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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 May 25, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, May 19	18,000
Monday, May 20	18,591
Tuesday, May 21	18,561
Wednesday, May 22	18,590
Thursday, May 23	18,595
Friday, May 24	18,560
Saturday, May 25	18,594
Average	18,658

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of May, 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 April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,596 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SUNSET COX is coming west. That is the right direction for Sunset.

WHAT are the business men of Omaha doing to insure the success of "Merchants' week" this fall?

VANDERVOORT'S spasm of virtuous indignation would be entitled to consideration if the source was worthy of credence.

COLORADO and Ohio coal compete in the Omaha market, but the price of that commodity does not seem to be seriously affected by competition.

TURN loose a few of the millions gathering rust in the vaults of the banks, and infuse vitality into the commercial arteries of the city.

THE million dollar hotel scheme promises to push the union depot for first place in the list of great enterprises to be inaugurated this year.

DIVORCE politics from the school board. That is the safeguard to prevent the management of the schools of Omaha from falling into the hands of spoilsmen and partisans.

IF A bonus of one hundred thousand dollars can be raised in a few blocks, how much can the city as a whole raise to build a free railroad bridge worth millions to all the people?

NOW that the report is denied that British men of war have been ordered to the Behring sea, the bark of the sea dog will not be interrupted by the thunder of guns on Alaska's sterile shores.

THE board of public works owes it to the workingmen of the city to force the beginning of paving operations. The delay in public works is a serious hardship to hundreds of men seeking employment.

CONGRESSMAN KELLY, of Kansas, made an indecent opening of his mouth in Arkansas, and the people collectively spiked it with their fists. Mr. Kelly's impressions would make an interesting chapter.

THE coroner's jury of New York brought in a verdict of death by coma in the case of Mind-reader Bishop. The public, however, will believe it was death caused by the dissecting knife in the hands of over-zealous doctors.

DR. FUNKE is exceedingly hilarious over the reported purchase of American breweries by Englishmen. Since Massachusetts sat so heavily on the Funkes of the country, it is necessary to import some tonic to vitalize the corpse.

THE excellence of the public schools of Omaha can only be maintained by the selection of men of known probity and character for the school board. Let every citizen see to it that the candidates for the place are worthy of his support.

ONE of the last measures passed by the legislature of Illinois was a bill forbidding the publication of flash literature in the state. If the law will be able to prevent the details of disgusting divorce suits from being published in the Chicago papers, the yellow covered novel may circulate in peace.

THE sentiment ascribed to President Harrison by a witness in the Parnell trial, that "a cell in Tullamore prison is more honorable than a berth in Dublin castle," was creditable to the author. Its verification by an unimpeachable witness serves to show up the foul slanders against General Harrison circulated by the democrats during the campaign.

THE animus of Chicago's complaint against the pork packers west of that city is now explained. In spite of the discrimination in her favor, Chicago has been unable to hold her own as a hog market against the rapid growth of western packing centers. Less than five years ago the bulk of the pork packing was centered at Chicago. The conditions, however, are now changed. The cities along the Missouri river slaughter more hogs than Chicago, and that city is fast giving way to more favored rivals. It is a last supreme effort, like drowning men catching at straws, that Chicago is making to regain her former glory.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

Nebraska's new banking law goes into effect to-day. The measure was carefully framed, and if faithfully enforced it will secure to the state a solid and safe banking system in which the public can have entire confidence. The necessity for such a law had become urgent. The conditions under which banking institutions were heretofore enabled to organize and do business in Nebraska offered an opportunity for dishonesty in this business which was being largely taken advantage of, and without such a law as we now have it would have been a question of only a few years when in almost every town one or more insecure banks would have been started to rob the people. Nebraska's experience in unsound banking has not been so serious as that of some other states, but the situation was growing worse from year to year, and the time had fully arrived for providing a more secure system, and surrounding it with such safeguards as would protect the people against the dishonest and unscrupulous practices so easy in banking that is not adequately guarded.

