THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

N. P. Feil, cashier of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 16, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, August 10	20,200
Monday, August 11	19,817
Tuesday, August 12	19,877
Wednesday, August 13	19,935
Thursday, August 14	20,156
Friday, August 15	20,278
Saturday, August 16	20,253
Average	20,559

N. P. FEIL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of August, A. D., 1890.
(SEAL.) W. K. KURTZ, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1890, 18,931 copies; for September, 1889, 18,776 copies, for October, 1889, 18,707 copies, for November, 1889, 19,316 copies; for December, 1889, 20,068 copies; for January, 1890, 19,708 copies; for February, 1890, 19,961 copies; for March, 1890, 20,313 copies; for April, 1890, 20,034 copies; for May, 1890, 20,189 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies, for July, 1890, 20,062 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of August, A. D., 1890.
(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE successful revival of train robbery in Missouri shows that the spirit of James is marching on.

MR. POWDERLY is making forced marches to the scene of conflict in New York. As a leader of retreat, Terrence is an acknowledged master.

THE projected expedition to the north pole by means of a balloon should be encouraged as a convenient means of ridding the world of budding cannibals.

ASSURANCES come from Belgium that the European war cloud has vanished. Now look out for increased activity in military and naval circles on the continent.

FRENCH protests against American customs laws come with poor grace from a country which excludes American pork and refuses recognition to King Corn.

THE Pinkerton ruffians repeat in New York, only on a larger scale, the cowardly and brutal assaults on peaceful citizens which marked their career in Nebraska.

THE malignant assaults of the English press on Secretary Blaine attest the force and vigor of the diplomatic drubbing which he administered to Lord Salisbury.

ADVICES from Alaska indicate unusual activity among the seal poachers. Is it possible that the tin clad navy in Behring sea steers clear of the Victorian thugs and thieves? Perish the thought.

WITH fifteen million dollars due from the government, a fund accumulating in the national treasury, land galore, and large herds of cattle and ponies, sympathy for the "poor Sioux Indians" is slightly out of place.

THE commercial travelers of Nebraska, whose parades make all large gatherings a success, have joined the managers of the Grand Island sugar palace, and will enrich the programme with their presence. And the Omaha boys will compose no small portion of the parade.

THE action of the legal department of Iowa in appealing the Des Moines river land cases to the court of last resort is a measure of justice due to the settlers. The fact that the settlers, relying on the good faith of the general government, entered and occupied the lands in question entitles them to the fullest hearing in the highest court of the land.

THE Mechanical trade school established by the builders of Philadelphia will be opened September 1. A course of studies in the various trades will be given. The idea is to train the hand as well as the mental faculties, and the young man who learns how to use his hands in some useful trade will be better suited to fight the battles of life than the average graduate who was taught only to use his legs in playing foot ball.

AS AN evidence of returning regard for the constitution in the south, it is worthy of note that southern congressmen and senators are particularly vigilant in defending it. Whenever a bill is brought forward which affects southern interests, political or otherwise, the brigadiers invariably denounce it as "subversive of the constitution," as though they were its life-long supporters.

THE judiciary commission while in session at Albany discussed the question of prohibiting the judges of the New York courts from accepting railway passes. Some eastern papers are of the opinion that such a discussion was not only unnecessary, but insulting to the integrity of the judges. But the commission would have done only its duty had it prohibited the acceptance of passes by the judges. The pass is but a polite form of bribery, and can be viewed in no other light. The person accepting it may receive it as wholly complimentary, and imagine in his own conceit that his importance naturally demanded it yet for all that the railway company issuing it does it for a purpose. The pass system is one of the corrupting evils of the age and must finally be abolished. Gratuities from railway companies, pure and simple, are few and far between.

THE PINKERTON OUTRAGES.

The employment of Pinkerton detectives by the New York Central company has resulted in outrages which it has been demonstrated are an inevitable consequence of using these irresponsible and reckless mercenaries, with weapons in their hands and instructions to use them whenever they believe or imagine themselves to be in danger. The shooting of five persons at Albany by these ruffians, three of whom are boys and one a woman, and all of whom are seriously wounded, should arouse universal indignation. There does not appear, from any trustworthy testimony, to have been any provocation for these outrages. The claim of the Pinkerton men in defense of the first case of shooting, that they were attacked and beaten, is not supported by any other evidence, while in the second instance, when a woman standing on the porch of her residence was shot, the claim that the train which the Pinkertons were guarding was stoned is denied by the police. In not a single case of shooting is it shown that these so-called detectives had sufficient reason to believe their lives were in danger. The desperate character of these men was well illustrated by their conduct in rescuing one of their number from a police officer who had arrested him for shooting into a crowd.

