

SALE TIES.
OMAHA Hat Sale Tie Co., 311 North 16th.
 -374

FURNITURE REPAIRING.
First-class work. 2301 Farnam. Tel. 381.
 -322 Je22

MATRIMONIAL.
YOUNG widow, no children, owns fine farm and other property, also \$10,000 cash, wants kind, reliable husband. Hart, 47 Park Ave., Chicago.

THOUSANDS of good men and women with money want to marry. We can bring you together. Send name, M. Brants, Chicago. -43-23

POLICIES PURCHASED.
INSURANCE policies, old-line companies, purchased. Loans on policies. Call on or write The Putnam Co., 504-5 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRASS and aluminum casting, nickel plating and finishing. Specialty Mfg. Co., 41 N. Main St., Council Bluffs.

TYPEWRITERS.
MANHATTAN TYPEWRITERS, \$50.00. Absolutely new. Guaranteed for two years. On exhibition at 1611 Farnam. -33-35

LAUNDRY.
BEST laundry. The Chicago, phone 265. M-26

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. DECORATION DAY. MAY 30th 1902.



High lift your children, mothers! Let their young eyes behold
 A dying army marching, time-beaten, spent and old,
 (As they toll by, as-tattered by the banners that they wave,
 (See the worn hands saluting! Lo! They salute the grave.)

High lift your children, mothers! Let their young voices cheer
 The brave old hearts that slowly draw on and disappear
 (The ranks that front the shadows, ranks, must ring out so fast,
 'Tis as a phantom army that solemnly drifts past,
 A fading army marching with weak and faltering tread
 But pressing all around it, there through the mighty dead!
 Aye, bright and splendid spirits! Their battle lines are drawn,
 And Comrade waits for Comrade beside the gates of dawn,

-J. W. MULLER

We carry the finest line of Runabouts in Omaha, consisting of our own and other manufacturers.
 A special consignment of Studebaker buggies, wagons and carriages, which will positively be sold at cost.
 Don't buy until you see this line.
 1407-9-11 Dodge St. Est. 1855.
A. J. Simpson & Son Co.
 1407-9-11 Dodge St. Tel. 1858

LEGAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the mayor and council of the city of Florence, Nebraska, at the city hall in said city of Florence on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1902, at 3 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of equalizing sidewalk assessments and levying special assessments to pay for repairs on the following sidewalks during the fiscal year beginning the first Tuesday in May, 1902, and in front of the following lots and parcels of land in the city of Florence, as surveyed, platted and delineated, the following being a description of the lots and an assessment and the amount against each lot respectively, to-wit:

Lot 2, block 2, \$12.12; lot 3, block 2, \$12.97; lot 1, block 2, \$12.42; lot 4, block 2, \$14.39; lot 1/2, block 2, \$10.05; lot 2, block 2, \$12.87; south 1/2 lot 2, block 2, \$2.86; lot 4, block 2, \$8.37; lot 1, block 14, \$12.22; lot 2, block 23, \$14.11; lot 1, block 14, \$15.49; lot 2, block 23, \$17.28; lot 1, block 23, \$14.45; lot 2, block 23, \$15.83; lot 9, block 23, \$12.54; lot 8, block 23, \$11.19; lot 7, block 23, \$7.28; lot 6, block 23, \$11.81; lot 5, block 23, \$12.54; lot 4, block 23, \$11.81; lot 3, block 23, \$11.81; lot 2, block 23, \$11.81; north 1/2 lot 2, block 23, \$12.54; south 1/2 lot 2, block 23, \$12.54; lot 1, block 23, \$12.54.

Given by order of the mayor and council of the city of Florence.
CHARLES A. SMITH,
 City Clerk.
 4wks E&S

NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the mayor and council of the city of Florence, Nebraska, held on the 8th day of May, 1902, the following estimate was made of the probable amount of money necessary to be raised in said city for current expenses during the fiscal year beginning the first Tuesday in May, 1902, and ending the first Tuesday in May, 1903, which estimate is based on the entire amount of revenue of said city during the last fiscal year.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

For improvements of streets, public grounds and boulevards	\$50.00
For Board of Health	25.00
For officers' salaries	4,100.00
For fire department	200.00
For city hall contract	134.00
For printing and stationery	25.00
For water rental	750.00
Incidentals	150.00
Total	\$5,279.00

For which an appropriation ordinance may be passed at a meeting of the council after four weeks' publication of this notice. Given by order of the council.
JOHN S. FAUL,
 Mayor.
CHARLES A. SMITH,
 City Clerk.
 4wks E&S

INDIAN FARMING IN ARIZONA

How the Moki Tribe Raise Crops of Corn and Plenty of Watermelons.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION IN VOGUE

Modern Innovations in Farming Spurred by the First Settlers—How the Grain is Ground and Cooked.

