House is Not Likely to Pass it with the Free Homes Provision.

MUST DEPEND ON CONFERENCE FOR THAT

Lomax Mackey of Omaha Gets His Discharge from the Navy on Account of Physical Disability.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 18 .- (Special Telegram.)-The legislative position of the bill to open the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota under the substitute offered in the house to the senate measure, gives the bill rather an interesting standing. Under the house substitute the bill does not contain N'vie-L'd, et a the proposition for free homes which is embodied in the senate measure, but does measure, probably could have obtained a favorable report from the house committee on Indian affairs on the free homes feature of the senate bill, but it would have been at the expense of influential support. Chairman Sherman of the committee and Major Lacey of lowa, wo of the very strongest members of the ommittee, are opposed to free homes id should Mr. Burke insist upon contain a commutation provision, which the Dietz the free homes feature through by the aid Clark, of democratic votes he would have lost the support of the gentlemen named. A minority report would in all probability have een filed, which would have made it practically impossible to have secured consideration at the hands of the speaker. Under present conditions the chances are very much in favor of it receiving consideration, although that will depend largely on Mr. Sherman inducing the speaker to give the Indian committee a day for the consideration of bills which have been reported from that committee and are now NEBRASKA WINS TWO GAMES given, which now seems probable, the bill opening the portion of the Rosebud agency in Gregory county, South Dakota, will undoubtedly pass the house, thereby getting into conference, where it is hoped that the

deputy collector of customs at Sitks, Nebrasks 0 2 0 0 6 1 1 0 3-7 St. Marys 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2 Alaska, by Secretary Shaw. Lomax Mackey, son of Rev. T. J. Mackey of All Saints' church, who has been trying for some time to secure his discharge from the navy, has finally been successful, orders having been issued yesterday to the commander of the United States steamer

the navy on account of physical disability. Postal Matters.

Under the annual readjustment of salaries of presidential postmasters, these changes were made today: In Nebraska-Clay Center, increased \$300; Albion, Allisuce, Atkinson, Auburn, Aurora, Beatrice, Bloomfield, Cambridge and Cedar Rapids, increased \$100; Alma, decreased \$100. In Iowa-Hampton, Indianois and Shenandosh, Increased \$100

Rural free delivery service will be established on July 1 at Hatwick, Poweshik pounty, Ia.; area covered, thirty-six square miles; population, 518. The comptroller of the currency has ap-

proved the First National bank of Chicago as reserve agent for the Citizens' National bank of St. Paul. Neb.

The abstract of conditions of the na tional banks of Omaha at the close of buslness April 30 as reported to the comptroller of the currency shows an average reserve held of 27.12 per cent, against 30.31 per cent on February 25. Loans and dis counts increased from \$15,528,107 to \$16,897. 270; gold coin from \$1,880,668 to \$2,083,628 lawful money reserve, from \$2,060,538 to \$2, 858,673; individual deposits, from \$12,551, 557 to \$12,982,716.

The Des Moines, Ia., banks show an average reserve held of 23.97 per cent, agains 27.84 per cent; loans and discounts creased from \$5,741,781 to \$6,435,194; gold coin, from \$111,812 to \$167,297; total specie from \$455,400 to \$478,855; lawful money re serve, decreased from \$898,004 to \$799,633 individual deposits increased from \$2,510,-847 to \$4,029,369.

The banks of Lincoln, Neb., show an av erage reserve held of 20.44 per cent, against 22.09 per cent; loans and discounts, in creased from \$2,659,354 to \$2,897,923; gold coin, from \$86,600 to \$102,780; total specie from \$109,658 to \$130,247; lawful money reserve, decreased from \$249,466 to \$232,381: individual deposits increased from \$2,450,-678 to \$2,460,249.

Culbertson Worsted at Trenton. TRENTON, Neb., May 18.—(Special Tele-tram.)—Trenton and Culbertson opened the see ball season today. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood: Tren-on, 13; Culbertson, 12. Culbertson claimed in error. Another inning resulted: Tren-on, 25; Culbertson, 12.

