THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } s. s.

N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 21st, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 15th	12,250
Monday, 17th	12,900
Tuesday, 18th	12,115
Wednesday, 19th	12,400
Thursday, 20th	12,260
Friday, 21st	12,250
Average	12,412

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

MR. VALENTINE'S fool friends are stirring up a hornet's nest with a very short pole.

CHICAGO has shut down on the slugging matches. Other cities ought to follow suit.

SHAM assessments are to-day the worst obstruction to Omaha's progress. The tax shirkers must go.

ASSESSMENTS must be equalized. The interests of poor tax payers and the revenue requirements of the city demand it.

PUBLIC improvements are now in operation. When full steam is turned on it will take a fine tooth comb to find an unemployed laborer in Omaha.

FARNAM street ought to have the cable line. It has the best grade and is the proper location: It is wide enough and wealthy enough to secure the road.

THE Apaches continue to get in their work. It is about time for the Indian fighters of the eastern press to turn their batteries of criticism on Gen. Miles as they did on Gen. Crook.

THE advertising columns of the BEE evidence the business activity of Omaha's merchants and dealers. The rush for space in our columns is quite beyond precedent even in the people's favorite advertising medium.

WHAT has become of the military committee's bills for the rebuilding of Nebraska's frontier posts? The removal of Dr. McGillicuddy makes the necessity for the passage of these measures all the more pressing.

THE approaching musical festival should be largely and generously patronized by the cultivated people of Omaha. Its success means a great deal for the future of such enterprises in Omaha. It should be so pronounced that there need be no question whether this city can sustain a musical festival of the first-class.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S fight in the senate to increase the minimum pension for disabled veterans will be appreciated by the old soldiers of the west. The bill as passed by the senate provides for the support of a large number of impoverished but deserving soldiers of the war. It places upon the pension list honorably discharged soldiers who have no means of support in proportion to their disability, whether their disabilities were acquired in the service or not. Senator Van Wyck proposed and supported an amendment to make $8 per month the minimum sum for pensions in such cases. In his speech supporting this amendment the senator showed that under existing laws beneficiaries of the government may receive as little as $1 a month, and from that up through fractions of a dollar. A maximum rate is allowed, and then the sum is graded down according to the ideas of the pension department. Senator Van Wyck insisted that if a soldier is entitled to any pension at all he is certainly entitled to $8. His arguments succeeded in inducing the senate to make the minimum $4 instead of $1, as formerly, and thus amended the bill passed and was sent to the house.

THE effects of Mr. Sparks rigid scrutiny of land entries are being seen in the general peopling of Nebraska by actual settlers in the frontier counties. It is a matter of general remark that the townships which have been entered during the past year have more actual residents to the square mile than is to be found in the older communities from 50 to 100 miles east. This is admitted by land officers who are not particularly friendly to Commissioner Sparks. Mr. Sparks has the interests of the government at heart. He has done an excellent work since his assumption of office in clearing out the rogues and rascals who have made the nation's bounty, intended for the landless, a means of increasing their own immense private fortunes through fraud and perjury. The actual settlers of Nebraska have no fault to find with Commissioner Sparks. His rulings do not affect their vested interests. Claim-jumpers steer clear of men who are working their claims. Special agents decline to interfere with settlers who are working their pre-emptions and homesteads. The howl comes from bogus pre-emptors and money sharks who find their occupation gone under an honest and fearless administration of the land office.

Splendid Confidence.

Mr. Gladstone is reported as saying that his home rule bill is as sure to pass as he to take his seat the next day in the house of commons. This is splendid confidence on the part of the premier, and shows that he yet holds cards in reserve which he will play when the momentous moment arrives. But others are less sanguine of the immediate success of home rule. The cool and self contained Parnell expresses no confidence in the result. He contents himself with saying that all Ireland is satisfied with the ministerial proposals, and that he has no amendments to offer to Mr. Gladstone's generous measure of relief for Ireland. But he is by no means certain that liberal treachery and tory hate may not triumph over justice and magnanimity. It is to be a hard fight, and no one appreciates the fact better than the white-haired statesman who is pinning his political faith on the simple issue of justice to Ireland and freedom for Irishmen. Whatever the result of the issue, it will probably be the end of Mr. Gladstone's public career. He recognizes the fact, and against the most fearful odds of lost friends and rancorous enemies, of centuries of accumulated prejudice and the glowing fire of awakened religious intolerance, he interposes the shield of political autonomy and appeals to the English love of fair play.

