THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 29th, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, June 23	18,861
Monday, June 24	18,572
Tuesday, June 25	18,583
Wednesday, June 26	18,602
Thursday, June 27	18,540
Friday, June 28	18,586
Saturday, June 29	18,612
Average	18,622

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 29th day of June, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

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 June, 1888, 18,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,093 copies; for December, 1888, 18,227 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,596 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,699 copies.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

As a city of harboring "suspects" Omaha wears her new honors with becoming modesty.

THE pale green two cent stamp must go. Postmaster General Wannamaker is determined to have nothing sickly about his department.

THE only thing to mar the serene calmness of summer is the dread foreboding that congress will be called together by the middle of October.

HOW long has that leak in the account of the clerk of the police court been running. The committee of the council appointed to investigate the irregularities has only half completed its work.

CONTRARY to expectations the Union Pacific was not ready to submit its depot project to the council at its last session. Apparently the company is not in so much of a hurry as it professes to be.

THE public debt was reduced during the month of June over sixteen millions and for the fiscal year just ended nearly eighty-nine millions. At this rate the national debt will be wiped out within the next ten years.

THE relations of Omaha to the state are purely reciprocal. Omaha endeavors to secure the bulk of the wholesale trade, and the merchants of the interior find it to their advantage to deal with Omaha's jobbing houses.

THE first surface road that reaches South Omaha is sure to catch the cream of the trade between Omaha and its lively suburb. That may explain the activity of the cable and the motor heading in that direction.

H. A. TAYLOR, a Wisconsin country editor, succeeds General Joseph E. Johnston as United States railroad commissioner. As the post is a comfortable one with no exacting duties, Mr. Taylor will probably be able to fill the bill.

THE American crack rifle team is showing the British how to shoot. Both the Honorable Artillery company and the Light Royal Berkshires were easily defeated by the Massachusetts militiamen. The glory of England has truly departed.

IT WAS a matter of regret that General William T. Sherman could not remain longer in Omaha on his flying trip to Denver. "Old Tecumseh" has a large number of warm personal friends and army comrades in this city who would have been pleased at least to grasp the general by the hand.

THE South Fork Fishing club, of Pittsburg, has been sued for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by a firm in Johnstown which claims to have been damaged to that amount through the bursting of the Conemaugh dam. The case will be watched with considerable interest. Should the plaintiff win his suit, which is understood to be a test case, it would become a precedent for the recovery of millions of damages.

THE reappointment of Mr. William Kierstead to the board of public works for the term of three years, and his unanimous confirmation by the council, speaks well for the standing of Mr. Kierstead. As a member of the board Mr. Kierstead has been efficient and merits the high compliment paid to him. The citizens of Omaha, moreover, have been satisfied with Mr. Kierstead during his term of office and can therefore place confidence in his integrity and faithfulness.

MONTANA has every reason to feel satified with the recent report of W. F. Anderson, an agent of the agricultural department, touching the resources of the new state. According to this report the northern and eastern sections of the territory are capable of supporting a large agricultural population, while the mountain valleys and plains are as fertile as the wheat lands of Dakota. Wheat is evidently to become a staple product in Montana, as the farmer is gradually pushing the stockman further up the mountains, and converting the grass lands into rich fields. Montana has a bright future before it, with its unbounded mineral wealth and stock and agricultural prospects.

TO-DAY IN THE TERRITORIES.

This will be a memorable day in the history of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. In all these territories conventions will meet to provide for state governments, and, except South Dakota, to frame constitutions, the people of South Dakota, as authorized by congress, having accepted what is known as the Sioux Falls constitution, adopted in 1885. The conventions are also to provide for the election of members of congress, two from South Dakota, and one in each of the other proposed states, state officers, and for members of the legislature under the apportionment of the conventions. These officers and the new constitutions will be voted upon by the people on the first Tuesday of next October. Subsequent to the October election the new legislatures may assemble and elect United States senators, who, with the new representatives, will take their seats in the Fifty-first congress.

In the matter of framing the constitutions of the proposed states congress has laid down certain limits within which the conventions must keep. These new state constitutions must not conflict with the constitution of the United States, which the delegates are required to adopt as the first business in order after the conventions are organized. The constitutions must be republican in form, and must make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians untaxed. They must declare that "perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of the states shall over be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship." These declarations must be inserted in such form that they will be irrevocable without the consent of the United States. It is also required that each constitution shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of systems of schools which shall be open to all the children of the state and free from sectarian control.

