

THE OMAHA BEE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Subscription price, Five Cents per Week in Advance.
Single Copies, Two Cents.

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PURGETISTIC.

These "dog days" are very warm. We haven't seen a dead dog, but we hear the reverse of it frequently.

Family physicians are carefully noting the promising state of the green apple crop.

This is given as a Delaware obituary: "His hat wasn't always cocked over his left ear, but he didn't owe a butcher in the town."

"Thou raigest in this bosom," as the chap said when a basin of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

A Leavenworth paper notes the death of a man of "thirty-five years standing." Chairs must be scarce out there.

"Change cars?" is what a city bootblack said to a countryman the other day, when he had finished blacking one of his brogans.

A Detroit father keeps his boy in nightgowns by furnishing him with a fitting firm down. It's a novel plan, but awful tough on the trousers.

A Detroit boy propounds the awful theory: "Which had you rather do, be eaten up by a tiger, or have all the maple sugar you can swallow?"

The last Congress is triumphantly pointed to as one in which there were very few jobs. We'll admit it, provided jobs is spelt with a capital J.

It is pleasant to remember that Thomas Jefferson was a famous fire-eater, but it is sad to think what trouble the Democracy have now in jangling to his music.

Augustus Leonard dressed up like an Indian, and descended on the cabin of a Boston ferry for a few days. They kept the boy on ice for three days from his father to come.

Rochester, in four words, gives all the evidence needed to prove that first-class American hotels are the best in the world. He says, "Beg pardon, sir," said a colored waiter to a stranger at Lake Geneva hotel, the other day, "but Mr. Chitenden an undevotably obtained with a transum guest in the exception room."

An Albany man who was demonstrating to a crowd that there were no snakes in the city, was a hydrophobic, was the first to slip on a barber's pole when a small yellow dog came rushing down the street.

If a reservoir should burst up in Vermont and carry away ten or a dozen Republican families for the Governor, there would still be enough left for three or four similar disasters.—Boston Post.

A stroke of lightning made a Leavenworth woman dumb, recently, and now husbands are taking advantage of it to go further west. They have heard that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

The collecting of an infamous dog-tax has compelled a poor man in Saragamo, to take his children out of school that they may go to work and earn money to pay the law's exactions.

Harrisburg, Pa., is again complaining of the scarcity of water. The male residents, to be sure, can get along well enough without it, but as they remark, women and children want something to wash in occasionally.

A man named Weston was recently killed by lightning in Virginia. But it appears the lightning did not hit the right man by a long rod, for it struck an innocent person while the pedestrian was in another State training for his next failure.

Kansas City isn't a good place for a young man to learn to fiddle in. After the third or fourth night, he is invited to walk beside the furling river, and the next thing seen is a confectioner's sign purring his body out for an inquest.

Terre Haute Express: "Glimmo 3 cents worth of ginger-pop and a nickel's worth of ginger-bread," exclaimed a rural rooster from Lost Creek, yesterday, as he rushed into a confectioner's shop and died last week, and since I've come into my fortune, I'm kinder reckless."

Says an Arizona paper: "Small-pox need not be feared here—it won't come here. The gnats and mosquitoes are occupying the entire ground, and are the direct means of maddening and crazing men. In countries where pure wines and beers are sold, drunkenness and its attendant crimes and horrors are comparatively unknown. No argument can be adduced which is valid against such a law.

Suppose that grocers were selling flour, or sugar, or tea, so adulterated with poisonous matter that they endangered not only the health but the safety of the family and the community. How long would it be before inspectors would be appointed and the poisonous stuff condemned and destroyed, and the seller of it punished? If the public can thus be protected in what it eats, why should it not be protected in what it drinks? If liquor must be sold and men must drink—and both these facts are pretty conclusive if any amount of liquor it is imperative that only pure liquors shall be sold. Let the drinker have a remedy against the dealer in a law which will protect him, and let him have a competent chemist upon whom he may call at any time to ascertain whether he is drinking pure or poisonous liquor. There can be no objection against such a protection, and the temperance people of Ohio have at last made a demand which should be insisted upon by the whole public. Those dealers who would oppose it are prima facie guilty, and their opposition should have no weight.—Chicago Tribune.

