TELEGRAPHIC.

CIVILIZED INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners Published.

SURPRISING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Court and Legislative Robes Corrupt—Schools Primitive—Crime Unpunished They Say.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Hoke Smith today made public the twenty-fifth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Regarding the purchase of supplies for the Indians, the report says prices were surprisingly low. Last spring the contract business was divided between New York and Chicago. The commissioners cannot see that anything was gained by this arrangement and say the division of the work involves a considerable increase of expense.

"The graphic picture drawn by Senator Dawes, of the sad state of affairs in this Territory, occupied and owned by the first civilized tribes, was," the report says, "to many a new revelation. Those Indians have so often been held up as models of civilization, conducting a wise self-government, supporting their own schools and court of justice and enjoying all the comforts of home life, that it was surprising to hear that courts and legislative bodies are corrupt; that the public school system is primitive and inefficient; that the lands belonging to the whole people by treaty rights are, to a large extent, absorbed by a few enterprising half breeds that have gained complete control and pay no attention to the wishes of the great majority of the people; that crime goes unpunished, and that the white people who have settled in the Territory have no protection. But all this has long been a familiar story to us. We have repeatedly called attention to the deplorable facts."

The suggestion is made that Congress exercise its sovereign right and take control of affairs there. The commissioners say the policy of allotting lands in severalty is working well and that under it individual holdings are slowly learning lessons of independence and self-reliance, but legislation is recommended to prevent sale of allotments to those Indians, and to reimburse the sister for revenue lost through those lands being tax-taxable. Education is reported as having steadily improved among the Indians, and in closing, the commissioners recommend application of the civil service law to the Indians.

Forty-Six Years in the Penitentiary.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 12.—Bill Cook, the outlaw, was sentenced today in the United States court to forty-five years in the penitentiary.

Stuck in the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The big American steamer Smith work which left Liverpool January 30th, and was the only vessel that spoke the La Gascogne during the twelve days out, is stuck in the ice in the Delaware a few miles below Chester. She has 300 steerage and twenty-five cabin passengers on board.

Rebellion in Colombia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A late arrival from the Isthmus of Panama brings information of the seriousness of the revolution now in progress in the republic of Colombia. Battles have been fought in several places in the interior which the government reports as disastrous to the revolutionists, but the agents of the rebels assert this is not true.

The activity of the government in chartering the coastwise steamer Prudent, and forwarding arms and ammunition to the southern departments show the anxiety felt. No reports unfavorable to the government are allowed to be printed. Local mails and personal letters are subject to inspection and letters of significance misdirected to the government would result in the immediate arrest of the sender. All passenger ships arriving at Colon are closely examined for suspected sympathizers and munitions of war and the cable lines are also under surveillance.

Affairs on the Isthmus are very dull and seemingly quiet, but an outbreak is imminent at any time, as the laborers employed by the Panama Railroad and Canal companies are on the verge of a strike owing to the low wages and increased cost of living since January 1st, when an import duty of 10 per cent on all bevieas went into effect, and in the event of a strike of their employees, there is little doubt that sympathizers with the revolution would take advantage of the situation to secure arms and ammunition from the government in the premises.

No one is allowed on the streets of Panama and Colon without a pass after 10 p.m., and the police are ready to disperse any crowd even in the daytime. The presence of the Atlanta at Colon, and the Nyanch and the Sparrow, two English men-of-war at Panama, has a salutary effect on the dissatisfied employes of the Panama Railway company. As heretofore, all strikes have resulted in the burning and pillaging, not only of the railroad property, but of all other classes of property, and people know that as long as a man-of-war is in the bay there will be no chance of plundering the stores, as the blue jackets would be sent ashore at once to protect property.

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

Complimentary Letter from the King of Sweden and Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 12.—The king has written an autograph letter to the president of the Storthing, in which he specifies under what condition the recitals should be invited to form a cabinet, including their agreement that the popular question should be submitted to a joint council of state of Sweden and Norway. The king adds: "Lasting union can only be secured by mutual concessions. Any change in the consular system, however, must be preceded by the assurance that the question of union will be satisfactorily brought to a conclusion."

Prentiana Rejected.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 12.—A public meeting, attended by 20,000 persons, was held here today to celebrate President Cleveland's decision in favor of Brazil and against the Argentine republic in the matter of jurisdiction over the territory of Missions.

Brooklyn Strike Off.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—As a result of a conference held this afternoon between President Lowis and the board of directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad and ex-Assemblyman John Graham and Patrick Joyce, the trolley strike in Brooklyn, which was begun on January 14th last, will be called off tomorrow.

