

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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There is no excuse for a failure to get The Bee on the trains. All newspapers have been found to carry a full supply.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss. George H. Esbeck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of this paper for the week ending September 7, 1889, was as follows:

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Average, 18,900.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 7th day of September, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEEL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

George H. Esbeck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of September, 1889, is 18,900 copies; for October, 18,900 copies; for November, 18,900 copies; for December, 18,900 copies; for January, 18,900 copies; for February, 18,900 copies; for March, 18,900 copies; for April, 18,900 copies; for May, 18,900 copies; for June, 18,900 copies; for July, 18,900 copies; for August, 18,900 copies; for September, 18,900 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 31st day of August, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEEL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

The London wharfinger is gradually being bent to the demands of the striking dockmen.

Like the roaring enemy whom Samson assailed, Corporal Tanner has fallen a victim to "the jawbone of an ass."

On the question of Missouri river transportation THE BEE takes the position that money spent in this direction has been thrown away.

With the forged signature scandal before them, Omaha moving contractors should write a volume entitled, "Every contractor the people's penman."

The contemplated additional capacity of the Omaha smelting works is a splendid indication that Omaha is about to take the position of the leading silver refining city of this country.

The American navy is lucky, indeed. Not a single vessel was out in the great storm which swept the Atlantic coast. It would not do to have the Apia experience repeated on our own shores.

PHILADELPHIA and New York have not yet abandoned the bob-tail street car. It might be an instructive object lesson for representatives of either city to come out and look at our street car systems.

The government supervising architect promises to visit Omaha early next month and put the new government building under way. The earlier he comes the heartier the welcome he will receive.

The extreme kind-heartedness of the Omaha police commissioners in sending a portion of the city's force to Lincoln to watch Omaha crooks during fair week will doubtless be appreciated by the Capital City.

IOWA would feel pleased to have ex-Congressman Kasson receive the Russian mission. And it is quite likely that the old campaigner, in spite of his years, would risk the rigors of a Russian winter in the service of his country.

The New York papers continue to complain of the slow progress made by the millionaires of that city in raising funds for the world's fair. Meanwhile the Chicago press is patting its people on the back and telling them to go in and win.

The title of the Omaha, Hutchinson & Gulf Railway company is very attractive, but the railroad has not yet done anything but establish a capital stock. When the road takes another step the public will be duly informed through these columns.

SHERMAN, of grain shortage fame, who is wanted in New York on charges of forgery, is said to be weary of his exile in Canada and is likely to return and surrender to the authorities. Snug, warm quarters in Sing Sing do not contrast so badly with the extreme cold of a Canadian winter.

The senate dressed beef committee has discovered that in selling meats to the consumers after buying from the packers the Kansas City butchers make a profit of about nine dollars a carcass. If the commission will now determine what profit accrues to the packer after buying from the stock shipper, the dressed beef question ought to be compressed in a nut shell.

The trial of Henry S. Ives, the Napoleon of finances who, out of a capital of a few hundred dollars was able to buy and control two railroads and fall for twenty millions all within eight years, will prove one of the most celebrated criminal cases on record. He is arraigned in New York city on the charge of obtaining six millions under false pretenses, and in the course of the trial the story of the wonderful career of this sleek rascal will in all probability come out.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The dispatches of Wednesday regarding the case of Commissioner Tanner were vague and somewhat contradictory. Later information shows his retirement to be final, he having tendered his resignation, which the president accepted.

The correspondence which brought about this interesting result is brief and pointed. The commissioner states as the reason for tendering his resignation the existence of differences between the secretary of the interior and himself as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the pension bureau, which had reached a stage that threatened to embarrass him to an extent he felt he should not be called upon to suffer.

The completed investigation of the pension bureau having discovered nothing reflecting upon the integrity of the commissioner, and he being desirous of relieving the administration of any further embarrassment in the matter, sent to the president his resignation. In accepting it, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of a successor, the president did not think it necessary to discuss the causes which have led to the present attitude of affairs in the pension office, and so far as advised the honesty of the commissioner has not at any time been called in question, concluding with an expression of personal good will.