But the confidence of the premier is doubtless based upon his long experience as a public man, which has taught him that no political change has ever been urged by a majority of the liberal party in England which has not, however defeated, finally found its way to the statute books of the United Kingdom. If the present commons defeats home rule a new parliament will be summoned to deal with the all important question. Mr. Gladstone feels assured that the heart of England is with him whatever the political opinion of the existing parliament. If he is beaten on a vote he will promptly appeal to the country on the issue of home rule, and confidently await the result.

Abolish Alien Landlords.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, has reported from the public lands committee the bill introduced by him early in the session to prohibit any further acquirement of lands by non-resident aliens. Congress has apparently awakened at last to the necessity of providing against the encroachments of alien landlords upon the public lands of the United States, not, however, until more than 20,000,000 acres have been acquired by non-resident owners, and the entire public domain reduced to something like 55,000,000 acres.

The text of Mr. Payson's bill is as follows:

"That no non-resident alien or foreigner nor any resident alien or foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor any corporation or association where at most one-tenth of its stock or right of property is owned or controlled by aliens or foreigners, shall acquire or own, hold or possess, by right, title or descent accruing hereafter, any real estate in any of the territories of the United States, provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the real estate necessary for the construction and operation of any railroad."

The report accompanying this bill contains a list of property held by foreigners in the western states and territories that makes a startling total. According to this list, which the committee asserts is not by any means complete, one English syndicate owns 3,000,000 acres in Texas; "the Holland company" owns 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico; Sir Edward Reid and a syndicate own 3,000,000 acres in Florida, and other individuals and syndicates, mostly Englishmen and Scotchmen, own tracts of land in various parts of the country, varying in size from 1,800,000 acres, held by a syndicate in Mississippi, to a little 5,000 acre ranch, held by Sir J. L. Kay, of Yorkshire, England. The committee report that in a great many cases these vast tracts have been acquired by irregular and unlawful means, and a measure will be recommended suggesting that congress authorize a commission to examine into land grants in New Mexico and Arizona. Investigations are now being made in a great many cases, and it is expected that much land will be reclaimed that has been secured to its alien holders by fraud.

Mr. Payson's bill covers only the public lands which, for the most part, are now contained in the territories. It will become the duty of the states to supplement this legislation by laws prohibiting alien landlordism altogether in this country. We are willing to naturalize, assimilate and make citizens of any respectable material from foreign countries, but we must govern our land owners ourselves.

Railroad Extensions in Nebraska.

Statements are presented by the *Railway Age* of track laid in the various states and territories during the four months of the present year ending April 30. The record includes forty lines aggregating 666¼ miles of main track which is a total about twice that reported up to the same period of last year. It is also larger than for the same period of 1884, "and indeed," says the *Age*, "in any of the last thirteen years excepting the four years 1880, '81, '82, and '83, the aggregate of construction for 1882 exceeding that of any previous year in the history of the country. Some tracklaying has already been done in nearly half the states of the union, although most of them report only one road each. The principal activity thus far appears to be in Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, and Kansas, and these figures are an indication of the very large mileage which is actually under construction in these states, as the record for the full year will show. Of the forty lines referred to in the table, tracklaying is still in progress on at least twenty-four, and these alone expect to add fully 1,800 miles to their present mileage during this year."

Nebraska was omitted from the list of twenty-two states and territories in which track was laid during the first few months of 1886, because railroad extension did not generally begin until the 1st of the present month. Since that date nearly, if not quite, 100 miles of rails have been spiked, half of which were laid on the Elkhorn Valley extension west from Chadron. The Union Pacific Loup City branch has also been completed and work is progressing on the various extensions of the B. & M. north and south of the Platte. The work already mapped out and in progress on railroads in Nebraska for the present season will add from 500 to 1,000 miles of trackage. With the passage of the Union Pacific relief bill this amount will be largely increased: The proposed Rock Island extensions through southern Nebraska, if carried out, as they probably will be, will still further add to the list.