Upon the ratification of the constitutions by the people, duly reported to the president as provided by law, the president, if he find that the enabling act has been complied with, is authorized to issue a proclamation announcing that such is the case and declaring the territories admitted to statehood. With the president rests the question whether the law has been fulfilled in the framing of the constitutions. Congress has nothing more to do with the admission. From the day on which the president's proclamation is issued the four states begin their existence on an equal footing with the states already in the union. With so plain and simple a course of procedure, in order to obtain statehood, there need be no apprehension that the convention of either territory will fail to fully comply with the requirements of the law.

As to the political complexion of the new states, the republicans are sure of the two Dakotas, reasonably certain of Washington, and should have at least an equal chance in Montana. Washington has always been strongly republican, and the only danger to the party there now is that men who are in alliance with the Northern Pacific railroad may secure the nominations. The fact of the territory having been represented in congress for two terms by a democrat was due to the desire of the republicans to rebuke their party for yielding to the influence of the railroad corporation, which is very generally hated by the mass of the people. Last November the republicans of Washington elected their candidate for delegate in congress by a majority of about eight thousand, but some of the results in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention demonstrated that there are many republicans in Washington who will not act with the party when the question of rebuking railroad influence is presented to them. If the republican party in that territory is true to itself and to the party at large it will have no difficulty in securing control of the new state government and sending a representative and senators to congress. In Montana the democrats apparently have an advantage, but it is not so great as to insure them control of the new state, and if the republicans will harmonize and put forth the effort necessary to success they may achieve it. It is said that the disaffection which cost the republicans the control of the constitutional convention has nearly or quite disappeared, so that there is good reason to hope that when the October election arrives the party will be again united and thoroughly organized. In that case Montana will be almost as safely republican as either of the Dakotas.

Hereafter this anniversary of our independence will have for the people of the four prospective states a double interest and significance. It is to be hoped its patriotic influence and suggestions will be helpful to them in the performance of the very important work they have to do.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

So recently has the popular mind been filled with the contemplation of events in the early history of the republic, and the public patriotism been stirred by eloquent recitals of the wisdom, the heroism and the sacrifices of the forefathers, that it is not a matter of surprise that general interest in the observance of the Fourth of July will be somewhat less demonstrative this year than usual. The youth of the land will undoubtedly be as earnest and exuberant as they always are in commemorating in their own way the declaration of our independence, and they should be allowed to do so with all reasonable freedom. Upon them will devolve the duty of maintaining what was achieved by the great men of one hundred and thirteen years ago, and the more of patriotic enthusiasm they imbibe now the better will be their preparation for worthily discharging the obligations of the future. But except in a few cities of the country Independence Day this year will not receive elaborate observance. Yet in the hearts of all the people the Fourth will be duly honored as the anniversary of the foremost event in our history, and perhaps in the political annals of mankind. The recurrence of this day will reanimate the patriotic devotion to the republic of sixty millions of free people, prosperous and happy beyond those of any other land under the sun. Nowhere on this day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the northern lakes to the southern gulf, will there be a welcome place for the pessimist who would depreciate the present condition of our country and cast a shadow upon its future. Surveying the past with its terrible trials of republican institutions all successfully passed, with the republic strengthened by every defeat of the forces that assailed it, the American people may well feel that they are more secure in their freedom than ever before, and that their form of government has passed beyond the stage of experiment and become so firmly established that no power of opposition or of evil shall prevail against it so long as the principles of the Declaration of Independence are held sacred by the people.

It is from the earnest reflection of the popular mind upon the character and significance of this anniversary, rather than from the parade and noise that usually attend its observance, that the best influence of the Fourth of July is obtained, and every citizen should give more than a passing thought to the event which this day commemorates. Let the boys and girls be told what the anniversary stands for and brought into sympathy with its true character, which is something more than a mere holiday. And as all of us reflect upon the unparalleled achievements of our country since the bell in Independence hall, Philadelphia, pealed forth, one hundred and thirteen years ago, the announcement to the world that the American colonies had declared their independence of Great Britain, we shall find abundant cause for pride in the present and faith in the future of this great republic.

AN UNMITIGATED FRAUD.

Assessments in this city have for years been very loose and inequitable. Millions of property in the shape of mortgage loans and money investments have escaped taxation entirely and the owners of vast estates have evaded their due share of taxes by tampering with and corrupting assessors and bulldozing councilmen and commissioners. In many instances platted addition to the city in which lots sell at from five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars have been turned in at nominal figures as farm property. Thousands of lots are to-day practically untaxed because they are put in as railroad right of way, when in fact they are used for speculative purposes and form no part of the right of way.