The men withdrew all the demands except that the strikers be returned to their old places. Joyce Tighe would not say what President Lowis had to say on the matter, beyond stating that he would make a definite answer in the morning to the men's propositions.

ILLINOIS STATE FUNDS.

What the Deceased Treasurer Did with the Money.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—W. H. Curtis, a close friend of Rufus Ramsey, the deceased state treasurer of Illinois, has this to say of his affairs:

"No better man than Rufus Ramsey ever lived, and had he lived every dollar of his indebtedness would have been paid and his family left with plenty. Had not Henry Sutter acted everything would have been all right. Sutter borrowed over $240,000 for the Union Trust company of Chicago and gave security on 2,000 acres of land near Lebanon. This money came out of the state treasury, the trust company acting as go-between. When he failed his assignee had a motion to set aside the conveyance of this property and the noteholders rather than accept security over which there was liable to be a litigation, filed a claim against the state. This property is worth twice as many times over $200,000. It was worth that at the time it was accepted and Ramsey had a right to do what he did. The law allows a state treasurer to use money as he pleases. All he has to do is to put it back. This has been done and everything is all right."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 12.—Treasurer Wulf was seen today and had little to say when confronted with the developments at Chicago. He said Ramsey's word had sufficed for him for everything. If there was any shortage, Ramsey's successors made it good. In the present treasurer look the office. Wulf had no other course than to receipt for everything as the funds in the office were as they should be.

THE CAPTAIN REWARDED.

Women Kiss Him and the Company Give Him a Medal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—It was 10:30 o'clock when the big black hull of the La Gascogne ran alongside the end of her pier. The crowd gave three wild cheers and began rushing to gates near her as they could.

It was just 11:30 when the first passenger cleared down the gang plank. He was—[illegible] by the wild, howling crowd. He looked very glad to get on shore. He was a young man, dressed in a big fur lined overcoat. The next man was a big man. His wife was in back at the foot of the plank.

The third was a young and pretty girl, and before she reached the bottom she was seized and nearly kissed by a young man with a little mustache. The crowd yelled with delight and gave more cheers. Then Captain Hendson came striding down the plank, with his head uncovered, smiling and bowing from right to left. A woman threw him a large bunch of flowers. He deftly caught it and held them in his face as he stepped down toward the crowd. Here he was seized by eager hands on all sides and pulled this way and that. Every one tried to get one of his buttons, the women in the crowd being the more demonstrative in this respect. They all kissed him at once. It was a good natured crowd. Every one was excited, but every one was happy.

WILL GET A GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The directors of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique have adopted a vote of congratulation to Captain Deroulede of the La Gascogne. In addition they have decided to give him a gold medal in recognition of the skillful manner in which he conducted his vessel on her last trip to New York.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Tribute to the Memory of the Martyred President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Henry Watterson delivered an address tonight on Abraham Lincoln before Lincoln Council of the National Union. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the commanding powers of Lincoln and to the breadth and liberality of his estimate.

Speaking of the famous Hampton Roads conference, which Mr. Lincoln and the agents of the Confederacy recalling forces on which peace could be arranged, Mr. Watterson said:

"Mr. Lincoln had intimated that payment for the slaves was not outside the possible agreement for reunion and peace. I am not going to tell any lies out of school. I am not here for controversy. But when we are dead and gone, the private memoranda of those who knew what terms were really offered the Confederacy—which in money dazzled the total colleges—did not lead to the universal judgment of all of them, for reasons in the school-room said 'Accept!'"

Mr. Watterson concluded as follows:

"Now as lowly as the son of God, in a novel, of what, showing we know and also care, God, realized in perfectly equally, with as gleam of light of fair environing, without external grace, scorn of acquired, without name or honor or official triumph was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment and entrusted with the destiny of the nation.

"Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Where had music the grace of the medieval plowman and the lore of the German priest? Man, God, and God alone, and to surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln, and a thousand years hence his story, his tragedy, his epic poem will be filled with greater wonder or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death."

WHAT M'KINLEY HAS TO SAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The dinner of the Unconditional Republican club of this city tonight, in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, was an event of large importance, because it brought together such a number of distinguished men and orators. Among those who sat down to dinner at the Hotel Ramsey were Governor Levi P. Morton, Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton and General E. A. McAlpin.