The force of janisaries at Albany was under the immediate charge of Robert Pinkerton, who had recruited most of them from the slums of New York city a day or two before and sent them out with the instruction that while they were not employed to kill people, they knew what to do if they believed themselves to be in danger. No plainer suggestion was needed by these ruffians, and they found early opportunity to act upon it. The experience is not new. Wherever these mercenaries have been employed they have made a record of outrage and violence. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Nebraska and elsewhere they have been guilty of abuses and crimes which no people solicitous of their rights should ever tolerate. The history of the Pinkerton system of furnishing armed bands to spy upon and overawe the people is red with the blood of innocent persons. Robert Pinkerton is said to have expressed sorrow that innocent persons had suffered, adding the cold-blooded observation that "it generally happened that way." How much longer will the American people tolerate a system that would not be permitted in any European nation, unless it be Russia, and which is pregnant with danger to their rights and liberties?

With regard to the outrages in Albany, there ought to be a severe accounting from somebody. It would seem to be a fair inference from what is reported to have been said by the chief of police of that city, that the New York Central officials made no demand on the municipal authorities for protection of the company's property. The chief states that he told the superintendent of the road that the company's property would be well guarded by the local police if no other forces were brought to Albany to inflame the popular passions, but the railroad official was not disposed to rely upon the legally constituted authorities. He could have demanded protection not only from the police of Albany, but from whatever other forces authorized by the laws of New York might have been found necessary. He could have summoned an army to his service by showing that there was such danger to the property under his charge as to justify it. But he chose to guard this property with men recruited by a private detective agency, and we have the result. The Pinkertons who are in the custody of the authorities should be dealt with to the full extent of the law, but something more than this is demanded. There must be redress for the persons who were shot down by the hired ruffians. It may not be possible to make this adequate, and it will not be if any of the wounded die, but the enormously wealthy corporation which is distinctly responsible for these criminal outrages must not be allowed to escape a just penalty. Meanwhile the people of New York should arouse to such an indignant protest against this Pinkerton business as will compel the legislature at its next session to enact a law for its suppression. Every consideration of public security, and of the rights and welfare of the people, demands legislation to effectually destroy this anomalous and dangerous system.

SILVER CONFERENCES.

It appears that there are members of both houses of congress who are disposed to urge a movement on the part of the government of the United States for an international congress in the interest of silver. They think the action taken by this country for remonetizing silver makes this an opportune time for another effort to induce European countries to enter into an agreement that will bring them into line with the United States in the matter. It is suggested that as a preliminary to this the president should send abroad, as was done several years ago, a competent person to represent the American case and ascertain the sentiment of European governments regarding silver. The president may appoint such an agent without specific authority or direction from congress, but it is not known whether he favors the proposal or is averse to it.

Perhaps the results of past efforts of the United States in this direction are not to be regarded as conclusive of what would happen to another effort made now, because the conditions have changed, but it may be well to refer to the attitude of European governments down to 1885 in order to judge whether there is any probability of the proposed movement for an international conference regarding silver accomplishing anything. It was at the instance of the United States that international monetary conferences were held in 1878 and 1881, the object being the opening of the mints of this country and of the leading European nations to the free coinage of both gold and silver into unlimited legal tender money at a ratio fixed by international agreement. At the first of these conferences a majority of the conferees, under the influence of the British delegates, declared that silver, like gold, must be kept a monetary metal, but each state, or group of states, must act for itself in the choice and the minting. An international ratio was pronounced undebatable, and a fixed ratio was declared to be utterly impracticable. The object in calling the conference was thus frustrated. Subsequently the writings of Cernuschi appeared and exerted a great influence in revolutionizing the opinion of leading men in Europe. France joined the United States in calling the conference held at Paris in 1881. In this conference the delegates of Great Britain declared that the monetary system of that country since 1816 having rested on the single standard of gold, which had satisfied all the needs of the country without giving rise to the difficulties manifest elsewhere under other systems, the government of Great Britain could not take part in a conference as supporting the principles proposed. The government of Germany was in sympathy with that of Great Britain, and thus the object in calling the conference was again frustrated. In 1885 this government sent a special commissioner to France, Germany and Great Britain to learn the views of the respective governments. He found no change in the positions asserted in 1881. The French government was in sympathy with the object urged by the United States, but the British government adhered firmly to its long-maintained monetary policy, while the German government deemed the co-operation of Great Britain an indispensable prerequisite in any change.