What differences there have been between Secretary Noble and Commissioner Tanner is left largely to conjecture, but whatever their nature it is safe to assume that the secretary has not been at fault. Both he and the president are old soldiers, and are as heartily and earnestly the friends of old soldiers as Commissioner Tanner. It cannot be reasonably supposed, therefore, that there was any desire on the part of either to embarrass the commissioner in the judicial and proper performance of his duty, and if he was threatened with embarrassment it was simply because his blunders and indiscretions had compelled the secretary, undoubtedly with the full concurrence of the president, to put a check upon him. Obviously the desire of the administration would be to sustain so important a public official as the commissioner of pensions as long as a reasonable excuse could be found for doing so, and from this point of view the result proves that Commissioner Tanner had outworn the patience and toleration of the president, in implying that the responsibility, or blame, for the differences between himself and the secretary of the interior rests upon the latter, it is not to be doubted that Commissioner Tanner does an injustice to Secretary Noble.

Corporal Tanner, like many other well-meaning and honest men, fell a victim to his inordinate passion for talking. Early in his short incumbency of the pension office President Harrison felt obliged to warn him "not to talk too much." The friendly warning, unfortunately, only seemed to grease the hinges of his jaws that speech might follow interviewing. In his anxiety to accomplish reforms which might increase his own popularity and redeem pledges made, he felt it incumbent to mount the house-top of publicity and shout his Hosannah of wide open liberality so that the world might hear. The recoil of his mouth may not have been more damaging to himself than his shots were to his friends, but it has kicked him out of office. The obvious moral in the case may be commended to all executive officers of the government.

It is reported that Major William Warner, of Missouri, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been tendered the office of commissioner of pensions, and that he has gone to Washington in response to a telegram from Secretary Noble. Major Warner has the full confidence of the old soldiers, is a man of ability and experience in affairs, and his appointment would undoubtedly be regarded with very general approval.

THE APPEAL TO GREED.

At no time since New York began its campaign to secure the world's fair, which is to celebrate the discovery of America has there been a serious appeal to any other instinct of the people of the metropolis than that of greed. What New Yorkers could probably make out of the millions of people who would visit the fair is the primo consideration that is continually put forward most prominently as an incentive to all classes of the business community to subscribe to the proposed fund. There is no suggestion of patriotic sentiment in connection with the project. The idea that the people of the greatest city of the western world should be generous for the honor and glory of the country has never been presented in any of the urgent calls upon those people to come forward with their subscriptions. Only mercenary and sordid considerations have been addressed to them. The possibility of immense profits for every line of trade, the grand opportunity for more fully advertising to the world the commercial greatness of New York, and the magnificent aggregate of the "pickings and stealings" to be expected from having the world as its patron for six months—these alone are the moving and inspiring considerations which are kept before the people of New York as inducements to zeal and liberality.

The statistics of the material benefits to Paris of its great exposition are freely drawn upon to stimulate the greed of New Yorkers. For example, the New York Sun finds that there has been a great increase in the consumption of meats and other articles of food in Paris, and quoting from a London journal that business done in hotels, boarding houses and shops exceeds the most sanguine hopes, enthusiastically says: "What prosperity awaits the butchers, bakers and candlestick makers, as representatives of all trades and occupations, of Gotham! Great as the times be now, neither the present nor the past provides an adequate measure for the fullness of the future. Everybody in town must prepare and be ready to expand his field of operations, from the majestic manager of the lines of traffic down to the honest bootblack, the polite vender of soda water, and the industrious merchant of oranges and apples." How entirely characteristic this of New York. Always mercenary, grasping, insatiable—strong in promises and weak in performance—great in all material things and infinitely small in every other respect—wholly selfish and wholly provincial. If New York fails to secure the world's fair the failure will be in no small degree due to a widespread unwillingness to encourage the uncontrolled greed which is the inspiration to her efforts.