Sam Slick didn't admire opera. "What's this?" he exclaims, "just look at that gal at the piano; she sings and she acts; it seems as if she would bang the instrument in a thousand places, and guess she'd vexed at somebody, and she's pugging the piano out of spite. Now comes the singer; see what faces she makes; she stretches her mouth open and takes the whole of the eyes like a duck in a thunderstorm; she's in a musical ecstasy; she feel good all over. But, hello! what under the sun is she about now? Why, her voice is going down her throat and comes out as hoarse as a man's; and that dandy fellow along side of her is singing the falsest. Why, they're a funny changed voice; the gal sings like a man, and this screecher like a woman. This is terrible; this is taste; this is fashion; but hang me if it's taste!"

It appears from statements which may be regarded as perfectly reliable that the warlike Sioux—the most treacherous, treacherous and bloodthirsty of all the savage tribes within the boundaries of Montana—are marshaling their forces with the design of making a formidable raid in the Yellowstone valley.

ABORIGINALITIES.

The Apache warriors number one thousand.

Several Indians were recently drowned while attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

It is estimated that there are at least 6,000 Catholic Indians in Washington Territory.

There are 927 converts to Christianity among the Nez Percés and Spokane Indians.

The Comanche and Cheyenne Indians are on the war path down south.

Many of the Indians about Winnemucca, Nevada, are moving their household goods to the mountains to avoid the small-pox.

In the Circuit Court of Jackson county, Oregon, the case of Scar Face Charley, a Modoc brave, was recently dismissed for want of evidence on his behalf.

The chief of the Umatillas recently traveled 210 miles to receive baptism, and to present a petition for missionary labor among his people.

Antelope Jake, a chief of an Indian tribe in Utah, who was baptized and proclaimed an Elder of the Mormon church last Fall, is now trying to convert his tribe to that creed.

The vote of the Indians at the Santee Agency last Saturday upon the question of abolishing the system of allotment, was a famous one. In favor of the annual election of a chief for each band, was defeated by three votes only.

Major E. A. Howard, Indian agent at Spotted Tail's agency, is endeavoring to secure the removal of the agency to some new location, which will be better fitted for supporting his 6,000 wild Sioux and their ponies.

The Montana Courier says the Crow Indians left the Agency about a week ago for a forty days' trip, in which they are to be followed by a band of Sioux driven around loose, with a view to adding to their herd of horses and collecting ornaments for their wigwags, such as scalp and like legitimate trophies of Indian warfare.

A Prescott, A. T., dispatch of June 8th says: Yesterday forenoon the Indian Chief Quatocheo surrendered at Camp Verde, bringing with him his band of 83 persons—30 men, 27 women and 26 children. These Indians are believed to be Tontos, but they claim to be Apache Mo-haves, and say that they have been driven from the Four Peaks, where a couple of months ago they were tracked by Lieut. Schuyler and severely punished.

Itatoba, the well-known Mohave chief, died May 4th, at his residence near La Paz, on the Colorado river. His remains, with his household effects etc., were burned to ashes, according to the Indian custom. His horses were slaughtered, and his tribe thrown into a period of deep grief, during which time they abstained from food of any kind, and would not so much as touch salt. They even carried their demonstrations so far as to burn their old village.

A company of Pawnee Indians in their painted costumes, with their ponies and trappings, passed through southeastern Nebraska last week, on their way to visit their neighbors of the Otoe nation. The Pawnees from being the most warlike of the Indians, are now sadly demoralized, and the remnant left are as low in the scale of civilization as a total want of thrift and filthy habits can make them.

Little Joe was the medicine man of a tribe of Indians, near Big Pine, California. Sapey had a disease, and Little Joe killed him in a clumsy effort to cure him. The tribe were indignant at the malpractice, and as a punishment, doled Little Joe with the "red" medicine, and he died last week. But the doctor did not die of his own physic. Then he was stoned and stabbed to death. Four of the tribe have been arrested for the murder. They confess the deed, but do not regard it as a crime, arguing that any doctor who cannot cure ought to be put to death.

The first anniversary celebration ever undertaken by the Chippewas, occurred at White Earth, on the 17th inst., when the former Indians celebrated the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the settlement at White Earth, by vigorous public dinner and speeches; the religious services were in the Episcopal Mission Church, conducted by the Rev. Johnson, native priest, made by young people of mixed and full blood. The military display was by a full company well drilled in Uncle Sam's uniform and equipments, officered by men who saw service in the rebellion.

