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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 8, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, June 2, 18,425
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Monday, June 4, 18,225
Tuesday, June 5, 18,225
Wednesday, June 6, 18,225
Thursday, June 7, 18,410
Friday, June 8, 18,410
Average, 18,410

Returned to and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of June, A. D. 1888.
GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of June, 1888, was as follows:
For July, 1888, 14,141 copies; for August, 1888, 14,141 copies; for September, 1888, 14,141 copies; for October, 1888, 14,141 copies; for November, 1888, 14,141 copies; for December, 1888, 14,141 copies; for January, 1889, 14,141 copies; for February, 1889, 14,141 copies; for March, 1889, 14,141 copies; for April, 1889, 14,141 copies; for May, 1889, 14,141 copies.
GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
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Returned to and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of June, A. D. 1888.
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AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION, 19,071
Total for the Week - - 133,147

ALL roads are leading to Chicago, and all eyes are turned on the approaching republican convention.

ST. LOUIS has been surfeited with too much talk at the democratic hub-bub. This may explain why the telephone cables are being removed from that city.

It is claimed that ninety thousand dollars were spent by citizens of St. Louis in entertaining visitors, and it is a pretty poor ticket to show up for so much money.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' book on the war will be issued in the autumn. It is confidently asserted that democrats north of Mason and Dixon's line will not use it as a campaign document.

ALL the democratic nominations can not make the old Roman who lives in Ohio as happy as he was on the day when in company with Cincinnati he planted cabbages in ancient Rome.

FOUR lines more of the tariff bill have been passed by the committee of the whole. This makes nine lines in all. In view of Mr. Watterson's brilliant manifesto, this, on the whole, doing quite well.

ADVICES from Washington have it that both Secretary Whitney and Attorney General Garland make no secret of the fact that upon March 4, 1889, they propose to retire to private life. The American people are also making no secret of it.

THE man who was too old in 1883 for a seat in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet now feels "ten years younger." There is nothing like a presidential nomination as a health-giving tonic. Patent medicine men should label it and sell it to the people in yellow covers, at popular prices.

ONE of the signs of the times is the avidity with which investors are putting their money in railroad bonds. Instead of rushing to Wall street to speculate in stocks. The time has come when people put very little trust in stocks which fluctuate with every breath of air.

RAILROAD track building for the five months of the current year compares very favorably with the record of 1887. Since January 1, 2,271 miles of steel rails were laid on new railroads in the United States. In 1887, for the corresponding time, 2,351 miles of railroad track were built. The difference is only eighty miles, and 1888 is supposed to be an "off" year for railroad extension.

THE exportation of gold to Europe has ceased, while the reserves in New York banks have increased more than a million and a half dollars in the past week. This brings the surplus, over and above the reserve required by law, to \$27,500,000, which is near the highest point attained this year. It is such facts as these which contradict the false statements of alarmists, that the exportation of gold is a sure sign of an approaching money stringency in the country.

THERE does not at all seem to be a lamb-like disposition of the Iowa railroads to conform to the new distance tariffs recently prepared by the Iowa commissioners. In fact, they are arching their backs and showing their teeth in a way disappointing to the general expectations that they would quietly obey the law. At a meeting of the general freight agents at Chicago, there was strong talk of fighting back. The conference resulted in the framing of a vigorous protest against the enforcement of these new rates, which are claimed to be 35 to 40 percent below the rates now in effect in Iowa. But it is apparent that the state commissioners will not be influenced by any remonstrance, no matter how vigorously drawn up. Their work was most carefully prepared. The freight rates were such as railroads themselves at times admitted. The purpose of the state commissioners is to make such rates as shall be equitable to the people and the railroads. The railroads have opposed any movement of this kind, and it was high time for the people to act in their own defense.

The Railroad Candidate.

