CORRESPONDENCE. 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, | 88, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec Pub History Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 20th, 1889, was as follows: Funday, June 23. 18,861
Monday, June 24. 18,572
Tuesday, June 25. 18,563
Wednesday, June 27. 18,540
Priday, June 28. 18,586
Baturday, June 29. 18,612 Average...... 18,622

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Seal. N. P. FEII, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschucz, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Recepublishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Rec for the month of June, 1888, 19,212 copies; for July, 188, 18,633 copies; for Novamber, 1888, 18,933 copies; for September, 1888, 18,181 copies; for September, 1888, 18,181 copies; for September, 1888, 18,243 copies; for January, 1889, 18,744 copies; for February, 1890, 18,750 copies; for February, 1890, 18,750 copies; for May, 1890, 18,550 copies; for May, 1890, 18,600 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE slashing of railroad rates right and left on the Missouri river lines promises to go on quite merrily.

Boston declined to give Omaha any pointers for celebrating the Merchants' Week. Jealousy is a green-eyed mon-

A CHICAGO champion essays to elevate that city above the the level of sensational notoriety by materializing a tower 2,000 feet in height.

THE annexation of South Omaha is only delayed by a few officeholders, Must the property of the two cities be retarded by such a puny obstruction? Get together!

JUDGE WAKELEY's decision, that the kity appraisers are not legally the best juages of the imaginary favors the city authorities confer on the public, is imely. One sound head can paralyze be army of imbeciles.

WITH the signing of the Sioux treaty by the Indians of Pine Ridge and Lower Brule agencies, there is a more hopeful aspect to the success of the commission in spite of the opposition of wily old Sitting Bull at Rosebud.

THE Standard oil trust expects to pay six per cent on its capital of twenty millions. In view of the fact that the stock of the trust has been liberally diluted, the theory that oil and water do not mix will have to be abandoned.

THE vigilantes of Keya Paha county may well take a lesson from the cattle men of Wyoming, who have been taught by experience that it is far better to allow the grand jury of the various counties to deal with suspected cattle thieves than to take the law into their own hands.

GOVERNOR FIFER, of Illinois, has pardoned Joe Mackin the notorious ballot-box stuffer, after serving out part of his sentence. After forgiving Mc-Garigle for boodling it rubbed hard against the grain of Governor Fifer to teep such an honest fellow as Joe Mackin behind the bars.

THE legislature of Michigan passed a will to prevent pools and trusts. Almost all kinds of combinations are included in its provisions, which makes it so top heavy and self-contradictory that t is doubtful whether it will be effective when brought to the test. The ear marks of corporation lawyers are plainly trisible in its texture, which clearly explains why the bill is such a peculiar document.

KANSAS CITY looks upon the efforts made by the Chicago and Alton to break the agreement existing among the Missouri river railroads respecting the transportation of freight as a fight in favor of that city. The Alton has mongurated the movement to compel freight in bulk to be broken at Missouri river points, making Kansas City the dividing line for the eastern and western trade. It remains to be seen what effect the Alton's course will have on the action of other roads.

THE unusually heavy movement o hogs to market during the past two weeks has been a great surprise to both packers and shippers. During the early part of the season fears were entertained that the supply would run short. Evidences at hand, however, show that the present season is equal if not superior to past seasons. What is especially gratifying is the fact that the shipments into Missouri river packing centers have been steadily growing and exceed Chicago's record as a hog

THE floancial statement just issued by the secretary of the treasury again calls the attention of the country to the necessity of a revenue reduction which shall cut down the growing surplus. Secretary Windom's report shows that the total receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30 were in round numbers three hundred and eighty-seven millions of which nearly two hundred and twentyfive millions were received from customs and one hundred and thirty-one mil-Hons from internal revenues. The next congress must grapple with the surplus problem.

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 the conditions affecting them may be somewhat different in the new states, or a portion of them, from those prevailing eisewhere, 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 most 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 the necessity for which has not been removed by national legislation, though that has perhaps si mplified the problem so far as the states are concerned. Owing to the fact that the new states will be so largely de pendent 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 prohibi-

tion 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 triat.

The anti-monopoly sentiment will be strong in all the new states, and they should start out with ample provision 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 1s 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 of 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 insures him the active political and personal emnity 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 loophole is found to

drive a profitable job. Instances are not wanting to show 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 job bery. Even where the executive power was zealously exercised the incompetency or wiliful 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 scanduls. The selection of inspectors and superintendents is the primary essential. Competency and honosty, 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 untit 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 angul 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 pur pose 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 delgates 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 stop 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 hemp fibre what 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 fully fifteen 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 favor able 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 wil 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 as this did not prevent the passage of the law, it may not be powerful enough to protect them in case this

THE Philapelphia 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 with the Ledger. The seal fisheries 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 keen up its policy of farming out this important revenue.

government should ask for their sur-

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 Hoppy Combination. Kearning Enterprise. A combination style in gentleman's sleeve and lady's waist is now quite popular at the

David B.'s Posttion. St. Paul Planer Press. It appears that David Bannett Hill would rather be wrong if at the same time he can be governor of the state of New York.

senside.

