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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.	
County of Douglas, ss.	
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 29, 1889, was as follows:	
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Tuesday, June 26, 1889	15,652
Wednesday, June 27, 1889	15,503
Thursday, June 28, 1889	15,354
Friday, June 29, 1889	15,205
Average	15,622

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 29th day of June, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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QUESTIONS IN THE NEW STATES.

In framing their constitutions the representatives of the people of the four prospective new states will be confronted by the same questions which have agitated the people of the existing states. As to some of these conditions affecting them may be somewhat different in the new states, or a portion of them, from those prevailing elsewhere, but the basic principles will be the same. The communities preparing for statehood should be able to derive valuable suggestions from the experience of those who have already dealt with these issues, and thereby avoid mistakes which would more surely result in embarrassments and difficulties that might seriously retard their prosperity.

Foremost among these questions will be that of the regulations of railroads. This is a matter of necessity for which has not been removed by national legislation, though that has perhaps simplified the problem so far as the states are concerned. Owing to the fact that the new states will be so largely dependent upon railway communication for their development and prosperity, the question of regulation must be considered from no narrow and prejudiced standpoint. Restrictive legislation will be required, but it will need to be so wisely ordered that, while the interests of the people shall be fairly and adequately protected, railroad enterprises in the new states shall not be discouraged. No other question that will be presented to the representatives of the people of the prospective states will call for the exercise of greater judgment and statesmanship than that of a judicious and conservative regulation of railroads.

The question of constitutional prohibition is certain to obtrude itself, and there is reason to apprehend that its advocates will be successful in some of the new states. The rejection of prohibitory amendments by eight states within the last two years, and the repeal of such an amendment by the people of another state after a trial of three years had established the fact that it was a mistake and failure, together with the irrefutable proof that prohibition has nowhere been successful, ought to be sufficient to defeat efforts in behalf of constitutional prohibition in all of the new states, but it may be necessary for the people of some of them to acquire their knowledge from their own experience. It would unquestionably be fortunate for all the prospective states if they were to start out with a wise regulation of the liquor traffic, such as is provided for by the high license and local option laws which have been found so fruitful of good results in curtailing the traffic and reducing intemperance. The advocates of prohibition in the new states may believe that they can accomplish what no other community has been able to achieve, but nothing is more certain than that the success of their counsels will be followed by a repetition of the experience of the states which have given prohibition a full, fair and thorough trial.

The anti-monopoly sentiment will be strong in all the new states, and they should start out with ample provision against the formation of trusts or other combinations to suppress competition in trade and to unduly control the products of the people. There may not be immediate danger from monopoly of this sort, but nothing will be lost by taking a clearly defined position regarding all forms of monopoly and at the outset enacting laws that will exclude them. In such matters prevention is better than cure. The tendency to too much legislation, so general in this country, is to be expected of the representatives of the people of the new states. This will need to be kept in control. There is abundant experience upon which the constitution-framers and the law-makers of the prospective states may draw for light and knowledge, and if they blunder it will be due to their failure to make wise use of the sources of information and direction at their command.

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

The lack of official honor is becoming an alarming feature of public life in the west. It is not necessary to go outside of Nebraska to readily discern the evolution from integrity to knavery, from the promptings of honesty to the grasping claws of avarice. It is not because greed is usurping the place of integrity. It is because the widespread and well-founded conviction that the sharper who successfully fleeces the public and covers his tracks escapes the punishment usually visited upon common thieves.

The result of this feeling is seen in the indifference of officials charged with responsible trusts. They are creatures of circumstances, elevated to positions of trust by combinations of events, or by the shrewd manipulations of the forces they are expected to serve. Streams can not rise above their source, neither can the individual of questionable antecedents rise above the elements which gave him power. He must respect their wishes and labor for their interests, directly or indirectly. Failing to do so incurs him the active political and personal enmity of the gang, and the humiliation of a defeat should he aspire for re-election or reappointment.

The absence of official honesty is particularly prominent in public works of every character, from the state government down to town trustees. Jobs of every kind are permitted. Officials connive with contractors or wink at their schemes to rob the public treasury. The application of business principles to the conduct of public works is rare, and the sharper is not backward in making the most of it. Even if rigid adherence to the terms of the contract is exacted, some loopholes are found to drive a profitable job.