Regarding the alleged popularity of Chauncey M. Depew in New York, there is no evidence of it beyond the claims of the men who are booming him. The New York Evening Post is authority for the statement that when Depew ran for lieutenant governor in 1872 on the democratic ticket his vote was nearly four thousand behind that of his associates on the ticket, and yet he was then thought to be quite as "magnetic" as he is now claimed to be. It is further disclosed respecting Mr. Depew at that time that he was one of the most vigorous in denouncing the republican party and condemning Grant, while Mr. Blaine he characterized as a demagogue. In a speech made in the campaign of 1872, Depew said: "Greely beside Grant was a giant compared with a pigmy, and the question was Greely and constitutional government, with honesty and purity, or Grant with absenteeism, dishonesty and party legislation, with land-grabbers and stock speculators at the helm." He promptly rehabilitated himself in the republican party after the re-election of Grant, and ever since Mr. Depew has been a self-seeker in politics, keeping at command a coterie of admirers who could be depended upon to boom him for anything. His name is not heard now for the first time as a possible presidential candidate, but his friends have never before been able to work up so formidable a support for him as he appears to have at present, obviously for the reason that in his present position of a railroad president he has an aid to his boom in the friendly concern of the corporations which hitherto he did not possess. Every hiring and service of the railroads who will sit in the Chicago convention, or who can exert any influence there, may confidently be expected to do his level best in the interest of Depew. These are the men who have been and are now active in urging him as the most available man for the republican party to nominate as its presidential candidate, and they will be present in force at Chicago, on the inside and on the outside of the convention, prepared and determined to secure his nomination if it be possible to do so. Their success would mean the certain defeat of the republican party in November, with the probability that it could not survive the blow as a political organization.

THE chief and the most valuable capital which Judge Thurman will contribute to the democratic campaign is the fact that while in congress he was one of the most prominent advocates of legislation to compel the subsidized railroad corporations to keep faith with the government. The Thurman act, requiring the Pacific railroads to establish a sinking fund for meeting their obligations to the government, although it has failed to accomplish all that was expected, was an important measure which will perpetuate the name of its author as long as those roads shall last. The democratic can be depended upon to make the best possible use of this portion of the record of their candidate for vice president. It is about the only portion that they can use with any hope of advantage, and it may serve to cover a multitude of political sins which Mr. Thurman has been guilty of. When that statesman's entire record is laid bare a great many people, including the younger race of democrats, will be surprised to learn how vulnerable it is. Thurman was one of the most prominent and active men in the democratic party during the rebellion period, and he was in full sympathy with the declaration of the party in 1864 that the war was a failure and that it was the duty of the government to seek a peaceful settlement with the confederacy. In the first year of the war he said to a democratic convention of his state that some of the southern states had cause for revolution. He extolled the southerners as a brave people, and declared that the states of the south could not be held by force. All of his public addresses during that eventful period were in harmony with the prevalent democratic feeling in the north, and of a character to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Thurman was originally a hard money man and believed the government had no constitutional right to issue greenbacks, yet he became one of the most ardent of greenback advocates when the party, and particularly the Ohio branch of it, took that drift, and held to that position as long as it seemed politic to do so. Other facts in the record of Mr. Thurman will be brought to light which will show that with all the boasted political virtues and statesmanship of the democratic candidate for the vice presidency, he was less a friend of the union than of its enemies when it was assailed by rebellion, and that since that period he has been involved in most of the vagaries into which his party drifted in its long struggle to regain power.

But it may be that the people will give greater regard to the creditable features of Mr. Thurman's record than to those which doubtless he would himself be glad to have forgotten, and this suggests the necessity of the republicans presenting candidates who shall be wholly free from suspicion of sympathy with any form of corporate monopoly. The republican ticket must be so clean and unassailable in this respect that the principal capital which Mr. Thurman will bring to the democratic ticket shall not be available to attract to the support of that ticket a single anti-monopoly republican. It must present candidates about whose regard for the interests of the people, as opposed to the selfish interests of the corporations and the monopolistic combinations, there can be no doubt or question. Such candidates can be elected, and the highest welfare of the party demands that they be chosen. Granting that the tariff is not the only question that the people will be called upon to consider, and there are portions of the country where it may easily take an inferior place in the popular regard if the railroad corporations and their allies should succeed in dominating the na-

tion republican convention and forcing upon the party candidates identified with and representing their interests and aims. The expression of eastern republicans in behalf of a railroad president has already aroused a feeling among many republicans in the west which permits no doubt as to where they would be found in the event of the nomination of this eastern candidate, and should the convention commit so grave a blunder thousands of such republicans may be expected to give their support to the ticket which in part represents anti-monopoly sentiment.

It will be wise, therefore, for republicans not to lose sight of the principal, if not the only, capital which Mr. Thurman brings to the democracy. It has its value, the importance and extent of which will depend very largely upon what shall be done at Chicago.