Against these abuses and wrongs this paper has battled in season and out of season for years, just as it has against public thieves and plunderers who have robbed taxpayers by paving frauds and crookedness in carrying on public improvements.

Any citizen who honestly seeks to remedy these abuses would receive our hearty support. If the complaints which James Creighton has entered with the commissioners against undervaluation of property were actuated by honest motives in the interest of the city, he would be entitled to the thanks of the community. But Jim Creighton is an unmitigated old fraud, who has preyed upon the taxpayers for years as a contractor, and he has figured in the court house and city hall as a tax-shirker and bulldozer for We, Us & Co.

Now that this old fraud has ventured before the community as a champion of fair taxation, we have a right to show him up in his true light.

In 1873 Edward Rosewater borrowed nine thousand dollars from what became the Creighton estate, of which Mr. Jim Creighton was an administrator. At the end of six years, in 1878, the Creighton estate was paid over ten thousand dollars of interest on the nine thousand dollars loaned. Several hundred thousand dollars loaned out by Jim Creighton as administrator were as profitably employed as was the money loaned to Rosewater. Why didn't Jim Creighton ever insist upon having that money returned for taxation? People ought to be glad to pay taxes on money they inherit.

Why has he not entered protest against his millionaire relatives whose money and stocks are bringing enormous returns without paying a dollar of taxes?

Did Jim Creighton enter protest last year when the Creighton block, corner Douglas and Fifteenth streets, worth fully two hundred thousand dollars, was turned in for assessment at a valuation of one thousand eight hundred dollars, by mistake (?).

Why don't Honest Jim ask the county commissioners and council to raise the assessment of his Fourteenth street property, which by his bulldozing tactics he has managed to keep down way below assessments on adjoining property?

Jim only illustrates the biblical adage, that the mote in your neighbor's eye is visible while you cannot see the beam in your own.

THE large amount of space which the newspapers are giving to all sorts of information bearing upon the Sullivan-Kilrain fight next week, and the widespread popular interest in the expected great "mill," calls to mind the extraordinary public excitement that attended the Heenan-Sayres battle a quarter of a century ago. Then the interest was international, and for weeks before the event it absorbed the public attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. Men in all walks of life canvassed the chances with as much concern as they would a national election, and read with eager avidity every item of intelligence that referred to the condition of the pugilists and the possibilities of the fight. It was as if the honor and dignity of the nation depended upon the result. In the present case the interest is mainly with the people who give attention to sporting affairs, and it need hardly be said that the number of such is large, but there is no such general concern as to the result of the coming battle as there was when the Benicia Boy crossed the ocean to measure skill and prowess with the doughty champion of England. Indeed, it is probable that if the sentiment of a majority of the people could be had it would take the form of a hope that both Sullivan and Kilrain might come out of their fight so badly used up as never to be able to participate in another. Such a result might have the effect of diminishing the brutal exhibitions for which these bruisers are to a considerable extent responsible.

THE people of the Black Hills are complaining that many of the valuable claims in that region are being bought up for speculative purposes rather than for development. The great need of the Black Hills country is capital expended in the work of actual development of the rich resources with which the hills abound.

STAID and sober Philadelphia is badly nettled in being called upon to make place for that mushroom aristocrat, Chicago, who grew so big in a single day.

South Dakota.

Mr. Perry S. Heath's special telegrams to THE BEE on the Sioux Falls constitutional convention will be found highly interesting and thoroughly reliable.

Independence Day.

David A. Curtis, in New York World.

Sound the hew-gag. Play the battle-tong.
Let the jaw-bone jingle.
For this is the Fourth of July.

No crumbling dynasty shall hush our noise,
No bold policeman fright our bully boys;
This is the day to make the welkin shake
As once our fathers made their tyrants quake.

Go to! Shall not all earthly things this day
Be clashed together, hard, in such a way
That din stupendous, in stentorophonic clangs,
Shall prove that patriots hearts now beat in bangs?

Let orators by millions spout to-day;
And while they do so, let the trumpets bray,
Reverberating thunder split the sky,
And lightning blaze, to lick the ocean dry.

Set fire to everything, and jam around
The whole created world, to swell the sound:
Kindle the poles, like two great cracker-strings,
And fill Symmes' hole with dynamite and things.