Instances are not wanting to show a growing disregard of the public interest in official circles. The state house and the Douglas county hospital, pavements in Omaha and Lincoln, and the foundation of the Omaha city hall, are conspicuous examples of public jobbery. Even where the executive power was zealously exercised the incompetency or willful neglect of duty

ON THE PART OF SUBORDINATES ENABLED THE JOBBERS TO IGNORE THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND RAID THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

The remedy lies with the officials. They are in honor bound to protect the interests of the people as vigilantly as they would their own. And it is particularly important to Omaha just now that those charged with the duty of carrying forward public works should exercise the greatest care and vigilance. The construction of the new city hall and the paving and the other contracts under way, involving an expenditure of over one million dollars, demand honest and intelligent attention to prevent a repetition of former scandals. The selection of inspectors and superintendents is the primary essential. Competency and honesty, coupled with a will to enforce contract obligations, are the prime qualifications required, and the appointing power can not be relieved of responsibility if it imposes on the people men unfitted in character and experience to protect the taxpayers from mercenaries.

IMMIGRATION ABUSES.

There has recently been a renewal of charges regarding immigration abuses at New York which show that the commissioners of emigration there have relapsed into their old methods. It will be remembered that about a year ago the abuses practiced at Castle Garden grew to be so bold and numerous that an investigation was instituted with a view to ascertaining where the responsibility belonged and applying a remedy. The investigation had the effect of improving matters, and until recently there have been no complaints for a number of months. Immigrants received better attention from the officials, and were not surrendered into the hands of the miserable and soulless sharks who had long preyed upon them. Certain railroads were not especially favored to the disadvantage of others, and the laws were not violated, at least to the extent they had been, by permitting unfit persons to land.

But there was a failure to fix the responsibility for the abuses that had been committed, and the chief thing necessary to be done, a complete reorganization of the board of commissioners, was not effected. In these circumstances it was inevitable that matters would in time drift back into the old ruts, and this appears from the charges publicly made by two of the commissioners to be the case. They have reported to the secretary that the board is in a disorganized and demoralized condition, and they suggest as a remedy for the existing evils and abuses that the functions of the board be discharged under the supervision of the collector of the port and of officers appointed by him, as is the case at San Francisco and one or two other ports of entry. The regulation of immigration at the port of New York, and the care of immigrants, is at present conducted by the state board of emigration under a contract with the secretary of the treasury, which that official may annul at any time when he finds that the duties of the board are not properly discharged or that its authority is abused. The secretary under the last administration intimated a purpose to do this, but very political reasons, which interfered with the performance of so many of the promises of that administration, led him to take no action.

It is a strange arrangement that delegates the enforcement of United States laws to state officers over whom the national authorities have no direct control, but whatever defense may be made of this arrangement, which has long been in vogue, there can be none for the government permitting these abuses to continue after having been authoritatively informed of their existence, and with the knowledge that they have been going on, with the exception of the brief period of a few months, for years. The government has a plain duty to perform both to the immigrants and to itself—to the former in protecting them against imposition, extortion and abuse, and to itself in seeing that the laws which provide for the exclusion of certain classes are faithfully enforced. The evidence would seem to be conclusive that both are now being wronged, unquestionably to the advantage of the unscrupulous commissioners, and a summary step should be put to the scandal.

THE great drawback to the introduction of hemp culture on a large scale in America is the dryness of the climate. Even on the Atlantic coast the climate is too arid in comparison with the humid condition of Ireland, where the flax is cured and bleached ready for the factory at hardly any expense. It is claimed, however, that a machine has been invented which will preserve the light color of hemp fibre without the necessity of subjecting it to the bleaching process. In other words, the new invention is to keep fibre white that the cotton gin is to cotton. If all that is claimed for this wonderful machine be true, it is reasonable to expect that the cultivation of hemp in this country will be greatly stimulated and the growing of hemp for the fibre will become a leading industry. Flax is already raised in Nebraska and in other states for its seed, and once demonstrated that the fibre can be profitably cultivated for the making of linen, a bright future for that industry is opened. Strange as it may seem the manufacture of linen is unknown in America, while the consumption of it is a constantly growing factor. In 1887 the United States imported fifty million dollars worth of linen cloths of all kinds, linen threads and the like. While Ireland has the bulk of this trade, no inconsiderable part of the import comes from England, Germany and France. Under the favorable conditions promised to flax culture and linen manufacture it is not too much to hope that the United States will at an early day take rank with the leading linen manufacturing countries of the world.