THE new city ordinance creating a board for the inspection of buildings in the city of Omaha, and providing for the construction of all kinds of houses, does not differ essentially from the ordinance, No. 1027, just repealed. The rules and regulations governing the construction or alteration of buildings are in themselves valuable. But the question is, will the building ordinance be enforced to the letter by the board of inspection? The city has now on its pay roll a high salaried superintendent of buildings, clerks and inspectors. But no one ever saw any one of these functionaries with the architect's plans in hand inspect a building from cellar to garret as prescribed by the ordinance. There are a number of buildings in this city of faulty construction, which have been erected without even a protest. There are fire-traps now going up in direct violation of the ordinance. All of which proves that the board of inspection is not attending to its duties. With regard to fees for the issue of building permits, the reduction made by the new ordinance is a step in the right direction, but the old principle, which has operated as an embargo to the construction of buildings involving an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, is adhered to. There would, perhaps, be no objection to the fee of fifty cents for each one thousand dollars in excess of five thousand up to say one hundred thousand dollars, but beyond this the fee of fifty cents on each thousand dollars of estimated cost is exceedingly large, and it is unwise and impolitic to exact it.

TEXAS is developing a system of tenant farming that is likely to cause that state no end of trouble. In certain agricultural districts the landlord system has taken a firm hold and already the evils which afflict Ireland have come to the surface in Texas. About a third of the farmers of the cotton belt are renters and pay annually on cotton lands seven dollars an acre. Just after the war the owners of large plantations farmed them out to tenants, taking as rent a share of the crops raised. Gradually the system of tenant-farming became general and a cash rental was fixed. The result has been that the original land owners have sub-let their property to tenants, and the rule is for these landlords to live in the cities. There is, in consequence, a feeling of discontent on the part of the large class of tenant farmers, who, at their own expense and labor, enrich the owners. Another cause for complaint exists in the fact that these land owners invest their money in outside speculation instead of using it in improving their farm lands. It will be seen that the germs of Irish landlordism have taken root in Texas, and it is manifest that the system of tenant farming is detrimental to the best interests of the state.

THE stand taken by Attorney General Leese in insisting that the state of Nebraska shall be paramount over corporations in our state has evidently induced Attorney John P. Dillon, of the Union Pacific, to waive all claims to the contrary. No other course was open to the Union Pacific. The pre-emptory of the Kansas stipulations and agreements, bearing on the sovereignty of that state over the Union Pacific within its borders, has fixed the rulings of the courts in case of an appeal to them. The attorney general has won a great victory for the people of Nebraska, and the Union Pacific has shown good sense in not forcing an issue.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.
The Superior boom continues unabated. Hardly a Nuckolls county has a population of 500.

The Bohemian swindler is getting in his work in Saunders county. A lively fight between the proslavery and anti-slavery forces in Indian Territory is in progress at Dunbar, Otse county. The Nebraska county of "Shannon" is mentioned in the "Shannon Post." Simon pure democracy is its motto.

The Crete Globe estimates that there will be 35,000 people at the assembly in that city on July 4.

The agricultural editors throughout the state remark in a chorus, "This is good corn weather."

Lincoln is the name of a village in York county, and strange to say there is not a saloon in the place.

Every city, town, village, hamlet and hitherto post, it seems, will celebrate the Fourth. And it is well.

The closing exercises of the Central City college passed off smoothly and were witnessed by a large number of visitors. There are now six towns north of the city of Kimball, in Cheyenne county, and Kimball is the shipping point for five of them.

Sheriff Foster of Greeley county was arrested Thursday on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Ward, charging him with refusing to serve papers placed in his hands by Justice of the Peace Fish, who granted the warrant a continuance and admitted him to bail in the sum of \$100.

The Wahoo Wasp thus talks concerning the wolf-skinning industry: Some portions of this county are reported to be badly infested with wolves that are committing many ravages upon young stock and becoming a great nuisance. A number have been killed and their scalps brought to the county clerk for bounty but as no money has been appropriated either by the county or state for this purpose there is no way of paying the bounty provided for in the statutes.

California.
Stockton has 2,550 children of school age. Diphtheria is prevalent in Elko, and one case has proved fatal.

Five hundred hands are working at Petaluma putting up cherries.

The estate of George A. Cowles, deceased.

Lowell, Mass., June 11.—Physicians have now no hope for the recovery of Mrs. Villard and Alfred, her son, and Mrs. Eisner, who were burned last night in a tenement house. Three of Mrs. Villard's children perished in the flames.

