A COUNTERFEIT CORPSE.

How an Oil Painting Was Mistaken for a Dead Man.

COWARDS AND COWHERDS.

The Poundmaster's Men Have Another Lively Fight—Court News—Mrs. Festner Gets a Divorce—Accidents on the U. P.

A Ludicrous Mistake.

"My God! There's a dead man leaning against the window!"

These words spake Thomas Peironet, night jailer at the central station, about five o'clock yesterday morning, as he stood on the sidewalk in front of the old city hall building on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets. He was looking at the window of room 35 in the Merchants hotel, which opens out from the west side of the building, in the second story. He was horror struck at what he saw. There, with every lineament plainly discernible by the rays of the rising sun, was the figure of a man, whose appearance and posture gave evidence that he had fallen against the window, lifeless. His features looked rigid in death, his eyes had already assumed that horrible glassy appearance which is noticeable only in a corpse. The jailer looked again and again, to be sure that his eyes were not deceiving him. The figure was there and it did not move. "Let me see," he muttered, "I've only had one, two, three, four drinks since midnight—no, it cannot be. I'm sober and I'm looking at a dead man, or my name is not Peironet."

"Here, George," he continued, addressing one of the policemen, "come here. Look at that," he added, pointing to the spectre, whose outlines were plainly discernible through the window.

"Be the howly mithur of Jasus," said the policeman, in a strong Italian accent, "shure, an that's a dead man!"

Peironet's first impressions being thus confirmed, he determined to lose no time in reporting the matter to the people in the hotel. He hurried over to the Merchants', on his way stopping to take another and short-range look at the dead man. This time he could see the corpse more plainly than ever, and he hurried to inform the night clerk of what he had discovered. The latter was shocked, and at once agreed that an investigation of the matter ought to be made immediately. He led the way up to the room, No. 35, where the dead man lay. They knocked at the door. There was no answer. They knocked again. Still no reply.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," suggested Officer Peironet, "I'll boost you up and you look over the transom."

"It's a go," replied the clerk, as he clambered upon Pieronet's broad shoulders. He peered cautiously over the transom; rubbed his eyes, and looked again. Then he jumped down, with a convulsive burst of laughter. He could not at first reply to Peironet's astonished query, "What are you laughing at?" Finally, however, when his emotions had somewhat subsided, he managed to ejaculate, "Why, it's only a painting."

It was only too true. The occupant of the room was Mr. Chas. Heyd, an artist from Milwaukee, who has been in Omaha for the past week. For the last few days Mr. Heyd has been engaged in painting a life-sized, full-length portrait of a prominent Omaha gentleman. Last night, upon retiring, he left the canvas leaning against the window, face outwards, to dry. It was this remarkable presentment that Jailer Peironet mistook for a dead man.

THE COUNTY'S MONEY.

Semi-Annual Report of County Treasurer Bolln.

The following figures are taken from the recapitulation of the report of County Treasurer Bolln, filed yesterday with the county clerk:

RECEIPTS.

To amount on hand Jan. 7, 1886	$ 84,533.38
" taxes collected	276,883.92
" school land, principal, lease and interest	11,509.56
" miscellane'us collections	3,387.76
" miscellaneous fees	204.46
" Omaha city tax collect'ns	136.20
" redemptions	5,102.62
received from state	853.24
Total	$382,390.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amount warrants redeemed	$129,205.32
By amount paid state	45,363.75
" paid schools	26,161.47
" school bonds and coupons red'med	1,168.62
By amount redemption money paid	5,766.73
By amount salaries paid	2,700.00
" village treasurer	274.83
By amount penalty refunded	105.70
By amount village tax	5.37
" resolutions on general fund	252.37
By amount supervisor's receipts redeemed	1,432.50
	$212,436.66
Balance	$169,953.48

THE VARIOUS FUNDS.