AMERICAN BOODLERS IN CANADA WILL LEARN WITH DISMAY THAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WILL APPROVE THE EXTRA-

dition bill passed by the Canadian parliament, which is retroactive according to the opinion of the attorney general of the Dominion. If this opinion holds, our government may ask the surrender of the boodlers who have fled from this country to Canada, and in that case the Canadian government would very likely feel disposed to give them up as an evidence of good faith in passing the law. There is a good deal of sympathy in Canada for what is known as the "American colony," a number of whom have become identified with the best society there, but this did not prevent the passage of the law. It may not be powerful enough to protect them in case this government should ask for their surrender.

THE Philadelphia Ledger calls for public competition for the seal fisheries, which are now absolutely controlled by the Alaska Commercial company. The people and press of the country are worth millions of dollars annually to the present monopoly, and it is high time that the government should get a share of the enormous profits if it is to keep up its policy of farming out this important revenue.

OMAHA did not have a formal celebration of the Fourth, but the streets were alive all day with people, the popping of pistols and fireworks was as general as ever, the ball games were attended by throngs, and altogether the popular observance of the anniversary was such as to demonstrate that the patriotism of our people does not need any special effort to call it out.

A Happy Combination.

A combination style in gentlemen's sleeve and lady's waist is now quite popular at the seaside.

David R. B. Position.

It appears that David R. B. Hill would rather be wrong if at the same time he can be governor of the state of New York.

A Canadian Comment.

The London Times having candidly admitted the fact, Canadian papers need not feel too proud to say that James G. Blaine of Maine does pretty well in this business of the Samsen treaty.

His Poetry Suggests It.

Walt Whitman writes to a friend that he is "a bad old wreck." We have never thought of him, although his poetry gives some indication of it.

A Bit of English Humor.

The report that an English syndicate was forming to control the dry goods trade of the United States is the latest of a long line of attempts to control the trade of the United States by the English.

The Curiosity Mutual.

The United States senators who are going to Alaska to take a look at the Indians will doubtless find that the curiosity is mutual. There is reason to believe that the remote redskins will have the best of the show.

Aye, There's the Rub.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Enquirer, has a long and able article on "the danger to the Ohio democracy." Possibly we are wrong, but it occurs to us that the greatest danger to the Ohio democracy is the beastly republican majority.

LABOR NOTES.

Harrisburg, Penn., is soon to have a new shirt factory to employ 150 hands.

A new shirt factory will soon be established in Harrisburg, Pa., to employ 150 hands.

The weavers of Berkeley, Cal., are still unsatisfied, although the strike is off. There is danger of them going on strike again.

The Buffalo American steel force company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. It will give employment to 500 men.

The silk trade in England is threatened by France, which is running up a large number of silk mills and producing some of the finest work in the world.

It is not likely that there will be another strike of the seamen on the ocean steamers of the United States for some time to come.

The people of Missouri, Conn., are rejoicing over the fact that a large wheel mill is to be constructed there, to employ a large number of people who were in enforced idleness.

A company has been formed in England to transport lumber in rafts from Canada to England. Several hundred tons of workmen are engaged in cutting down trees for the purpose.

In China the carpenters in roofing use hollow pine, which is cleaned out and used whole for cross rafters, and is both light and strong. The workmen can save money on it a week.

There is no greater jealousy in the world than among the carpenters of India. Time is no object with them. They spend days in perfecting a joint so that no union could be detected.

In Berlin and Hamburg the experiment of paving a number of streets with India-rubber is to be tried. Gangs of workmen are already at work on the project.

The furniture makers in Holland are turning out some of the best cabinet work in the world. The style is simple and elegant, and particularly the styles common during the Renaissance, and the Hollanders excel at that kind of work.

There is great joy among a number of unemployed people at St. Louis, Mo., owing to the announcement that the Moran nut and bolt works, which were recently burned, are to be rebuilt. It is expected that they will start up again about July 15.

A patent has been taken out both in England and France by A. Sontex, C. Marchal and A. Sauter for producing malleable and ductile bronze. Several foundries are being built in France for the purpose, which will employ over 100 workmen.

The Federation of Labor has says the New York Sun, within the past two years, gained enormously in strength, and is now probably the most powerful organization of workingmen in the United States, with a larger membership than the Knights of Labor.

The employees of the Pekin Gazette, in China, have had their wages increased from 20 to 22 cents per day. The Gazette has been published continuously for 800 years and people in Pekin have now arrived at the conclusion that it is "too old to be struck."

The wages of hotel-carriers in the country towns of England are \$3 per week. Many of them support large families on this sum, and with assistance from the state they are able to do so.

