THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year.....$10 00
For Six Months..... 5 00
For Three Months..... 2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year..... 2 00
Weekly Bee, One Year..... 2 00

Omaha Office, Bee Building, N. W. Corner Seventeenth and Farnam Streets.
Chicago Office, 567 Rookery Building.
New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building. Washington Office, No. 513 Fourteenth Street.

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 15th, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, June 9	18,850
Monday, June 10	18,563
Tuesday, June 11	18,591
Wednesday, June 12	18,590
Thursday, June 13	19,207
Friday, June 14	18,592
Saturday, June 15	18,605
Average	18,714

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 15th 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, 19,212 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,153 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,989 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,851 copies; for April, 1889, 18,969 copies; for May, 1889, 19,099 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.

TO THE moneyed men of Omaha: "Get together."

TO THE business men of Omaha: "Get together."

FOR a dying man with but one lung, Sitting Bull is altogether too lively.

A RAILROAD to the northwest and a free railroad bridge—Omaha's future depends on them.

IF Woodruff the Cronin suspect would quit making confessions and tell the truth, there might be some grounds for believing him.

THERE is a cheering promise in the crop reports sent out by the various counties of the state. Nebraska's horn of plenty will be full to overflowing.

IT IS a chronic complaint that St. Joseph and Kansas City are capturing the trade that rightly belongs to Omaha. There is a hinge loose somewhere in our wholesale district.

THERE should be no let-up in the preparations for Merchants' week this fall. It will take every day from now until the opening of the exposition to make the venture an artistic and financial success.

WITHIN a few months at the farthest, the Sioux reservation will be opened and a territory as large as a state will soon be filled with thousands of settlers. These people must eat, sleep, be clothed and be supplied with the necessaries of life. The business men of Omaha should look to it sharply that they be early on the ground and pave the way for the great trade that must go somewhere. This territory is naturally tributary to Omaha, and she must not allow the channels of trade to be diverted.

THE immediate improvement of the New York postoffice service is of more than local interest. As the great distributing mail center of the country, the New York postoffice has vital concern for the people of all sections. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has thus early in his term recognized the necessity of adding to its facilities and making it a more prompt and efficient agent in the distribution of the mails. The whole country is likely soon to feel the effects of the new arrangement, which would indicate the advantage of having a business man at the head of a strictly business office.

THE soldiers' reunion at O'Neill will commence on the 19th and end on the 24th of August. This will be the only reunion north of the Platte this year, and it is expected to be very largely attended. Provision will be made for the free accommodation of five thousand persons, and the exercises provided for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends will include addresses by prominent men from different parts of the country. The preparations made and contemplated promise a most enjoyable season to those so fortunate as to participate in the O'Neill reunion.

THE perpetuation of the national banking system after the national debt shall have been wiped out, will not be the only important question discussed at the next annual convention of the American Banking association, in September. The keen competition of the trust companies has already cut deeply into the national banking business. Within the last few years the growth of these institutions has excited the attention of financial circles. With more freedom of action than national banks, they have developed into dangerous rivals to national banks, and have opened a wide field for the profitable investment of capital. Now that it is announced that several new trust companies are to be started in Philadelphia and New York, which will allow interest on deposits subject to check, a revolution in banking methods is threatened. There can be little question that the people will be attracted by this scheme and that it will be rapidly adopted by trust and savings companies all over the land. Whether national banks will be obliged to follow this innovation in order to hold deposits, will be a question likely to be discussed with great care by the bankers' association.

THE SITUATION IN MONTANA.