Soldiers Salute Dakota City. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., May 18—(Special Telegram.)—Dakota City trimmed up Company L's crack base ball team of Sioux City at this place today by a score of 16 to 12 Batterles: For Dakota City, Hamiegrove and Foltz; for Company L, Payre and Howe.

Juniata Defeated by Kenesaw. KENESAW Neb., May 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The Kenesaw Greys defeated the Juniata ball team here Saturday by the score of 10 to 3. Batteries: Kenesaw, Schultz and Armitage; Juniata, Smith and Hes-

Long Hair for Sale!

hair at the annual fairs.

own hair.

color of youth.

The girls of Brittany and the

Perhaps you are wearing some

lower Pyrenees still sell their

of this sale-hair! Better spend

your money on Ayer's Hair Vigor

and have an abundance of your

If your hair is turning gray and

you are beginning to look a little

old, Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely

bring back to it all the dark, rich

"At 19 my hair began to turn gray. I used Ayer's Hair Vigor; and now, at 6s years of age, my hair has the natural jet black color it had when I was 17."

L. W. WILLIAMS, Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.

STATUS OF ROSEBUD BILL FIELD CLUB NINE WINS OUT Pitcher Gordy of the Diets Team Not So Difficult of Solu-

The Field Club base ball team defeated the strong C. N. Dietz team Saturday by beating the works out of Gordy and profiting by wild throws. This revenges the club boys for a previous defeat by the Dietz team. The club seems to have a winning bunch of players this year and is constantly pitched to victory by the cool heads of Clarke and Moore. The features of this game were Crawford's catching and an unassisted double play by Malone after catching a hot liner with one hand. Carr knocked the ball under the fence for a lucky home run. Cox umpired the game in a fair and impartial manner. Score: OMAHA FIELD CLUE.

C. N. DIETZ.

Clike-Nic. p. 2 is 0 1 0 Cosgrove. S. 1 1 0 2 0 Crawford. C. 1 211 2 0 Anderson, 1b. 0 1 0 0 0 Kelley, 1b. 1 1 5 0 0 Da'dson, 1b. 0 2 1 1 0 Malone. Sec. 2 1 4 1 6 Harrison, IL. 0 1 5 0 1

O Holmes, c...
Chane, p...
Driscoll, Sb.
Baird, Sb.
Nash, ss. I 4 11 6 0 Total 0 1 14 F. C. B. Havens Stolen bases: Omaha Field club, 5. First base on balls: Off Durkee, 2; off Chase, 1. Struck out: By Durkee, 1; by Chase, 5. Two-base hit: Burns.

Takes an Easy One in the Morning, but Gets a Scare in the Afternoon.

free homes provision as passed by the senate will be adopted.

Colonel Hepburn of the Eighth Iowa district has been active in behalf of George Van Houton of Lenox, Taylor county, late secretary of the Iowa Agricultural society. Yesterday Mr. Van Houton was appointed deputy collector of customs at Sitka, Nebraska ... 0 2 0 0 5 1 1 0 3 7 5 4

St. Marys ..., 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2 4 2

Batteries: Nebraska, Letherby and
Bender: St. Marys, Stattery and Coleman.
The afternoon game started out bad for
Nebraska, Kansas State Agricultural collegs on two errors and two hits securing
three runs. Nebraska did nothing either
in the first or second. Manhattan added
another in the second and with the score
4 to 0 against them the Bell family came
to bat and the way they made runs was
a revelation. Six scores were made
in this inning. In the fifth another Nebraska tally was chaked up. In
the seventh the children donned their
batting clothes again, adding six more.
Again in the eighth and sinth things were
doing favorably for one score each in-Wisconsin to discharge young Mackey from doing favorably for one score each in-ning. This ended the game and Nebraska had won nine out of twelye games on this trip. Townsend pitched a good game, despite the miserable support at times. Bell. Doane and Townsend batted worthy of mention. Score:

Nebraska ... 0 0 6 0 1 0 8 1 1-15 8 5 of the k Manhattan .. 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 - 6 8 7 Batteries; Nebraska, Townsend and Bender; Manhattan, Hess and Thompson. OMAHA AT HOME ON MONDAY Rourke and His Family Get Back to Play a Series with the

Denverites.