The speeches were made by White Cloud, head chief, the Beantles brothers, influential directors of the band, and others. His white assistant and Agent Douglas.

In the course of White Cloud's oration, he described the changes brought upon the Chippewas by contact with the whites, and the discovery; then impoverished by loss of hunting grounds; then the victim of alcohol; converted to religion, and last prospect farmers.

Cachis, the chief of Chiricahu Apaches, died in the Dragon Mountains, Monday, June 8, last. He had been in ill health for some time past, from dyspepsia and probably an affection of the lungs. He was about 50 years of age, and of late years has been much addicted to dissipation. He was possessed of a good deal of character and quite capable of controlling men. The extent of his command has been greatly over-estimated. He probably at no time had under his band more than 300 warriors, and of late undoubtedly have not exceeded seventy-five. It is probable that in the history of our country no band of equal size has ever murdered more white men than this one. For twelve years they inhabited the most rugged mountains west of the Colorado river, between Big Mimbres and the San Pedro, a distance of about 300 miles, keeping a close watch for favorable opportunities to attack any and all who might pass along; and sundrums have been slaughtered during that time. Large trains have been taken and destroyed, and stages, mail, drivers and passengers, shared the same fate. After Cachis's death, the Apaches killed and ate his horses, and burned all his worldly goods. They then chose Cachis's eldest son for their chief, and being camp and moved to the agency. The new chief is about 25 years of age, a stout, athletic Apache, without any special characteristics in the way of a leader, but with a shrewd ability.

BANKING.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, ENOS LOWE
President, Vice President
BEN WOOD, Cashier.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. Cor. Farnham and 15th Sts.
Capital and Surplus \$100,000
Paid-up Capital 1,000,000

DEPOSITS AS SMALL AS ONE DOLLAR
will receive full and prompt attention
on the same.

Advantages
OVER
Certificates of Deposit:
THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF A DEPOSIT
remaining in the bank three months
will draw interest from date of deposit
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The Oldest Established BANKING HOUSE IN NEBRASKA.
Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.,
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Business transacted same as that of an incorporated bank.
Accounts kept in Current or Gold subject to check without notice.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand, or at fixed date bearing interest at six percent, per annum, and available in all parts of the country.
Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.
Buy and sell Gold, Bills of Exchange, Government, State, County, and City Bonds.
We give special attention to negotiating Railroad and other Corporate Loans issued within the State.
Sole agents for the sale of England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.
Sell European Passage Tickets. COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE.

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Financial Agent for the United States.
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THIS BANK DEALS IN Exchange, Government Bonds, Vouchers, Gold Coins.
BULLION AND GOLD DUST.
And sells drafts and notes collections on all parts of Europe.
Checks drawn payable in gold or currency on the Bank of California, San Francisco.
TICKETS FOR SALE TO ALL PARTS of Europe via the Grand and National Steamship Lines, and the Hamburg-American Packet Company. 157th

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The First National Bank of Omaha.
Corner of Farnham and 15th Streets.
THE OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT IN NEBRASKA.
(Successors to Knott's Brothers.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
Organized as a National Bank, August 25, 1863.
Capital and Profits over \$250,000

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WORLD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT we are now ready to furnish HYDRAULIC CEMENT of the best quality, and in any quantity either at the factory, which is located at Lawrence, Mo., or at the first works in Omaha. They are also prepared to furnish all kinds of BEST PIPE FOR SEWERAGE, MAINS, ETC. Also manufactures all styles of CHIMNEY WORK. WE GUARANTEE OUR CEMENT TO BE EQUAL TO ANY HYDRAULIC CEMENT MANUFACTURED ANYWHERE.

Orders from Dealers Respected Fully Solicited.

TERMS: CASH.
BRATRICK HYDRAULIC CEMENT & PIPE CO.
OMAHA - NEBRASKA.
1871-72

400,000 ACRES!

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And will be sold at from
\$2.50 to \$5.00 PER ACRE!
For Cash or on Long Time.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS for sale at O. & N. W. Depot, bearing coupons which will be taken at full cost in payment for land.

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Lumber and Window Shades,
CHIMNEYS, REFRIGERATORS AND
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322 Broadway Street, corner 17th Street.
Sole Agents.

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The largest and best hotel between Chicago and San Francisco.
Opened on September 10th, 1872.
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