Advices from Montana indicate that the democrats intend making a tremendous effort to get control of the new state. Having a majority of the members of the constitutional convention, it is said to be their plan to utilize this advantage in gerrymandering the legislative districts so that their party may secure control of the legislature which will elect two United States senators. This is the big prize which the democrats of Montana are looking after, and they will not hesitate at any means to secure it. Their majority in the constitutional convention is small, and it may be that there are a few among the number who will not consent to any trickery to obtain an unworthy advantage, but undoubtedly the party lash will be vigorously used to maintain an unbroken democratic front in the constitutional convention on so vital a matter as that of making provision for securing the next legislature. Nor will the democrats of the territory be allowed to want for outside assistance and advice. The democracy of the entire country will be at their back, and they will have but to ask in order to receive. But they have among themselves a generous amount of both capital and zeal. Many of the wealthiest men in the territory are democrats, some of whom are aspirants for the senate. They will use money freely, both for effecting a gerrymander of the legislative districts and in the election for legislators.

It is to be supposed that the republicans of Montana are fully awake to the situation, and understand perfectly the plans of the democrats so far as they have been indicated. It is not apparent, however, that they are equally alert and active, otherwise the democrats would not have been permitted to gain the advantage they have. With a united and harmonious party, Montana is unquestionably republican. It was so only last November by a considerable majority. It will be so again if republicans will "get together." If there is any existing disaffection an earnest effort should be made at once to remove it. It is most desirable and necessary that Montana shall be kept from democratic control not only for the good of the new state, but for the influence she can exert in continuing the administration of the general government in republican hands. The people of the territories which will come into statehood this year are indebted for that great privilege to the republican party, and that party has a great claim upon their gratitude and support. As to three of them there is no uncertainty. The two Dakotas and Washington are counted upon as securely republican. The doubt regarding Montana can be removed if her republicans will realize the great duty that is before them and go forward harmoniously and zealousy to its performance.

A COLORED LEADER'S COUNSEL.

Ex-Senator Bruce addressed a letter full of good sense to the conference of men of his race just held at Jackson, Mississippi, to consider the condition of the colored people. Mr. Bruce sees in the condition of his race at this time, as contrasted with that of thirty years ago, evidence of substantial and hopeful progress. The intellectual, moral and material status of the present is superior to that of the past, and there is nothing in it to indicate race failure or a tendency to race deterioration. In order to maintain this advancement the race must cultivate industry, economy, thrift and integrity. Owing to its peculiar and exceptional condition, the race must for a time depend upon state and national authorities for educational privileges, but this should not be the sole reliance. There should be generously and cheerfully added thereto, says Mr. Bruce, "Our own contributions towards supplying that satisfactory education for the youth of our race so vitally important to both individual and race progress." The impediment to advancement which results from a denial to the colored race, south, of political and civil rights is calmly dwelt upon, without resentment or hopelessness. Mr. Bruce believes in the ultimate triumph of justice, he has faith in the sufficiency of the constitution and laws of his country to secure to every citizen his rights, and he does not entertain a doubt that time will set all things right. "Our estate," he observes, "though embarrassing, is still hopeful, and I am sure that abundant and permanent deliverance will ultimately come to all who heretofore have deserved and faithfully wrought for it." The judicious and conservative utterances of Mr. Bruce will very likely not find acceptance with all the men of his race. There are radical and hot-headed leaders among them who will spurn the counsel to patiently and hopefully wait for time to bring in the reign of right and justice. Such men may have their uses in assisting to work out the problem of the colored race. But they are not the safest guides for the race, though they may do well in keeping up its courage and spirit. It will be more secure in following the counsel and leadership of men like Bruce, who better understand its character and condition.

PROHIBITION IN TWO STATES.

To-day Pennsylvania will vote on the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in that state. The campaign on both sides had been very active up to the date of the Johnstown calamity, but since then the people of Pennsylvania have given little attention to anything of a public nature, besides the terrible loss of life and property by the floods, and the duty of providing for the survivors and replacing what was swept away. There was no doubt before this visitation that the vote of the state would be overwhelmingly against the proposed amendment, and it is now believed, rather curiously as some may think, that an effect of the disaster will be to swell the adverse majority. There are two good reasons for this view, one that the prohibitionists have been unable to enlist the public attention, and the other that people who before favored the amendment will now be less disposed to give up the revenue to be derived under a high license system from the sale of liquors. The defeat of the amendment by at least a hundred thousand majority, with a greatly reduced vote, would not be at all surprising, but in any event the popular verdict against this effort to engraft a prohibition amendment on the constitution of the state promises to be so large as to constitute a vigorous rebuke of its authors and advocates and an equally strong endorsement and vindication of the policy of high license. That policy has been on trial in Pennsylvania for something over a year, and the excellent results from it in the larger cities have supplied a most convincing argument against resorting to a policy which has failed of its purpose in every state where it has been adopted. When to-day closes Pennsylvania will have taken a place in the list of states which during the last two or three years have rejected prohibitory constitutional amendments.