OUR HUMILIATION.

The humiliating inadequacy of the American exhibit at the Paris exposition has frequently been spoken of by our own citizens who have seen it, but no one had quite done the subject justice until Mr. Chauncey M. Depew talked about it. Mr. Depew has just returned from Europe, and his very apt and impressive description of the effect the American portion of the great show had upon him is the statement that when he went into it he wrapped himself in an American flag about one hundred feet square and when he had walked through the exhibits of the United States he found he could put that flag into his pocket. This is a very neat and telling way of illustrating the shrinkage which American pride suffers from a comparison of the exhibits of this country with those of other countries, and it gives the best idea furnished by any one of the relative meanness of the American portion of the Paris exposition. What the United States has there is good, but it is wholly inadequate to the purpose of showing the variety and greatness of the country's productions and resources.

Mr. Depew suggests that the American people have got to rise in their might and create a world's fair which shall be such an exhibition of the manufactures, arts and sciences as will astonish the world, and thus atone for our humiliation at Paris. There will be a universal concurrence in this view. There is not a single good reason why the United States cannot not have a world's fair in 1892 that will surpass the French exposition, magnificence as that unquestionably is. On the contrary, encountering none of the hostility from European governments that France did, we should be able to easily excel her fair. If the proper spirit and effort are shown. We have only the one disadvantage of not possessing a Paris. But we have a city that comes nearer the French metropolis than any other in the world in the extent and variety of its attractions, and if congress shall wisely locate the world's fair of 1892 at Chicago, the exhibition will not only surpass that at Paris, but the financial results will be very much greater. Mr. Depew can greatly aid the promotion of such a world's fair as he thinks this country ought to have, and at the same time gain something personally, by throwing his very considerable influence in favor of the western metropolis.

PROMOTIONS ON MERIT.

The employes of the Union Pacific will be most interested in that part of the interview with Mr. Charles Francis Adams, published in another column of THE BEE, which relates to his determination to enforce in the future civil service promotions within the ranks of the railroads. There has been a strong suspicion that Mr. Adams was not at all treating the old employes fairly in recognizing worth, and in encouraging their faithfulness by promotions. From the day of his election until within a few months at least, vacancies as a rule have not been filled by promotions. Two often green and inexperienced hands have been put into positions of trust over the heads of men grown gray in the service. The result, apparently, has not been thoroughly satisfactory, or else Mr. Adams has experienced a change of heart.

From his recent declarations, the old employes are at last to receive their just dues. Promotions are to be made from within the ranks, and only in exceptional cases will officials be taken from the world outside the twenty thousand employes of the road. If these professions are sincere, the efficiency of the Union Pacific in all departments will be raised. The policy should long ago have been adopted as the standing rule. Other roads have recognized the force of this stimulus in encouraging their employes to put forth their best efforts, and on the great trunk lines of the country it stands as an unwritten law, not to be broken.

ORDERS have just been issued by the secretary of war for the abandonment of several forts and the assignment of their garrisons to other posts. The forts are all well known and were at one time of consequence as outposts of civilization. They are, however, now but little needed as defensive stations, and have for that reason become useless to the government. Among the number to be abandoned are Fort Lyon in Colorado, Fort Laramie in Wyoming, Fort Hays in Kansas, and Fort Sisseton in Dakota. It is evidently the intention of Secretary Proctor to make many more such changes and to concentrate the troops thus relieved in the newer and larger forts at Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Fort Robinson, Fort Riley and Fort Niobrara, which, when completed and furnished for their maximum accommodation of troops, will be able to sustain large garrisons. The contemplated changes are of considerable importance, as it will involve a great saving to the government and add to the better discipline of the army.