During the past five years public sentiment in England and Germany has unquestionably been growing in favor of the remonetization of silver under an international agreement such as the United States have proposed. The report of the royal commission appointed by the British government in 1886 had a very decided influence favorable to silver in England, while the advocates of silver remonetization in Germany have gained many adherents. But there is really not much reason to believe that an international monetary conference at this time would have an essentially different result from the two heretofore held.

JUDGING from crop reports so far in and the price of corn at the present time, there will be but little of the crop burned for fuel this year, yet the views of the Philadelphia *Ledger* on the subject of corn for fuel are worthy of thought. That paper says that over production in an article that grows up in a few months and that can be used for heating purposes in the stove will never be a text for sentimental apostrophe. "It takes a tree twenty to thirty years, at least, to grow into useful size for cutting, and timber is wanted for many other purposes besides feeding the kitchen fires. Yet, of these political Jeremiahs who pity the farmer for burning his extra corn crop, how many of them ever care when he burns up a tree that not the next season or many seasons can replace? If the western farmer's use of corn as fuel kept either mush or pone from his children's stomachs, then there would be occasion for lament. It costs too much, when corn is plenty, to convey his surplus crop to a market; so if he burns it to cook by and saves his trees thereby and his coal money, how can that be wasteful in a crop that will come again next year?" This thought is presented to some of the professional farmer's friends who are regretting that corn sold for 13 cents last winter, when it is worth 40 cents in Nebraska today.

THE final footings of the population of Omaha and vicinity have been completed and forwarded to Washington. The revised schedules place the population within the corporate limits of Omaha at one hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-five, an increase of five thousand over the first estimate. It is not probable that any material change will be made in these figures, so that Omaha will go on record as a city of practically one hundred and forty thousand people. And yet the total does not represent the actual population properly belonging to the city.

Within a radius of five miles of the postoffice of Omaha there are three thriving suburbs, north, south and west outside the city limits. South Omaha with eight thousand, Dundee Place, one thousand, and Florence one thousand, should properly be credited to Omaha. On the east, Council Bluffs, with its twenty-eight thousand inhabitants, is within the five-mile limit. If it were practicable to bring all the people within this five-mile radius under one government, it would make a compact city of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, equalling the combined population of the two cities at the mouth of Kaw.

Twenty years ago there was a scant population of twenty-six thousand within this area. In 1880 the number reached forty-eight thousand, and in 1890 one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, an increase of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand in ten years. While divided governmentally, their destiny is a common one. Commercially and industrially they are a unit. Judging of the future by the past, Omaha and her suburbs are destined to become one of the great inland centers of population on the continent.

AFTER months of diplomatic work in getting the ear of the emperor, several Chinamen have gotten permission to establish a stamp mill at a quartz mine in Sang Tong, China. It has been known for a long time that valuable quartz deposits existed in Sang Tong, but the emperor has all along refused to allow the mines to be worked. It may be remarkable that the Chinamen who worked the scheme have lived in America for some time and grown familiar with our style of doing business, and an offer of one-tenth of the profits of the concern caused the emperor to yield and give his consent.

THE past week's record of bank clearings furnishes a notable though not unusual statistical index to the business of the country. With six important exceptions, every city represented by clearing houses shows an increase ranging from one to one hundred and fifty-eight per cent, the latter figure measuring the returning vitality of Buffalo. Three of the six cities recording a decrease are in the west, while the other nineteen keep pace with the general progress of the country. The total footings represent an increase of thirteen per cent over the corresponding week of last year, or ten per cent outside of New York. A portion of the total financial transactions may be credited to the increased activity in speculative lines in the leading cities, but the record as a whole is a reliable reflex of the commercial progress of the nation.

IN the flush of enthusiasm which followed the declaration of the Nebraska democracy for the Australian election system, the rank and file lost sight of the fact that such distinguished party patriots as David Hill and Boss Gorman denounced it as a detriment to democracy. The reason for repudiating the wishes of national wheelhorses is no longer a mystery. True, the republicans were the leaders in this reform, having put it into effect in sixteen states. In casting about for some like system, Alabama adopted the Australian plan in a modified form, and the first practical test of the law was so satisfactory that the progressive members of the party were induced to endorse it. The fact that republican counties in Alabama returned startling democratic majorities explains the haste of the Nebraska democrats in making election reform a party plank.