But experience has shown that the most thorough and stringent banking laws do not prevent fraud unless those appointed to enforce them are thoroughly honest and constantly vigilant. Numberless cases of fraud under the national law could be cited, due to the neglect of duty, and doubtless in some cases to the dishonesty also, of the bank examiners. Some of these officials are incompetent, and many of them perform their duties in the most perfunctory way, accepting as sufficient the statements of bank officers or their subordinates. Some of the most notable failures of national banks have ocurred within a short time after the inspection of the bank examiner, the failures showing the institutions to have been utterly rotten when the alleged examinations were made. This experience is referred to by way of urging the importance of appointing as bank examiners in this state only men who are thoroughly competent and entirely trustworthy. They should be men having a practical knowledge of banking, should be good accountants, and they should be of the highest character for integrity. With such men to see that the provisions of the law are properly and fully complied with there need be no apprehension of danger from the influence of bankers not in good and solvent condition. The operation of the new law should speedily weed out the insecure banks, if any such are in existence, and place banking in Nebraska on a sound and secure basis.

OMAHA AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

Nearly two months have elapsed since Vice-President Holcomb of the Union Pacific, volunteered to assure our citizens that the union depot project had been matured and perfected and that a proposition would be made to the city looking to the construction of a viaduct upon Tenth street in connection with a new union depot. Later on Mr. Holcomb gave it out that the preliminary plans of the union depot had been sent back to the architects with orders to prepare detailed drawings and specifications. Upon the completion of these details a tangible proposition was to be submitted to the city authorities which, if accepted and ratified by the people, would be followed at once by the building of the viaduct and depot.

Upon diligent inquiry at the architect's office it transpires that no definite orders have as yet been given for detailed plans and specifications. This is a revelation. It shows that the management under Charles Francis Adams are pursuing the same tactics that were practiced by their predecessors.

For years the promised union depot has been a delusion and a snare. Omaha has already paid over six hundred thousand dollars interest upon the four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds issued to the Union Pacific as a bonus to secure the construction of a joint railway bridge, and also a transfer depot.

In addition to this, lands and lots to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars have been donated to that road by private citizens for right-of-way and machine-shop grounds. From four hundred to five hundred lots owned by the Union Pacific within our city limits have been exempted from local taxation, and yet the managers of that road have carried on the transfer of passengers and freight in this city in wretched old sheds under the plea of no money, while such towns as Cheyenne and Ogden have been provided with superb depots.

Why is Omaha treated in this stepmotherly manner? Why should the largest city on the line of this transcontinental road, and at its very gateway, be deprived of facilities that have been accorded to a mere railroad crossing like Valley Station?

TOO MUCH CLEVELAND.

The attention republican papers give to every public movement and utterance of Mr. Cleveland is doing more than any other agency or influence to keep him prominent in the public mind as the possible candidate of his party in 1892. Ever since his retirement to private life the ardent friends of the ex-president, and unquestionably he has many such, have lost no opportunity to parade him before the public eye and fix upon him the popular attention, all undoubtedly with the hearty and cheerful concurrence of Mr. Cleveland. There can be no fault properly found with this. It is a privilege which the friends and admirers of the ex-president have the unquestionable right to exercise to the full extent of their pleasure. But republican newspapers are not called upon to assist in holding Mr. Cleveland up to the popular view by giving to everything that emanates from him an amount of consideration out of all proportion to its importance.

Last Monday night a democratic club in New York City gave a banquet in honor of Mr. Cleveland at which he made a speech. It was by no means a remarkable production, in fact a score of democrats could be named who could make a much better address without an hour for preparation, yet it has received from republican papers as serious discussion as if it were the utterance of a statesman, possessing genuine merit and likely to make a lasting impression on the popular mind, while the event is referred to as designed to keep Mr. Cleveland on the presidential race course. This is of course just what the ex-president and his friends want. Their hope lies in keeping the public attention directed toward them, and they understand that the greater the consideration they can get from republicans the better their chances will be of accomplishing what they have in view. The danger to Mr. Cleveland's political future is in being ignored by the party that defeated him, for so long as that party continues to manifest any regard for him as a political force he can rally to himself a vigorous democratic support. He may prosper on adverse criticism, and the ridicule and denunciation of his platitudes and false doctrines, but he must certainly lose ground from neglect and indifference. Democratic partiality for Mr. Cleveland will be measured largely by the degree of consideration which republicans shall continue to accord him.

Nobody doubts that Mr. Cleveland desires to be again a candidate for the presidency, and it is not questionable that just now a majority of the democratic party expect him to be. But the feeling that he should be is by no means unanimous. A prominent paper in the south recently suggested that the democratic party would make a grave mistake by taking its next presidential candidate from New York, urging that it should seek its candidate in the west. This view may become widely extended within the next three years. Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland should be allowed to enjoy the privilege of the private citizen to be let alone, however industriously he and his friends may seek to attract public attention.