In this as well as in other cities the overhead wire system is assuming a serious phase. A Cincinnati telephone company has brought suit for heavy damages against an electrical street road because the induction from the wires of the one company interfered with the workings of the other's business. With electric light, telegraph, fire alarm, district telegraph service

and the electric car wires overhead a multiplicity of currents are produced, and any proximity of different wires produces an immediate trouble with the currents. There is only one way to overcome the difficulty, and that is by placing the wires underground. The quicker this method is adopted in Omaha the better for all concerned.

The six months of the summer pork packing season have just closed and show an encouraging condition of the packing interests, despite the unfavorable outlook during the spring months. There has been an increase in the season's total from March 1 of over one million as compared with the corresponding time last year. All of the ten principal packing centers report large gains and ready markets, and the present year bids fair to touch high-water mark. The pork packers of Omaha cannot complain of their season's work. They have rounded out the record with a full half million to their credit, an increase of twenty-five thousand over the favorable showing last year. It remains for them, however, to advance Omaha as a pork-packing center from third to second place.

THE BEE CALLS ATTENTION TO THE SPECIAL TRADE REPORTS AND REVIEWS WHICH ARE SENT EXCLUSIVELY TO THIS PAPER FROM THE TRADE CENTERS OF THE EAST.

The BEE calls attention to the special trade reports and reviews which are sent exclusively to this paper from the trade centers of the east. The commercial interests of this section have learned to appreciate THE BEE'S efforts in this direction. Its reports touching the pork packing statistics of the country and copper industries of the west are found to be useful guides to the interests involved. The review of the wool trade, prepared from reliable sources, a feature just added, is, moreover, likely to prove of value to the wool growers and traders generally of this state, Wyoming and Colorado.

THE total amount of currency circulating in this country on September 1 was one billion, three hundred and ninety million, three hundred and six thousand and ten dollars, being an increase over August 1 of ten million, six hundred and nineteen thousand and seventy-three dollars. With such a favorable showing as this no heed need be taken of the wild cries of the demagogic organs about the shrinkage in the currency.

KANSAS CITY is paying her respects to the chiefs of fire departments, who are holding their seventeenth annual convention in that city this week. The compliment is well deserved. No class of men is so well respected in the community as the brave fire ladders, whose lives are risked in the saving of life and property.

MR. JOHN L. SULLIVAN is as yet undetermined whether to satisfy his unrequited ambition by running for congress or by accepting a humbler seat in the common council of his own Boston.

Another prize fight would swell his head to the size where there couldn't be any doubt of his aspirations to the presidency.

THE E. & M. railroad has established an air brake school at Plattsmouth for the purpose of instructing trainmen in the proper use of brakes. Judging from the numerous collisions which have occurred lately an air brake academy would do well here.

A startling innovation. Chicago Inter-Ocean. The court and the attorneys for the defense in the Cronin case seem to be wide apart in the kind of jurors desired. The court goes so far as to favor men of intelligence.

Kansas City's Dirty Streets. Kansas City Journal. The streets are now in fine condition—to be cleaned. The dirt on the pavements is of such consistency that it will yield readily to the hoe. Let the good work proceed.

Papa Might Give Him Points. Chicago Herald. Prince Albert Victor is going to Lalia to hunt the tiger. The young man can get some valuable pointers as to the habits of this ferocious beast from his jolly, bald-headed papa, who in days gone by has often "backed" the royal animal with varying success.

Can Talk as Well as Fight. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Joseph B. Foraker's speech at Xenia, marks the formal opening of the Ohio canvass. The governor is as good in talking when talking is in order as he was in fighting in 1865, when fighting was the business of all patriots, or as he has been for the past four years in administering the affairs of his state.

Armour and the Senate. Philadelphia Times. Unless Mr. Armour has good reasons for believing that he and his dressed beef syndicate are more powerful than the United States senate and house of representatives he has made a mistake. The fact that he has refused to appear before a properly constituted investigating committee of the senate will be accepted by committee, senate and people as a confession that he is engaged in a business inimical to the public interests and that he fears to have it investigated by a committee that will investigate.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Armour, has been assured in advance that liberal contributions to campaign funds entitle him to tell a senate investigating committee to go to Hades, and that after doing so he can with safety twirl his thumbs at the committee and ask Tweed's famous question. The public will watch with some degree of interest to see what the senate will do about it.