91]	Omana will be at home on Monday and
	will welcome the Denver Grizzlies, masco
ш	dog, "Slats" Davis and all to a ball game
9	at Vinton street park. The team comes
3	back from a very successful trip and will
	get the glad hand from a host of admirers Stone will be back from Peoria, but will
-	Stone will be back from Peoria, but will
*	not be in the game on Monday. The lineur
4.0	for the opening game with Denver on Mon-
54	day will be:
	Omaha. Denver.
•	day will be: Omaha. Calhoun
	Stewart Becond base Delahanty
	Dolanshortstop Radeliffs
ıt.	Fleming left field Jones
-	Genins Center field Prestor
	Carter right field Wal
α.	Catchers: Arts
	Carter right field Wal Catchers: Wilson Wilson
6	ThomasMcConnel
	Pitchers:
20	Decour. Whitelder

Tremont Juniors Win.

Graham...

The Tremont Juniors defeated the Union Stock Yards Juniors in a very interesting game yesterday, 7 to 2. Both teams played splendid ball up to the eighth inning, when Clarke for the yards boys went in the air, making four errors and allowing four runs. Colfer and Adams pitched good ball. The Tremonts were assisted by Diamond of the Uniques. Score:

Kearney Wins in the Tenth.

KBARNEY, Neb., May 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The second game of ball between York and Kearney was played yesterday and was a strong game in every particular, taking ten innings to decide the contest, which was won by Kearney. Score, 3 to 2. The decisive run was made by Cy Black on a two-bagger by Maryott. Batteries: Kearney, Salene and Maryott; York, Moore and Mose.

Olympias Beat Stars.

One to nothing was the score in the base ball game played yesterday by the Olympics and the St. Mary's Avenue Stars, the former being the winners. Pitcher Bowman for the Stars and Second Baseman McGinnis for the Olympics did the feature playing. The batteries were: Olympics, Palmer, Stopenhorst and Schaub; Stars, Bowman and Switzler.

The First American Revolution

Bold Stroke for Liberty in Louisiana Prior to Spanish Occupation.

CHAPTER L

The history of the first American revolution against European royal authority has yet to be written. Its objects have been overlooked or obscured; the names of its martyrs almost forgotten and its importance so little appreciated that where it is mentioned at all in histories of the United States it is dismissed with a sentence. Yet eight years before the Declaration of Independence was adopted at Philadelphia the men who planned the first North American republic had been fusiliaded at New Orleans been burned in the public square to make an end forever of sedition and republican-The words of Lafreniere's "declaration" which the Spanish authorities thought thus to consume were not less bold than those of Jefferson. "The solidity of thrones," he wrote, "is in proportion to the extent of commerce and population. Both are fed by liberty and competition which are the nursing mothers of the state, of which the spirit of monopoly is the tyrant and step-mother. Without liberty there are few virtues. Despotism breeds pusillanimity and deepens the abyss of vice."

It was in the support of this principle States was afterward based that on October 25, 1769, Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, with his associates in the attempt to estab-Milhet, Pierre Marquis, Jean Baptiste Noyan and Pierre Caresse, were executed as rebels and traitors against France and

he been supported as James Otls was when Otis in Massachusetts was so much in ad- impunity and secure her prosperity." vance of the public sentiments of the New England colonists in declaring the opinions laration, that the superior prosperity and was alarmed for the consequences, it is not forces of the Spanish armament, at a time when the entire province of Louisiana could not have mustered 3,000 fighting men.