RHODE ISLAND will follow in the wake of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in submitting a prohibition amendment. Prohibition has been in vogue in the state for several years, but it has merely intensified the desire for its repeal. The late election for members of the legislature resulted in the election of a large majority in favor of resubmission. The legislature meets next week, and both parties have agreed to rush the bill through so as to enable the voters to reach a decision before adjournment. The election will probably be held the last week in June, and there is every indication that the result will be the defeat of prohibition.

THE Connecticut legislature refused to charter a railroad company to parallel an existing line. The opposition claimed that there were too many roads for present business, but it has since developed that the members were rewarded with life passes.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Public opinion in Great Britain regarding questions of reform has become such that it will soon become necessary for parliament to adopt measures in harmony with the evident desire for progress. That party leaders have recognized the existence of such a political condition is evident from Mr. Chamberlain's recent suggestion as to the introduction of a land measure for Ireland, although, even if the house of commons should agree upon such a question, the house of lords would undoubtedly reject it. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the aversion which the English people have to radical changes than the equanimity with which they have so long borne the existence of this obstructive chamber; but the change in opinion which manifested itself in the house of commons, when Mr. Labouchere made his motion to abolish the hereditary principle of the upper chamber, is most significant. Time was when such a motion would have been obtained no countenance from English politicians; but on this occasion it was supported by the whole official leadership of the liberal party, and was beaten by only forty-one votes in a house of 361. The tories who spoke against the motion did so in an apologetic tone, and with the expression of a hope that some way might soon be found by which the composition and character of the house of lords could be improved; and, with the exception of Mr. Balfour, who was taunted into saying a few words, not a member of the government broke the silence that reigned on the treasury bench during the debate. It is a sad commentary on the boasted growth of liberalism in Great Britain during the nineteenth century to recall the frequent collisions between the two houses of parliament on questions of simple justice and humanity. The progressive spirit of the age, whenever it has made itself felt in the commons, has never been agreeable to the lords. All other acts of injustice on the part of the peers sink into insignificance, however, when compared with the many wrongs which Ireland has suffered at their hands. Ever since 1835, when they interfered with the just administration of Ireland under the Melbourne government, and destroyed the prospect of reconciling the Irish people to the legislative union with England, they have either rejected or mutilated every measure of Irish reform sent up to them. When any reform was accomplished, its value was either largely impaired by their amendments or so altered as to be rendered almost practically inoperative. On their shoulders lies a large share of the responsibility for the disordered state of Ireland; and the only hope is that if they should much longer continue their obstructive course there will be a popular agitation wide and deep enough to sweep the house of lords out of existence.

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The visit of the shah of Persia to Europe in some respects has quite as much significance as that of King Humbert, of Italy, to the imperial city of Berlin. The successor of Cyrus the Great holds one of the important keys to the far east, of which Russia is now very anxious to get possession. With an outlet by the Persian gulf to the Pacific ocean the Russians would have a most advantageous position in the future struggle with England for the dominion of the eastern world. In the rivalry between these great powers the shah fully appreciates his own importance. He must know, too, that every step taken by Russia toward the Indian ocean is a menace to the integrity of his own dominions. But the oriental voluptuary is perfectly willing to let the future take care of itself, so long as his own safety and repose shall remain undisturbed. Such conferences as the czar and shah have held were not influenced by any considerations except what may be personal to themselves. They have no wishes nor whims to consult but their own. The shah, whose locomotion is so free, must have a feeling of commiseration for his imperial host, who can not travel in any part of his own dominions without encountering the imminent danger of assassination. This dread of conspirators casts a certain shadow over the festivities in honor of the Persian king. But in the west of Europe the shah will breathe the air of popular governments, in which fear of dynamite assassins is little known; and if he should cross the Atlantic he would learn some things about free government that Western Europe can not teach him.