Amount of state fund July 1, 1886	$ 55,700.24
" county gen'l fund July 1, '86	35,687.38
" school apportionment fund, July 1, 1885	3,300.84
" special school fund, July 1, 1886	12,998.69
" school bond fund, July 1, 1886	708.44
" county sinking fund, July 1, 1886	30,530.24
" county bridge fund, July 1, 1886	6,747.26
" county road fund, July 1, 1886	4,504.20
" city of Omaha taxes, July 1, 1886	133.69
" village of Waterloo taxes, July 1, 1886	45.30
" fee fund, July 1, 1886	2,640.21
" redemption money fund, July 1, 1886	359.29
" penalty fund, July 1, '86	894.65
" insane fund, July 1, '85	5,234.38
" judgment fund, July 1, 1886	10,468.76
Total	$169,953.48

SHORT-LIVED TIES.

Those Which Bound Mr. and Mrs. Julius Festner.

Yesterday morning the little lady who has been the wife of Julius Festner for a couple of months walked into Jud Neville's court to obtann a divorce from her cruel husband. She was accompanied by her father and mother, the latter of whom supported, because the young lady was overcome with sorrow and shed tears unceasingly. H. J. Davis appeared for her. She and her parents testified and showed what every acquaintance has known, that she was as loving a wife as Festner had been a cruel husband. Judge Neville heard the testimony and granted the divorce.

Festner's whereabouts is unknown. When last heard from he was in St. Paul. The indictment for obtaining goods under false pretenses hangs over him in Chicago, and he has skipped out leaving his bondsmen to make good their surety. Festner has written home several times for money and it is suspected that he is rather short.

ABANDONED.

The Union Pacific Gives Up Its Fast Express Scheme—Other Notes.

The hoggish policy of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road has compelled the Union Pacific to abandon its fast limited express scheme. Such, at least, was the information given out without qualification in General Superintendent Smith's office to-day. And it is probable that unless some new phase of the question turns up, and the Iowa roads can be induced to reconsider their refusal to go into the scheme, that the fast express scheme will not be a subject of further discussion.

Car Service Agent Thompson, who has all along been active in attending to the details of the plan, is very much disgusted at the turn which affairs have taken. He said yesterday he thought the plan would have to be deferred, but might ultimately be carried out.

The fact that the Union Pacific has suffered much from rain and waterspouts on the western divisions has already been noticed in the BEE. Thursday afternoon a heavy landslide occurred on the South Park branch, near Hortense, Col. No material damage was done and the track was soon cleared. Trains were running as usual yesterday morning.

The Union Pacific yesterday announced a free rate on the carrying of all exhibits to the fair to be held in Omaha, with the usual restrictions and provisions.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a collision took place in the Union Pacific yard immediately east of the Seventh street viaduct. A long freight train was being made up and part of it had just crossed the viaduct, backing eastward. In so doing in crossing into the main track leading toward the bridge. On the latter track Union Pacific engine 1096 was backing, also toward the east, and before it could be stopped the tender crashed into the freight while the momentum of the engine dragged alongside several of the cars. The tender was forced off the track at right angles and buried its trucks in the soft earth of the hill under the track, where it remained until this afternoon. The engine broke her connecting bar, piston and lost the shell of her cylinder, while also sustaining a number of other injuries. Engine No. 9, a new one, on its way to the W. V. & C. R. R., was also injured, and had to be taken to the shops for repairs. The track was badly torn up and relaid at an early hour. It could not be ascertained who was to blame.

A second accident took place near the transfer in the Union Pacific yards at Council Bluffs yesterday morning. Engine 904, while rattling over the tracks at that place, was thrown across the rails, badly shaken up and resulting in the delay of the overland about three-quarters of an hour.

The third accident took place yesterday morning in the lower Union Pacific yards at the foot of Douglas street. Engine 716, Tim Manahan in charge, was climbing the hill, when he was run into by a train going down into the yards. The front of Manahan's engine was badly broken and several of the rear box cars of the other train were partially destroyed. There was nobody hurt. All this smashup caused a delay of both freight and passenger trains, which have not yet been made up.