THE sunken lots in all parts of the city are still breathing out the germs of death, and the authorities are making no perceptible effort to have them filled. The council junkets and the combine combines, while the citizens who are entitled to protection throw up their hands and fall victims to the poisoned air of those dismal swamps.

THE effort of the authorities to curb reckless driving on the public streets will be warmly seconded by pedestrians. A few rich fines promptly imposed and collected would have a tendency to depreciate the dangerous sport.

THE right to order the filling of sink-holes should be left to the discretion of the board of health. Instead of sixty days' notice the owners should be compelled to proceed with the work within forty-eight hours.

THE Pinkerton thugs and bullies interfered Sunday at Albany, and as is usual with these lawless devils they left a trail of blood in their path.

HAVING swelled the salaries of the favored few in the schools, a spasm of economy has taken possession of a few members of the board.

LOBSTER SALAD.

I like the dude with a curled moustache,
Or the man with a diamond ring,
But I hate to see men use a sash
To place their stomachs in a sling.

An Omaha man in describing an intense stillness said it was so quiet that you could have heard a fifteen pound chunk of ice drop. He had doubtless just settled his ice bill.

The most startling information that has been received during the past twelve hours in political circles, is the statement that Dave Butler, the horny-tongued son of toil who compassed Van Vyck's defeat and made Powers governor, (!) wants to offer himself as a sacrifice for congress in the Third district. The question that at once becomes of the greatest importance is, what will Dictator Burrows say to this?

The father of twins may be said to have his double.

A paper up the country has the name of John H. Powers for governor, at the head of its column in large black type, and immediately under, with no rule to separate, it a poem entitled, "A Plea of the Desolate," the first verse of which reads:

With hearts all torn and bleeding,
We lift our soul above,
And ask the Blessed Father
To give us FRIENDS TO LOVE.

On this broad and comprehensive platform Grandpa Powers puts himself in the hands of the people and leaves it for them to say.

The laziest men are often the fastest to go down hill.

A local correspondent asks THE BEE to print the informal ballot cast for James E. Boyd in the democratic state convention. The official record gives it thus: Boyd 449, Shervin 109, Brown 2, scattering 1.

The double decker would be in clover in South Carolina, where there is a farmers' alliance ticket and the democratic party split wide open. To take all of them in at one time would cause the sublime Shakespeare to exclaim, "O, what a straddle was there, my countrymen!"

There have been several cloudbursts in Colorado recently, but the flat money screechers have not yet attributed the cause of it to hard times.

Legislative candidates are in the field in many counties, but the greater number are to be chosen next month. In the meantime McKeighan is furnishing plenty of amusement in the Third district. He has not yet been nominated by the democrats, but they are yelling lustily for him. In the meantime Mr. Harlan is getting ready to take the place of Mr. Laws.

It is said that the object of Mr. Laws' visit to Nebraska at this time is to perfect arrangements to have himself appointed in the McCook land office. He very wisely held the position of receiver open and then telegraphed his desire not to be nominated for congress. When congress adjourns he will go back in the land office, where he was before his election to the office of secretary of state. There is nothing like having plenty of strings to pull.

Colorado and Wyoming papers, figuring on the possibility of the arid lands being thrown open to sale and settlement, argue in favor of a provision in the bill limiting entries to eighty acres, where the land could be irrigated. It is claimed that eighty acres of irrigable land can be made to produce as much as 160 cultivated in a careless manner. This is doubtless true, but the man who takes a homestead wants a quarter section, and he should have it. He is just eighty acres nearer getting the earth than if he took but an eighth of a section, and the earth is what all men desire.

Afraid of the Issue.

Lincoln Journal.

The protest made by Mr. Roberts, secretary of the state prohibition committee against the acceptance of the census returns from Lincoln and Omaha is inspired by the fear that the figures as published will not be a good advertisement for prohibition. Lincoln and Omaha, supported by a high license state, have grown much faster than the cities depending upon neighboring states that have adopted prohibitory regulations. Topeka is shown to have but about three-fifths the population of Lincoln, while Kansas City, which occupies the same commercial position with respect to Kansas that Omaha does to Nebraska, has fallen far below previous population estimates. The situation in Iowa is also rather chilly for cold water people. Des Moines, an older and much larger town than the capital of Nebraska, has been outstripped by Lincoln, while Sioux City, which enjoys much more trade from Nebraska and South Dakota than it gets from Iowa, is growing rapidly.