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The French elections take place in October, and the government is at the disadvantage of having to conduct a defensive campaign. When the last elections took place the people were so irritated at the Tonquin expedition and at the growing cost of living that they cut down the republican majorities very largely, and elected a lot of monarchists and Bonapartists with whom they had no real sympathy. They cut off their noses in order to spite the party of their choice. It was not a very logical proceeding, but people often act so in other countries besides France. The lesson of the election was a warning to republican statesmen to compose their differences, to curtail useless expenses, and to reduce taxes which increased the cost of necessaries of life. The lesson has not been heeded. The champer has wasted its time in idle discussions over theoretical questions of government and in personal controversies. Meanwhile the army costs more than ever, and the price of bread steadily rises. It is therefore possible that the French people may administer another lesson to their leaders by defeating some of them at the polls. This is the calculation of Boulanger and other adventurers. Still, every year which rolls over without war strengthens republicanism in France and increases the number of citizens who are conservatives by virtue of their means. The exposition is itself a republican argument, and by refusing to give it official recognition the monarchs of Europe have confirmed the French people in their hostility to the monarchical institutions. The wise moderation revealed in the speeches of Sadi Carnot is likely to have won over to the republican side that class of the bourgeoise which refused to be reconciled to the republic because they feared it.

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While the Italian king is being dined and wined at Berlin, the Italian people are appealing for closer relations with France. Even Crispi himself, the Mazzini of modern politics, is powerless to overcome the anti-German feeling. The triple alliance has injured the trade and commerce of the Italian people. The popular papers are outspoken against it and the republican party, which is the strongest political party of modern Italy, is in favor of a French alliance. Is the triple alliance, then, doomed to be broken? To those who know and have studied Italian politics the question is difficult to answer. The influence of the court and the ministry is great. The power of the people is not so strong as it might well be. The popular will, plainly expressed, has often been thwarted, and may again be parried by the premier. The people are lacking in that determined persistence and pressure which, with Anglo-Saxon races, inevitably brings about a victory: a trait which is well typified by such men as Garrison or Gladstone. This trait the Italian race decidedly lacks, and if Signor Crispi can postpone any action on the matter from time to time, the alliance may remain secure. If, on the other hand, the matter is repeatedly pressed to a decisive action, the triple alliance, one of the masterpieces of Bismarck's diplomacy, may fall quickly into ruin. It is at least in danger, as the sudden refusal of King Humbert to visit Strassburg plainly shows.

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The situation in continental Europe becomes more complicated as time passes, and the outcome is impossible to predict; but certainly there has been no indication that any of the powers are ready or even preparing to depart from the conservatism and care with which they have thus far avoided words and actions that would make war inevitable. There is evidence of a general recognition of the fact that none can afford to provoke the terrible struggle that has been so long pending. Yet war scares and sensational rumors, with their more or less serious effect on business and speculative sentiment, are to be expected at short intervals, and the commercial and financial operations of the world will continue to be influenced by the belief that a war of unprecedented cost and horror, although of short duration, must be taken into account as among the possibilities that may be realized at any time. The restraining influences are stronger, and the desire to find some other solution of the complications is spreading; but the danger still exists, and there is as yet no sign of the war clouds clearing away. While a year has witnessed so little change for the better in this situation, it has witnessed none of the changes for the worse that were deemed almost inevitable.

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Recent dispatches from Australia show that the repeated drouths of the last few years have been most disastrous to cattle and stock. In New South Wales alone the falling off in the number of cattle during the last ten years has exceeded 2,000,000 head, and the other colonies have suffered in like proportion. The law against importing live stock is still in force; but ranch owners are clamoring against it, claiming that the introduction of new blood is essential, and that without it colonial stock must continue to deteriorate. The losses in sheep last year are found to have been far greater than at first estimated.

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Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic are competing eagerly for the European emigrant, and each seems determined to outbid its neighboring rivals in the matter of offers and inducements. Assisting immigration may be necessary for the prosperity of South American countries, but that it hardly pays in the long run has been thoroughly proved by Canada. In spite of an exceptionally liberal immigration policy, the Dominion has but very slightly increased its population during the last ten years.

That Would Kill Her.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The old lady of Ohio who is 112 years of age, and still smokes without injuring her health, should try cigarettes.

Of Course Cleveland Could Eat.
Chicago Herald.

The Cleveland dinner at New York, last night, was a complete success. Political defeat has not subdued the ex-president's appetite for food, and he never ate heartier at the white house.

Where to Look for the Guilty One.
St. Louis Republic.

Hereafter, when a crime is committed in Chicago, all the policemen and detectives within reach should be promptly arrested. The chances are that the guilty person is one of their number.