As the American revolution against England began with declarations of steadfast loyalty to the king of England and progressed slowly toward republicanism under were at first resisted, so also the movement which undertook to establish the Republic of Louisiana began as a demonstration of loyalty to Louis, the Well Beloved, leaders through the workings of an inner circle of republicans whose plans were so well guarded that even historians of Louisiana almost lose sight of the design of establishing a republic as the object of the revolution. It is remarkable that full justice is done to the revolutionists only by their enemies. The scope of their statesmanship was more fully appreciated in the cabinet of the king of Spain than it has been in America, either in their own generation or tion of the colony, but against the the royal letter.

establishment of an independent American republic. What he says, as it is recorded in the state papers of Spain, may be taken as a of their motives. In the written statement which he submitted to the royal council on March 22, 1769, Count Aranda says, after reviewing the treaty of cession from France to Spain and commenting on the value of Louisiana as a colony:

"The insurrection at New Orleans seems to be an object of the greatest importance, and their protest against absolutism had not only for the reasons which have been expressed above, but on account of its consequences. Its situation in the Guif of Mexico; its being already as it were, a European town by its population and its being converted into a free port, which no doubt would be the case, would attract thither large numbers from Europe; and considering that a republic in Louisiana would be independent from all European powers, it would then become the interest of all to keep on terms of amity with her, and to support her existence. The favorable position in which Louisiana would then be placed, would not only increase her population, but also enlarge her limits, and transon which the constitution of the United form her into a rich, flourishing and free state in sight of our provinces, which would present the melancholy contrast of exhaustion and want of cultivation. From the lish the first American republic, Joseph example under their eyes, the inhabitants of our vast Mexican domains would be led to consider their utter want of commerce, the extertions of their different governors the little esteem in which they are held, Lafreniere, their leader, was a man of the few offices which they are permitted great ability and of such boldness that had to fill would weight the great inducements which they would have to hate still more his protest against "write of assistance" the Spanish domination and to think they made even John Adams "shudder at the can brave it with more security, when they consequence of such premises," the "Re- shall see that a province, weak when compublic of Louisiana" might have been the pared with their extensive and populous first state of the American union. But if country, can make good her position with After this remarkable and prophetic dec-

held also by Lafreniere, that even Adams happiness of the people of Louisiana under republican government would result in the to be wondered that after having expelled loss to Spain of its crown colonies in Amerthe Spanish governor, Lafreniere was left Ica, Count Aranda recommended that the almost alone against the overwhelming full military power of Spain be exerted to crush the revolutionists and prevent the establishment of the contemplated republic. No higher tribute has been paid to the motives of Lafreniere and his associates, unless indeed, it was the fusillade from Spanish muskets, with which Count O'Reilly attempted to make impossible forever the rethe plotting of a few "extremists" who publican prosperity and happiness which Count Aranda had prophesied as the cause of the future loss of Mexico.

The story of Lafreniere as a revolutionist and republican conspirator, which ended and progressed through its first success to for the time being with his execution under its final collapse and the martyrdom of its O'Reilly, began when as attorney general of the colony under Louis XV, (the "Well-Beloved,") he read the letter in which the king announced to Governor L'Abbadie that France had abandoned North America to England and Spain. After telling the governor of the "private act passed at Fontainbleau on November 3rd, 1762," the king continued that of his own free will, he had "ceded to his very dear and well-beloved cousin, the king of Spain, and to his successors and heirs, in full property com-When after the expulsion of the pletely and without reserve or restriction Spanish governor, Don Antonio de Ulioa, all the country known as Louisiana, and and the establishment of the "superior also New Orleans, with the island on which council" as the power in the civil govern- it is situated." He commanded Governor ment of Louisiana, the king of Spain called L'Abbadie to put Spain in full possession, for the advice of his ministers, asking them but the governor, after living long enough to give their arguments for and against the to witness the grief of the colonists at the and it was kept intense before Ulloa's arabandonment of Spanish claims to the con- abandonment by France of its magnificent rival by the presence of English war vestrol of the colony, the Count Aranda, then empire in America, and to feel the Indigna- sels in the Mississippi, and by their habit reckoned the ablest statesman of Spain, tion they felt "at being bartered away as of firing their guns in "salute" when passdirected his argument almost wholly, not marketable objects," died on February 4th, ing New Orleans. 1765, five months after he had publ