On Thursday, Rhode Island will settle the question whether the amendment she adopted in 1886 shall remain. It is not questionable that prohibition has failed in that state. In the principal city of the state, Providence, the number of places where liquor is sold is larger than under high license, and the same is true of nearly every town in Rhode Island with any considerable manufacturing population. The best proof of the failure of prohibition in the state is in the fact that so large a proportion of the people demanded its repeal that after nearly three years' trial the legislature yielded and resubmitted the question. The result in Rhode Island is not so clearly foreshadowed as in Pennsylvania, but the most trustworthy advices indicate the abrogation of the amendment. The experience of Rhode Island with prohibition has shown clearly that nothing short of a general sentiment in favor of the policy can secure its enforcement in anything like a satisfactory manner, and in no state having prohibition is the sentiment in support of it general. The abrogation of the amendment in Rhode Island would be even more significant than the defeat of the proposed amendment in Pennsylvania.

LEADING stock men are in favor of inaugurating a series of prize stock exhibitions in Omaha. A fat stock show should by all means be encouraged. It would be sure to attract the interest of cattle breeders throughout this and neighboring states and would lead to beneficial results. Nebraska is gradually becoming a great cattle breeding state, and its fine stock will compare favorably with any in the country. Exclusive fine stock exhibitions take place annually in the older states and the displays made annually by the farmers of Ohio, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere have won world-renowned reputations. Such a project should no longer be put off in Nebraska and a characteristic exhibition of our fine cattle would fix our place permantly among the great cattle breeding states.

How much longer are our capitalists and business men going to wait before they take the lead at the front of the procession in pushing Omaha forward?

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

"Why not sow a little hemp this spring," queries the Keya Paha Press, "and see what kind of a fibre our soil will produce? If it is a success, while it may not succeed in breaking up the twine trust, it would have a salutary effect upon the Keya Paha county cattle trust."

The Fremont Tribune puts the heading "Glad to Know It" over the following: "W. H. Michael, Senator Manderson's clerk of the senate printing committee, has written a letter to THE BEE to correct some statements made that Michael's brother, who has been appointed to a position in the government printing office, secured the position through the influence of Senator Manderson. The letter of explanation and denial is very opportune, and relieves Senator Manderson of an odium he could not afford to carry. The appointment of W. H. Michael is a big enough blunder for any official to father."

All Nebraska should shout, "Give us the corn tassel," when asked to vote on the flower to be elevated to the proud position of the national emblem, says the Columbus Telegram.

Says the Stromsburg Headlight: "The heavy firing at General Van Wyck, has ceased for some months, and only an occasional picket gun, from some half-asleep, who was two years behind, has been heard for sundry moons. But the other day, some fellow stole a pair of horses from the general, and that brought the senator's name into print, and it was the signal for an attack all along the line. Every ring organ howled that 'old crazy horse' was in the saddle and wanted to be governor next year; and in the same breath screamed that he was dead. When we remember how often they have buried him, it seems as though they are still making a terrible noise over a dead carcas. Is it possible that the ghosts of murdered men come back to haunt them, while their soul's marching on? The old senator will probably never ask the citizens of Nebraska to support him again, but whenever his name appears in print, they go into spasms, and tremble through and through, as old Virginia did before silent old John Brown."

Edelweiss.

Dexter Smith.

We strayed. 'Twas at the Engadine,
While I climbed high the rock-cliff keen,
Which soared from out the dark ravine
That I might place upon her dress of sheen
The edelweiss.