A. K. Babcock, of the North Western road, return yesterday morning from a trip to Chicago.

The traffic to Chicago, on the C. M. & St. P., road, Mr. Carrier reports as not so heavy as it was during the prevalence of the reduced rates, but he claims that it is much heavier than it had been before the cut. The company would seem to have lost but little by the reduction; while the advertising it received has been of the most satisfactory nature.

RECOVERING PROPERTY.

A Suit Caused by a Widow Disregarding Her Husband's Will.

Ezekiel Giles filed in the United States district court yesterday a bill of complaint against Peter Lancto, Josephine St. Louis Lancto and H. J. Whitemore. The suit is brought to regain possession of some valuable property in the city of Lincoln.

In 1869 the petition of the plaintiff, Giles alleges, Jacob Dawson, a resident of Lincoln, died, leaving behind him a widow and several children. His estate included, among other things, the property in Lincoln over which the contest exists. He made it one of the provisions of his will that his wife should retain possession of this property so long as she remained single. For ten years she did remain unmarried, but in 1879, the temptation to return to the "blessed estate" proved too strong. Putting aside her weeds, she married a man by the name of Pickering. The property thus reverted to her children, all but two of whom had died. These two united in a deed transferring the property to Messrs. L. C. Burr and H. H. Wheeler, of Lincoln, who in turn transferred it to Ezekiel Giles, the plaintiff. In the meantime, Mrs. Pickering the fromer wife of Dawson took it upon herself to sell the property to Peter Lancto and his wife, Josephine St. Louis Lancto, on a warrantee deed. It is against these parties that Giles has commenced the suit, to set aside their claim upon the property, on the ground of illegality. Whitemore is included in the suit because he bought up and transferred to Lancto a sort of tax title to the property in question.

A Bully's Assault.

Phillip Kendis, a youthful fruit peddler, came to Judge Stenberg yesterday morning and swore out a warrant for the arrest of a fellow banana seller, Hermansky, by name, on a charge of assault and battery.

Hermansky had approached the boy, it seems, with the question, "Have you got a license?" Kendis replied briefly and to the point:

"None o' yer d— business."

"What's that?" asked Hermansky, preparing to fight.

"You heard wot I said and you just go way," replied the boy.

"Gimme some of dem peaches," said Hermansky, threateningly, "den I'll go off."

"Nary peach," said Kendis, dogged e The conversation was interrupted by thg big bully rushing at Kendis and beatin him with a club. Before the police arrived he had made his escape. He will be arrested to-day.

Insurance Men Want Butler.

It is possible that Chief Butler may be induced to retain his position at the head of the fire department, though when asked about this matter he shakes his head ominously, and refuses to make a definite reply. It is understood the fire and waterworks committee, to whom his resignation was referred, will report adversely to its acceptance.

The local board of underwriters met in session Thursday afternoon, and among other things passed, a resolution on the matter. This resolution commends Chief Butler's good record in the past, and requests the city council to retain him at the head of the department. This resolution will be presented at the next meeting of the city council.

A Kind Act.

C. W. Ackerman one of the mechanics engaged in building Frank Moore's house on Eighteenth street between Leavenworth and Jackson, who broke one of his legs in a most severe manner by falling from the roof of the building, was sent to his home in Waterloo, Iowa, by the combined subscriptions of his twenty associates, who subscribed one dollar each, and his employer who doubled the subscription.

COWARDS AND COW HERDS.

Both Make Things Lively on the Streets Yesterday.

Yesterday morning a herd of cattle belonging to the residents of North Sixteenth street and vicinity, and numbering about one hundred and eighty, were quietly grazing in the bottoms at the foot of Grace street. They were herded by four boys, William and John Barrett, sons of the gentleman who has charge of the military stables in this city, and Edward and John Dailey, both sons of Councilman Dailey of this city. About ten o'clock several of the poundmaster's men drove up, and, against the protests and resistance of the boys, drove off the cows on a gallop.

The Daley boys went and told their father at the shops, while the Barretts went to the stables and told their father of what had taken place. The stable men turned out mounted, followed, as did Daley and friends, and overtook the fellows, who were driving the cattle away. They ensued a scene to which Buffalo Bill's show is not a circumstance.

