

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE DAILY BEE. Special Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for various dates from Sunday, June 30 to Saturday, July 6, 1889. Includes columns for 'Copies' and 'Average'.

GEORGE B. TSCHEUCK, Notary Public. Sworn to before me and published in my presence this 13th day of July, A. D. 1889.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

IN the vocabulary of the constitutions of the Dakotas there is no such word as trusts. THE trouble with Commissioner Tanner is that he works too hard and talks too much.

WRTT two hundred and twenty million dollars worth of crust certificates outstanding, it is not to be wondered at that Wall Street is greatly alarmed and trying to hedge.

THE secretary of the navy will, in a few days, issue proposals for the purchase of six hundred and sixty tons of steel plate for use in the construction of the new cruiser Texas.

THE Baltimore and Ohio is accused of having violated the agreement among trunk lines in cutting corn rates to Baltimore. But it has never as yet been guilty of discriminating against the commerce of Baltimore.

IS THE Union Pacific depot project suffering from summer complaint? At first it was to be a million and a half dollar investment, and it is given out to have shrunk into an eight hundred thousand dollar deal.

MR. WYATT, acting secretary of the state of Colorado, will hereafter obey the orders of the court in delivering up the keys of the senate or any other chamber under his custody.

THE announcement of the near approach of the dissolution of the French chamber of deputies should cause a great deal of satisfaction not only among the French, but among all lovers of good government.

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A GREAT boom is promised to the iron industry of the south by the efforts of ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, who is now in Europe organizing a large syndicate for the purpose of working and smelting the rich iron deposits of Alabama.

THE secretary of agriculture has just established a new division in his department charged with the duty of editing the reports and bulletins issued by the various divisions of the agricultural bureau.

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THE MILWAUKEE ENCAMPMENT.

The projected annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee has been abandoned. Only delegates from the various posts, to the number of about nine hundred, will go to that city, whereas it was expected that the encampment this year would be one of the largest ever held, drawing together perhaps not less than two hundred thousand veterans.

The abandonment of the encampment is due to the refusal of the railroads to give the members of the G. A. R. a one-cent fare. The roads offered to carry the veterans at one fare for the round trip, and all appeals failed to induce them to modify this offer.

In view of the fact that a one-cent rate or less had recently been given by the railroads to other organizations, the department commanders regarded the refusal of equally favorable terms to the veterans as an unjust discrimination, and they unanimously decided to give up the annual encampment and confine the Milwaukee meeting of old soldiers to the delegates from the G. A. R. posts. They advise all other members of the organization not to go to Milwaukee, as a matter of self-respect and self-defense, and recommend county and district reunions throughout the various departments.

This action will undoubtedly be generally approved by the members of the Grand Army. Thousands of them who were counting upon the pleasure of a reunion with old comrades will, of course, be disappointed, but they will cheerfully accept the plain duty of resenting the illiberal and discriminating action of the railroads. Unquestionably the managers of the roads counted upon the devotion of the veterans to their organization, and their loyalty to the friendships of the camp and the march, to insure a large attendance at the encampment under any conditions of unjust discrimination. It is necessary and important that these managers learn that the old soldiers, still keeping fresh and strong their affection for their order and for comrades, can sacrifice the pleasures of a reunion rather than submit to what they regard as a deliberate discrimination against them. The real loss in this matter will fall on the railroads. The abandonment of the encampment means several hundred thousand dollars less for the coffers of the corporations. The Grand Army organization will not suffer, and the pleasures of a reunion which the thousands of veterans who would have attended the encampment will miss will not be lost, but simply postponed. Every member of the Grand Army not a delegate should respect the advice of the department commanders to stay away from Milwaukee. They owe it to the order and to themselves, and the effect will be to secure them fairer and more liberal consideration in future.

CONSTITUTION MAKING.

The work of framing constitutions for the new states is not making very rapid progress, but in all the conventions the spirit manifested gives promise that when the instruments are completed they will not only meet the requirement of being "republican in form," but will be in most respects wisely adapted to the conditions and needs of the new commonwealths. While political ambition has to some extent colored the proceedings of the conventions, and there have been evidences of individual prejudices in proposals submitted, while the irrepressible reformer has made his appearance, and the extremist on one subject or another has not been absent, it is gratifying to observe that none of these influences has thus far prevailed, and that on the contrary the conservative, patriotic and prudent counsels have predominated. There appears to be very generally among the members of these conventions a full sense of the great responsibility that rests upon them, and a high purpose to discharge the obligation wisely and faithfully. It is not only necessary that the constitutions shall be framed so as to meet the approval of the president, who will be the sole judge of their adequacy, but also that they shall provide for a plan of government under which capital, enterprise and population may safely enter the new states.