I gathered clusters here and there
Of the prized flow'ret, chastely fair,
And I wot not how cold—how rare
That blossom, as, beyond compare,
She lingered by my side more debonair
Than edelweiss.

Big Oil Fire at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 17.—Fire broke out at Mile End last night through the upsetting of a coal oil lamp at the Bushnel Oil refinery. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon covered an area of fifteen acres. About ten cars were destroyed on the tracks adjoining the refinery, which was also burned. The total amount of damage is not yet known, but the oil company's loss amounts to $25,000.

Broke Up an Elopement.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Miss Hamilton, employed as a domestic at the residence of a prominent merchant, undertook to elope with a worthless fellow Saturday, but was intercepted by her parents at the depot and induced to return home. She was only sixteen. Her affianced is nearly thirty.

Pears' soap secures a beautiful complexion.

THE LINCOLN INVESTIGATION.

Resumption of the Hearing In the Councilmanic Case.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE PENDING.

Farmer Howe In the Capital City Looking After the Interests of the Auburn Normal School —News and Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU, OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, June 17.

The council investigating committee resumed its work this morning at 10 o'clock. As a preliminary Lawyer Wheedon, counsel for Dean and Cooper, and Councilman Bushnell indulged in a little tilt. Though somewhat caustic, they smoked the pipe of peace after adjournment and dubbed it a little pleasantry. During the bout, however, it developed that the committee is sitting as a grand jury rather than a trial jury, developing evidence upon which to base an action providing enough is found. After the first witness had been examined, Mr. Wheedon stated that he was ready to put on witnesses as soon as the prosecution rested, but that he first desired that it make its case. Strode responded that the prosecution had more testimony which could be used in rebuttal. Wheedon thought it proper for him to make his case while he was at it, and so stated. Strode again retorted that the prosecution had a good, prima facie case, and Bushnell chipped in with the statement that the committee was simply hearing evidence and would take it as it came, and when it got through would probably make a finding of facts.

Thomas Doyle, a laborer, was first sworn. He stated that he superintended the masons on Miller's sewer contract; that the inspector instructed the "mixers" to use two sacks of sand to one of cement; that this was done while the inspector was near, but when he was away they used from seven to ten of sand to one of cement; that, also, when the inspector was away "bats" were used in the walls instead of whole bricks. On cross-examination the witness stated that he had not squealed because he did not wish to get fired from his job, for the reason that on settling with him they paid him 20 cents an hour for his work.

Ex-Councilman Burks then answered to Judge Mason's catechism for the defense. He told about the bond deal, dwelling upon the difficulty the city had in placing the bonds and of the contract made with Clark and Lewis & Lewis. These parties would not have the intersection bonds unless they could have the district bonds also. Witness could not remember of but one contract. Dealers were to sell the bonds at par and receive 2 per cent commission. The charter prohibited selling at less than par. Witness admitted, however, that if premiums were received they should have been accounted for, but no one expected a premium, and all were therefore satisfied with par.

Judge Mason announced that he would prove at the proper time that $100,000 of the intersection bonds were sold by these agents for $90,000, but that they accounted to the city for the par value of the same.

Ex-Councilman Billingsley was next sworn. He stated that he was chairman of the finance committee when the bond deal was made, and detailed the effort that had been made to place the bonds. The witness also stated that Lincoln's indebtedness in 1888 was about 30 per cent of the assessed valuation; that in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, where most of western municipal bonds were sold savings banks could not invest in them if the assessed valuations ran over 5 per cent; but, explaining, he said that the high proportion was probably due to the lax judgment of the assessor. He further stated that the city was glad to be able to sell the bonds, and that the agents ought to account to the city on the sales, if they had not. Witness admitted that Still Bros. and others had criticised the transaction, saying that they would have been glad to have had the contract and guarantee a premium, but ample notice had been given and they were mum when time was money.