Thus far there have been few strikes this year during the same period of the past two years. Braddock's tells us that since January there have been reported 200 strikes, involving 75,110 strikers, against 389 strikes and 113,301 strikers in 1888, and 511 strikes and 213,317 strikers in 1887.

Couldn't Sell at Wholesale.

A milkman at Pottstown, Pa., served a well-to-do family whose regular supply was a cent's worth of milk a day, the cent being left outside in a cup. He lost on his measure, but filled the cup daily to oblige them. But when on a recent morning he found three cups set out with a penny in each instead of the larger vessel with three pennies he thought it time to drop the contract and drive away.

ACCUSED OF 'ARTFUL POSING.'

Secretary Garber's Colleagues Denounce Him.

ASSERT O'ERLEAPING AMBITION.
The State Board of Transportation in a Stew-King Tartarax Highly Honored by Lincoln Town.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE.
1029 P STREET.
LINCOLN, July 4.

The state board of transportation has been in a stew for eight days and is still bubbling with wrath and chafers. Secretary Garber tried to gather all the glory to himself, but his ambition o'erleaped itself, and he may lose his official head. The secretaries had been at work some time on the complaint of Senators Sutherland and Manning, charging discrimination and extortion in the railroad charges for carrying coal and live stock. To Secretary Garber was assigned the duty of preparing an opinion to be submitted to the board. On Wednesday of last week the newspaper correspondents found Clerk Tolson at work making a copy of the opinion. He gave them to understand that they could not obtain copies until after it had been laid before the board at a meeting to be held the following day; but at the same time Secretary Garber was in the governor's office on the floor above, where he had made out the complaint on a typewriter. Each of the representatives of the morning papers of Omaha and Lincoln was supplied with a copy, and the document was published to the world on Thursday. The opinion had not been submitted to the board of transportation, and it is said that neither of the secretaries had read it. Secretary Garber was out of the city and took a night ride in order to be present at the contemplated meeting of Thursday. The members of the board are indignant at what they consider an inexcusable breach of trust, and have discussed the advisability of asking Mr. Garber to resign. Their temper is cooling and they may not insist on his denunciation. They may magnanimously deny that they contemplated such an extreme penalty, but the contrary fact is provable. Secretary Garber went to Omaha on Thursday, remaining several days, and returned to Lincoln on Sunday. He had a more interesting story which bears repeating.

In the fall of 1880 Mose was one of a party of hunters, composed of Ojibwa Indians and a few whites from the settlement. The trip was made toward the northwest and the second night the hunters went into camp on the Platte near a village of the Pawnees. A freight train was passing near by, and all were kindly treated by the Pawnees, who furnished them with food. Duhaph spent the evening with the young men of the neighboring Indians around their camp-fire, and it was probably late in the evening when he returned to the hunters' camp. He had not gone far from the village when his attention was attracted to two men at a distance.

DRAGGING ANOTHER PERSON BETWEEN THEM.

Upon approaching Duhaph ascertained that the two men were freight drivers and the third person an Indian maiden, and as one of the men had covered the woman's mouth with his hand, their object was only to appear to the half-breed, and with an unorthodox yell, he sprang upon the two men, who quickly released the woman and took to their heels. A hundred Indians were soon on the ground and the affair explained, and Duhaph was persuaded to return to the village and accept the hospitality of the Pawnees. For some reason the villainous drivers were not molested, but the half-breed was made much of by his new friends, and recognizing a "soft snap" he concluded to remain with the Pawnees for a time, and a hunting party went on the hunting trip without him. All went seemingly well with Duhaph until a young Pawnee back began to exhibit a dislike for the Ojibwa, which culminated in a murderous midnight attack on the latter while

LINCOLN'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

Lincoln's celebration was all that the most sanguine Lincolnite could have hoped for. July 4, 1889, dawned bright and fair on Nebraska's capital and the advent of King Tartarax. It can be said without guish that Lincoln has immortalized Judge Savage's legend of King Tartarax, monarch of the realm of Quivera and governor of the seven cities of Cibola. At a late hour last night the city streets were gaily lit up, and the principal streets were thronged with a throng of people, and the residence portion of the city was not a whit behind the business portion in its holiday plumage. At early dawn the usual salute was fired. Soon after the streets were alive with people. They poured in from every direction, and long before the hour advertised for the parade the principal streets along the line of march were twenty deep eagerly watching for the appearance of the king and his pageantry. The crowd was the largest ever known in Lincoln's history. It is safe to say that 100,000 people were on the streets during the parade, which was about five miles in length.