the governor who commanded the military, but in a superior council, which had a sufficient vindication of the revolutionists large share in the administration of civil and as the most authentic official definition affairs. In the revolution which followed this council took the place of the House of Burgesses in the Virginia revolution, and that of the various assemblies in the first movements of revolution in the New England colonies. The republican movement in Louisiana, however, was unique in that it was headed by the king's attorney general, who when he found the liberties of Louisiana opposed by the kings, both of France and Spain, attempted to lead the people of the colony into revolt against both. Lafreniere, who thus takes his place in history as the first republican of the first American revolution, was by birth an American, sprung from the same class which afterward produced Jackson and Lincoln. Gayarre writes that he was a native of Louisiana, and of an obscure family; that his father was a "poor Canadian who had followed Bienville to Louisiana" and had there "by dint of industry" obtained means enough to send his son to be educated in France. This statement has been challenged by a commentator, who "Nicholas Chauvin de Lafrepiere was of a noble family, as is proved by his title," but the Spanish governor, Ulloa, in his report of the revolution, declares that Lafreniere's father was a Canadian, one of four brothers, whose family name was Leroy, of "so low an extraction and of so little education that they could not write, and had come, axe on shoulder, to live by manual labor." These four brothers changed their name in Louisiana, and were known as Lafreniere, Lery, Beaulieu and Chauvin. "The sons of these are now chiefs and authors of the rebellion," adds Ulloa, in attempting to demonstrate that the spirit of revolt had originated with the lower classes. The son of the Canadian axman had made such good use of his opportunities that he was the leading orator and lawyer of the colony and the king's attorney general, with an almost supreme control in the upper council, when on July 10, 1765, Don Antonio de Ullos wrote from Havana that he had reached that place on his way to New Orleans to take possession of the colony for his "most Christian majesty." This letter forced a rapid development

The control of Louisiana as a royal col-

ony, was vested at the time not only in

of the movement which had begun spontaneously on the publication of the letter written by the king of France to Governo l'Abbadie. Immediately after the publication of that letter, a convention had been called at New Orleans. Held in 1765, its delegates were chosen from the parishes of Lower Louislana, and it was one of the first delegate conventions resulting spontaneously from the people, in the territority which now forms the United States. Its leading spirits were: Lafreniere, Pierre Marquis, Balthasar Massan, Jean Baptiste Noyan and the brothers Jean and Joseph Milhet. The former, who was the wealthiest merchant of the colony, was chosen as a representative of the people of the colony and sent to France to urge the ministry to recede from the treaty with Spain.

As a consequence of the cession to England, which accompanied that to Spain, the unfortunate French inhabitants of Acadia. who had been expelled by England, were now beginning to arrive in Louisiana, and the spectacle of their misery after their long journey from Nova Scotia, excited the feeling of revolt to a still higher pitch

INDIANS IN OFFICE

Red Men Have Filled Many Positions with Ability.

An examination of the records of the Indian office, says the Washington Times, Mohegan named Sampson Oceam.

and was well received on the occasion of a visit he paid to England.

Perhaps the most conspicuous figure among the North American Indians who have held official positions was Tecumseh, or Tecumtha. He was born in 1768 and killed at the battle of the Thames in 1813. He held positions under the British crown as brigadier general in command of a British-Indian force of 2,000 and was a fullblooded Shawnee.

The Cherokee chief, Stand Waite, born blood. He was a colonel, and afterward brigadier general in the confederate army, ommanding an Indian brigade of two regiments and three batteries. The Cherokees are said to rank the highest today of the the Atlantic coast, and had made considerable advancement in civilization. Their native language is similar to the Iroquols. fer, with other Indians of the Five Nacalled George Guess, a full-blooded Chero- tense. kee, invented for his people an alphabet, are printed in English and Cherokee.

General Grant's secretary and officer of as a civil engineer. After the war he

A present employe of the United States er's business. Indian office is Francis La Flesche, a three-quarter blood Omaha. Representative Curtis of Kansas is said to be a onequarter blood Kaw. J. N. B. Hewitt of the bureau of ethnology is about oneeighth Tuscarora, while Dr. Eastman, the agency physician at Pine Ridge, S. D., is a three-quarter blood Sloux or Dakota. It is the policy of the Indian office to employ Indians on the agescies and reservations as far as possible. Many are employed as

LOVE OF SHAM AND HUMBUG.