THIS AND THAT. It would not be surprising if Von der Ahe should now take up foot-ball. He certainly displays remarkable ability as a kicker. If justice will only brace up and oil her scales, as Judge Horton wants her to, Chicago may become a very decent sort of a place, after a day or two of Boston capitalists will visit the city palace. The social meeting of the bean-cutters with the corn-raisers will no doubt be homonyous.

Three white boys were concerned in the Cronin murder case. If women could serve as jurors, those with bright Auburn hair would be in great demand.

Again has St. Louis been forced to yield in her unequal race with the city by the lake. Her only anarchist newspaper is in the hands of its creditors.

Another counterfeit English lord has not with dismayed this time. He is Fargo, Dakota. He proved to be a clever forger, who had come to this country to wear an assumed title

and squander stolen wealth. It is a difficult matter for Americans to tell when a foreign title is the real article or only an imitation. It might be well to always be certain that the name is blown in the bottle.

The paying solicitors who saved people the trouble of signing their petitions may have meant well, but accommodations of this kind are not usually appreciated.

A live tarantula was found in a New York station house the other day. There is reason to fear that Chicago papers will jump on the fact as an argument against holding the World's fair in the metropolis.

Hard times have overtaken the Aurora Watch company and the management has temporarily wound up its business, but hope to have its hands at work again soon, even if the business has to be run on tick.

It is not improbable that Jack will finally give up the ripping business from sheer weariness and try some other form of amusement. The blockheaded London blue-coats don't even make it interesting for him.

A Chicago girl has varied the monotony of the ordinary elopement which occurs with such commonplace frequency in that city, by running away with a Japanese and marrying him in Milwaukee. Chicago is strikingly cosmopolitan if it is anything.

A scientifically inclined person claims to have discovered that night noises are on the decline in this country. The fault is to be found with the gentlemen's investigations is that he conducted them during the wrong time of the year. If he will take a few days along in December when the mice pipe and the rooster turkey season is at its height, we believe the nightmare problem will assume a different phase.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The workmen's 5-cent fare over the motor bridge line to Council Bluffs still remains a dime.

There is a possibility that the parties who propose to exhibit the corpse of the green-back party at a convention ere long will be arrested for grave-robbing.

The Behring sea troubles seem to have caused Canada to become a chronic growler. Probably that is why the United States continues to Rush it.

Jay Gould's health is said to be better now than it has been for some time. It is likely that he will now go to work in real earnest to lay up something for old age.

The grave-digger in Hamlet remarked: "Tanner will last you nine years." Either a Danish prince is made of better goods than the American article or else President Harrison's Tanner was not up to the mark for his only lasted about six months.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, has again been heard from fighting his way from the Upper Nile to the east coast. Stanley differs greatly from all other modern explorers. He devotes more time to exploring than he does to lecturing about his exploits.

It is very unjust to speak of the Prince of Wales as a useless appendage to the British court. He has just settled an important question of dress by deciding that three studs, instead of two should be worn with an evening costume and gives as a reason for his opinion that the increased number makes a shirt set better. The prince has a great head that would, were he a resident of this country, entitle him to a seat in the city council.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

An anti-sewing machine guild has been formed by the Chinese tailors of Hong Kong. Lord Randolph Churchill has become one of the foremost champions of the eight-hour movement in England.

The employes of the Morden frog and crossing works, in South Chicago, are on a strike for an advance in wages of 10 per cent.

Work is being resumed in the Blackburn mills in England, which shut down, and 1,000 looms which were stopped have again been put in motion.

A Frenchman who was born in 1789 is regularly at work in a mill at Ottawa, Canada. He is hale and hearty, and seems good for several more summers.

Trade is reported to be very good in the iron and steel industry at Youngstown, Pa. All the mills are running in full blast and no one is idle who is willing to work.