Anticipate the awful crack of doom,
Fire off the cannon with a clangorous boom,
And swell the noise with shouts; yell, split your throats,
Beat on the bass drum, blow the bazoo's notes.

Sound the hew-gag. Play the battle-tong.
Let the jaw-bone jingle.
For this the Fourth of July.

Having Fun With Bismarck.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Republics seem to be poking Prince Bismarck in the ribs. The republic of Switzerland has just banished a German official because of his attempt to bribe a Swiss officer.

Best and Cheapest.

Chicago Times.

One of our esteemed contemporaries has devoted a column and a half to an article telling us how to make a racquet. It can be done in less space than that. Give your three-year-old 50 cents to spend on the glorious Fourth.

The Only Acceptable Credentials.

Chicago News.

The governor of Louisiana has warned Sluggers Sullivan and Kilrain to keep out of his state. Perhaps they will be admitted, however, if each of them can display a lottery ticket as a certificate of good moral character.

A Hotel-Keeper's Scheme.

Chicago Herald.

It is said that Miss Dallas Yorke, who recently wedded the Duke of Portland, was told about a year ago by a Brighton gypsy, who read the lines of her hand, that she would marry a duke. It is expected that this report was set afloat by the Brighton hotelkeepers to attract American heiresses.

A Suggestion to Uncle Sam.

Boston Globe.

The people should tolerate no more Samoan imbroglios—no more guaranteeing of the independence of countries that lie outside the scope of the Monroe doctrine. The American people have no wish to take the risk of a costly and bloody war every time some Pacific ocean savage shoots at a few European soldiers.

A Center Shot on the Sun.

New York Press.

The Sun thinks that the appointment of Mr. Phelps as minister to Germany is all right if made because of his character and ability, but all wrong if given as a reward for services in the Samoan matter.

"Wife," said the old farmer, "these 'ere b'iled pertaters taste amazin' good; that is, they're good if they ain't them that you got of old Jones. His pertaters ain't fit to eat."

Leopold Be Cautious.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

King Leopold, if he is wise, will proceed very carefully in letting American railroad speculators, in the language of Wall street, "get in on the ground floor" of the Congo railroad enterprise; otherwise he will find it necessary a little later to ship to Congo several cargoes of receivers, masters, judges of bankruptcy courts, and reorganziation committees, which, by all admissions, are worse than contract laborers.

TRIBUTES TO ENTERPRISE.

An Example of Energy.

Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

THE BEE is one of the best dailies in the west, and a good example of western push and energy.

A Great Metropolitan Daily.

Mapleton (Kan.) Dispatch.

From a very small start THE OMAHA BEE has grown to a great metropolitan daily, which exercises as much influence as any journal in the United States, and which is a living monument of what may be done by pluck and enterprise. We say, long live THE BEE.

A Fitting Receptacle.

Stromburg Republican.

The new building erected for THE OMAHA BEE shows what energy and enterprise can do. For years THE BEE has been the greatest daily in the state of Nebraska, and in fact in the whole Northwest. The building just completed, is but a fitting receptacle for such a newspaper as THE BEE.

Deserves the Reward.

Yankton (Dak.) Telegram.

The new BEE building will be a lasting monument to the enterprise, push and pluck of Mr. Rosewater, the founder and proprietor of the paper. THE BEE has been a phenomenal success. Its foreign and Washington correspondence is fully up to the standard of the best papers of the country, and in domestic and local news it rivals the best papers in Chicago and St. Louis. In the state of Nebraska, and especially in the city of Omaha, it is a great power, and its influence is generally used for the greatest good to the greatest number of people. Mr. Rosewater richly deserves the princely reward that his superior business energy is bringing him.

At the Summit.

Platte County Sentinel.

Started as an advertising sheet merely, THE BEE has steadily grown in circulation and influence until to-day it leads all papers published west of the Missouri river. It has passed through adversities of every sort in its early history, all of which only gave it strength for future battles. To-day it is at the summit.

Speaks Well For Omaha.

Tender Times.

THE OMAHA BEE has the largest newspaper building in the United States, and probably in the world. This speaks well for Mr. Rosewater and Omaha. No matter what his enemies may say against him, Edward Rosewater is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in the country, and Nebraska should feel proud of him.

Hard to Beat.

Leigh World.