Madrid, June 11.—The cabinet has resigned after accepting the resignation of General Campos, governor general of the province of New Castile. This will enable Sagasta, the prime minister of the retiring cabinet, to form a new liberal government.

No Hopes.
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The matter of the endowment of the Pacific Methodist college by the citizens of Santa Rosa is meeting with success.

Frank Lindsay, the Carson wrestler, had his leg crushed in one of the saw mills at Lake Tahoe on June 4th by a carload of slabs.

J. D. Peters, of Stockton, has given a contract for a new winery to be built at the ranch near Altavira, San Joaquin county. It will be 100 feet long.

Surveys have been made for a ship canal from the San Joaquin river to Fresno. It will be of sufficient size to carry stern-wheel steamers that will run direct from San Francisco. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The Northwest.
Mr. F. Stanton was drawn into a settling pit at Tyro, Nev., last week and received fatal injuries.

The steamer Alaska sailed from Seattle on Monday for Alaska. She carried 250 passengers and 1,000 tons of freight.

A valuable setter dog of Mr. Bishop's, of Portland, Ore., went mad last Monday and had to be killed by its owner.

Washoe county sheep growers are bringing this season's clip into Reno for shipment to California. The clip has been a very satisfactory one.

The pay-rolls of the Comstock mines during May amounted to \$38,576. Of this sum more than \$150,000 was repaid by the workmen to assessments.

Owing to the small sum (\$85) offered by the board of regents for the successful plan of the projected experimental station buildings at the University of California, architects will not compete.

The Scindia, the largest sailing vessel afloat, owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank of Liverpool, has sailed from that port for her first voyage to California. The dimensions of the Scindia are: Length 318 feet, beam 45 feet, depth 26½ feet, gross tonnage 4,000 tons. The vessel is a King, with double topsail and double topgallant.

Nebraska at Chicago.
The committee on decorations, accompanied by a portion of the joint committee, left Chicago Wednesday evening to prepare for and to observe the earliest work of the republican party at president making. It has not yet been decided over which route this band of Nebraskaans will go, but the state will be among the first represented at the convention.

The Gore hotel, situated within five blocks of the auditorium, the building recently built for the express convenience of the convention, and which the convention is to be held, will be very handsomely decorated and it is safe to presume that the state will be heard from even though Union Pacific should be the only one to take part.

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OUR SAN FRANCISCO BUDGET.

A Wisconsin Thumper to Fight With McAnulla.

SPOOKS FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

A Japanese Delegation Arrives—The School Closes—The Natal Day—Hotels in Trouble—Ell Perkins at Large.

The Ring.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—In the sporting world there is little going on. The sensation among the gloved-knockers is the written desire of Mike Conley of Wisconsin, who yearns to fight McAnulla. Conley is considered a very good man in the town where he resides, and men of money have been desirous of backing him in a fight with Pat Killen, who does not appear overanxious to feel the weight of the Itasca giant's mauls on his anatomy. Killen has been industriously engaged of late "faking" up objections to any proposition that Conley and his friends had to make, and the people of the northwest are quietly dropping to Mr. Killen, or "Hard-fisted Pat," as he is familiarly dubbed. Conley sees that the prospects for a fight with Killen are not particularly inviting, and he throws his defiance at Joe McAnulla, who is very liable to take them up, provided he does not hear from Joe Lannon, the South Boston pugilist, in a short time. McAnulla is anxious to meet Lannon first, because his abilities are well known to the sporting fraternity, while Conley's are practically an unknown quantity.

But the Ashland challenges McAnulla to fight according to London prize ring rules, the Pacific coast champion notes weakness in his would-be opponent, else he would fight Marquis of Queensbury rules. A match is liable to be fixed up between them yet. Lannon has not been heard from directly, although he informed me that he would fight McAnulla in August for \$2,500 a side in this city. It is the opinion of the sporting men in this city that Lannon is having some trouble in finding backers. There are a number of eastern pugilists who claim to be anxious to meet the coast champion that will find it uphill work getting backing after McAnulla has again demonstrated that he is a hitter from away back.