Courtney asked the witness to give his opinion as to the liability of Clark & Lewis to the city for the amount received above par on the sale of the bonds, and he retorted sharply but laughingly that it was in evidence that his opinion was worth $50 in such matters, and that he would have to have his fee before giving his answer.

Billingsley and Courtney indulged in two or three sharp speeches during the morning. The former, however, admitted that some of the acts of the council in the bond deal might be criticised, but that he thought then and thinks now that they were doing the best thing possible for the city. He was unshaken in cross-examination.

Joe Burns was recalled, but the old war horse remained unshaken and the record of his first story still blackens the records.

Councilman Dean was called to the stand first this afternoon. He put in a denial, general and collective; pronounced the charges against him base fabrications, having originated in a diseased brain. He put the best foot foremost in defense. Nothing new, however, was developed. His testimony was confined to the charges as enlarged upon from time to time.

Grau Ensign was called and verified the story as told by Doan. Fraas also testified that the naughtiness alleged was the result of imagination.

F. F. Sholes, Cooper's bookkeeper, took the stand to show that the discounts, the bottom of much of the pending muss, should not have been allowed. He took up the discounts, under the direction of Lawyer Wheedon, one by one, and by glib figuring actually developed that Cooper had made very generous discounts to the city, ranging from 5 to 75 per cent, and in the face of list prices, experts and wholesale dealers verily made a showing that they did not know the difference between a stop-cock and a steam-cock. His testimony on the whole was very funny, unique and original, if not convincing, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

But the shallowness of the councilmanic investigation is now becoming apparent. The committee is getting sleepy, and the "mare's nest" bids fair to go to pieces. A person with half an eye can see that the whole thing is fast becoming a great blow about nothing, unless, perchance, it is the bond deal, which will probably gather some of the lost shekels to the bosom of the fathers and the city's spacious vaults.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow; indeed, it is said that it will be continued without unnecessary intermission until the end.

Farmer Howe on School Matters.

Farmer Howe, of Auburn, is in Lincoln to-day. Stern duty impelled him to come. The demands of the hay field, ravages of the cut worm and prairie wolf could not keep him at home, so he pulled the patch from the knee of his pants, laid away his brush scythe and comes. Lincolnites were glad to see him and visions of the Missouri Pacific stub, to connect the city with the Crete branch, hove in sight. But the visionary cup was dashed to earth, for Church gave it out cold that his folks wouldn't build a foot of road this year. "Money is too scarce in the east and business too dull in the west to warrant anything of the kind," he said, by way of explanation.

"What's up, Church, anyway? I observe that you are a frequent visitor in Lincoln of late!" modestly queried THE BEE man.

"Why, I'm here looking after the interests of my people down in Nemaha county. We have a normal school down there, and I'm deeply interested in it. I came specially to submit plans and specifications for a new boiler house and library to the board of public lands and buildings. We're not fossils, and believe in improvements, especially when the state generosity gave us an appropriation. The two buildings will cost about $13,000, and they will be a credit to the normal. And, besides, Treasurer Hill and Superintendent Lane are members of the normal educational board, and I want to see that they take in commencement, which commences Wednesday. We have a faculty election and salary appropriation to make, and I specially want a full attendance of the board.

"Will there be any changes in the faculty?"

"I think not. I understand the faculty has given general satisfaction, and that the school is in a highly prosperous condition. There would be no object in making any changes."

"Nothing in the reports, then, that have been going to the effect that there was a 'sensational insurrection' among the faculty?"

"Not a thing. Some enemies of the institution imagined or manufactured a hoodoo, but it never amounted to anything, and was holed some time ago."

"But, Church, isn't it possible that you are setting the pins to be lieutenant-governor a year hence?"

"Some of you newspaper men need killing. No, sir; I wouldn't have the office if it was tendered to me on a platter. Colonel Majors is the only timber that we have for the governorship down in Nemaha. I understand he is in the field, but he never said a word to me about it."

"You will let him have the delegation, I presume?"

"You don't suppose that I'm Nemaha county, do you? I'd like to send you to the school of the fool-killers. I think you would make a good one. The people of Nemaha county will settle that matter at the right time. Guess Tom could get the delegation all right enough. He carried the county by forty-nine votes at the last general election. Good day."