Only eighteen years old, THE BEE is now not only the leading newspaper of Nebraska, but ranks high among the dailies published in the western states. The new BEE building in Omaha, which has just been completed, is said to be the finest newspaper office in America. Whatever his enemies may say of him, the fact remains that Edward Rosewater as a journalist and business man is pretty hard to beat. May THE BEE prosper in its new quarters.

In the Foremost Ranks.

Howells Journal.

THE OMAHA BEE is not only a credit to the city in which it is published, but a paper in which the citizens of Nebraska and the great west can take pride, and all wish it continued success in its elegant new quarters. Mr. Rosewater is deserving of no small credit for having placed THE BEE where it is found to-day, in the foremost ranks of American journalism. There is not an editor in Nebraska who has stood the amount of personal abuse that Mr. Rosewater has, and it is safe to say that the producers of the state have not a stauncher friend or a more faithful advocate than the editor of THE BEE.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Whatever may be said of Arizona people, it is evident that when they come to make wedding presents they have their eye on the practical every time. At a recent wedding there the bride received, among other things, a furnished house, a mule, a heifer, a barrel of beer, a cask of wine, some whisky and a corkscrew.

But poor folks who remain in town
And with warm weather droop,
Can whistle care and sorrow down
And flirt on their front stoop.

The first chapter in the history of a young woman's love is chap, won.

A Jersey City girl wears a dress made of cork. It ought to suggest the idea of popping to the young men.

Love is blind, which probably accounts for the spectacles some young lovers make of themselves.

"I'd rather," sighed Miss Awayforthesummer, pensively, "I'd rather be in the moon than here." "In the moon, Clara," echoed her mother; why, what a queer idea." "Not at all," was the naive reply. "There's one man there, at least."

She lifts her skirts from danger
With her left hand, while her right
Grasps the nozzle, and the stranger
Gets a very pleasing sight.

The neighbors' eyes all twinkle,
And their interest daily grows,
For they like to see her sprinkle,
And they like to see the hose.

John Williams, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he might be roped into marriage that he went to the barn and hanged himself.

"Hurry to the door, Mary, and let Mr. Smith in. He has rung twice." That isn't Mr. Smith; it is the other young gentleman." "Well, wait a minute, then. I must change the photographs on the mantel."—Life.

It is the girl with the creamy complexion that is soonest taken for butter or worse.

Five girls in a Kentucky family are called Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Florida and Virginia. If they are in a single state some young men should get their consent to be admitted into the union.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland recently sold for $250 a calf from her celebrated Alderney which was presented to her by George W. Childs.

Nina Van Zandt, who wanted to marry August Spies, the Chicago anarchist, in 1877, is now anxious to appear on the stage. She wants to play the leader of the mob in "Paul Kauvar."

There is a story floating about in England to the effect that the new courier who accompanied Queen Victoria to Biarritz was a woman in man's attire.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Mrs. James Sullivan, of Beemer, recently presented her husband with a twenty-pound girl.

Will J. Beckett, formerly a well known young man of Kearney, died recently in California of consumption.

William Boyles was arrested near Orleans Tuesday evening on a charge of horsestealing. The crime was committed two years ago in Thayer county.

Stomsberg has just closed a contract with J. J. Bryant, of Burlington Junction, an experienced educator, for the establishment of a normal school in the college building belonging to the city.

W. W. Heron and Frank L. Glenn, who were arrested at Creighton, charged with a murder committed in Texas, have been discharged, the official sent after them failing to identify the prisoners.

Ex-County Judge Work, who formerly dealt out justice in Adams county, has been sentenced at Denver to six months imprisonment for some illegal transactions with the United States land office.

Fred Brobst, who formerly ran a paper at Minden, has been sentenced to eighteen months in the Colorado penitentiary for forgery. Brobst has recently been publishing a newspaper at Holyoke.

An attempt was made to blow open the safe in Milligan & Leigh's store at Hardy Tuesday night, but the charge was not heavy enough, and so the cracksman failed to secure the $200 which was inside.

While Perry Ruffner, of Plattsmouth, was playing with a toy pistol he shot his little sister Ella. They were playing in the hammock and in scuffling the pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball striking Ella's right thigh, penetrating an inch and rebounding out. It produced a painful flesh wound which bled freely. Surgical aid was summoned and the wound dressd. The little girl will be unable to be about for some time.

Iowa Items.

Monticello has fifty-nine churches.

Fort Madison wants free postal delivery.

An effort is being made at Maquota to shut up the saloons.

Oelwein has four saloons and four churches, but not a single resident minister.