Under the influence of the lashes of the contesting drivers, the cows ran in every direction in the vicinity of the pound, on the corner of Tenth and Capitol avenue.

Mothers rushed frantic to the street, snatched up their playing children, and ran with them into their houses to reach a place of safety. The men shouted, the women screamed, the cows bellowed, and the dust rose high in air. In the height of the fight one of the pound men was struck on the head with a billet of wood and knocked from the horse. He is the same fellow who, it is alleged, whipped young Barrett when the latter sought to oppose the driving off of the herd.

The pound men were routed and the cattle restored to their grazing ground.

Yesterday afternoon, Frank W. Sloan, one of the injured men, appeared before Judge Stenberg and swore out a warrant for the arrest of John, William and Tim Barrett, on the charge of assault and battery.

$10,000 FOR LO.

The Same Donated by a Philanthropic Woman of Philadelphia.

Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, Catholic bishop of this diocese, has been made the recipient of $10,000 to be used for the establishment of Catholic missions among the Indians throughout Wyoming. This handsome sum has been given by Mrs. Louise Drexel, of Philadelphia. This young lady is one three daughters of the late Philadelphia banker of than name, whose death took place some time ago.

He was possessed of seemingly unlimited wealth, a portion of which, amounting to about one million dollars, he bequeathed to the archbishop of Philadelphia, to be used for the benefit of the Catholic church. Each of the sisters, it is supposed, is worth about ten million dollars, the income of which they use in conserving the public and private welfare in ways peculiar to themselves. The three have united in the erection of a grand industrial school for boys, the ground for which has already been purchased, and the erection of which will be undertaken this fall. The money given Bishop O'Connor will be utilized in civilizing and christianizing the Indians in the territory mentioned, of which there are not less than 6,000.

AN LAST.

The West Block (No. 5) of Hawthorne is For Sale.

J. B. Evans & Co. are the sole agents. These 14 lots front east on 35th st., running back 151 ft. to 36th st.; are high and sightly, with gentle slope to the east. Lies just north of West End, and is for sale at lower prices than any surrounding property. Terms: One-fourth cash, 1, 2 and 3 years on balance. Home-seekers and investors should see this property. The cable line west on any street doubles these prices within three months.

A Suit Filed.

The Pacific Mutual Telegraph company of New York, have brought suit in the district court to secure $6,000 damages and costs, from Chas. M. Wells, Edw. Nangle and Fred W. Gray, the two first mentioned being recently added to the defendants in connection with Fred Gray who was originally named some time ago. The bill sets forth that the defendants, contracted to furnish three hundred cedar telegraph poles at not less than forty-five feet high, and afterwards supplied but forty-five poles, refusing to furnish any more. The company was therefore compelled to purchase the remainder of the poles at an increased cost, of $6.50 per pole, and in the meantime had lost the right of way, of their line through a part of Kansas City at which the poles were to have been delivered.

Funeral of Mrs. Charles Tietz.

The funeral of this estimable lady took place from the family residence on the military road in West Omaha precinct yesterday afternoon. It was very largely attended from the city, and all the neighbors of the deceased and her grief-stricken husband, were out in force to testify their sympathy. Mrs. Tietz was one of the oldest residents of Douglas county, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her for her quiet, kindly disposition and noble motherly qualities. She leaves a husband and eight little children to mourn her sudden and sad taking off.

$100 Verdict.

The case of L. B. Graddy against the Union Pacific railroad company for medical services, rendered to Byron B. Bent, a clerk in the company's employ, in 1885, was decided in the county court Thursday evening, in favor of the plaintiff, the jury returning a verdict of $100. The defence was that the company was not liable, because the latter's surgeon, Dr. Galbraith, didn't have authority to employ Dr. Graddy. Arthur Wakely appeared for the plaintiff. Judge Thurston appeared for the company.

The Y. M. C. A. Building.

Process of eviction has been commenced in Justice Anderson's court against Geo. H. Hoffman, liveryman, and Alexander K. Jett, to vacate the lot on the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Douglas. The defendants refused to move upon proper notification, and accordingly the Y. M. C. A., which has purchased the lot, took this method of compelling them. A member of the association said yesterday that work on the structure would probably be commenced this fall.