These figures are not at all satisfactory to the Nebraska prohibitionists. They fear to meet the issue squarely, and attempt to deny the prosperity of their own cities in order that they may not be compelled to answer the charge that their fad has retarded the growth of cities in Kansas and Iowa. It is a small piece of business, and the census department is justified in ignoring complaints made solely for political effect.

The Obstinate Canucks.

Chicago News.

A cable dispatch from London states that the conclusion reached there from a review of the various sources of opinion among Canadians as to commercial union with the United States is that Canadians are as unfavorable as ever to all such propositions. The educational campaign of the Toronto Globe and that remarkable man, Erastus Wiman, does not appear to have accomplished much. Mr. Wiman would do himself great credit and relieve the country immensely if he would rest from his Canadian scheme and go back to Staten island and Dun & Co.'s business during the heated term, or at least, if he would continue his efforts to run the western hemisphere to the daytime, allowing Providence to take care of it at night.

A Long Tongue and Shallow Intellect.

Plattsmouth Herald.

The World-Herald is performing the old, old in fact act in politics, of imagining everybody is a candidate for the house of the feeble minded except the World-Herald. Its advocacy of the alliance or people's candidates and at the same time supporting the democratic nominees and principles is as thin as it is silly. The alliance people, as well as everybody else, understand that the Word-Herald is a democratic organ with a very long tongue, a very pliable tongue and a very shallow intellect.

Had Better Look Out.

Weeping Water Republican.

The pusillanimous sneak thief who carried off our office chair that had been left on the side walk, Thursday night, is too small and insignificent a cur to live in any decent community, and if he comes prowling around our place again in the night time, he will receive the contents of our shooting stick which is loaded with leaded type for his special form and make up.

The Long Haired Ripsnorter.

Gretna Republican.

The long haired Ripsnorter that publishes the Boomerang at the county seat has the majority of the alliance members against him, and with many others are stopping the libelous sheet. Whenever a man thinks he can build himself up by trying to pull some one down by publishing falsehoods, he will soon be looking up more congenial quarters.

Come Off the Dump.

Pilmore County Republican.

The milky brain of the half editor of the quarter Shickley, quarter Geneva and half Omaha sheet, thought he was getting off something very smart in the above cut. If you know who the political friend (!) is, give the name or come off the dump.

The Double Act.

Kearney Hub.

It may not be exactly clear how the Omaha World-Herald will succeed in supporting both the democratic and alliance tickets, but the Hub has faith in the World-Herald's ability to do the double act successfully.

Splits Don't Count in Texas.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a split in the democratic party of Texas, but that organization is unfortunately so constituted that it can split beyond all precedent and still roll up a majority of beastly dimensions.

The Penny Paper Scheme.

New York World.

The trouble with a chain of penny newspapers to boom a presidential candidate is that a chain of national banks would be required to boom the penny newspapers.

Picturesque, Maybe, But Undignified.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The present attitude of the democrats in congress is that of a yellow dog sitting on its haunches and howling.

LISTEN TO THE FARMERS.

Congressmen Would Better Heed the Voice of Nebraska's Alliance.

Chicago Tribune: The farmers' alliance of Phelps county, Nebraska, held a convention two weeks ago, in which it adopted resolutions setting forth that "they were of all men the most oppressed in their struggle for the necessities of life," and that it attributed this condition of things to the "unjust and unwarranted conduct of its public servants." The following unwise, indefensible, un-American resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to withhold our support and patronage from any newspaper man, firm or company who will print, publish, or allow to be printed or published in his or their paper any disparaging word or sentence against of the candidates we may select for office; and

Resolved, That we consider as enemies to our cause any who will aid in keeping such an odious paper in existence by patronizing the same by way of advertising or otherwise; and be it further

Resolved, That we withhold any support and patronage from any or all merchants, businessmen or firms who may offend against the last preceding resolution.

This sort of talk will win no friends and discourage no opposition. The candidates of the alliance are no more exempt from criticism than those of any other organization. They will get their full share of it, in spite of this threatened boycott. Persons who protest against outrages and begin by invading the rights of others have shown their unfitness to govern.