Crush the Life Out of It.
Chicago Times.

It is of vital concern to the safety of society, not only that the men who delivered the deathblows upon Dr. Cronin shall be brought to justice, but also that the whole conspiracy, root, trunk and branch, be laid bare. If anywhere in America there flourishes a junta, however called, assuming to destroy human life at its pleasure, the life must be crushed out of it. A crime in itself, it is the more deeply a crime because it is an outrageous abuse of the hospitality of the republic.

Senator Evarts' Stock Joke.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Senator Evarts, of long-sentence fame, has a joke that he uncorks whenever he gives a dinner party at his country home in Vermont, and that, by the way, is not seldom. On these occasions big crystal pitchers of milk adorn the table, and by them are placed corpulent bottles of champagne. "Help yourselves," says the senator at the proper time, "to champagne or milk. They cost the same." It may be explained that Mr. Evarts keeps his own cows.

The Bloody Shirt in the South.
New York Tribune.

The lost cause evidently is still in a healthy condition, so far as Sumter, S. C., is concerned. One Anthony White delivered the address there on Decoration day. Here is what the Charleston News and Courier says about it.

"There was no fawning upon the restored union, nor vain regrets for the past. Mr. White took high ground, comparing our struggle for right and liberty with the memorable contests running through ancient and modern history. Mr. White urged strongly the importance of reliable historic accounts of the war, and called upon his hearers to perform the sacred duty to the memory of our 'fallen braves' of keeping their examples prominently before the coming generation. Mr. White contended that our struggle had not been in vain, and that the principles for which we fought were imperishable and immortal."

Perhaps Mr. White labors under the impression that this sort of talk is calculated to inculcate a love for the union. Or, perhaps he has never been reconstructed. Or, perhaps—however, the bloody shirt must not be waved, not up north, at least.

HITS AND MISSES.

A robust slice of Truth floated into the Republican office recently and received an enthusiastic reception. The editor-in-chief recognized the stranger as a schoolmate of his boyhood days in Fremont, but the greeting was no less hearty because the necessities of business forced him to cut his acquaintance early in life. "This is our war editor," said Mr. Nye, introducing the stranger to the major of the staff. "The shrieks of flying shells and the whistles of murderous bullets are sweet music to his ears, and rebel blood is a tonic to his system. He is tame withal. This is the hero of the rawhide (pointing to the managing editor, who declined an introduction.) He is a distant admirer of your tribe, but evil associations on the Herald led him from the path of innocence and rectitude. Perhaps on close inspection you will find some feature to admire in the wierd fabric of his imagination. Here is my confidential secretary, the warp and woof of the establishment, an artistic manipulator of figures, and a man of marvelous circulation. General Kinsella, Mr. Truth." The two ancient enemies glared at each other for a moment. The animosities engendered by generations of strife sprung into life and yelled for vengeance. A wild time ensued. It was a brief and ferocious battle. Like wild beasts they clawed and bit and rolled in deadly embrace. General Kinsella was the victor. The lifeless fragments of Truth were carefully collected and dumped in the sewer.

It was at Valley Forge that George Washington passed the word to the captain of the guard, "Let none but Americans be put on guard to-night." Grand Marshal Clarkson is preparing an order to be issued to his future deputy, "Put none but Manderson guards on duty in the carrier delivery."

The police will turn their guns on tagless dogs next Monday. Cannonading will begin at early dawn, and the current of lead will continue till the last bark is nestling on the bosom of the Missouri. People whose lives are not insured for the benefit of their relatives should keep off the streets.

There is a growing suspicion that the "Bucket of Blood" in Council Bluffs is a close relation of the Cronin mystery.

THE NEW HOTEL.

Many Capitalists Ready to Subscribe to the Project.

Mr. Chris Hartman was seen about the new hotel proposition and seemed sanguine that it would be successful.

"Not long ago I received a letter from some eastern capitalists," he said, "asking if the inducements originally made would be open to a Boston syndicate if the latter would agree to erect a million-dollar fireproof hotel. I sent back an answer that it would. I have seen a number of the gentlemen who subscribed to the fund that was to have been raised before, and all of whom I have seen are willing to allow their names to stand for the amount originally subscribed, while some of them said they would double the amount. The gentlemen who are interested in the project have been in Omaha, are satisfied that the city has a great future, and seem willing to put their money in the enterprise."