Base Ball Tips.

On Sunday the Union Pacifics will meet the Leavenworth team, and as both nines are strong, a good game is to be anticipated. The positions are as follows:

Leavenworth.	Position.	Union Pacifics.
Welch	catcher	Bandie
Swatzel	pitcher	Salisbury
Hogan	1st base	Rockwell
Pwineham	2nd base	McKelvey
Murray	3rd base	Anderson
Peoples	short stop	Dwyer
Beckles	left field	Strock
Hall	center field	Brant
Reynolds	right field	Dugan

Rent $18,000 Per Month.

George Canfield has received a letter from Buffalo Bill stating that the Wild West show will close October 1st, after which Mr. Cody will take a rest of six weeks, during which he will visit Omaha. After that he will open his show in the great Madison Garden of New York, where he will give an exhibition all through the winter. The rental of this place is about $18,000 a month, but Mr. Cody thinks he can make ends meet.

Still Missing.

The search for the missing man Joseph W. Bell, who wandered away from home about three weeks ago, still continues. It now developes that the old man was seen in Florence, a few days ago, wandering around in the woods. To a man who asked him what he was doing he refused to say anything and seemed to act in a half crazed manner. The country about Florence has been thoroughly searched, to no avail.

Police Points.

Judge Stenberg's business in police court yesterday morning was not of an important nature. Chs. Falberg and Chas. Mesner were fined $5 and costs for drunkenness, while several other cases of intoxication were discharged. Two women, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Hill were arrested for indulging in a neighborly quarrel of serious proportions. Mrs. Hill proved to be the aggressor, and was fined $5 and costs, while Mrs. Rhodes was discharged.

Tried For Stealing Wood.

Frank Kubovek and George Grush, both of whom were arrested by Constable Edgerton, charged with stealing seven cords of wood from Van Camp's and Byron Reed's addition, were on trial yesterday by a jury before Judge Berka. Judge Felker appeared for the defendants.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mrs. A. Gleason, of Cleveland, O., is in the city, visiting her sister Mrs. P. Milestone.

E. B. Slosson, ticket agent of the Union Pacific at Lincoln, was in the city yesterday on his way to Columbus.

William Bartele, inspector of freight at the Union Pacific local office, has gone to Chicago for a short visit.

H. H. Haines, cashier of the Rising Sun National bank, Cecil county, Maryland, was an overland passenger yesterday morning.

Dr. Amelia Burroughs arrived from the east yesterday, having attended the American Institute at Saratoga Springs.

The wife and daughter of Mr. J. L. McCreary, of Washington, are in Omaha on a visit to Miles Standish and family, at 1510 St. Mary's ave.

Colonel and Mrs. Doane, of Boston, are in Omaha, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Doherty at Brownell hall. Colonel Doane was the chief engineer and superintendent of the B. & M. railway during its construction from Plattsmouth to Kearney Junction. He is also the founder and foster father of the Doane college in Crete. The colonel was a member from Massachusetts of the national conference of charities at St. Paul and exerted no small influence in the selection of Omaha as the next place of meeting.

Brevities.

J. W. Butler, a butcher on Cuming street, has mysteriously disappeared, no one knows whither. He leaves behind him many debts and little property. The latter was yesterday attached.

The Omaha Oil and Drug Gazette has been transferred from the H. T. Clarke Drug company, the former proprietors, to Messrs. Cotter & Dauback. O. M. Olson has been engaged as associate editor.

For Sale Cheap—Fine Jersey heifer calf, three months old. Address at once, H. C., care Pacific Hotel Co.

Steamboat Frank.