So much for that side of the case. Now to look at it from another. Do the senators and congressmen from Nebraska think that these men, most of them republicans, who are expressing themselves in this violent way, can be won over to the support of the republican candidates this fall by the passage of such a measure as the McKinley bill? Will that reconcile men who are now the most oppressed in the struggle for the necessaries of life? Will the passage of a bill which does not open a market for a single bushel of their wheat or a barrel of their pork make them disband their alliances? Will the increased cost of the necessaries of life make them think any more kindly of the conduct of their public servants at Washington? They are at this moment out of the republican fold. Is McKinley or Blaine the shepherd who is the likeliest to get them back?

The wild schemes listened to by so many western farmers who are generally reasonable men, and the unwise threats they make, prove at least that they are dissatisfied profoundly with the present state of things, and that they are determined there shall be a change. They are suffering, and they clamor for relief. Will not they be exasperated rather than pacified by a change which shall make things worse than they are and force them to pay more for clothing, tinware, hardware, china, cutlery, etc., without putting an additional cent in their pockets to meet these heavier expenses? If alliance resolutions are violent now, what will they be with the McKinley bill in working order?

These are points well deserving the thoughtful consideration of congressmen from Nebraska and other western states. It will not do to say that the present excitement is a tempest in a teapot. It may turn out to be a cyclone in the Mississippi valley.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Indian Commissioner Morgan's New Plan for Educating Indians.

EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

Where a Physician Found a Bullet—Four Attempted Burglaries—Leese Goes for Benton and Steen.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hon. George B. Lane, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Nebraska, has received the following communication from Hon. T. J. Morgan, commissioner of the office of Indian affairs at Washington, D. C., and it will prove interesting to every school director in the state of Nebraska:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1890.—Hon. George B. Lane, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.—Sir: It is the prime purpose of the present administration of Indian affairs to bring the Indian schools into relation with the public schools of the several states and territories in which Indian reservations are located as rapidly as practicable. To this end I am modeling the schools under my supervision after the public schools as far as practible.

In most of the states and territories where there are Indians, some of them are located among the white settlers, and white settlements generally surround the reservations. I deem it extremely desirable that, wherever practicable, the children of Indians residing on reservations or among the whites be induced to attend the public schools.

They will learn the ways of civilization, and acquire the language much more rapidly if associated with white children in the public schools than in any other way.

These Indians pay no taxes, and in many instances are either too poor or too indifferent to place their children in school.

Many school districts adjacent to Indian reservations or containing Indian allotted lands are prevented from maintaining schools by the presence of the Indians who do not contribute in any way toward the support of such schools.

In order especially that the Indians who break up their tribal relations and settle upon allotted lands may have opportunities of educating their children, and as an inducement to white settlers to invite Indian children to their schools and assist them to acquire the rudiments of an English education, I would be pleased to have you inform school officers and others interested that the Indian office is ready to enter into contracts with the school district officers or other properly qualified representatives of school districts for the tuition of Indian children at a rate of $10 per quarter, based upon the average attendance of Indian children during the quarter. Out of this $10 per quarter the school districts will be expected to supply necessary text-books to the Indian children. The school district will contract distinctly to give to each Indian child all the opportunities and attention which are given to the white children attending the school, and so far as possible prevent their white playmates from ridiculing them or in any way discouraging them or preventing their progress.

The government contributes this $10 per quarter directly for the purpose of benefiting the children of the Indians, its wards, for whose education the national government is responsible. The fact that this is likewise a benefit to school districts having Indian citizens or adjacent to Indian reservations must not be lost sight of.

I feel that the whites of such localities are as much interested in this plan of educating the Indian children as the Indians are themselves, not only because of the money received, but especially because the Indians thus brought into the public schools and into pleasant relationship with white children will the more readily become fitted for good citizenship.

I trust that you will cooperate with this office in the working of bring these ignorant little ones into contact with our Christian civilization through the public schools. Very Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

WHERE THE BULLET WAS FOUND.

When the little eight-year-old son of Officer Bartram was accidentally shot in the breast by J. H. Johnsen, yesterday, a well-known physician was called to examine the injury and to extract the bullet. The doctor applied his probe to the wound and discovered that the leaden missile had struck a rib and followed it clear around to the spinal column. There was a slight displacement of the flesh in the back and the physician knew the ball could not be very far away. He failed to locate it, however, and gave it up. The boy was told to put on his clothes and while so doing discovered the bullet in the seat of his pantaloons where it had dropped after it had passed through him. The ball was perfect with the exception of a slightly flattened place near the tip.