A Defense of Tricks Common in Many

Packers of cherries select the largest shows that red men have filled official po- fruit and make a neat layer of it in the sitions of importance with signal ability. bottom of the box, relates the San Fran-Indeed, the man who first performed du- cisco Bulletin. They then tumble smaller ties corresponding to those of the Indian cherries upon that layer and so fill up the commissioner of today was a full-blooded box. The box is then turned upside down and the bottom layer becomes the top. He was born in 1723 and died in 1792, and When exposed for sale on a fruit stand the was ordained a minister of the gospel in closely packed, symmetrical rows of large, 1759. While he never held an official po- handsome cherries are very attractive. But

sition in the strict sense of the term, he it costs the farmer about 15 cents to pack had exclusive charge of Indian missions a box in that way, and a box, so packed, is in colonial times, thus occupying a posisold for about 30 cents more at retail in tion measurably corresponding to that of the city than a box which has been filled by commissioner of Indian affairs. He was throwing the cherries into it haphazard. well educated, author of various writings, Exactly the same quantity and quality of cherries are in each box. The only difference between the box which costs 60 cents and the box which costs 30 cents is the arrangement of the top layer. Every buyer of cherries is aware that below the symmetrical layer of large cherries are the smaller cherries. Nobody is deceived by the packing. But the majority of people insist on buying the carefully packed box for 60 cents, and they resent an attempt by a fruiterer to sell them the 30-cent box,

1815, died 1877, had a slight strain of white although they know it is just as good. This fact touches upon a curious trait of human nature. Social philosophers deplore the tricks of trade and rall against the fraud and deceit which are the everyday sins of commerce, but they do not Indian tribes in the United States. They possess the salesman's knowledge of men were ordinarily one of the Five Nations of and women. Social philosophers will not recognize the truth that the public not only likes to be humbugged, but insists on being humbugged, and will not patronize a dealer Though retarded in progress by their trans- who is too scrupulous to lie about his goods. Even in cases when the humbuggery does tions, to a desolate country, new and not deceive, as in the packing of cherries, strange to them, beyond the Mississippi, the public requires the tradesman to prethey have advanced more rapidly than any tend, at least, to deceive it and is willing other tribe in this country. Sequel, also to pay a double price on account of the pre-

Most wine dealers find it necessary to simple but complete, in 1824. With a have two or three different prices for the printed language this tribe has developed same quality of claret. A customer will literature peculiarly its own. Most of ask them for a sample of good claret, and the Cherokees have received an Indian ed- they will give him a glass of excellent cation, the wealthier members of the tribe wine. "How much a gallon is this?" he will sending their children to the best eastern inquire. "Pifty cents," the salesmen will schools. Their graceful native orators have reply. "Oh, I must have something better," been heard on the floors of congress, and the customer declares. "I have a special newspapers edited by full-blooded Indians claret here for 75 cents," says the dealer. "It may be rather costly, but it is a marvelous wine. Try this," and he gives the staff during the civil war, General Ely S. customer a glass from the very same bottle. Parker, was a Seneca Indian (though not The customer sips, rolls his eyes, smacks of pure blood), born in 1828 and educated his lips and pronounces the claret wonderwas made assistant adjutant general, and me a barrel of it," he orders. This may be ful and worth the difference in price. "Send was promoted, through various grades, to sharp dealing, but what can the tradesman brigadier general of the United States do? If he were frank with his customer he would lose a sale and a less conscientious rival down the street would get the custom-

All tradesmen know that the packing of goods has much to do with their sale. Half the price of most articles is for the box or the wrapper. A manufacturer who markets good cigarettes in a plain packet for 10 cents will not sell as many as the manufacturer who packs the very same cigarettes in a gorgeous and expensive box and charges 25 cents for it. If buyers will have goods a long day's labor that begins early in the done up in tissue paper, tin foil and fine pasteboard they must expect to pay for the President Diaz, the present president of gratification of their taste. Modern manu-Mexico and one of the leading figures in facturers in all the trades have been blamed is unwilling to leave the dock until all who the history of the republic, is commonly for making articles for sale rather than for rightly come under her supervision have supposed to be nearly a full-blooded in- use, but what else can the manufacturer do? If he makes substantial goods nobody