Orophilian Exhibition.

The Orophilian society, of the Wesleyan university, gave its first commencement exhibition to-night. Programme as follows:

Invocation.
Instrumental duet—Sonata in D.....Diabelli
Misses Pascoe and Steen.
Essay—Music.....
Mary Greer, University Place.
Recitation—Magdalena, or the Spanish Duel
Nora C. Steen, Wahoo.
Music—Quartette.....
Messrs. Essert, Greer, Sleeper and Esterbrook.
Paper—Olia, { Robert Esterbrook, Edgar. Lizzie Bond, University Place
Oration—Italy lies beyond the Alps.....
Eliza Walkden, Angus, Iowa.
Music—Instrumental Solo—Rigoletto de Verdi. Franz Liszt.....
Eva J. Lee, Fremont.
Essay—The Two Sculptors.....
Mabel Sheldon, University Place.
T. Willard Sprowls, Liberty.
Recitation—Horatius at the Bridge.....
Kate Scothorn, Lincoln.
Music—College Song.....
J. E. Houlgate, Fairfield.
Benediction.

Citizens Bank of Ulysses.

The Citizens Bank of Ulysses filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state to-day. It authorizes a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 250 shares of $100 each. Ulysses, Butler county, is designated as the principal place for the transaction of business. Incorporators: John S. Leonhardt, George Dobson, F. Salsbury, Joe Palmer, Park G. Dobson, A. D. Ritchie and William H. Dobson.

New Notaries Public.

The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments: George O. Teiser, Red Cloud, Webster county; Alonzo P. Tarbox, Gandy, Logan county; William Mitchell, Alliance, Box Butte county; E. F. Wolelien, Hartington, Cedar county; Edwin M. Wood, Omaha, Douglas county; Benjamin S. Estes, Rosebud, Adams county; John E. Decker, Kearney, Buffalo county; Henry G. Jordan, Omaha, Douglas county; Marion I. Thompson, St. Edward, Boone county.

City News and Notes.

The case of the First National bank of Blue Hill vs M. M. Turner came to the supreme court to-day on error from the district court of Webster county.

Mrs. Governor Thayer left last evening for Massachusetts, where she will spend the hot summer months. The governor accompanied his wife as far as Chicago. He will return to-morrow.

E. E. Chamberlain has accepted a position on the State Journal. He is a good all around newspaper man.

A large delegation of Lincoln's citizens will take in THE BEE'S grand opening Wednesday night at Omaha. Among the number may be mentioned Treasurer J. E. Hill, Attorney-General Leese, Auditor Benton, E. P. Roggen, Al Fairbrother and Charley Mosher.

The jury in the case of Joseph Burns vs the city of Lincoln agreed to disagree. It stood 10 to 2, however, in favor of Burns. Dr. Cooke and John W. Reed were the wiseacres and would consent to no verdict that would give Joe a nick. So in all probability the battle will have to be fought a second time in the district court.

IS JOHN L. DRUNK?

Sullivan's Friends Think He Has Taken to the Bottle Again.

NEW YORK, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Is Sullivan drunk again?" was the great question that agitated pugilistic circles yesterday. While many believed the story only too true, others were inclined to discredit the story entirely. Among the latter was James Wakely, one of his backers in the forthcoming fight with Kilrain.

"I know nothing of Sullivan's break," he said last evening, "except what I have seen in the papers. I do not believe the report. All I can say is, if he has gone back to the bottle we shall let him go to New Orleans and expect to see him licked like a chump. It is too late for his backers to retreat now. The $10,000 is up, and we can make nothing by default at this time, and there is always a chance to win, even with odds greatly against one. If we find John is really off we shall take him away from Muldoon's, but I do not know where we can send him to finish his training."