BRINGING HIM TO TIME.

Miss Fannie Woods is a dashing quadroon of twenty-three who is dead in love with Lewis Wilson, a colored gentleman following the business of bootblack at the Windsor hotel. Last evening she met Lewis promenading with a lady several shades darker than herself and she immediately gave him a severe beating with her parasol, smashing his shiny plug hat, breaking his watch chain and spoiling his facial appearance for a few days. Not satisfied with this she went before Judge Foxworthy and caused the arrest of Lewis on the charge of being the father of her unborn child.

HIS FIRST CRIME.

Charles Miller, editor of the Wilbur Democrat, was in the city today and was astonished at the actions of John Creedan, who was held to the district court Saturday for attempting to steal two gold watches from Goldwalter's pawn shop. Creedan's home is at Wilbur, and Mr. Miller says that the family is highly respectable. Young Creedan has heretofore borne a good reputation, but recently he left home to go to work on the B. & M. extension to Newcastle and there fell in with bad company. The case of stealing against him is a clear one and he is sure of a term in the penitentiary. This crime is evidently his first.

THREE ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.

Three attempts at burglary were made after midnight last night in stores on East O street. The first was in Keefer's block at 2045 O street, but nothing was taken. The second was at Garner's store, 2249 O street, but Mr. Garner, who lives upstairs over his store heard the noise and coming down chased the burglars out with a loaded revolver. The next place attacked by the persistent thieves was the fancy grocery store in the Hutchins block at Twentieth and O. The store was ransacked but up to this afternoon nothing was discovered missing.

EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

Superintendent Lane said today that the next examination of teachers wishing state certificates will be held at Fremont on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, August 27, 28 and 29. The examination board consists of Hon. J. W. Love, Fremont; Superintendent Frank D. McClusky, Lincoln; Superintendent E. B. Barton, Aurora; State Superintendent George B. Lane, Lincoln. All applicants for state certificates must be teachers of actual experience and high standing. They must also pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, United States history, reading, English grammar, common and physical geography, physiology, algebra, natural philosophy, bookkeeping, plane geometry, botany, civil government, school law, the theory and art of teaching, rhetoric and geology.

METHODIST CAMPMEETING.

The Methodists in this section are making preparations to attend the Nebraska state holiness campmeeting to be held at Bennett from Wednesday of this week to Thursday of next. The exercises will commence at 2 p. m. on the 20th instant. The ministers having charge are Rev. C. F. Creighton and Rev. H. T. Davis.

STATE HOUSE NEWS.

New notarial appointments: W. J. Jackson, Strickland; Balmore F. Swan, Wayne; E. T. Staples, Fremont; C. Stimson, Dixon; William A. Smith, Beemer county; W. D. Smith, Burt county.

Captain Hill, state treasurer, has returned from the Long Pine Chautauqua with an old fashioned case of the chills and ague. He is unable to leave his home.

Attorney General Leese is disgusted with the results of his ineffectual efforts to call a meeting of the board of transportation. "The board has had to adjourn twice," said he, "because we could not get a quorum. There is an important question to be settled in which, as usual, the interests of the railroads and the people clash. Today it was understood that we were to have a meeting, but as usual Auditor Benton was missing. No one knows where he is. I can't understand what he means. Land Commissioner Steen is away on a four days' trip in the northern part of the state on private business matters in which the interests of the state are not in the least concerned. He, too, knew that this meeting was called for today, but, like Benton, has turned up missing. Captain Hill, the state treasurer, was sick, and when we came to meet nobody but Cowdery and myself were present."

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

A few months ago Eunice R. Jackson bought 600 worth of material from the S. K. Martin lumber company to build a house on two lots in Hartz & Brace's addition. She has paid all of this but $100 and the lumber company has commenced action against her to take both house and lots from her, as she is a little slow in paying the small balance now due.

E. E. Ashton, who has charge of Attorney Lambertson's house and grounds during his absence, reported this afternoon that the house had been burglarized shortly after noon by some unknown thieves. The screen of the door opening on the back porch was found cut and the door broken open. The extent of the theft is not known.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska.

Ashland is negotiating for a sash and door factory.

The Crawford hook and ladder company is now permanently organized.

The premiums offered on live stock by the Custer County Agricultural society this fall amount to $1,000.

Walt Mason, Nebraska's poet, is laid up at Grand Island with an abscess which has broken inside his ear.