A Canadian Compliment

The London Times having candidly admit ted the fact, Canadian papers need not feel too proud to say that James G. Blaine of Maine has done pretty well in this business of the Samoan treaty.

His Postry Suggests it. Chie my Times,

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

A Bu of longlish Hamor.

Chicago inter Ozen. The report that an English syndicate was forming to control the dry goods trade of the United States is the best story of the tail at tempting to wag the dog that has been published in recent years.

The Curiosity Mutual.

Chicago Nama. 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 wil' have the best of the show.

> Ave. There's the Rub. Kansas Citu Times.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Enquirer, has a long and able article on "the danger to the Ohio democracy." Possibly we are danger to the Ohio democracy is the beastly republican majority.

LABOR NOTES.

Harrisburg, Penn., is soon to have a new hirt factory to employ 15 hands. A new shirt factory will soon be estab-lished in Warwick, Me., to employ 100 hands, The weavers of Berkeley, R. f., are still unsatisfied, although the strike is off. There

s danger of them going on strike again. The Buffalo American steel force company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. It will give employment to 80) men. The sirk 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 at the English ports for a long time agam. The last strike was a miscrable failure.

The people of Mossup, Conn., are rejoicing over the fact that a large woolen mill is to be creeted there. It will omnloy a large num-ber of people who were in enforced idleness A company has been formed in England to transport lumber in rafts from Canada to England. Several hundreds of workmen ar engaged in cutting cown trees for the pur-

In China the carpenters in roofing use hollow pine, which is cleaned out and used whole for cross-beams. It is both light and strong. The workmen can save money on \$1

There is no neater joinery 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-rub-ber is to be tried. Glangs of workmen are already employed in opening up the thor-oughfares for the new process. The furniture makers in Holland are turn-

ing out some of the best cabinet work in the world now. A revival has set in of forms, particularly the styles common durug the Renaissance, and the Hollander excel at that kind of work.

There is great joy among a number of un-employed 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. Sentex, C. Marechal and A. Saunier for producing malleable and ductile bronze. Several foundries are being built in France for the purpose, which will purpose, which will each employ over-100 workmen.

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

The employes on 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 has "come to stay." The wages of hodscarriers in the country

towns of England are \$3 per week. Many of them support large families on this sum the wife assisting by taking in washing Sometimes there are threteen or fourteer mouths to feed on these slender earnings. Thus far there have been fewer strike this year than during the same period of th past two years. Bradstreet's tells us that since January there have been reported 296 strikes, involving 75,110 strikers, against 389 strikes and 111,201 strikers in 1888, and 511 strikes and 212,317 strikers in 1887.

Couldn't Sell at Wholesale. A milkman at Pottstown, Pa., served well-to-ao family whose regular ply 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 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 HES,) LINCOLN, July 4. The state board of transportation has bee

in a stew for eight days and is still bubbling with wrath and chagrin. Secretary Garber tried to gather all the glory to himself, but his ambition o'er-leaped 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 Welnesday of last week the newspaper correspondents found Clerk Holm 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 nine copies of his opinion made 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 other secretaries had read it. Secretary Gilehrist was out of the city and took a night ride in order to be present at the contemplated meeting of Thursday, and is particularly angry at his colleague's action. 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 decapitation. They may mag-They may mag nanimously deny that they contemplated exacting the extreme penalty, but the contrar fact is provable. Secretary Garber went t Omaha on Thursday, remaining several days, and it is inferred that he sought to escape the indignation of his colleagues and superiors. At any rate, the board has had a hot and anary week of it, and has not vet discovered a way out out of the dilemma. In discussing the matter, Auditor Benton re-"It puts me in a h-l of an embarrassing

position. The Bes has classed me as one of those who would oppose the reduction. Now, if I vote for it, I will be charged with having been driven to it by Tire Bee. As a matter of fact, I am in favor of the reduction. I suggested it to Garber, in fact, and he will say so. I was terribly hot at him for his indiscretion, but I don't know what the devil to do about it. Other members of the board are in favor

of a reduction, but think the secretary has cut too deep. They fear sharp criticism should they raise Mr. Garber's rates in the face of his long argument to prove that they are reasonable and just.