In his original state the North American Indian was generally more of a farmer than most people are willing to believe. Long before the whites came to this continent he was, in many localities, reaping tolerably good crops. In the eastern portions of the continent they were usually planted and tended by the women, the men occupying themselves at hunting or fighting. Thus the relegation of the farming to the women was merely a division of labor made necessary by the condition of tribal society in certain regions at that period.

Their only grain was what has since been called Indian corn, not because it was derived from India, as its name indicates, but because it was discovered in the possession of the aborigines here, who, in their turn, through the mistake of the first Spaniards, had been erroneously termed Indians. The proper name for this corn is maize, of course. Just where it originated cannot now be positively determined, but it is supposed to have been found on the tableland of Mexico and to have spread from there over the entire western hemisphere.

However that may be, the red folk had long been supplied with it when first encountered by the whites, and were sometimes able to furnish it for subsistence to the starving settlers. The methods of cultivation employed were simple, but they produced good crops. Each region had different ways of preparing corn for eating, but the limits of this article preclude any extended description of this side of the matter.

The cultivation was in the main similar. The method may be studied today among the Moki of America, who have changed less from their original condition perhaps than any other Indian tribe within the borders of the United States. They are still planting and tending maize after the custom of their fathers who never saw a plow.

Moki Women Not Field Workers.
 Contrary to the habit of the Algonquins and other Indians of the regions east of the Mississippi, the Moki and his immediate kin exalted none of the field work from the women. The men tended the crops while the women looked after the household affairs, very much as our own women do, except that they went a step or two further

and also built the house, which, it may be added, was a very good one.

When the corn was brought to them they ground it, as they still do today, and then they made it into peculiar, but excellent, nutritious bread. In their arid country there was little game to hunt, so the man's time was free for his farming, leaving the women, who, unlike the Indian women of the east, were in no danger from enemies or other tribes, in the villages on the mesa tops.

These bleak summits, several hundred feet above the plain, have not a blade of grass to show, nor can anything else grow there. One must look below for all the farms, and there your eye perceives them scattered along for miles like fragments of some huge checkerboard. Wherever the soil offers the conditions which the Moki farmer, in his long experience, has found advantageous, there lies a farm.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the climate his method of procedure is different in some respects from that of his eastern brothers, who were favored with timely and abundant rains. All the latter had to do was to stir up the soil and plant the corn when occasional attention kept it in good condition, but the Moki is compelled to devote very close attention to his crop. The ground with a layer of sand upon it is considered desirable, and the writer has passed fields, in good condition, growing apparently in nothing but sand. Below, however, was a good soil, the sand merely acting as a mulch.

Planting is done with a dibble, which is a stick with a sharpened point and a shoulder at right angles on one side for receiving a foot pressure. With this implement a hole several inches deep is made into which the grains of corn are dropped.

When there are showers, and these come rather frequently during the growing season, all the men having fields in the same neighborhood are called out by the proper official, no matter what the time of day or night, and they descend to the valley, there to assist each other in guiding the shower waters in and out amongst the growing crops, wherever such procedure is possible.

With their hoes they rapidly construct little earth dams across the streamlets and "washers" and thus cause the flowing waters to be concentrated for better manipulation. And, of course, these operations are considered when the crops are put in. It is generally possible to secure considerable irrigation in this manner from passing showers that would otherwise be of slight service. Some of the Indians of the southwest, particularly those of a bygone day, extended this principle of irrigation to the utilization of living streams, and in many places are still to be seen the remnants of irrigating ditches, which often stretched across the country for miles.

The corn that was grown centuries ago was often larger and finer than that of today, a fact that is established by the specimens found in ruins. The reader wonders just here, no doubt, how grains of corn could be preserved so long, even in the dry

air of the southwest, but when it is explained that this corn was rendered into pure and indestructible carbon by the burning of the house or other shelter where it was stored, the matter becomes clear enough. Some of the grains of corn thus made into charcoal by the cruelty of an enemy, or the misfortune of a moment, are as large and full and well developed as any that can be found even in the Iowa of our day, proving that the old methods of working and irrigation were entirely effective.