The spiritualists of the coast have been holding their fourth annual pow-wow and camp meeting at Oakland in the presence of a gathering of four or five thousand people. The camp ground, at the corner of the city, is situated upon the peninsula at the southeastern corner of Lake Merritt, from which a romantic view of the pleasant sheet of water as well as of the numerous elegant mansions dotting its western shore, may be obtained. The grounds are thickly studded with live oaks, whose spreading evergreen foliage furnishes abundant shade.

Those who attended the meetings did not trust themselves entirely to the care of Nature and Providence in the matter of shelter, as was evidenced by the long rows of tents which crowd the grounds, in the midst of which rise the three tall masts supporting the roof of the great public pavilion, in which are seats for 2,000 people. The main captains of the affair, at will would bring forth spirits from the pretty-son and from jugs with wonderful skill. One of the speakers hurls the crowd in this fashion: "Honest and noble curiosity, like honest and noble skepticism," said the speaker, "goes before belief. The great key to all the knowledge of the world was the desire to discover the truth. With this, no admission could be gained to the holy of holies in spiritual science as in all else." The speaker closed by earnestly exhorting his hearers to place spirituality first in their lives, intellect second and appetites last. "As in your affections," he said, "remember to let the love of truth come first, the love of humanity second and the love of self last."

At the evening meeting of the first day Mrs. R. S. Lillie delivered an inspirational address prefaced by a touching invocation to her spirit guides. Her lecture took the form of answers to a number of questions propounded by the audience, including the following: "Is man a free moral agent?" "What is the basis of the spiritual sphere?" "Will General Sheridan rally?" etc.

To the last question the lecturer replied with a pleasant smile, "Without any desire to assume the position of uttering a direct prophecy, I yet answer, 'Sheridan will rally.'"

As the gallant general has lived until this morning, the 8th, those who claim that spooks are fraudulent creatures of the brain, are wondering to themselves and wondering that Mrs. Lillie is a good guesser.

On board the steamship Oceanic, which arrived from Yokohama recently was a party of Japanese, prominent among whom was the late Japanese minister to the United States, who succeeds Minister Kuki, who recently left Washington for Japan. With him came Almaro Sato, the private secretary, who graduated from the De Anza university in Indiana many years ago, and J. Oda, editor of the Asashimbun, an influential newspaper published at Osaka. Other members of the party, in addition to Minister Sato's wife and daughter, were a number of young men who attend school at Washington. Mr. Oda said his object in coming to America was to study the American system of running newspapers. "My paper, the Asashimbun, of Osaka," he stated, "has a circulation of 80,000 daily copies. Osaka is the second city of Japan, has a population of 600,000, and five newspapers. I desire to study the American plan of getting up newspapers, and I think it will be to my interest to make a few observations. We editors in Japan do not enjoy the freedom of speech that characterizes and makes your papers really great. We have telegraph facilities about like yours, and our local news is gathered by a force of twenty-five reporters, who work from \$20 to \$50 a month, each for their services. I have been in the business for many years but I have still something to learn."

The party will leave for the east in a day or two.

The school census of San Francisco has just been completed. The figures may be interesting:

The increase in the number of children of native born parents and the decrease in the number of children of foreign born parents is noticeable. By last year's report it was shown that the total number of white children in the city between the ages of five and ten was 77,114. This year the total number is 81,592, an increase of 4,478. The total number of children of all races between the ages of five and ten last year was 75,246. The number

this year is 82,093, an increase of 4,447. The total number of white children under five years of age is 17,123.

Concerning the crop outlook the Chronicle thus comments editorially: "There is at this time every indication that the grain crop of the season of 1888 will be rather below than above the average, although some localities report that land which was believed a month ago to be not worth harvesting will yield a fair crop. The truth is that even yet the crop cannot be judged with absolute certainty, owing to the great difference in time of maturity in different parts of the state; but the probabilities are that the crop will not be up to the average. In the fructiferous, on the contrary, the prospects are good for an excellent yield, except in apricots, which do not appear to be doing as well this year as usual. All other fruits are reported in excellent condition, both in quantity and quality, and in some parts of the state the crop of fruit promises to be exceptionally large."

The glorious Fourth of July will be celebrated in a style becoming American citizens. The second meeting of the executive committee of the general Fourth of July committee of 200 appointed by the board of supervisors to arrange for the Fourth of July celebration has been held. The principal feature will be the unveiling of the statue of Francis Scott Key at Golden Gate park on the Fourth. The chief ceremony of the unveiling would be the transfer of the statue from the Lick building