The work to be done will be quite equally divided between the sections north and south of the Platte. The Elkhorn Valley line, owned by the Northwestern, has already nearly completed its extension across the state line into Wyoming. When work is finished on its Scribner and Lincoln branches and the proposed Omaha short line, the new trackage added by this company will place it in the lead of new railroad construction during the present year. The Burlington extension from Grand Island into the northwest, which is heading toward the Wyoming line and the Union Pacific's Loup Valley branch, will complete the list of new railroads built in the North Platte country outside of the Ashland branch of the B. & M., the Missouri Pacific and the Belt Line connections of those roads with Omaha.

The Missouri Pacific, the Burlington and the Rock Island will busy themselves in pushing feeders and extensions in the section between the river and the Kansas line, with a probable mileage equal to that of the new roads in the North Platte country.

A significant feature of the railroad building of the present year is the general absence of the "bond" issue. Rivalry and competition are urging the various systems into a rapid extension of their lines in directions which the refusal of precincts and counties to vote aid cannot materially affect. The roads must be built, bonds or no bonds, and our farmers and settlers are reaping the benefit of the struggle. The Elkhorn Valley road has been pushed west from Valentine within a year without a dollar's worth of local aid, and other systems have discovered that the old time willingness of the frontier to pay big bonuses for railroads which would be built subsidy or no subsidy, has passed away.

Bogus Butter Must Go.

The manufacturers of bogus butter are deluging the press with circulars protesting against stringent legislation against the manufacture of their product. They quote the opinions of scientific authorities to the effect that butterine is healthy and oleomargarine quite as good as the genuine dairy product. They appeal to the public to visit their factories and inspect the manufacture of butter from lard and suet, and promise a surprising revelation to parties who imagine that a bogus butter mill is not as clean as a well kept creamery.

This is all well enough in its way, but it does not touch the main question. No matter how cleanly or how healthy the product of the butterine factories may be, the fact remains that it is sold under false pretenses and that its sale as butter is seriously injuring American dairy interests. If bogus butter were known to be bogus butter its consumption would drop to a mere bagatelle of what it now is. Consumers would prefer any day to pay 20 per cent more for the clean product of the dairy than for deodorized lard, colored with analine and softened with cottonseed oil.

The bogus butter business thrives on fraud. The fraud begins at the factory when the stuff is packed in tubs marked "Fine Creamery." It is continued by the retailers when the neatly wrapped rolls are palmed off on customers as "the best country butter," It only ends when a surprised stomach wrestles with the doctored up lard in the vain attempt to digest it as it does the product of the churn. The farmers of the United States are a unit in demanding that such fraud shall be made impossible, because its successful continuance means the certain destruction of our great dairy interests. Consumers of butter who discover that their family grocer has been unable to resist the temptation to make 100 per cent. profit by charging creamery prices for deodorized lard, are anxious that such temptation shall be forever removed. Bogus butter must go.

THE street sign question must not be allowed to drop out of sight because ridiculous overtures to combine personal advertising with a public function have been made in connection with the plain proposition that our streets must be named. The council owes it to both residents of Omaha and strangers in the city that our streets shall be labelled so they can be readily distinguished. This will require both the lettering of the street lamps and the fixing of small signs on corner buildings in the thickly built up parts of the city and on gate posts and fences in the residence portions. When estimates are secured it will be found that the work will not be as expensive as some of the councilmen imagine. A three inch strip not more than fourteen inches in length will be large enough to answer the purpose. The letters should be painted in white on a dark backgronnd. Experience in other cities has shown that this style of street sign best answers the purpose. But work should be begun a once. Omaha is being materially injured in the eyes of prospective investors in real estate by the difficulty which they, with every one else, experience in finding their way about the city. It will be necessary in this connection that an ordinance be passed forbidding, with proper penalties, the defacement or removal of street signs when put in place.