Chicago Herald: The Boston papers are publishing copious biographies of that remarkable Modoc Indian, "Steamboat Frank," who died the other day at Deering, Me., where he was attending a Quaker school, under the patronage of the Friends, who had taken an interest in the Modocs at the time they were sent from the lava beds to the Indian territory. One of these papers speaks of Frank as the second chief of the Modocs, Bogus Charley being the first, and goes into a kind of Concord school hysterics over Steamboat Frank's wonderful abilities, his scar-covered body, his savage nature subdued and Christianized by the influences that the Quakers brought to bear upon him. "I knew 'Steamboat Frank,'" observed a gentleman the other day, "long before the Quakers did. I fear the Quakers have got unduly worked up over their young apostle. I was all through the Modoc war. Frank was not a Modoc chief, but simply a young buck who for several years before the war lived with a remnant of his tribe at a place called Steamboat Springs, about forty miles from the lava beds. From that circumstance he was called 'Steamboat Frank,' a name given him by the whites in the vicinity. He was not a warrior, nor indeed a savage, save that he was an Indian. He was a mild-mannered boy, and could speak frontier English as well as anobody. He had worked for the white cattlemen, had ridden a mail pony to and from Yreka, California, and was three-fourths civilized before the Modoc war broke out. When Captain Jack, who was the chief of the Modocs, precipitated the war he called in the scattered villages, and, among them, that to which Bogus Charlie and Steamboat Frank belonged. Frank did not go into the lava beds for several months after the war began. Even then he did not do much fighting. He and Bogus Charlie were chiefly employed by Captain Jack to decoy the Canby peace commission into the trap the savage had laid for them. Neither of the boys knew, however, what was the real secret of their various missions between the lava beds and the military camp, though Bogus Charlie did find it out three days before the massacre, and warned General Canby to beware of treachery. Steamboat Frank was simply a bright Indian boy, who was quite harmless, though as full of mischief as an egg is full of meat. I was in Captain Jack's camp once, about three weeks before them assacre. There were half a dozen in the party, and we had gone in to try to patch up a peace, and at the request of General Canby, to invite Jack to a conference. When we came out Steamboat Frank, Bogus Charley, Scar-Faced Charley, and Hooka Jim rode out with us to the camp, forty miles away. They were armed to the teeth with rifles and cartridge belts taken from our dead soldiers in previous fights. The Indians were not malicious, but they were full of half-savage develtry, which would prompt them to annoy the unarmed whites in every way. I remember once my saddle turned and I had to dismount to fix it. The rest of the party had got perhaps half a mile ahead, and had broken into a gallop for camp, as the sun was setting. Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank saw the mishap and dropped behind, as I supposed, to keep me company. I had no sooner mounted and put the sturdy army gray into a strong gallop, than those young devils began to whoop and yell. Frank, with his pony, ran deliberately into my horse, and Jim fired several shots directly across his ears, pretending that he was shooting at a rabbit on the other side of the trail. Then, seeing that I was uneasy, they would howl with laughter. They kept it up for a mile or so, and had a great deal of fun. That night in camp Frank said: 'Why you no scare? You men make paper talk pretty brave.' I remarked, by way of a tremendous compliment, that I knew two such magnificent warriors as he and Jim were not going to hurt an unarmed man. Poor Frank afterward came near being shot summarily by General Jeff C. Davis after the Canby massacre, but the government never considered either him or his friend Charley in the least degree responsible for that dreadful deed. The four men who were guilty of it, and who were hanged, were Captain Jack, Sconschin, Black Jim and Black Dave."

KING KALAKAUA HARD UP.

The Story of a European Loan of Ten Millions and Its Probable Origin.

The yarn telegraphed from San Francisco that an unnamed syndicate of European capitalists is ready to loan the government of the Hawaiian Islands $10,000,000, with the expectation that they will obtain possession of the Islands, is obviously a renewal of one of the familiar reports put in circulation in the United States whenever this one-sided treaty is threatened with extinction by notice of its termination by our government.