"The site?" he repeated, "well, I do not care to mention the exact site proposed, but it is on Farnam street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth streets. They are satisfied that in five years that will be practically the center of the city. All the bank buildings, the public buildings and other fine structures are on Farnam street. They think there is little chance for growth south, and they don't want to put a million-dollar hotel up among the small buildings north. They want the location on Farnam, and will, if at all, put up the finest building on the street. Of course, some of these projects fail, while others succeed, but just at present the outlook is very encouraging.

SIMPLY AN OLD LIE.

Patrick Egan Denies the Story About the Land League Funds.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patrick Egan, President Harrison's minister to Chili, who is stopping at the Gilsey house, denies the story of Mortimer Scanlan, the Chicago criminal court bailiff, and Patrick Cavanagh, as communicated in a conference at Chicago to the state's attorney. This story is that Egan, who was then treasurer of the land league and in Paris, was appealed to by Alex Sullivan for $100,000 of the land league money to forward the physical force work of the Clan-na-Gael, and that he yielded and paid over the money after Patrick J. Sheridan had come from Ireland and advised him to do so. Sullivan, it is alleged, turned over of this only $18,000 to the Clan-na-Gael of Chicago, and deposited the other $82,000 in the Traders' bank in Chicago to Sullivan's personal account.

Mr. Egan said: "The story of my giving $100,000 to Alexander Sullivan in Paris first appeared in print about three years ago. It was shown to be false then. Every dollar of funds for the land league has been accounted for. The story has since appeared in varied forms, and is no more true now than it was when it first appeared. Mr. Parnell was asked about it in the London Times investigation. He denied that any such sum was given away. I would like to say a word in condemnation of the methods of men who are trying to blacken the character of Alexander Sullivan. As long as they are afforded an opportunity to do this, they do not care a sixpence about catching the murderers of Dr. Cronin. I think the methods taken by them are despicable, and no terms can be too strong to use in condemnation of them."

Prof. Frawley a Defaulter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Prof. H. F. Frawley, who disappeared very mysteriously from Buffalo April 29 and afterwards turned up in Chicago, where he was suspected of complicity in the plot to assassinate Dr. Cronin, is discovered to have defrauded the American business college in this city, of which he was principal, of nearly $500.

LINCOLN'S SUBURBAN BOOM.

University Place and the Bethany Heights Flourishing.

HER CHICAGO CHARACTERISTICS.

Boodle Alderman and Dilatory Paving Contractors—University Commencement—Gillispie Will Sue the City—Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, May 31.

The "down-town worm" has little idea how Lincoln is improving on the outskirts. But the fact exists, just the same, that Lincoln is growing very rapidly. A drive through East Lincoln, and on to the Wesleyan university, will convince any one that Lincoln is fast becoming a city of houses, if not of people, and it is reasonably certain that, were the census taken to-day, the surprise would be general as to the number of her inhabitants. Boomers of University Place are evidently bent on uniting the city with the village at an early date. This is not only possible, but probable. But little more than half a mile of prairie, undotted by evidences of habitation, now separates the two places. It is well to note, also, that Bethany Heights is beginning to show evidences of life and enterprise. A lumber yard has been established there, and two or three new cottages have reared their heads, and the legend "for rent" will soon mark their doors conspicuously. Work in the university moves apace, and the third story will soon be up. One city extending four miles to the east and northeast is the word, and it seems as though a few short years would bring about this realization. A prominent contractor and builder says that over one thousand dwelling houses are now going up within the corporation of the city proper, not considering the score or more now well under way at University Place, and that as many more will be built and finished before the close of the season. This statement may be considered somewhat overdrawn, but it will not be thought so after a tour of the city. The fact is noteworthy, also, that the dwellings going up in all parts of the city are of the better class. There are comparatively few of less than five rooms, and a large number that are palatial in a way. The word boom does not fit the growth and prosperity of Lincoln at this time. Real estate is not changing hands with marvelous rapidity. It seems that owners are simply improving what they have, and this work promises to be continuous for a long time to come. Although the suburbs are booming, as much can hardly be said of down town. Paving on the streets and alleys is going on at a snail's pace. There is no life to the work, and it would seem that the contractors propose to fight it out on this line though it takes all summer.

University Commencement.