"There is a good deal of cheap burcombe," said a well informed state official, "In this effort to pose as antimonopolist by reducing the freight charges on coal. What benefit is it to anybody? There are no shipments of coal between points within the state. There isn't a mine in all Nebraska. Our coal comes from other states, and is shipped by the carload from the mine to the point of destination carriage comes under the head of inter-state commerce, and the rates cannot be changed by Nebraska's railroad board."

To-day was a day of small fires. The first was at 6a, m., at the K. C. chop house: damage small. At 2 p. m. the residence owned by Dr. Teft and occupied by Mr. Fairehild, near Seventeenth and P. was damaged about \$700. At 3 p. m. a small barn at Seventeenth and W was damaged about \$100. At 3:30 p.m. a small shed at Twenty-fourth and O was burned.

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 gush that Lincoln has immortalized Judge Savage's legend of King Tartarax, monarch of the realm of Quivers and governor of the seven cities of Cibola. At a late hour last night the city finished putting on its holiday attire. The principal streets were gally, even extravagatly decorated, 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 52,000 people were on the streets during the parade, which was about five

miles in length.

At 4 o'clock the Plattsmouth and Mayer Bros', teams contested for the favor of King Tartarax and his magnificent court, and recured it by making a number of brillman plays. Mayer Brothers' 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 exposition grounds. A special train was run to the grounds from the Burlington depot a that hour, and a large crowd went out and enjoyed what proved to be a very exciting contest. It was participated in by the Oma-ha and Lincoln wheel clubs and the "Ameri-can team," composed of W. J. Morgan and W. F. Knapp and Misses Kittle O'Brien, Jes sie Oakes and Helen Baldwin.

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

bird was won by the latter in 1:30. The quarter dash between Miss Baldwin and the same horse was won by the former in 1:07, standing start. The exciting race was between Knapp and Gysey 13, two and one-half miles, and was won by Gysey in 1:50 by a head. Knapp, however, took the lead in the third and

Quite a number of people also enjoyed the Fourth at Cushman park.
All in all the day was the greatest one ever known in the history of the Capital

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 poard of transportation, and that the board has held no recent meeting to consider ques tions of interest, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The board of secretaries agree on the findings of Secretary Garber, every member having signed the report in the Sutherland-Manning cases. It now seems that the board and the board of secretaries are of one accord. Ed. Marnell, of the Nebraska City News

was at THE BEE headquarters to-day. He came up to see King Tartarax in all his glory. Editor Bebee, of Broken Bow, was also here. Bebee, 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 bosom friend, Deceever, 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 Ad-

ventures of Indian Mose. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 5 .-Special to THE BEE. |- While Mayor Dennison was Indian agent at Nebraska City, back in the '50's, 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 Duephaw, who afterwards played such a prominent part in assisting the mayor to ABSCOND WITH THE GOVERNMENT

FUNDS. It was Mr. Dennison's idea to educate this half breed and send him in the capacity of missionary among the Otoes, and he was so successful in this respect as to pursuade the Indian to discard his blanket costume and don the habiliments of civilization, so that he became the dude of the settlement. Duephaw, or Indian Mose, as he was then called, enjoyed this mode of life and improved to such an extent that he refused to associate 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 reaskin protege behind to shift for himself. The part he took in assisting in the major's escepe as related in last Sunday's BEE, only 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 returned to his blanket, and through some means, was permitted to again take up his abode in the huts of the Otoes. Mose became lazy and worthless and one of the dirtiest of the tribe. His final taking off was in fit keeping with his mode of life. But the half-breed had a more interesting story which bears repeating.
In the fall of 1860 Mose was one of a

party of hunters, composed of Otoe Indians and a few whites from the settlement. The trip was made toward northwest and the sec-night the hunters went ond on the Platte into camp. a village of the Pawnees. A freighting outfit was also in camp near by, and all were kindly treated by the Pawnees, who furnished them with food. Duphaw 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 Duphaw 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 too apparent to the half-breed, and with an unearthly yell he sprang upon the two men, quickly released the woman and took to their heels. A hundred Indians were soon on the ground and the affair explained, and Duphaw was persuaded to return to the village and accept the hospitalities of the Pawnees. For some reason the villainous drivers were not molested, but the half-breed was made much of by his new friends, recognizing a "soft snap" and he concluded to remain with Pawnees for a time, and the hunting party went on the hunting trip without him. All went seemingly well with Duphaw until a young Pawnee buck began to exhibit a dislike for the Otoe heroe, which culminated in a murderous midnight attack on the latter while

