduction works, at Winnemucca, have been shut down, having been attached by creditors.

It is believed that the bullion shipments from the Bodie mines, during the current month, will not fall short of $400,000. Extensive preparations are being made to ship double that amount during the summer months.

Idaho.

Bonanza is to have water works.

The Cottonwood district is flooded.

Bellevue is to have a second newspaper.

Blackfoot is to have a new jail building.

Bellevue anticipates a population of 10,000 during the coming season.

Six-horse coaches are now running between Blackfoot and Wood River.

One smelter is now on the ground at Wood River and another is on the road.

Montana.

Fort Maginnis is to be garrisoned by six companies.

Butte's municipal taxes for 1880, amounted to $2700.

Three homicides were reported last week for the territory.

There will be an immense amount of building in Helena this season.

There is considerable talk of reviving the vigilantes in Virginia City.

The expenses of the legislative session just closed aggregated $11,000.

Mines in the Summit Valley district will be extensively developed this summer.

A new Methodist church, costing $2000 is to be erected at Stevensville, Missoula county.

The output of the Butte district during the present year will not be less than $3,000,000.

The territory is complaining of the exorbitant rates charged by Union Pacific for freights.

Extensive improvements will be made at the Territorial insane asylum during the coming summer.

A discovery of Cinnabar has been made at Soap Hill gulch and there is a big stampede for the locality.

A live and tame Rocky Mountain sheep, raised in Montana, has been purchased by Barnum for $1000.

Beaverhead county will vote on the question of removing the county seat to Dillon, the 1st of May next.

Helena parties have lately filed upon large tracts of railroad land near Hamilton, as additions to their desert land entries before referred to.

A large number of graders are at work on the railroad grade from Glendive to Powder River and making rapid progress to the latter place.

There remain thirty miles of grading and sixty-eight miles of tracklaying to be finished before Butte will enjoy steam communication with "America."

"Committees of Safety" are being organized in various Montana towns, and have already commenced the work of regulating the morals of their respective localities.

To the Stevens mine belongs the honor of producing one of the largest nuggets of solid silver yet seen in Silver City. It was taken out lately from the 100-foot level.

The Silver Bow mill, in the Butte district, has been one of the most successful mills ever operated in these mountains. A new addition is about to be made to the mill of a large quartz house of sufficient capacity to hold 3,000 or 4,000 tons of ore.

The Belmont mine and mill handled 1,008 tons of ore in January at a cost of $5.50 per ton, and the total yield was $10,270. Last year ten stamps was added to the mill, 2,000 feet of tramway were built, $25,000 were spent in the mine, and yet there was a profit over all expenses. Over 40,000 tons of ore are claimed to be in sight or obtainable.

Wyoming.

Laramie is to have a telephone exchange.

Horse racing is the order of the day at Green river.

A monster wild cat was killed at Miser last week.

An English party is on a bear hunt above Laramie.

A large body of fine clay has been discovered at Carbon.

Great improvements are now in progress ar Fort Saunders.

Exceedingly rich carbonates have been struck at Cummins City.

The Congregationalists of Cheyenne are holding nightly religious meetings.

Dr. Graff proposes putting in a good road between his oil springs and Point of Rocks.

Twenty-eight Chinamen and two white men were killed at the late Almy mine explosion.

Assays of ore from Laramie Peak return fifty-five ounces of silver and forty-three per cent of copper.

A Chinaman at Denver attempted to set fire to the old Eagle hotel. He was caught and bound over for arson.

A party of forty, comprising the survey of northern Wyoming, left Laramie last week for a six month's trip.

All along the foothill's east of Laramie contain immense deposits of limestone. Several kilns are now in operation.

Utah.

The supreme court is now in session.

Ogden's new electric light is almost completed.

San Pete farmers are busy putting in their crops.

Several good coal mines are reported in Salina canyon.

Large additions are being made to the population of Castle Valley.

The semi-annual conference of the church was held last week at Salt Lake.

The Rebellion mine, at Park City, will produce at least $100,000 worth of ore this year.

The new church paper at Ogden is experiencing difficulty in raising the necessary funds.

About 100 buildings of various kinds are now in course of construction in Salt Lake City.

The Stuart gold mine at Bingham has been sold to an English company for $1,500,000.

Salt Lake City was illuminated on the 31st by the electric light. The circuit embraces 120 lamps.

The round house of the Utah and Northern railroad, at Logan, was burned last week. Loss, $10,000.

The Manti Temple has had from 100 to 150 men at work all winter, quarrying, hauling and cutting stone for summer use.

Arizona.

Tucson is to have water works and a street railway.

A lodge of Masons has been established at Tombstone.

Two boys were shot and killed by road agents near Charleston, one day, last week.

One thousand laborers are wanted to work on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad in the San Francisco mountains.

Extensive coal beds have been discovered in the Santa Terresa mountains, east of the Saddle mountain mining district. The belt of coal is 20 miles long and one mile wide.

Tombstone is at present quite lively and building is going on very rapidly nearly all of which is being done with lumber. The principal mines are all running on full time with the exception of the Empire.