The season for college commencements is at hand, and the interest of students centers in the closing work of the year. The faculty of the state university has just announced the programme for commencement work. It is as follows:

Thursday Evening, June 6—Exhibition of the Palodicean society, university chapel, 8 o'clock.

Friday Evening—Exhibition of the Palladian society, university chapel 8 o'clock.

Saturday—Field day exercises, university campus, 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Exhibition of the Union society, university chapel, 8 p. m.

Sunday Evening—Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. Dr. Duryea, opera house, 8 p. m.

Monday—Competitive prize drill, university campus, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Studio reception and exhibition, art rooms, 3 to 5 p. m. Exhibition of the Delian society, university chapel, 8 p. m.

Tuesday—Class day exercises, chapel, 9:30 a. m. Alumni reunion, chapel, 4 p. m. Commencement concert, chapel, 8 p. m.

Wednesday — Commencement exercises, opera house, 10 a. m. Annual reception, Grant memorial hall, 8 to 12 p. m.

Dick Berlin's Park.

The articles of incorporation of the Hastings Park company will be filed for record in a day or two. Representative Dick Berlin, of Omaha, is the central figure in the concern. The company will incorporate with an authorized capital stock of $25,000, and its object is to maintain a park and pleasure resort near Hastings, where the projector, Mr. Berlin, has a fine tract of land lying inoperative. This will doubtless prove to be a paying investment, as well as a pleasant resort for Hastingsites and visitors.

Gillispie Will Sue the City.

It is learned to-day that Clark Gillispie will enter suit against the city, alleging damages in the sum of $5,000 because of the cruel death of his little boy who was run over by the driver of a hook and ladder truck, on last Wednesday, and instantly killed. It is also learned that he will build his petition upon the ordinance prohibiting rapid driving upon the streets, and the findings of the coroner's jury, citing that the driver of the truck permitted his team to go at an unwarranted rate of speed. The preliminary papers in the case will be served in a day or two and the petition filed, when the allegations of the relator can be known in general.

Somewhat Singular.

There is a remarkable similarity between house roll No. 261 and senate file No. 210, both of which passed and became laws at the recent sitting of the Nebraska legislature. The bills refer to elections, citing the state, county and township officers to be elections of the even and odd years, alternating. The two bills differ in this, only: At elections holden in the odd years senate file No. 210 provides for the election of a district attorney in districts composed of counties under township organization, while house roll No. 261 does not. With the exception of the insertion of the provision for the office as stated, the language used in the formation of the bills is precisely the same, and it is reasonably certain that they were drafted by one and the same person. The only explanation given for the singularity is this: Some legislator felt the necessity of a specific law providing for the election of the different state, county and township officers and drafted two bills, precisely the same (excepting the injection cited), one of which was introduced in the senate and the other in the house. When the rush came both were hurried through without that attention that ought to characterize the work of deliberative bodies. So it is, Nebraska has two operative laws, both of which were enacted for the same purpose.

Bank Examiners.

The bank examiners will not be appointed until Governor Thayer gets home. The new bank law goes into effect to-day.

City News and Notes.

Senator Lindsay, of Beaver City, is in the city. It is now said that he has a dead cinch on the McCook land office.

Lieutenant-Governor Miekeljohn came in, this morning, from Beaver City, where he delivered the memorial address. "I am not here," he said, "to don the governor's brogans. The imagined emergency does not exist. I don't think there is anything in the alleged Indian outbreak in the northwest."

The supreme court convened, to-day, to hand down decisions. It is given out that the court will not take up Cooper's quo warranto, as has been rumored. So there will be no intervention until after the counciimanic autocrats have smeared themselves all over with whitewash. The boodlers, however, are not living in clover now.

The case of Edward A. and Henry A. Stevens vs Frank Howe, on error from Lancaster county, has been filed for trial in the supreme court. It will be remembered that this is the case in which the defendant in error sued for $10,000 damages sustained by him in falling from a scaffold erected by plaintiffs in error, and recovered $625 in the district court. The costs of $55.25 nets the judgment at $690.25.

Miles H. Henry, the Chase county murderer, now languishes in the Lancaster county jail. He was captured at Custer City, Dak., and brought to this city this morning by Sheriff Rogers for safe keeping. It will be remembered that he killed and robbed Edward O. Maher on the 6th day of last April. This was the first murder ever committed in that county, and a neck-tie party would unquestionably result if the authorities attempted to keep the murderer there or in any of the contiguous counties. Henry's crime was particularly attrocious and cold-blooded.