Richard Williams, a Clinton saloonkeeper, has been found guilty of selling liquor and is boarding for fifty days in the county jail to satisfy a fine of $150.

A couple of smooth fellows took $275 from Oskaloosa merchants by soliciting advertisements for clocks to be put in the postoffice and court house. The advertisements were to be shown by a patent flipping process which would work automatically every five minutes. The merchants are mad.

E. A. Consigny, of Avoca, past grand commander of the Iowa Grand Army, announces himself as a candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

It's dangerous to trifle with a Davenport girl's affections. One of the young ladies there is out with a revolver looking for a youth who invited her to a party and then took another girl.

The farmers of Iowa county are considerably alarmed over the appearance of a disease among the horses of that district which they consider contagious. They have called on the governor, who directed an order on the state veterinarian for the purpose of instituting an investigation of the epidemic.

Life In Wyoming.

Sundance is now moving in the direction of $40,000 water works.

The Buffalo Echo has the honor of introducing the first cylinder press into northern Wyoming.

William M. Masi, for four years assistant postmaster at Cheyenne, has been appointed postmaster.

A prominent sheep man of Rock Springs has been offered $2.15 per head for his entire herd of 9,000, but is holding them at $2.25.

The west wing of the state house at Cheyenne is rapidly nearing completion, and the majority of the workmen are now engaged on the east wing, which is rising rapidly.

Four prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment last week by Judge Maginnis at Cheyenne—one for robbery, one for horse stealing, one for burglary, and one for forgery.

Frank Zalondesk, the insane convict who was pardoned by Acting Governor Shannon, escaped from the asylum a few hours before his release papers arrived. He had only a few more months to serve.

JOHNSON AND MORGAN.

The Late Chat Morgan Introduced Frank Johnson as His Partner.

SIDNEY, Neb., July 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—An article appeared in Monday's Republican purporting to be from their Sidney correspondent, in relation to Chat Morgan of the State bank of Sidney.

Frank B. Johnson, the president of said bank, owns a half interest in the Omaha Republican. This article was never telegraphed from Sidney, but was most likely a production of either Mr. Johnson or some one in the Republican office.

Mr. Johnson arrived here on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. At the depot a large crowd had congregated with eager expectancy to get a glimpse of the man who was to straighten the then unsettled condition of the bank's affairs.

Morgan committed suicide on Thursday morning about 7 o'clock. The news was spread about 11. Your correspondent immediately went to Joe Sharmer, the old reliable clerk in the bank, and asked him to inform him on the dead square if everything was all right in the bank, as it had become noised around that there was a deficit. Sharmer said everything was all right and nobody would lose a cent. He had "telegraphed to Frank Johnson, the president of the bank, to come up at once," and later he confirmed it by showing your correspondent a telegram from Johnson saying that he (Johnson) would be here in the morning.

It turned out that Sharmer was ignorant of the true condition of the finances of the bank.

Upon Johnson's arrival here he immediately repaired to the Morgan residence and examined the body in company with J. P. Cavanaugh, an Omaha attorney. They subsequently came up town and entered the bank accompanied by Sharmer and Adam Ickes, the county treasurer, and James Sutherland of North Platte. Johnson, Cavanagh and Sutherland began making an examination of the books. This was about 12 o'clock. At 2 o'clock Morgan's body was sent to Omaha and Johnson and Cavanagh returned to the bank alone.

They saw enough of the bank to assure them that there was a large deficit, but when interrogated on the subject they would invariably answer, "We can't make a report yet and it will take several days, as the books have not been posted in nearly two weeks."

About 4 o'clock a crowd of excited depositors gathered in front of the bank and wanted an explanation, that they had been put off long enough and it was time to know the true inwardness of the business. The result was a meeting was called for 7:30 in the evening. C. D. Essig was appointed chairman and Alfred Grantan secretary. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Johnson at the Pacific hotel and ask his presence at the meeting. He came over with the committee to the place of meeting, where about seventy-five per cent of the depositors had met. He was cordially received and introduced. A number of pertinent questions were asked of him. He denied being interested in the bank, but said that Morgan owed him $10,000 and he would not take it until all the other creditors had been paid.

Johnson has admitted right along being Morgan's partner and, in fact, was introduced by Morgan only last fall and during the winter as his (Morgan's) partner, even going so far as to tell a Sidney man last fall in Omaha, that he was not satisfied with the way Morgan was doing things in Sidney, and if he did not change his tactics that he (Johnson) would have to make some other arrangements.