OMAHA is growing, steadily, surely, rapidly growing. She is growing not only in new real estate additions, but in an increasing population to fill them. A glance down our busy streets, a skim over the directory, a look at the advertising columns of her papers show the basis of her growth. Fully 300 new business firms have been added to the list since the year named. New wholesale houses are being added to her resources, new factories are rising along her track. New life is everywhere being infused into her commercial and industrial veins.

It appears after all that Cupid is really the spirit that is to bring Loyal L. Smith and his creditors out all right, and push Lowey to the wall. According to our Lincoln correspondent Smith's confession is the result of the pleading of a Boston bean-eating beauty who is deeply in love with Smith. She it is who has induced him to straighten up so that he can return to the United States and marry her. This is, indeed, a beautiful little summer romance.

"POLIUTO," in the Chicago *Times*, wonders why Omaha does not commemorate George Francis Train by a statue in a public square, or a heroic painting in a public hall, or a monolithic column on one of its conspicuous bluffs. Mr. Train is yet living, and it is not customary to erect marble monuments in such cases. When Mr. Train dies Omaha may erect a monolithic column to his memory. The BEE will give him a column at any time.

ANOTHER policeman has been seriously assaulted and laid up. The penitentiary yawns for roughs who, whenever they get an opportunity, "do up" a policeman. They ought to be punished to the full extent of the law. If the next policeman who is assaulted or resisted should do a little clubbing or shooting, it might have a salutary effect, and his action would be approved by the great majority of citizens.

NEW YORK CENTRAL has made a dividend of only three-quarters of one per cent on its capital stock. As the capital stock was watered by the old commodore at the rate of $50,000 per mile even this amount of earnings is a handsome return on the actual investment.

THE Chicago bogus butter manufacturers are now paying more attention to spreading of defensive circulars than they are to the spreading of their offensive butter. Their literary bureau is kept busy in addressing envelopes and licking stamps.

OMAHA still continues to lead all other cities in the percentage of increase in her clearances. Her increase last week was 53 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. Kansas City follows with 41.6 per cent of increase.

POLITICAL POINTS.

In Pennsylvania the prohibitionists talk of nominating Chas. E. Wolfe for governor.

Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Morrison are of opinion that the adjournment of congress by June 1, is possible.

In Maryland the prohibitionists intend to nominate candidates in every congressional district in the state.

Four republican nominations for congress have been made; two in Tennessee, one in Indiana and one in Oregon.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, who says he is out of politics, is accused of an intention to fall in with the republican party.

Four candidates are making canvasses on the still-hunt plan for the democratic nomination for governor of Alabama.

Lewis E. Payson is spoken of in some parts of Illinois as a candidate for the next republican gubernatorial nomination.

Jeff Davis' recent speeches, edited and revised to suit the emergency, are to be circulated as republican campaign literature.

A bill in equity has been drawn to test the constitutionality of the vote by which prohibition was adopted in Rhode Island.

Ex-Senator McDonald thinks the democrats will have about all the offices by 1888 and that the party will again be successful at the polls.

Col. R. H. Thomas, editor of the farmers' organ, announces himself as a candidate for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania on the republican ticket.

There is a plan in New Jersey to work a local option plank into the republican platform but the temperance papers cry out that it won't work.

P. C. Lounsbury is officially declared a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Connecticut. He has been a candidate before.

Private business, Congressman Mitchell, of the Second Connecticut district, says, will prevent his acceptance of a renomination, but it is suspected that the same obstacle will not stand in the way of his becoming the democratic nominee for governor of the state.

Massachusetts is sick of the civil-service reform already. A bill has passed the lower house of the legislature by an overwhelming majority allowing old soldiers to be appointed to office without examination, and it is expected this will be but the prelude to extending the rule indefinitely.

Pennsylvania has a primary election law which has stood the scrutiny of the supreme court. A decision has just been rendered which declares that the methods for nominating candidates for office are subject to regulation by law, A candidate who secured his nomination by offering appointments to delegates is ousted from office under the decision.