Lincoln Lodge No. 6, of the Daughters of Bethel, composed of the leading colored ladies of the city, held their annual installation of officers last evening. The lodge was visited by Leavenworth and Atchison, Kan., lodges of the same order, and the ceremonies were highly impressive and interesting. About three hundred colored people were in attendance. The Clipper band rendered the music for the occasion. Refreshments were served, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and the occasion proved one that will be long remembered by the visitors, and especially the colored citizens of the city.

The Lincoln and Simmons Lacross clubs celebrated at Seward yesterday, and enjoyed a very pleasant day. A special coach bore the party to its destination, which left the Burlington depot at 12:10. The clubs were met at the depot by a committee of Seward citizens, headed by a band, and escorted to the hotel. At 4 o'clock Sewardites witnessed a fine contest at the great Canadian game. The Simmons club won four of the seven games played. It is learned that the attendance was very large, and the interest appreciative. The party returned home at a late hour last night.

Senator and Mrs. Lindsay, of Beaver City, were in Lincoln yesterday to decorate the grave of their child, who died during the session of the legislature last winter, and was buried here.

Editor Johnson, of the Sutton Advertiser, was a Memorial Day visitor. He expected to publish, about July 1, his work containing the biographies of the prominent politicians of the state, but will be somewhat delayed by reason of a lively fight for the Sutton postmastership.

It transpires that Colonel McCann, of Hay Springs, is making a still hunt for a place in the O'Neill land office. He made pilgrimages to Beatrice and Fremont while down this week.

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEASED.

Perfectly Satisfied With the Outcome of the Samoan Commission.

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Oswald Ottendorfer, of the Staats Zeitung, one of the leading German-American citizens of New York, speaking of the Samoan treaty, said: "It would seem at first sight that Germany had not obtained the least benefit by the settlement, but, on the whole, I think she has received all she is entitled to. Doubtless that is the idea of a majority of right-thinking Germans and German-Americans. True, there may be some fault found by mercantile people in Hamburg and other seaport cities, where the largest Samoan interests center, also among a class which believes Germany should carry through everything it attempts, right or wrong. But the masses will be pleased to have the Samoan question definitely settled, even with the loss of prestige.

"In America the Germans generally looked upon the Samoan case from an American standpoint. They could not see the justice of wresting the island from the Samoans, nor interfering with the autonomy of that little government. In the light of subsequent events, it was very sad that the commission of 1887 at Washington, did not make the concession that now has been made. The failure there only resulted in loss of life, money and in humiliation in the end. I was in Berlin when the present commission first met. I was surprised to learn from German sources how little the German commissioners expected to insist on in the conference. It seemed as if Bismarck was intending a complete backdown, something he does not frequently do. It seems, however, the German chancellor had become tired of the Samoan matter and would be glad to get rid of it by any fair concessions. He had been drawn into the trouble against his judgment, and the affair assumed a phase not contemplated by him at any time. The battle between the Germans and the Samoans was undoubtedly brought about by the acts of the German consul, who either overstepped his powers or misinterpreted his instructions. The concessions made by the German government practically concede this much."

The Officials Wont Talk

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Profiting by recent events at Samoa, when the treasure of the wrecked Trenton was recovered by means of diving apparatus, the navy department has determined to equip each of the naval vessels with a complete diving apparatus. The state department officials absolutely refuse to discuss the Samoan conference or Behring sea tangle. Of the former they admit matters are in such shape as to warrant the expectation of the conclusion of the conference, comparatively unimportant details only remaining to be adjusted. But upon the provisions of the treaty, if a treaty has yet been drawn up, they decline to talk. So far as can be learned there is no new phase in the Behring sea matter. The president's proclamation appears to have closed the history of the case, and it can not be learned that there has been any correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain on the subject.

DISEASED BLOOD.

Humors, Blotches, Sores, Scales, Crusts and Loss of Hair Cured.

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Beynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to anyone in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.
E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

Covered with Running Sores 17 Years.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half-dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.
L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Dug and Scratched 38 years.

I go Mr. Dennis Downing ten years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-eight years. I had what is termed prurtis, and have suffered everything, and tried a number of doctors but got no relief. Anybody could have got $50 had they cured me. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me! God bless the man who invented CUTICURA! CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

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