The ninth annual fair of the Dixon county Agricultural society will be held at Ponca, September 16, 17 and 18.

The first kiln of brick has been burned at O'Neill by the O'Neill brick and tile company. There are 170,000 bricks in the kiln.

Wednesday and Thursday the old settlers of southeastern Nebraska held their annual picnic west of Dawson. A good programme is being prepared.

The largest enrollment of teachers in the history of Richmond county was made at the recent institute, reaching about two hundred and twenty-five.

Hogs are coming into Culbertson at a rapid rate. The farmers are becoming frightened at the prospect of a failure of the corn crop and are trying to save all the corn possible.

According to the Wilsonville Review it is so dry in that vicinity that farmers soak their hogs in water to make them hold swill. The creek bottom is warped out of shape and will have to be sprinkled.

It is reported that the Bank of Arapahoe will shortly discontinue its regular banking business for an indefinite time, using its capital to carry its regular customers through the present financial depression.

The annual trotting meeting of the Nebraska Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at Fairbury, commencing today. One hundred and nineteen entries for the four days races, are reported.

According to the Beemer Times a prosperous farmer lives near that place who don't believe that the farmers' alliance will be the means of securing him 1 cent per bushel more for his corn or make his hogs any fatter.

The Short Line surveyors have cross-sectioned for twenty miles west of O'Neill, and Contractor Scullen is on the ground with men and material for pushing forward the grading. It is understood track will be laid 100 miles west of O'Neill before winter.

A board of trade committee has been appointed to draw up a new charter bill for Lincoln, to be presented for passage at the coming session of the legislature. The old document is defective in many points, but nowhere is it weaker than in the limit it places upon the power of the corporation to borrow money for the erection of waterworks.

Efforts are being made by the Hubbell coal mine company to get Noel & Shafer to finish their original contract of 700 feet drilling. The shaft is now about fifty-four feet deep, and a drill hole has been sunk about one hundred and twenty-six feet farther without striking coal, except a four-inch vein about one hundred and fifteen feet from the surface.

Iowa.

The waterworks at Decorah are being extended.

The large new brick kiln at Sanborn is now in operation.

Humboldt is discussing a new system of waterworks.

Glanders has broken out among the horses at Council Bluffs.

Several cases of malignant diphtheria are reported at Rudd.

It cost Harrison county over $1,000 to convict Mrs. Brezee of lunacy.

A new grain warehouse, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, is being built at Clarion.

Sixty-nine hogs were shipped from Pauline the other day that averaged 338 pounds each.

A shoe factory employing thirty men is among the prospective industries of Muscatine.

The Upper Des Moines Editorial association will meet at Webster City September 12 and 13.

A Waterloo boy named Graham, while playing circus, fell from a trapeze and broke his arm.

Cucumbers are worth 40 cents per dozen in Monroe county and 25 cents per hundred in Grundy county.

A Cedar Rapids girl covered in a blunt way a good deal of ground in the world of beauty and enjoyment when she remarked the other day what she cared most to possess was a full moon and a brass band.

President Fish of the Illinois Central road is authority for the statement that $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 new stock issued will be used in buying new coaches and passenger car equipments for the Illinois and Iowa lines.

An interesting programme has been prepared for the twenty-first annual fair of the district agricultural society, consisting of the counties of Linn, Cedar and Jones, to be held at Mechanicsville September 9 to 12, inclusive.

Two young people of Lovilia, Noble Streeter and Maude Hufford, were in love with each other, but the young lady's parents objected to their being married on account of the young lady's age. The couple started out the other day, ostensibly to drive, but in reality went to Albia, where they boarded a train, went to Missouri, were married and returned. The old folks forgave them.

The state veterinary surgeon, who has been investigating the mysterious fatality among stock belonging to E. L. Pratt of Washington township, Webster county, finds that the deaths were due to poisoning from drinking water from a creek that had been impregnated with cholera germs and other diseases, hogs and poultry having died from the disease and the carcasses allowed to remain where the drainage would flow into the creek from which the cattle drank.

The case of D. G. Ellis, the farmer living near Waterloo who was confidenced out of $1,500 the other day by old fashioned card racket, is awakening considerable interest. The old man claims that he was hypnotized and says that he was completely under the control of the fellows who got his money away from him, although they were all of them entire strangers to him. The victim says that it was not until some time after the sharpers had gone that he began to realize what had happened.

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