As soon as Johnson left the meeting a few of the creditors began suit and had papers served on Johnson as the surviving partner.

When the west-bound train arrived at 10 o'clock p. m. and Sheriff Eubank was presenting his documents to Johnson summoning him to appear in court on August 5 to answer these suits, he got aboard the train, saying he was going to Cheyenne and would be back on Saturday afternoon to assist a committee of three in further examining the books. He never returned, but it is learned that he took the B. & M. train for Omaha. He never intended to come back here. The result was that County Treasurer Ickes, who has $17,000 deposited there, went to Omaha on Sunday in company with Mr. McIntosh, where they will probably enter suit.

Johnson's denial of a partnership with Morgan is all nonsense, as there will be plenty of proof to show they were partners and that there never was a dissolution published. The people here are determined to make Mr. Johnson pay up every dollar, and no compromise will be effected. That Morgan spent a great deal of money there is no question. He may have speculated, but at home he certainly was not extravagant. There is no truth in the story of a retinue of servants. He occupied a splendid house, the gift of Mr. Yates to his daughter.

THE SIDNEY BANK.

Johnson Finally Admits His Partnership in the Concern.

Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Ickes, of Sidney, are stopping at the Paxton, having come here to have a conference with Mr. Johnson concerning the affairs of the bank at Sidney, of which Chet Morgan had charge. They say that at first Mr. Johnson was inclined to repudiate all connection with the affair, and denied that he was in any way interested in the bank, but after several lengthy conferences he admitted his partnership in the concern and finally consented to assume all the liabilities and settle outstanding accounts. He intends leaving here to-morrow for Sidney, and will at once proceed to straighten out the books and endeavor to locate the cause of all the trouble.

It has been impossible, so far, to get a statement of the affairs of the bank on account of the confusion, but reliable estimates place the liabilities at between $45,000 and $50,000, and the assets at about $25,000.

It is expected that a thorough examination will show a considerable shortage, although nothing has been discovered to show where the money went. It is stated that Mr. Morgan was not in the habit of gambling and no wild speculations have been discovered.

It is said that Mrs. Morgan insists there was no shortage, and that everything is all right. She expects to leave for Sidney next Monday, and will assist at the investigation. Messrs. McIntosh and Ickes express themselves as well pleased over the result of their mission, and say it will be very satisfactory to the people of Sidney, some of whom had all their savings in this bank.

Easterner—Is Nebraska a healthy state?

Nebraska Man—Healthy! Well, sir, there's an old man in Omaha named William Shakespeare, and hang me if I don't believe he's the original.

TANNER VISITS LINCOLN.

The Capital City Citizens Give Him a Hearty Reception.

HE WILL BE AT CRETE TO-DAY.

Where He Will Speak Before the Cultured Chautauquans—Banking Reports—Warden Hopkin's Showing—News Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 3.

Commissioner Tanner and party arrived in Lincoln this morning at 11:45, and were met at the depot by a committee from Farragut Post, G. A. R., comprised of Capt. Joe Teeter, chairman, and Comrades C. W. Barker, Silas Sprague, B. F. Stones, J. R. Haggard, J. W. Winger, John Wiseman, J. S. Baswich, D. T. Cooke, S. S. Bell, H. C. McArthur, J. C. Bonnell, O. C. Bell, J. R. Ring and W. C. Woodward, and escorted direct to the Capital hotel and assigned to rooms 37 and 38, where an informal reception was held for some time, both before and after dinner, hundreds of Lincoln's best citizens crowding to do the distinguished gentleman and party honor.

The commissioners and party, consisting of Mrs. Tanner and two daughters, the Misses Addie and Nettie, the former of whom is Mr. Tanner's private secretary; Paul Vandervoort, wife, son and daughter, Samuel and Miss Grace, M. R. Risden and wife; Mrs. Dr. Jensen and S. W. Barker, of Omaha, were shown the principal points of interest about the city. This evening a countersign meeting was held in representative hall, which was largely attended by the members of the G. A. R., the W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans, after which a public reception was tendered the distinguished guest in the senate chamber. The party goes to Crete to-morrow morning, where Commissioner Tanner delivers the address of the day.

Banking Reports.

The reports of the banking institutions of the state are crowding into the state department these days very rapidly. It would seem that the majority of them realize that the new law means just what it says, and it is probable that all will have reported on or before the 10th that intend to continue in the banking business. Some of the reports, it is learned through the board of inspectors, do not comply with the law and their showings are very imperfect, but it is thought that this is because "it is a new thing" and that those who have reported hope to learn by experience, and will make good whatever they lack. It is understood that the inspectors will overlook discrepancies for a time, at least until the bankers of the state can understand the full signification of the new law. But the cardinal features of the law will be enforced rigidly from the first.