It has been suggested that there is one way for Sullivan's backers to save themselves and that is by failing to agree on a referee. The sports who are behind Kilrain—Frank Stevenson, Prof. Mike Donovan and a host of others—feel sure that Sullivan, disgusted with his efforts to get into fighting condition with nothing to build on, had let his passion for drink get the upper hand of him. Ed Holske, the sport who crossed the water with Sullivan two years ago and who has said all along there will be no fight, felt sure the report of Sullivan's debauch was correct.

The Dakota Alliance Convention.

HURON, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special meeting of the South Dakota farmers' alliance will be held here to-morrow. A number of officers and delegates are now here, also representatives of the Knights of Labor, who will take part in the meeting called to consider matters pertaining to the organization of the new state of South Dakota. Politics will be discussed, and the gathering will be one of the largest in the history of the organization.

The Dakota Oil Fields.

LEAD CITY, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Two shifts are now engaged in operating a drill upon the property of the great Northwestern Oil company's property, in the Wyoming oil fields, west of here. Indications of oil are growing more favorable as the drill advances and other companies are preparing to develop their property.

Shot at a Charivari.

HURON, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Scheck and Theodore Parker were shot and severely wounded last night by Frank Potter, whom they were attempting to charivari. Potter has been arrested.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JONES OF FLORIDA.

He Says He is the Victim of an Irish Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida writes a long letter to the World in explanation of his queer conduct. He allows he was out of his mind, and attributes it to a conspiracy of Irishmen. He is one, but has attained political eminence, so he declares, without their aid. A part of the conspiracy was the engagement of his affections by a Boston young woman who jilted him. The letter closes:

It was then whispered about Washington that if the conspirators could only get up another love affair upon Jones, with his state of mind and heart after his affection consequent upon the death of his wife and son, and his disappointment in Massachusetts, it would kill him, provided they could have him jilted. The session of congress then came on and for awhile I went to the senate, but I sat motionless in my seat. Everyone saw that my mind was in a critical state. The last time I endeavored to speak was on the Mexican treaty. I imagined myself as strong as ever, just like John McCullough, when he played his last Othello in Chicago. I broke down in the presence of the whole senate and was taken to my bed. The conspirators are responsible for all this suffering. My theory is that they were acting as agents of a villainous conspiracy among the extreme element of the Irish party in this country and that they wanted to get rid of me. CHARES W. JONES.

DETROIT, June 13, 1889.

PORT-AU-PRINCE NOT TAKEN.

Hippolyte Has the City Surrounded, But Has Not Entered.

NEW YORK, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The story denying the report that Hippolyte, the Haytien insurgent general, had captured Port-au-Prince, was confirmed today by Johannes Hansteadt, representative of Hippolyte in this city. Hansteadt said at the time the report of the capture of Port-au-Prince was received at this city via London he knew it was untrue, as he had been kept posted as to the movements of his chief. Besides this, he said that Hippolyte was too cautious a man to attempt to take the city by storm from one side, and that while he knows Hippolyte is with his army within a few miles of Port-au-Prince, he has not made any attempt to enter or take the city, nor any demonstrations against it. A movement, however, is now on foot that will probably result in either Port-au-Prince falling into the hands of the northern soldiers or their receiving a bloody repulse. Mr. Hansteadt is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer Sam Saginaw with authentic news of the situation, as he understands that Hippolyte is working his troops through the Yoll country to the west and south of Port-au-Prince, with the intention of covering the city on all sides where an approach can be made by land. Mr. Hansteadt received two cablegrams to-day, one from his correspondent at Port Plato, and the other from his partner, Mr. Jiminez, at Cape Haytien. Both cablegrams confirmed the report that everything was quiet, and said nothing of Hippolyte having occupied Port-au-Prince. Mr. Hansteadt said, however, he was in receipt of authentic information that Legitime is in a very weak-kneed condition and desires to abdicate, but is prevented from doing so by his generals.

Nothing could be learned from the attaches of the Haytien consulate in this city further than that the declaration that the dispatch denying Hippolyte's success was true.

Twenty-Three Ordained.