The New York Evening Post complains that a Hill boom and a Blaine boom for the presidency are being worked side by side in that state by two parties on precisely similar principles, the distribution of patronage and derision of civil service reform being the basis on both sides. It says Gov. Hill was elected as a Jeffersonian democrat and he is simply carrying out the principles he has always professed.

New Jersey is to have a lively campaign. The question of successorship to Gov. Leon Abbett would itself be sufficient to set the state agoz, but when the election of a United States senator to succeed Gen. Wm. J. Sewell is also involved, the prospect becomes exciting in the highest degree. Gen. Sewell is a candidate for re-election, and he will certainly be returned if the next legislature is republican. With almost equal certainty Gov. Leon Abbett will be the general's successor in the event of a democratic legislature. Two of the most powerful men politically in the state are thus pitted against each other, and the struggle for the control of the legislature will be such as only giants fight.

June Is Almost Here.

New Haven News.

"Dan'l," observed the president, "I think we had better begin to get the tobacco smoke out of these curtains, and Dan'l, I will have to ask you to stop laying your cigar stumps on the mantlepiece."

Don't Want to be Martyrs.

Philadelphia Record.

Though both Fischer and Lingg are heroes of anarchism and believers in dynamite bombs as agents of social regeneration, neither of them seems to covet the honors of martyrdom for the cause.

Modesty of a Boston Litterateur.

Boston Herald.

The latest curiosity which has reached the Herald is a revision of the Lord's prayer, which the person who sends it to us considers "an improvement on the old one." That is modesty.

Go it Husband; Go it Bear.

Chicago News.

The nation holds about the same relative position to the quarrel between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Butler that the woman held to the quarrel between her husband and the bear. She it will be remembered, feared that one or the other would escape.

America Not a Thing of Patches.

Pall Mall Gazette.

"A wonderful country, this," writes Felix Moschelles, the artist, to a friend. "No old garment to patch like that ever tattered map of Europe; nothing but fine new cloth to cut into, and plenty of elbow room to hold the scissors."

Superstitious.

Plattsmouth Journal.

A superstitious subscriber, who found a spider in his paper, wants to know if that is a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looking over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising so that it could spin its web across his store door and be free from disturbance.

A Sensible Suggestion.

Chicago Mail.

If the pension cranks in congress would only invent some plan by which the veterans of the war could obtain their allowances without paying tribute to agencies, they would be doing a real service to the old soldiers. Pensions are allowed aggregating millions, but the brokers, agents, and blackmailers are getting too large a share of them.

Turn 'Em Out.

St. Louis Republican.

The government has invested a million and half in geology, paleontology and paleobotany. The law creating the geological survey requires its publications to be sold at cost; the total revenue of such sales up to date amounts to $257.18. That is, the people of this country up to date have spent $1,500,000 for what they and the entire world care for only to the extent of $257.18. The paleontologists and paleobotanists come too high as humbugs. They ought to be turned out.

Eight Hours' Work.

Boston Herald.

There is no doubt that eight hours is enough for most people to work, on the score of comfort and from the side of disposition. But there is another question involved: Will eight hours bring money enough for their adequate support of those dependent upon the workers? The answer to this depends upon the condition of the labor market—the amount of work to be done, the number who are available to do it, and the profits of those who employ it. It is not, therefore, a matter for arbitrary settlement. Everything depends upon the factors in the problem. In some occupations and places, and at some times, eight hours is enough. In others they are not.

To Herr Most.

Lynn Union.

O, he would drink flagons of the red blood of dragons,
And howl in his torment for more;
And he would eat fire and quench his desire
In boiling red caldrons of gore!
With the venom of adders, with bombshells and bladders,
He would poison, and blow up, and burn;
To its very foundations shake up the whole nation,
And stir it like cream in a churn.
But can this be the demon who would massacre freemen
And fill all the nation with dread,
In neglige habit and scared like a rabbit
And trembling in fear 'neath the bed!

The President's Marriage.

Chicago Tribune.