The question of terminating the treaty under the provisions of which the United States is subsidizing the Hawaiian sugar and rice planters to the extent of $4,000,000 per year, is now pending in congress, with a fair prospect that the notice of the desire of the United States government to terminate the treaty will be approved by both the senate and the house. As the recipients of the United States subsidy in the islands, and their allies and lobbyists in San Francisco and Washington, are forced to confess that the financial advantages and benefits of the treaty are wholly enjoyed by the planters of the islands and a combination of sugar refiners in San Francisco, who are also large owners of plantations in the islands, they are driven to a revival of the well-worn fiction that the termination of our treaty of 1875 will be followed by a treaty with some European power, or, as it is now reported, some European syndicate, which will practically carry with it the possession of the islands to the injury of the trade and influence of the United States.

The emptiness of the threat has been frequently exposed. Citizens of the United States, barring the clique of San Francisco refiners who monopolize the trade with the islands, can afford to dispense with a trade which, so far as our exports are concerned, amounts to less than the sugar duties remitted by the treasury under the provisions of the treaty of 1876. The people of the islands cannot do without the markets of California and Oregon for their sugars and rice, as the freight charge for transporting the same to Europe or the eastern ports of the United States would be quite three times larger than the freight charge from the islands to San Francisco. Neither can they obtain the bulky and in many cases perishable supplies which they obtain from San Francisco as cheaply elsewhere.

The importation of merchandise from Europe into the islands has largely increased by the increased purchasing power enjoyed by the planters since the reciprocity treaty, with its large annual subsidies in the shape of remitted duties, went into effect. The treaty has utterly failed to divert any part of the European trade of the islands to the United States, as was promised by the Hawaiian negotiators. Not only have those promises been delusive, but several millions of the munificent donation of $23,000,000 to the island planters by the United States have gone to enrich the manufacturers of sugar machinery in Great Britain and Germany and pay for the silk and wines imported into the islands from France.

King Kalakaua's desire to obtain a loan of $9,000,000 or $10,000,000, ostensibly for the purpose of fortifying the approaches to Honolulu, is an old story, and, as he now has a complaisant ministry, which is not in accord with the reputable American residents of the kingdom, and whose members have nothing to lose but the profits of their offices, from which they can be dismissed at the King's pleasure, it is not at all improbable that they are ready to do his bidding and force a loan bill through the legislature; but there the scheme would end. The Hawaiian government has no security to offer for a loan of one-third of $10,000,000. The planters are to a man opposed to a loan.

The government and crown lands that are fit for cultivation are either sold or leased, the revenues from the latter being the personal property of the king, who, despite his income, equal to the salary of the president of the United States, is a frequent borrower of sums that fall very far short of millions.

That the agent for Portuguese emigration to the islands should help to circulate the story that a syndicate is willing and eager to loan $10,000,000 to King Kalakaua, in event of the reciprocity treaty being denounced by the United States, is readily explained by the circumstance, well known to the emigrant agent, that the termination of the treaty will terminate his lucrative business fo shipping Portuguese laborers to the islands. It will put a speedy and effectual veto upon the borrowing schemes of the existing Hawaiian government.

Irrigation.

San Francisco Alta: In Arizona irrigation is aiding the rapid development of the territory and demonstrating its productiveness. Outside of a few elevated valleys in the northern part of the state, irrigation is everywhere essential to cultivation. Small grain requires to be flooded from two to four times during the season. Fruit and grass need less water. The Arizona canal is over forty miles long, has a capacity of 40,000 inches of water, cost over $400,000 and irrigates 100,000 acres of land. In the Salt river valley there are ten canals with a united capacity of 60,000 inches. In the valley of the Gila a number of canals have been constructed. These enterprises are owned by incorporated companies, each share representing a quantity of water sufficient to irrigate 160 acres, and worth from $400 to $500. A number of other canals are now in progress on the lower Gila, which will irrigate over 200,000 acres. A natural question arises regarding the future of Arizona farming under these conditions. Water is an absolute necessity to cultivation. It is now being appropriated by incorporated companies to the great present advantage of the region affected; but what will the situation be when immigration, stimulated by the inducements held out, shall have taken up the land in small tracts, while the water is owned by a number of great companies? Prudence suggests that the citizens of a territory so entirely dependent upon artificial water supply should take early measures to prevent the absorption of that supply by a few persons or corporations. A monopoly of water in Arizona carries with it a practical and absolute monopoly of land.

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