Governor McKinley in the course of his address said:

"Abraham Lincoln was one of Lincoln's most striking traits. Patriotism moved him at every step. At the beginning of the war he placed at the head of three most important military departments three of his political opponents—Cameron, Butler and McClellan. He did not propose to leave it a partisan war. He sought by every means in his power to enlist all who were patriotic. The world now regards with wonder the infinite patience, gentleness and kindness with which he bore the terrible burdens of that four years' struggle. Humane, forgiving and long suffering himself, he was always especially tender and considerate of the poor, and in his treatment of them was full of those little words which are of the same blank as great and holy deeds."

CREATES A SENSATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln University banquet of the Young Men's Republican club of this city, held in St. George's hall tonight, a decided sensation was caused by a speech of Representative James H. Walker, of Massachusetts, who achieved a degree of fame by his parliamentary encounter in the House with Bourke Cockran.

"The treasury, of course," he said in part, "is a mirror wherein to see the patriotism of the country, but those in power were ashamed to tell the ways and means committee that they had made a contract for sixty millions of dollars at 6 per cent, a higher rate of interest than the bonds sold for in New York. Shame on it, traitors! They ought to be impeached. I mean what I say.

"They made a contract which they were ashamed to reveal to the ways and means committee and then pledged the committee in secrecy about the contract. The secretary of the treasury refused to answer a question about the contract. If there had been the slightest genius of government, of truthfulness or good faith, the bonds could have been sold from 4½ down to 2 per cent. Oh, shame on these men!"

The Union League club also celebrated Lincoln's birthday with an elaborate dinner, but none were so outspoken as those present.

LAYING OUT THE GARDEN.

Hedges Each of Which May Be Planted to Make Wage With Artistic Effect.

The laying out of the garden having been accomplished, the beds are to be filled with plants whose flowers, or foliage, will be in keeping with the design. There must ever be perfect harmony in form, size and color. To put large, strong growing plants in small beds would be incongruous, and to put delicate, low growing plants where the landscape is broad and uneven would be wearily absurd. Flaming, weather-as a large or small scale, should be so made that the eye can grasp the whole at once. Beds should be so filled that they will represent a perfect bouquet.

DESIGNS FOR FLOWER BEDS.

and such are arrangement is a matter of individual taste. Each owner of a garden, as of a house, naturally prefers to choose his own pictures, and to place them according to his own taste.

Flower beds are designed for the purpose of showing the beautiful colors and forms of nature in groups to please the sight and should be arranged so that their natural proportions and character may become a perfect setting to the scene of which they form a part. In general, flower beds are arranged for their light and shade effects as well as arrangement of color. We place shrubbing plants where the general mass of color is also away the flatness, and flowering plants of different elevations should help to frame the bold features of the beds.

It is important to know which plants for the high and which the low features. The cover of flowers should not always be the highest, as on low ground or level land low cedars are most effective. When the surroundings are too extensive, high corners are desirable. For boundaries of gardens and outlines generally, high corners are also attractive, according to American Gardening, from which the designs here presented are reproduced.

Attitudes for Swine.

The three attitudes is slightly exhausted as a subject for large. Attitudes may be planted either in the fall or spring, the same as potatoes, and cultivated the first month, and then enough future will be left in the ground to grow

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Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

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The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lyes it comes in fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed liquid soap in a moment without boiling. It is the best for softening water, cleaning paint, removing grease, disinfecting sinks, closets, etc. Sold everywhere. Ask your grocer for it.

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Every Sufferer, Whether from Catarrh, or Other Seated, Obscure Chronic Disease, Applying to Dr. G. W. Shores During February will be Treated, Cared for and Supplied with all Medicines Until Cured, at the Nominal Fee Rate of $5 a Month.

The all-controlling and ever-present principle in Dr. G. W. Shores's work is that the sick must not perish for want of medical care. That no citizen, human being enjoying water and sunshine, shall be debarred from proper treatment by the horrible bugaboo of extravagant fees that are impossible for many to pay, and that has so long and generally been heralded to all grades of medical practitioners. Dr. G. W. Shores's fee rate is the lowest ever known to reputable specialists, and, in fact, and including all medicines, no matter what the trouble may be, the charge seldom is less than a dollar.

The all important fact, however, is that Dr. G. W. Shores's professional results are wonderful, while treatments, as everywhere proved by reputable specialists, especially those who have spent years in the study of one to a limited number and particular ailments, are being daily heralded by their patients.

The point is that Dr. G. W. Shores's wonderful effects, if successful, instead of being a "losing business," greatly increase business, as proved within the years of one to a limited number and particular ailments, are being daily heralded by their patients.