Certain squeamish and overfastidious persons are protesting against the freedom with which the public press is discussing the forthcoming marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom, though they are the very ones who read the details with the most avidity and would be disappointed if all the gossip on the subject were not given them in ample and daily detail. They are like the prudes who never let the prurient details escape them and never cease to abuse the source of their information. It is one of the paradoxes of human nature that those who protest most vigorously are usually those most interested in the very matter against which they protest.

President Cleveland, bachelor, is by virtue of his high office, the first gentleman in the land. He was elected to that office by a majority of the people of this mighty republic, and he will hold it until his successor qualifies, when he will step down and out. He will be the first president who has ever married while in office, for the bachelors who have been there before him have gone through the presidential term unscathed by Cupid's shafts. The lady whom he will marry will be the mistress of the white house for nearly three years, and the "first lady in the land" by virtue of her position. If the American people should allow such an event to pass without the manifestation of eager curiosity it would show indifference to the welfare and prospects of the chief magistrate and unconcern for the public position which he holds, and would be disappointment to the high contracting parties themselves. Marriage is the most important event in human life. Birth is a necessity which cannot be controlled by the individual and death a debt due to nature that cannot be avoided. A great many people would not have come into this troublesome world if they could help it, and a great many more, troublesome as it is, would not go out of it if they could avoid it. Marriage, however, is voluntary. All that follows birth leads up to it. All that precedes death for good or ill grows out of it. No event, therefore, in life is environed with such interest, and no station in life is so humble that the nuptial ceremony is not regarded with eagerness and solicitude by those who are rapidly drifting towards it, and with calm satisfaction or concealed sympathy or apprehension by those who have been there. When the parties to this deeply-important ceremony hold exalted public position the popular curiosity is proportionately eager and general.

In Europe a royal marriage, whether of the monarch or the heir apparent, eclipses all other topics of news, as was the case when Queen Victoria married the Prince Consort and Alfonso espoused the Austrian Archduchess, and were it given out to-day, and such a thing could be, that Victoria was about to bestow her royal hand upon some new affinity, public interest in the Irish question, the fishery seizures and the Greek blockade would be entirely overshadowed by the nuptial event. Now, this is our first imperial republican marriage. People sink all offensive partisanship. They want to know all about it and are going to know all about it. The American monarch cannot put this matter on his private file and shut the public out. In this event he represents the whole people—every one of the sixty millions of sovereigns. They want to know his sentiments about it, in a special message, if necessary, and all that he is at liberty to tell. They want to know all about the future "queen" of America, and her sisters, her cousins, and her aunts; whether she she is clever and pretty, like most other American girls; how she has been brought up; where she was educated; whether she is strong-minded like Rose, or dotes on the last new novel; whether she has views on politics, temperance, and the labor question, is studying the browning rebuses, or is given to blue China and Japanese fans; how many languages she speaks; and is she a good housekeeper. They want to know all about the trousseau, particularly the "poem" in ivory satin, the "mystery" in white faille, the "fairy creation" in jet, and the "dream" in black chantilly. And when the time comes they will want to know all about the wedding "fixins," the flowers, the music, the presents, the bride cake, the manner in which the groom comports himself, the wedding trip, the sturdy congratulations of stalwarts and bourbons and the gentle cooings of the mugwump turtledoves.

What powder will I use this warm weather? Why, Pozzoni's Complexion Powder lasts longer than any other, and is not sticky.

THE ROSEBUD SIOUX INDIANS

The Recent Disturbance at the Agency Magnified and Misquoted.

Agent Wright's Determination to Enforce Discipline — The Noble Reds Compelled to Hustle For Grub.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, Dak., May 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—There appeared in the Omaha BEE of the 7th what purports to be news from Valentine, Neb., which has been copied largely into the eastern press with such additions as would appear to suit the views of the different localities without regard to facts, what is represented as "News from Valentine in northern Nebraska of a very serious disturbance which occurred at Rosebud Indian agency in Dakota, a short distance from the Nebraska boundary line." The basis of this news from the "special" correspondent is correct so far as "Major Wright, the Indian agent, found fault with one of the bands of Indians for having located on a tract of land which he considered and declared unfit for cultivation," and his refusal to give to these people agricultural implements and tools did create indignation among them, not because they had use for them, but because others were receiving them and they not. The agent told these Indians they had no use for such tools in that locality, that they could not, and in fact did not intend to use them; by giving to them would but deprive others of their use who were willing, in localities where they could and would work and help themselves.