The Moki corn comes up bushy and not very high, but it produces a generous number of ears, not large, to be sure, but abundant enough to make up for deficiency in size.

Harvesting and Storing Crops.
 Besides the corn, they also grow watermelon, peppers and squashes, and in favored spots cotton and peaches. On the uncultivated stretches, which occupy the main portion of the region, flocks of sheep are grazed, and donkeys and "burros," if one of the latter so far forgets himself as to intrude on a cornfield and regale his palate with the juicy plant, one of his ears is cut off as a punishment. A second offense causes the loss of the other ear, giving the animal a grotesque look.

The corn, having at last ripened under the glorious autumnal sun of Arizona, in spite of the drouth and raven and donkey, the latter small-paced steed is driven down to the fields and there laden with the golden

and purple ears in bags, with which he ascends to the summit of the mesa in response to the loud "sho-o-o-o" of the driver and an occasional punch with a stick.

Many a man takes a load himself by the shorter trail and lands it at his home without apparent fatigue. So accustomed to their climbing up and down are they that their muscles are hardened and their lungs developed till it is done with little effort. All the houses have flat roofs and on these the corn is spread out to dry and harden for storage. The rooms set aside for the purpose, where the ears are not thrown in a heap, but are most carefully laid up with precision and regularity.

At least a year's supply is always kept on hand to guard against a failure of crops and consequent famine, but nevertheless watermelons are also piled up in storage in the same way as the corn. In the secluded inner rooms, and so thoroughly dry and aseptic is this wonderful air of Arizona that the watermelons are easily kept over till the following February at least. The writer has seen them and eaten them in that month, but as they were perfectly sound it is likely that they could endure a month or six weeks longer.

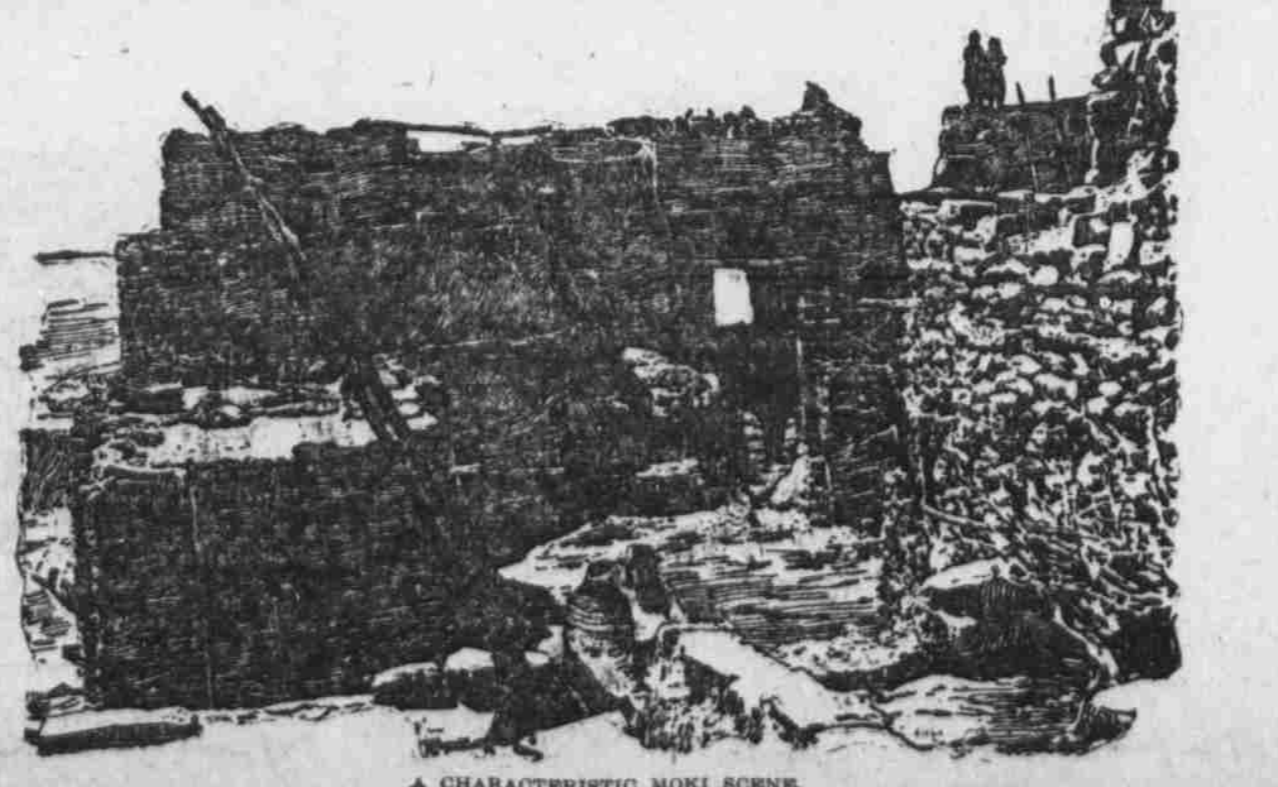
Preparing Corn for Food.
 In preparing corn for eating the Moki has his own method, similar, however, to that of other tribes in his own condition and kind of culture, and learned not from any grandfathers and his many times great-grandfathers. First it is reduced to meal. The mills used, like those of the gods, grind slowly, but they grind in a fashion that is perfectly satisfactory to the Moki.