The Louisville & Nashville raised the wages of passenger conductors on September 1 from \$100. A considerable number of the old conductors were discharged a few weeks ago.

An increase of wages of from 3 1/2 to 10 per cent has been promised to the employes of the Pennsylvania Steel company at Harrisburg, Pa. The increase is to set off a reduction when the trade is bad.

The percentage of wages paid for food by American workmen as shown by a recent return from various countries is much less than is paid by the workmen of either Germany, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy or Belgium.

It is said that hundreds of colored men living in North Carolina, owing to the low wages they receive, are thinking of emigrating to western, northwestern and southwestern states. Since last fall, it is reported, at least 15,000 colored men have emigrated from that state.

The report of the Saxon factory inspectors in Germany states that during the past year no less than 10,053 children, from twelve to fourteen years of age, an increase of 1,009 in round numbers over the previous year, are employed in the various industrial establishments.

"Men who set type for this paper," says the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, "have since filled the offices of United States treasurer, members of congress, supreme court judges, and many lower offices in the government; several eminent editors, ministers, lawyers and physicians have also sprung from the ranks of the type-setters, and have occupied the higher positions of trust in the business circles of life."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A thief at Franklin walked off with a 3,000 pound pig driver hammer.

The Cherry county court house at Valentine has been declared insane.

The Saline county republican convention will be held at Crute, October 5 and the democrats will nominate on the 12th.

A demoted young woman named Zaugg disappeared from her home seven miles east of Rushville last week and has not been heard from since. A reward is offered for information regarding her whereabouts.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the case of Albert Pohl, who was killed near Fremont by falling from a train, has brought in a verdict censuring the Union Pacific and Pullman companies for neglect.

The Chambers Eagle reports the death of a twelve-year-old girl at Scottville, Holt county, the daughter of a Mr. Sargent, caused by a load of hay overturning upon her. A pitchfork passed entirely through her body.

Four North Bend young men named Al Barlett, William French, Albert McCreedy and George Stanforth, are in jail at Fremont charged with robbing the store of the latter's father in March last. They have been charged with committing the crime and their prospects are good for terms in the penitentiary.

Five toughs tried to run the town of Steelton Junction the other day during the process of a canvassment. They tried to steal two horses, insulted a woman and threatened to chop a man's head off with an axe. The toughs were men at the campmeeting who had seen something of western life.

and proceeded at once to overhaul the offenders, arresting all of them and placing them safely behind the bars.

IOWA ITEMS.

Ottawa will commence laying rails for its electric street railway next week.

No more cemeteries can be located within the city limits of Dubuque by edict of the council.

Fifty orphans from the New York Catholic orphan asylum have been given homes in Iowa this week.

Oscar Wilde, who drives a hack in Des Moines, has been fined \$5 for trespassing on forbidden grounds at the depot.

Ottumwa colored citizens will celebrate Emancipation day with an old-fashioned barbecue at Mineral Springs on the 23d.

A reward of \$50 is offered for the capture of Hiram J. Lawhead, the horse thief who recently escaped from the Knoxville jail.

Minnie Ender, of Princeton, has become insane owing to the persistent cruelty of her husband and has been sent to the Mt. Pleasant asylum.

Prospectors have found two veins of coal within three miles of Davenport which will aggregate eight feet in thickness. The quality is excellent and citizens are jubilant. It is the only coal in that region west of the river.

A band of Sac and Fox Indians performed the "peace dance" in the rotunda of the state capitol, at Des Moines, the other day, for the benefit of the governor and several visitors. The governor was much pleased with the performance and the good will expressed by the Indians.

Mayor Ames, of Marshalltown, has received a letter from H. McCreedy, member of the Chicago board of health, in reference to a shipment of cattle received at that city, the animals being afflicted with the disease known as "lumpy jaw." The letter requests that the city owners of the cattle, and says the cattle were probably fed at the glucose factory in Marshalltown.