All the Indians of this agency settled on this barren section within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of the agency proper at the time of its location. The first efforts of Agent Wright after taking charge were to induce as many as possible to remove to the many creek bottoms where good land is to be found and where they could do something with remunerative results. Fully seven-eights of the population have been induced to comply, and are now located in various camps from ten to fifty miles distant. The remaining one eighth persistently refusing to move, have remained where they neither could or would work or help themselves, notwithstanding their demands are more numerous than the working Indians.

The agent's refusal to issue these implements and tools to these people did create indignation among them, and they did resolve not only "not to move, but to demand that the implements and supplies be issued to them without further delay." These Indians did "march in a body to the agency and make a formal demand;" but did not accompany the same with an emphatic threat that if not complied with "they would seize the implements by force." Agent Wright consented to listen to what they had to say unless they used uncivil or insolent language, in which case he would leave them. The demand was for the implements, and the reply the same as before, that they would not be given to them unless they moved and went to work. When some uncivil remarks were made the agent retired, not to his private office, but to the open ground outside of his office. Some Indians endeavored to detain him, but throwing them off and the Indian police coming between, he left unmolested. The whole of the Indians (from forty to fifty) followed and surrounded the agent in the stockade, several shaking hands with him and saying they were glad to see he had a "brave or strong heart," certainly not indicating that a "bloody fight was imminent:" The police were equal to the emergency. There was no necessity for cool-headed Indians with some white men intereceding, nor were there any such. There being no fight there was none to renew. The agent was not compelled to issue an order turning over the implements, neither were they taken forcible possession of by the Indians, nor did the agent issue them, but persisted in his refusal. No feast was asked for to celebrate a victory not won, nor was any sugar or other provisions given. It certainly would not have been if asked. No other Indians except those living on this barren section were interested or engaged in this raid.

Crow Dog, the murderer of old Chief Spotted Tail, claimed them as his band or his people and has had much to do with their refusal to work or move and their being incited to insubordination. Two days after these same Indians returned to the agency, expressed regret for their conduct, asked to shake hands with the agent, and promised to comply with his wishes, move away from the worthless section and go to work, which many have done and are now plowing and planting. This does not indicate that they yet entertain bitter feelings against Major Wright. It would not, however, be a matter of surprise if some still entertain such feelings at the thought that the agent intends to compel them to work, if possible to accomplish it in any way, even to the suspension of rations, in accordance with instructions from the department and say to the indians that the "time has come when they must work to help themselves or starve."

It would be no wonder that uneasiness would be caused among the settlers along the northern frontier of Nebsaska if such statements as made in the papers were true, and they knew it. It is doubtful if they knew anything of their danger till they read it some ten days after in the newspapers.

There are not to exceed 16,000 Sioux Indians at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, instead of 28,000 as stated.

Crow Dog, who killed the old Chief Spotted Tail, is a disturbing factor at this agency since his return from incarceration at Deadwood. He should not have been allowed to return here. The attention given him while at Deadwood, and his return have made him, in his own estimation, a man of importance. So long as he uses his influence with "his people" for bad he will continue to be a troublesome spirit and should be removed.

It may be well to have two military posts. Fort Niobrara and Fort Robinson (the former thirty miles distant, not sixty as stated) for moral protection, which should not be despised. It is doubtful if either will ever be called upon for any more effective service in connection with these Indians, no matter if enlarged or not.

The Rosebud agency Indians, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, are and have been favorable to peace and quiet, a large portion inclined to work and help themselves. No 8,000 people anywhere can be found more peaceable and tractable. It cannot be thought surprising that among such numbers (and they far from being civilized) there should be some turbulent and troublesome spirits.

While not so sensational as the articles published and obtained such wide circulation, the truthfulness of this statement should commend itself and receive equal attention. SPOT.