A mill, or metate, in this region, consists of a thin flat slab of sandstone set up at an angle of about 35 degrees, surrounded by a curb of flat stones or boards to prevent the meal from scattering. Usually there are three in a row of these grinding slabs, back of the higher side of which the operators, the young girls of the household, kneel and, with a rubbing stone, crush the grain, each carrying the process one step further till the requisite degree of fineness is arrived at on the last stone.

This work is usually accompanied by singing of a peculiar sort—a shrill high note, varied and vibratory—that suggests the song of the priestesses in the opera of Aida. This singing goes on and on in a monotonous way, filling the surrounding air with its weirdness, till one is half ready to believe himself a devotee of another world.

Then the meal is taken in hand by the housewife. She mixes it in a large bowl of water, adding a small quantity of wood ashes for a leaven, and seats herself beside the oven where a fire has been previously kindled. This oven is composed of a horizontal position with one edge against the wall, the other resting on a second stone, thin and on its edge, and the end be-

STANHOPES RUNABOUTS
 and everything else VEHICULARLY STYLISH.
 "HARNESS" TO MATCH THE VEHICLES.
Drummond Carriage Co.
 18th and Harney Sts.
 Opposite Court House
 Public Library
 County Jail



A CHARACTERISTIC MOKI SCENE.

neath a chimney, so that a fire may be built beneath.

Dipping her hand into the prepared batter she sweeps it across the surface of the smooth hot stone, spreading a film over the entire top, which is immediately baked. Upon this two more films are usually spread, the whole forming a thin sheet, resembling very coarse wrapping paper of a soft, bluish color, in size about one foot by two or three. This is peeled off and folded up and stacked on a basket tray. It is palatable and nutritious and in combination with peaches or watermelon is agreeable and refreshing.

The Moki an Epicure.
 It is doubtless equally refreshing in combination with mutton stew or rabbit stew, two favorite dishes of the Moki. The writer cannot speak of these combinations from actual test, however, for the reason that he developed an unreasonable squeamishness because of the manner of eating the stew.

A large bowl of stew being placed on the floor in front of the guests with a tray of piki (peckee) or native bread beside it, a fragment of the latter, broken off and held between the thumb and forefingers, is scooped, like a dragnet, through the stew toward the operator, the object being to capture as many of the meat particles as possible, and it is then deposited well back in the mouth in order that the fingers relieved of adhering stew by the lips may be returned clean to the attack.

"When in Rome," they say, "do as the Romans do," and the same idea might with equal philosophy be applied to the Moki country, but the writer was not equal to its application and the delights of mutton stew as a Moki were never revealed to him. Perhaps this absurd prejudice against a delectable dish was intensified by the discovery that the Moki is not at all particular as to how the sheep departs from the living state, and if one dies from any cause it is usually eaten without conjunction. A plentiful addition of red pepper will disguise a rather high flavor, and is the best and safest form of assurance issued by any company. It was the last policy written for Mr. Goodrich and the first paid. The prompt payment made by the Equitable is proof sufficient that its policies are indeed equal to "sight drafts at maturity."