will buy them. Consequently, he must turn out the showy, though less serviceable, articles which please the public taste. Humbuggery, in some degree, is a neces-

sary part of every business, profession and handleraft. A preacher must draw a long face sometimes, when he feels more like joking, and must express opinions which he may not believe, but which are traditional in the pulpit. A doctor who wore a sack coat on his professional rounds, told hypochondriacs that their pains were imaginary and called a colic by its plain name would never succeed. People desire him to wear a frock coat, to have a solemn and thoughtful mien, to exaggerate the gravity of their ailments and never to use English words when he can employ the Latin terminology. A lawyer must never tell a client much about the law of a case, but must be very reticent and very mysterious and must impress the client with the idea that a layman cannot understand the point involved Above all, he must charge a good fee for his services or the client will cease to respect or trust him. If he omits these details of conduct a lawyer will never be even decently paid for his work, and he will have grumbling, haggling, suspicious clients.

This same love of humbug-even obvious humbug-causes actors, politicians, public men of every class to bring influence to bear on newspapers in order to obtain puffs which they do not merit. Why will a man pay a dollar a line for printed praise, written at his solicitation and not likely to help him in business, and read it aloud to himself with keen delight? Why do people take pleasure in the company of flatterers and insincere persons whom they know to be tondies and hypocrites? Why is the world full of obvious but successful shams? Very likely the universal love of humbug is founded on the vanity of human nature. Men accept and enjoy these obvious deceits, lies, flatteries and shams, perhaps, as acts held. of homage to themselves.

IMMIGRANT GIRLS' FRIEND.

Charitable Work of a Woman Who Meets Incoming Ships. There are probably no circumstances un-

der which the large-heartedness of Boston is more evident than those that atae landing of immigrants, relates the a Globe. This is especially true since women who represent different charitasocieties have made it a part of their routine to be at the Cunard and Dominion docks upon the arrival of each steamship to assist the government officials in the care of steerage passengers.

Miss Ellen McGurty is the agent sent to the steamship piers by the Charitable Irish and the St. Vincent de Paul societies to supervise the work which these women do gether the frightened rabbits. So close among the immigrant girls who reach this port and who are in need of protection. The majority of these immigrant girls are young, and many of them are attractive in their appearance. They come to America

from all of the principal countries of Europe. Sometimes they have heard of Miss McGurty before they arrive here, and, upon disembarking, they will inquire for her if she does not meet them at once. This work which Miss McGurty performs

so satisfactorily is difficult, involving many morning and does not end until 10 o'clock, and sometimes even later, in the night. Se conscientious and earnest is she that she been provided for.

The steerage list of a foreign steamship



William Jennings Bryan is in Cuba; to describe President Palma's Inauguration for Collier's Weekly

always is large. Out of this number there was the line that few rabbits attempted to must always be a few who do not find escape. Those who are left over when night comes closed in on the quarry, and a tumbling, ing day. Then the girls, whose destination in the space within it. At a signal from is a local one, are transferred to the im- Chief Antone a volley of arrows flew into migrants' home in East Boston, which is the center of the circle. Volley followed in charge of the missionary, Mrs. A. C. volley and then two score small boys went these girls and care for them until situa- pleted the slaughter. In less than an hour tions can be found for them.

When Miss McGurty has connected the began detained passengers with their waiting friends, which is done by taking the names of the former from the cards that have been given them by the inspectors and calling these out for recognition by those who stand in file on the dock, the holders of cards bearing the letters S. I. and their friends are sent by her to appear before the government's commissioners for special examination.

There are various reasons why immigrants are detained before they are given their discharge cards. Lack of funds, an imperfect address or failure on the part of friends to claim a new arrival always results in the detention of a steerage passenger until his case has been cleared up by the commissioner.

Miss McGurty's experience with charitable work dates from the year 1894, when cent de Paul to take charge of the cases of destitute children which came before that society. Two years later, when this organization, in connection with the Charitable Irish society, voted to relieve the Young Women's Christian association of a part of the work which it was doing for the protection of immigrant girls, Miss Mc-Gurty was appointed to the position that she now fills, still retaining her connection with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul

and continuing her work in behalf of desti-When she first took up her duties at the steamship plers there were more girls who came to this country having no friends here to meet them upon their arrival than there are at the present time.