MOLINE, Ill., June 17.—Twenty-three young men were ordained by the Augusta synod here to-day. The treasurer's report showed the incomes from all sources to be $48,458, expenditures $48,659, leaving a balance of $319; building fund, income from all resources, $20,557; expenditures, $19,142; leaving a balance of $1,415, general fund resources, total, $34,802; liabilities, $20,284; leaving resources larger than liabilities of $14,518; building fund liabilities $20,772, resources $8,016, leaving a deficit of $12,757; total assets, including building, etc., above all liabilities, $152,000.

Yankton Firemen's Tournament.

YANKTON, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The streets are gay with bunting, emblems and decorations, and many people are already here to attend the firemen's tournament, which commences to-morrow with a grand parade, and speeches of welcome Wednesday. There will be a crack base ball game on Friday. There will be rare sport and an immense crowd from Tuesday till Friday, inclusive.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Marshal Dyer and His Seized Railroad Stock—New Building.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—When United States Marshal Dyer was appointed receiver of the Mormon church he seized 732 shares of capital stock of the Deseret Telegraph company as against sixty-eight shares held by individuals. As the annual election of officers is about to take place, Receiver Dyer has asked for advice what to do in the matter, as he could, holding a majority of stock, elect whomsoever he pleased. The supreme court has taken the matter under advisement.

Ground was broken to-day for the new Progress building of F. Auerbach. It will be the finest business block in Utah, and six stories high.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—George Attig, Moses Brown, David A. Lemon (deceased), Edward R. Fogg, Edward Appler, Moses Gaugherbaugh. Restoration and reissue—Alex Crane. Increase—Albert H. Searle, James Remaine, George W. Bell, George H. Richardson, Marion Morrison. Reissue—Charles F. Manderson.

Pensions allowed Iowans: Original invalid—Richard M. Johnson, Theodore Johnson, Thomas S. Bardwell, Sanford S. Hoover, James McAvoy, Alvah M. Ferman, James Doherty, Peter J. Lubaugh. Increase—James Summers, Edwin Bullard, James F. Alexander, William Chambers, Leander Eddy, Reuben Woodmancy, Joseph Campbell, Jesse Jones, Horace D. Macey, Isaac Blunt. Reissue—Ichabod B. Gifford. Original, widows, etc.—Cynthia A., mother of Leander Bonebrake.

From Collector to Editor.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is learned to-night that Colonel Nelson F. Acres has sent in his resignation as collector of internal revenue for the state of Kansas, to take effect July 1. He notified the senior senator on the incoming of the new administration that he was ready to resign at any time. The place was wanted, but seeing nothing was being done about appointing his successor, he resigned in order to take the editorship of the Evening Sun of this city. There is an active fight going on for the place between General Rice, of Fort Scott, and Cyrus Leland, of Troy.

A Monster Stamp Mill.

LEAD CITY, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Deadwood Terra Mining company has commenced grading, preparatory to the erection of a 200-stamp mill, the largest in the world. The property of the company adjoins that of the Homestake and Caledonia.

Indian School Buildings.

PIERRE, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—R. V. Bell, of the Indian bureau, has forwarded from Washington to the president of the Pierre board of trade plans and specifications for the Indian schools, work on which will be commenced at once, or as soon as bids can be let. They are now on file in this city for examination.

The Visible Supply.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The visible supply for the week ending June 15, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	17,634,000
Corn	11,217,000
Oats	5,534,000
Rye	1,025,000
Barley	334,000

Sunday School Convention.

LEAD CITY, Dak., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The tenth annual convention of the Black Hills Sunday School association convened at Spearfish to-day. It will continue in session for five days.

Lady: "Your recommendation is certainly a good one. I am especially glad to know you do not use 'washing powders.' The last laundress I had, I discharged, because she would use them, contrary to my instructions, and completely ruined the house linen and the clothes of the entire family."

Laundress: "I never use any kind of 'washing powder' or 'soap powder.' I always use IVORY SOAP, for it is as easy to wash with as anything I ever saw, and it does not burn my hands nor make them sore."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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