At 4 o'clock the Plattemouth and Mayor Brewster, contested for the favor of King Tartarax and his magnificent court, and secured it by making a number of brilliant days. Mayor Brewster's team won by a score of 10 to 3.

The byking bout was an attraction for the afternoon at 4 o'clock. It took place at the Lincoln Hotel, and was a very exciting and enjoyable event. The contest was between the Plattemouth and Mayor Brewster, and was won by the Plattemouth by a score of 10 to 3.

The contest between the Misses Oakes, O'Brien and Baldwin, best two in three half-mile dashes, was won by Miss Oakes. Miss Baldwin, however, took the second dash.

The amateur race was won by Peabody, of Omaha, in 1:30.

The race between W. J. Morgan and Blackbird was won by the latter in 1:30. The quarter dash between Miss Baldwin and the same horse was won by the former in 1:37, standing start.

The exciting race was between Knapp and Grey, the two and one-half miles, was won by Grey in 1:55 by a head. Knapp, however, took the lead in the third and fourth half.

Quite a number of people also enjoyed the Fourth at Cushman park.

All in all the day was the greatest one known in the history of the Capital city.

City News and Notes.

The police court will have a week's grind after the celebration of to-day. A large number of drunks and vags were run in last night, and it is said that the arrests of to-day and to-night filled the cooler.

Auditor Benton and Treasurer Hill are authority for the statement that there is no rupture between any member of the state board of transportation, and that the board has held no recent meeting to consider questions of interest, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The board of secretaries are on the findings of Secretary Garber, every member having signed the report in the Sutherland-Manning cases. It now rests with the board and the board of secretaries are of one accord.

Ed. Marcell of the Nebraska City News, was at the Bee headquarters to-day. He came up to see King Tartarax in all his glory. Editor Hebes of Broken Bow was also here. Hebes, by the by, is the new postmaster of Custer's capital.

Getting His Eyes Open.

Candidate's Son—I say, pa, are you going to Halifax before the election?

Candidate—To Halifax? What in the world do you mean, boy?

Boy—I heard your bossom friend, Decever, tell our butcher last night that he would see you in Halifax before he voted for you.

MAJOR DENNISON'S PROTEGE.

Something About the Romantic Adventures of Indian Mose.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—While Mayor Dennison was Indian agent at Nebraska City, back in the '60s, he always expressed confidence in the final and only solution of the Indian problem by the education of the red heathens and mixing them with the whites in the same manner as the negro. To demonstrate his faith in this belief he made several attempts at individual education of the untutored Indian mind, but each instance only ended in failure. He dropped his full blooded Indian pupils and adopted into his family a half breed named Duhaph, who afterwards played such a prominent part in assisting the mayor to ascend to the gubernatorial throne.

ABSCOND FROM THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

It was Mr. Dennison's idea to educate this half breed and send him in the capacity of missionary among the Ojibwa, and he was so successful in this respect as to persuade the Indian to discard his blanket costume and don the habiliments of civilization, so that he became the dude of the settlement. Duhaph, or Indian Mose, as he was then called, enjoyed this mode of life and improved to such an extent that he refused to associate with his own people, and the latter soon learned to hate him as heartily as their worst white enemy. Everything apparently moved along satisfactorily in educational progress until the time of the Indian agent's financial troubles when the latter disappeared leaving his reeking protege behind to shift for himself. The part he took in assisting in the major's escape as related in last week's Bee, has seemed to bring him into worse repute among his own people, who would for a time have nothing to do with him, and being thrown upon his own resources he lived upon the charity of the settlers and finally made his mode of life. But the half-breed had a more interesting story which bears repeating.

A Fat Man's Funeral.

The single-story red house on Hart street, near the water-works fountain, was to-day the scene of a remarkable funeral. Says an Elmer (N. Y.) dispatch: John Laws, the fat man, who weighed 640 pounds and was the biggest man in America, lived there a number of years and died there on Monday. Many curious people went to see him in the morning. The funeral was held in the afternoon at 10 o'clock. The minister engaged a crowd of about 100 men, and the services were delayed until 11 o'clock, when the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Grace church, conducted the services. The casket could not be taken through the door, and a carpenter sawed out the side of the house. Twelve men carried the coffin out, placed it in an open wagon and it was drawn by two horses to the cemetery. Sexton Abbott had prepared a grave that looked like a cellar. The casket was placed