ARIZONA RABBIT HUNT.

Big Roundup Conducted by Indians in the Gila Valley.

A horde of howling copper-colored braves, a dense mass of long-eared, grayfurred rabbits, a dozen flights of arrows, and then an onslaught with heavy mesquite-wood clubs; an acre of ground covered with heaps of dead rabbits, a feast on the slain, then the sleep of the glutton; such in brief is the conclusion of the annual jack-rabbit hunt of the Pima and Maricopa allied tribes of Arizona.

As far back as go the traditions of the Indian, these rabbit chases have occurred. The Indian still disdains to use modern weapons in his chase of the jack, and adheres to the arms which were used by his fore-fathers, blunt arrows and clubs,

On the Gila River reservation, twenty miles south of Phoenix, the greatest roundup of rabbits ever known within the memory of the oldest Indian in the Gila Valley took place last Tuesday. The rabbits, this year, have been particularly destructive to the Indian crops and it was with the hope of driving the jack rabbit from the lower valley that the big roundup was

From the Salt River reservation came nearly a hundred bucks and from all parts of the reservation along the Gila, not fewer than 400 men and boys were present for the chase. Early in the morning the hunters gathered and at daybreak the chase

A party of tourists from the east came from Phoenix to see it and were guests of Chief Hermo.

From a high butte they watched the oundup and then hurriedly mounted and rode in as the circle narrowed and come together. It was a motely crowd that herded the jacks. The Maricopas are men of unusual size and height, while the Pimas are short and sturdy. On the puny Indian ponies the contrast is marked. In an hour the circle had been completed. In a compact formation and with earpiercing cries the raiders drove to-

friends awaiting them upon their arrival. In less than two hours the line had

are lodged in the steerage until the follow- panic-stricken lot of rabbits tossed about Clark. The gray nuns also take some of into action. With clubs alone they comthe work was completed and the count

More than 1,200 rabbits made up the bag and the day had broken the tribal record. Chief Antone explained to the whites that more than 1,000 jacks had never been killed in a day's hunt before.

In two hours the feast began and the boiled meat was hurried into the stomachs of hungry hunters. The meat of the young jack is much like that of the cottontail, the rabbit of the east, while the flavor of the older meat is unpleasant to whites. The Indians, though, make no distinction. and for two days the feasting continued. Part of the meat was dried for winter use and the furs made into blankets.

His Busy Private Secretary.

Atlanta Constitution: "I can't attend to that matter." said the author, "until my private secretary is at leisure." And then he withdraw and sung out: "Mollie, how long before you'll be at liberty?"
"I don't know, John, dear," replied the wife, "I'm cooking the breakfast with one hand and dressing the children with the other!"

Seasonable Fashions.



4122 Childs Tucked Frock, 1, 2, 4, and 6 Years,

Child's Tucked Frock, 4122-Simple little frocks, that hang from the neck and shoulders in unbroken lines, are always charming for the little folk and are much in

This pretty model is simplicity itself, very effective and becoming as well as stylish. As shown it is made of white Persian lawn, with collar and cuffs of needlework, but all washable fabrics are appropriate as well as cashmere, veiling and other simple wool materials.

The dress is made in two pieces, front and back, and is tucked in groups at the upper edge, but falls in soft folds below the stitching. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem headed by a group of fine tucks to match those at the neck. The sleeves are in bishop style, finished with narrow wristbands, and at the neck is a divided turn-over collar.

To cut this frock for a child of 4 years of age 3 yards 27 inches wide, 21/2 yards 32 inches wide or 21/4 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 11/2 yards of needlework or lace for collar and wristbands The pattern 4122 is cut in sizes for chil-

dren of 1, 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

For the accommodation of The Bee readers, these patterns, which usually retail at from 25 to 50 cents, will be furnished at a nominal price, 10 cents, which covers all expense. In order to get any pattern onclose 10 cents, give number and name of pattern wanted and bust measure.

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your inspection-58,971 visitors last year.