Equitable Pays First.
 Miss Gertrude Goodrich, daughter of the late Dell H. Goodrich, whose recent death came as a sudden shock to his many friends, has just received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, through its state agent, H. D. Neely, the bond and first payment of \$250 on the policy recently written. This policy was issued to Mr. Goodrich April 2, 1902, and is known as a continuous installment. Proof of death was mailed on May 19 and yesterday the annuity bond and first payment were received in Omaha. This bond provided for the payment to Miss Goodrich of \$250 each year as long as she lives, and is the best and safest form of assurance issued by any company. It was the last policy written for Mr. Goodrich and the first paid. The prompt payment made by the Equitable is proof sufficient that its policies are indeed equal to "sight drafts at maturity."

The Great Pan-American Shows.
 Connected with the Great Pan-American Shows there is in all probability the grandest Hippodrome ever seen on any ellipse since Rome exploited the first. Scores of fearless horsemen and horsewomen, teams of horses, blooded and in their prime; Arabian and Kentucky thoroughbreds, fleet of foot and handsome. There are Roman, standing and chariot races, two and four horse; there are steeplechases, hurdle races, fat, trotting, racing and running races; there are pig and pole, sack and wheelbarrow, man vs. horse; whipped dog, Indian vs. Indian pony, obstacle, pony and monkey, clown, mule and goat races, elephant and camel, deer and hound, man vs. man and woman vs. woman races. In a word, all kinds of races ever run will be duplicated and many novel ones introduced at the Great Pan-American Shows at Omaha, Monday, June 6.

Send articles of incorporation, notices of stockholders' meetings, etc., to The Bee. We will give them proper legal insertion. Bee telephone, 238.

St. Paul-Minneapolis.
 Composite Buffet Library Cars now in service via "The Twin Line" on the "Twin City Limited" at 7:55 p. m. daily.

LOW RATES IN JUNE.
 1401-1403 Farnam St.

Shampooing and hairdressing, 25c, at the Bathery, 214-220 Bee Building. Tel. 1715.

A. B. Huberman, only diamond importer in west; lowest prices. Cor. 13th & Douglas.

Chicago 150 Miles Nearer.
 The "Transmissior Limited" on the Northwestern line only makes the trip in ELEVEN HOURS.
 Omaha 8 p. m., arriving Chicago 7 next morning.
 City office, 1401-1403 Farnam st.

When you drink Champagne, drink the very best, Oook's Imperial Extra Dry. It always satisfies, never disappoints.

Shampooing and hair dressing, 25c, at the Bathery, 214-220 Bee Building. Tel. 1715.

STEAMSHIPS.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
 New York-Rotterdam, via Bouchonne, 4 M. New Twin-Screw S.S. of 13,000 tons register.
 Twin-Screw Steamer **Statendam** May 24, 10 a. m.
 Twin-Screw Steamer **Potsdam** May 31, 10 a. m.
 Twin-Screw Steamer **Ryndam** June 7, 10 a. m.
 Apply to **HARRY MOORE**, 1415 Farnam Street, 2nd Floor, Omaha, Neb.; or **H. E. JONES**, 1503 Farnam Street; Louis Neese, First National Bank, Omaha.

ANCHOR LINE—U. S. MAIL—STEAMERS
 Sailing regularly between NEW YORK, NEW GLASGOW, NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR & NAPLES.

Superior accommodations. Excellent Cuisine. Every regard for the comfort of passengers studiously observed and appreciated. Single or Round Trip tickets issued between New York and Liverpool, and all other ports of the Mediterranean at attractive rates. For tickets or general information apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, or any LOCAL AGENT.

DOMINION LINE
FOUR SEPARATE AND DISTINCT SERVICES.
 Fast Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers sailing regularly from Boston, Portland and Montreal to Liverpool, also Boston to Mediterranean ports. Send for booklet, "Mediterranean Illustrated." For rates, etc., apply to local agent or company's office.
 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Building Mechanics Wanted
 The Builders Exchange of St. Paul, Minnesota, will guarantee work for the present season at first-class wages to 40 Carpenters, 20 Bricklayers, 10 Plumbers, 10 Painters and 10 Hoisting Engineers.
Builders Exchange,
 Ryan Building, St. Paul, Minn.