Colorado.

Placer mining is reviving.

Denver has opened her new stock exchange.

The new $150,000 mill at Silver Cliff has started up.

The Cambria brick works at Golden are being greatly enlarged.

Black Hawk ladies' presented their fire department with a $170 flag.

The Bonanza tunnel at Animas Forks has been sold to an English company.

Chama is said to be composed of eighty tents, and fifty-six of them are run as saloons.

Continued strikes in the Leadville mines are causing the city to enjoy something like its old time boom.

By the fall of a brick building in Denver seven men were carried down three stories into the basement, but singularly escaped death.

By the explosion of a boiler in Cumminge Smelter in Leanville seventeen men were fearfully injured.

Rise in Wages and Cost of Living.

Chicago Tribune.

There seems to be a general movement in all parts of the country by the various branches of industrial labor for an increase of wages. The first advance demanded ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. to be followed according to circumstances by an additional increase as the consequent rise in the cost of living takes place. There is nothing more natural among men who are dependent upon wage-labor than to seek to have that labor as productive as possible, and therefore an increase in the sum of daily or weekly wages appeals strongly to all, and yet there are important economical considerations which unfortunately fail to receive that attention which they merit and which have a direct bearing on this question.

Two years ago, to go no further back, there was a sudden demand for iron and steel, and in a brief time all the mills and furnaces had orders equaling their full capacity. This was promptly followed by a demand for an increase of wages by all persons engaged in those lines of production. This was followed in turn by an advance in the prices of iron and steel, and that by another rise in the rates of wages. This advance in the price of the raw material seriously affected other industries, so that prices of all kinds of manufactured articles were advanced, and sympathetically, the wages of all kinds of labor advanced proportionately. The result was a general increase of the cost of living, and as general an increase in the cost of production of all kinds of manufactured goods. It did not take long under these circumstances for the suspended British and other European iron and steel mills to light up their fires, and in a few months fleets of vessels laden with foreign steel and iron were on their way to this country, notwithstanding the enormous protection of the tariff. Pig-iron which was selling in May, 1879, for $18 per ton could not be purchased for less than $60 in September, and as a consequence all Europe shipped pig-iron to this country. So with all other commodities. During the brief period while these high prices prevailed, we imported tens of millions of dollars' worth of foreign manufactures in excess of what we otherwise would have done, because of the inability of American manufacturers under the great cost of home productions to sell their abnormally dear goods in competition with the Europeans, notwithstanding the high tariff. The American market was very soon broken down, prices receded rapidly, and in the recession taking with them the rates of wages to what they were before the rise took place. During the eight or ten months, the rise in wages and of prices, prevailed the cost of living increased to the full extent of the increase in wages, so that no practical benefits resulted to wage-labor. On the contrary, the country was filled by an extraordinary importation of foreign-made goods, which until they were consumed, were sold to the exclusion of an equal amount of domestic-made goods.

A general advance now in the cost of production, as the result in the increase of wage-labor, must of necessity take place, as in 1879; the prices of all articles produced by labor, and a general advance in prices, while increasing the cost of living, has two adverse but inevitable results: one the reduction of consumption, and the other an increase of importation, both causes directly tending to reduce the employment of labor at home.

Another consideration is well worthy of attention. In the items making up the cost of living that of house-rent is one of considerable magnitude. The owners of dwellings have taken advantage of the liberal increase in population to make an increase in the rents of dwellings suitable for single families. These rents have been increased from $30 per month to $40, from $40 to $50, from $50 to $60; from $60 to 75, from $75 to $90, or even $100. This advance falls with greater severity in proportion to the smallness of the daily earnings. An advance of $5 or $8 per month in rent to a family whose whole earnings do not exceed $600 to $800 a year is a severe one. Those whose occupations permit it can escape this exaction by taking houses in some of the many suburbs, where they can find comfortable habitations at one-half the cost of like houses in the city. But there is a large class of our population which cannot go out of the city, and must remain here and endure this increase rent. This fact of a general increase of rent being a direct addition to the cost of living, is, and will be, used as a strong argument for a general an increase in the rate of wages.

On the other hand, a general advance in wages must be attended with an equal advance in the price of building material, and these together will suspend largely the amount of building during the coming season. But few dwellings or business buildings are built in seasons of high prices; so should there be as is expected, this general increase in the rates of wages, prices of material, and cost of living, there will be a proportionate falling off in the amount of building done in this city and in the labor employed for that purpose during the year.

In endeavoring to treat the wounds received by the candidates for the presidency, The Modina (Wis) Democrat wisely prescribes St. Jacobs Oil. Of course we could not expect our worthy contemporary to do otherwise than recommend that famous old German Remedy,—which "heals all wounds but those of love" and soothes all pains,—save those of political disappointment.

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1 Prize 200,000 8 Prizes, $10,000 each 80,000
1 Prize 100,000 8 Prizes, 5,000 each 40,000
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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 29, 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, 2,350,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,900,000 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, 11,000 pounds Tea, 72,900 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 390,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 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; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinet, 4,500 yards; Brown Sheeting, 218,000 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.

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