Storm Lako young lady, while splitting kindling wood, made a mistake and cut her left ear, says the Pocatotts Record. Her mother did not say a word to her, she went up town and secured a bottle of muclia and nasted the piece back on with that adhesive article and, strange to say, the piece took root and is now entirely well.

WYOMING.

The people of Douglas have unanimously voted in favor of water works.

The Bessemer Journal claims that at a depth of 225 feet a flow of twenty-five barrels daily is the result of the Moffat well near that place.

It cost Wyoming \$1.53 for each patient in the Evanston insane asylum during the month of August.

Reports from the Savery range in Carbon county state that sheep men are trying to drive cattle from the country and have fired into several herds.

A real estate boom has struck the new town of Newcastle. The titles of the late B. & M. coal camp in Crook county, and seven miles northwest of Field City.

Ed T. Moran advertises in the Buffalo Sentinel that he is about to resign, and requests his creditors to present their bills at once or "keep their mouths shut" thereafter.

The town of Almy claims to have seven coal mines, seven stores, eight saloons, two temperance places, two barber shops, four churches, one opera house and three ice cream parlors. It is said to have a good newspaper and the electric light to be perfectly happy.

The Rawlins wool warehouse handled this season 1,000,000 pounds of wool, an excess over the handling of last year of 625,000 pounds, says the Tribune. This wool was not only handled in the matter of storage, but the cream milk of it was sold at only one and a half cents per pound, while the wool itself, though only eighteen or nineteen miles long, will really aggregate a length of twenty-five or twenty-six miles, as for every mile of main track there is half a mile of switch track leading to one or another of the numerous sidings with which the line is bordered on either side.

WHO IS THE FORGER.

Two More Instances of Bogus Paying. "I think," said a pale faced young man with a tawny beard, who represents Mr. Hugh Murphy, the contractor, in the capacity of chief clerk, "that THE BEE should have given Mr. Murphy an opportunity to say something before coming out with a charge that he had forged signatures to petitions for a new sewer."

It was yesterday morning, and a reporter had called at Mr. Murphy's office on Fremont street to interview that gentleman in regard to the charges made against his solicitors in THE BEE Wednesday.

"But, sir, you have but just now told me that Mr. Murphy is out of the city, and how could the matter be laid before him?" asked the reporter in reply to the chief clerk.

"Well, you might have waited. There are a good many false allegations made against Mr. Murphy in that article which appeared in THE BEE, and it can be proven."

"As I understand it," returned the other, "there were no direct charges made against Mr. Murphy, but it was stated that his solicitors had done these things. By saying that charges were made against Mr. Murphy, you mean to refer to what he was cognizant of what his solicitors did and was therefore responsible for."

"I don't say anything, nor do I care to talk about this matter. Mr. Murphy will be home the last of the week and you had better see him."

"What is the name of the solicitor? He should be given an opportunity to make an explanation of these things. One of his friends said that Sullivan would not ally himself with any of the factions in that ward, but would endeavor to unite the factions. If he accomplishes this feat he will deserve an election to congress at the hands of the democrats."

legations, new cases parallel to those published are forthcoming.

Mr. Andrew Mayowski, a clerk in the army headquarters, whose case was briefly mentioned Wednesday, was seen yesterday.

"Yes," said he, "my name appears upon that petition, but I never placed there. The attempt at forgery is a very awkward one, and is readily detected. No one, representing the brick contractors, ever approached me upon this subject. I never was ever asked to sign a petition for brick, and you can imagine my surprise when I was informed a day or two ago that my name was attached to such a document. I couldn't believe that anyone would be so bold until I went over to the city clerk's office and satisfied myself that some one had really signed my name to the petition. I am not in favor of brick paving, but on the contrary signed a petition for coal blocks. My property on Thirtieth street is improved and I live upon it."

Another case is that of John Riley, who serves Captain John Rustin in the capacity of coachman.

"My name is on the petition, but I never put it there,"