Quarterly Report.

Warden Hopkins, of the state penitentiary, makes a very interesting report. Among other things, it shows that he now has in his possession the sum of $1,993.25 which belongs to convicts under his care and custody. It also shows a carefully prepared inventory of the belongings of the institution. It is as perfectly complete as such a report can be made, and shows a splendid condition of the state's prison. There are now 386 convicts at the penitentiary. It is understood that Black Hawk and Whitewater will be given their liberty to-day, July 4.

Washington Improvement Company.

The Washington Land and Improvement company filed its articles of incorporation to-day. Business commencement dates from July 1 and continues fifty years. Its purpose is to acquire lands by purchase suitable for town sites and lay out and plat the same into lots, blocks, streets and alleys, and in general transact a real estate business. The company authorizes a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $100 each. The city of Omaha is fixed upon as the principal place for the transaction of business. Branch offices, however, may be established in Washington Territory. Incorporators: Thomas R. Gibson, Andrew Haas, Edgar H. Allen, Thomas D. Crane, Samuel Katz, William Gibson and Walter Sams.

Supply Contracts Awarded.

The purchase and supply board met and awarded the following contracts to the dealers who will furnish the supplies to the various state institutions for the ensuing quarter.

Institution for Blind, Nebraska City, meats, M. Gardner; groceries, S. T. Davis.

Industrial School, Kearney, coal, George H. Dowing & Co.; groceries, R. Coddington & Sons; flour, Kearney Milling and Elevator Co.; meats, Konrad Gebhort.

Feeble Minded Institute, Beatrice, bread, A. P. Aperry & Co.; groceries, Lang & Moschel; coal, J. L. McGee; meats, P. H. Mahlen; ice, W. Lehning.

Insane Hospital, Lincoln; paints, oils and drugs, J. H. Harley; groceries, George Boselman; boots and shoes, Perkins Bros.; flour, Kendall & Smith; butter, J. M. Betts; dressed meats and fish, Hubbard Bros.; dry goods, H. Herpolsheimer; coal, Whitebreast Coal Co.; clothing, A. Hurlbert and Mayer Bros.

Deaf and Dumb institute, Omaha, meats, Samuel Driefus; dry goods, Hayden Bros.; groceries, Kennedy & Blackburn; paints, oils and glass, Goodman Drug Co.; bread, Otto Wagner; lumber, Chicago Lumber Co.; coal, Coutant & Squires.

Hospital for insane, Norfolk, flour, Burchard, Bridges & Co.; groceries, McClary & Co.; drugs, Asa K. Leonard; coal, Charles Rudat.

City News and Notes.

Auditor Benton to-day registered $78,000 of Otoe county refunding bonds.

Hon. W. H. Platt, of Grand Island, was here yesterday to have registered $25,000 of city hall bonds and $50,000 of sewer bonds.

C. E. Wilkinson, mayor of Broken Bow, Custer county, is in the city and will spend the Fourth with John M. Cotton, of the Omaha Herald bureau.

A woman giving her name as Ella Hoggett, evidently insane, stopped at the Depot hotel last night, accompanied by a child of tender years, but she suddenly disappeared. This morning, however, she reappeared, but without the child, and as she could give no intelligent account of it, it is feared that she has murdered it. The woman was taken into custody and search is being made for the child.

The law requires that county clerks shall forward abstracts of assessments to the auditor of state on or before July 10. Up to this date less than half of the counties of the state have complied with the law.

Preparations for the reception of King Tartarax and Coronado closed this evening. The city is already handsomely decorated and the finishing touches will be put on early in the morning. It is enough to say on the eve of the great celebration that it will be a grand success. The programme and line of march has been repeatedly published and nothing is left but to wait for the finale.

Senator Keckley, of York, was in Lincoln to-day. His many friends here were pained to see him hobbling around on crutches. When he left the senate at the close of the late session of the legislature he was the picture of health. It seems that the wound he received in his left leg during the was has ulcerated, breaking out anew, and thus causes him a great deal of pain and annoyance.

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TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERMANENTLY
RHEUMATISM.
Chronic Cases of 40 Years Cured.
Hundreds Testify. No Return of Pain.
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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.