LYING ASLEEP IN HIS HUT. The treacherous Pawnee was evidently nervous, or his aim was bad, for when the hand with a knife descended it only cut a big slice of flesh from one of Duphaw's ribs, and a terrified yell caused the Pawnee to drop his knife and then escape in the darkness. Duphaw remained with the Indians a few days longer, but refused to accuse his assail ant or bring him to account, although they saw each other every day. The half-breed disappeared one night, and the Indian girl, who was known among the settlers as Minnetuwah, was missing at the same time, and Eagle Wing, the jealous Pawnee, was found dead the next morning with his own knife

BURIED IN HIS BREAST. There was no question as to who the murderer was and Duphaw's life was declared forfeited, and parties started upon the trail of half-breed and the girl. It appears that the couple made for the Otoe reservation where the Indian was coldly received, and finding that he would be protected by his own people and that capture and death were inevitable, he

stole a horse from the Otoes, deserted the girl and left for the south. He remained away for several months and then drifted back to the vicinity of the Pawnee village, with evident intention of committing further crime, but was discovered and recognized by Minnetuwah, who betrayed him to her people. Instant pursuit was made and he was again chased into the Otoc village where he was lost, but the latter tribe promised to find him and turn him over to his enemies, the Pawnees, and the latter returned home. Dupha attempted to leave the country again and was discovered by several of his one tribe who gave chase was forced to enter the and an Interpreter Bennest near this city and beg for protection. Mr. Bennett was not at home, and his wife refused to allow the half-breed to remain, but advised him to leave by an opposite door and make for the bluffs, which he did after much persuasion. The other Indians soon arrived and searched the house from bottom to top, and thus lost enough time to allow Duphaw to escape. It was the last seen of him in the settlement, and his whereabouts were unknown until a few months later, when his dead body was found on an old camping ground of a party of Pawnee hunters. The body looked as if he had starved to death, but his death could not have been the result of this as the carcass of a deer, left by the Pawnees, was found near by. It developed later that the hunters had poisoned the carcass for the purpose of killing wolves, and the unfortunate half-breed who had doubtless arrived there in a halfstarved condition from his exile, ate of the meat, and it proved fatal.

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 Elmira (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 life, and a crowd stood around the little house and tramped over the lawn this morning in a fruitless attempt to see the face of the dead. Decomposition set in early, and this morning the big casket was not opened. The minister engaged at 10 o'clock did not appear 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. Two oak planks were placed ncross it to hold the casket. Mrs. Laws and her five children wept while nine stalwart men lowered the coffin into the grave, which was 42 inches wide. The average grave is only 23 inches. interment was in a lot in the northeast part of the cemetery.

Florida's Boiling Springs. "You have probably heard of the phantom volcano in South Florida?" said R. M. Holliday, of Marietta, Fla. to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter last night. "Ever since Ponce de Leon set foot on the Peninsula, a column of smoke has been seen ascending from a point in the Everglades, but although hundreds of attempts have been made to reach it and find out what it was, the dense underbrush, the quagmires, the reptiles and insects of the Everglades nave always turned back the boldest explorer, and the mystery remained unsolved. A few weeks ago, however, three young men, natives of south Florida, after many failures, succeeded in finding the source of the mysterious smoke. It comes, it seems, from a group of three boiling springs, something like the geysers of the Yellowstone, except that these springs do not rise to so great a height, and are infinitely hotter. They spring from a little bare island in the middle of the swamp, the heat killing all vegetation in the neighborhood. The steam arising from them is the supposed smoke which so many have vainly endeavored to find.

A Zapotec Codex.

It is stated that Mr. Doremberg, a German in Pueblo, Mexico, has acquired a Zapotec codex, very ancient. hieroglyphs are painted on the skin of some wild animal, and beneath each hieroglyph is written in Roman characters its meaning in the Zapotec language. The writing must have been the work of some priest about the year The hieratic characters 1550. much older. The subject matter of the painting seems to be the many migrations of the ancient race of Zapoteo Indians.

Perfect in Physiology.

New York Weekly: Anxious mamma-Why, my dear, you look sick. Daughter (a school girl)-I feel awful sick. I missed all my lessons to-day except my physiology. perfect in physiology. Oh, dear, I feel nwful!

"Why, what can be the matter? Have you eated anything unusual?" "Only that two-pound box of candy oncle got me this morning.'



pirecr practical experiment in a laundry has proved to me H that the 'Ivory,' tested against a certain well known brand of "laundry soap, has the same amount of cleansing power and one and "two-thirds the lasting capacity. That is, the Ivory Soap will do one "and two-thirds times the work of the soap against which it was "tested. I therefore consider the Ivonv a very good laundry soap." JOHN W. LANGLEY,

Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan.

A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivery" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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