One of the most gratifying promises is that the constitutions of the new states will make judicious provision for securing a pure ballot. There is nothing more important than this, and the fundamental law should clearly define the means by which the ballot shall be protected from corrupting methods and influences, and the will of the people in all elections be fairly and honestly expressed. It is of comparatively little consequence whether a legislature consist of one or two houses, or what the ratio of representation shall be, so long as there is a certainty that dishonest and corrupt methods cannot be employed to reach the legislature or any other public office. Governor Mellette, in counseling the convention of North Dakota to make provision for a pure ballot, did not in the least overstate its supreme importance. It is apparent that the new states will be solidly arrayed against all forms of monopoly. Constitutional provision will undoubtedly be made in all of them for legislation against trusts and like combinations for controlling products and restricting competition. The regulation of railroads is another matter certain to receive due consideration, and it is one which will require very careful treatment. The complete dependence of the new states for their development upon railroad communication requires that the policy regarding the railroads, while giving adequate protection to the interests of the people, shall not be of a nature to exclude capital from this class of investment in the new states. As we have heretofore observed, the danger that confronts the constitutional conventions is that they will do too much, overloading the constitutions with matters which can and should be left to legislation. Only that which is fundamental should be incorporated in those instruments. Already numerous propositions have been submitted which

IT is not necessary to take constitutional recognition of, even if they would not be wholly out of place in the fundamental law. On the whole, however, there is good reason to expect, from the spirit and disposition thus far shown, that the completed work of the conventions will furnish little cause for unfavorable criticism.

VAN WYCK'S RESIDENCES.

The fact that ex-Senator Van Wyck has recently bought a lot on Dupont Circle at Washington, affords the mercenaries who are about to retire from the Omaha Herald an opportunity for firing a parting volley at Van Wyck. The assertion is made that Mr. Van Wyck has decided to give up Nebraska as his residence and make Washington his permanent home. This unfounded statement is coupled with a rehash of stale falsehoods and innuendoes about Van Wyck living in a barn in Nebraska and entertaining royally in a palatial mansion at Washington.

This sort of badinage served its purpose during the campaign of 1886, but is entirely out of place now when Van Wyck is no longer in public life. There may be those who believe that Van Wyck committed an unpardonable crime in building a residence at Washington in which he entertained people from Nebraska and his colleagues in congress, but no fair-minded person will contend that John Sherman and Allen C. Thurman, both of whom built and owned homes in Washington, abandoned their homes in Ohio just as soon as they acquired mansions at the national capital. What would apply to Sherman and Thurman, applies to Blaine, Windom, Cameron, Allison and a dozen other public men who own residences in Washington and still retain their homes in their respective states.

But Van Wyck never lived in a barn in Nebraska, unless it was during territorial days. The adventurers who seek to belittle and blackguard him do not know perhaps that Van Wyck lived in Nebraska from ten to fifteen years before they set foot on our soil. In 1875 he was one of the members of the convention that framed our state constitution, and he has resided in Nebraska ever since.

Without definite knowledge as to what he proposes to do with his Washington lot we venture to say that he has bought it as an investment. The lot is located opposite the Van Wyck mansion that has been such a source of malignant gossip. It is perhaps the most eligible site for a residence in that fashionable quarter. If Van Wyck builds another "mansion" upon that lot he will probably sell the one opposite and possibly he may sell both. At best, these purchases and sales are his own affair and do not concern the public. The "barn" in which Van Wyck sleeps when he lives in Nebraska is reputed to be a very handsome and comfortable farm house, with some twelve hundred acres of cultivated land and orchard as an attachment. Possibly Mr. Van Wyck may retire from Nebraska but we believe that he will make himself heard several times before he bids this state a final farewell.

THERE is no more necessity for the county commissioners to impose an additional levy of one mill on the taxable property of Douglas county for the purchase of a new poor farm than a wagon has need of a fifth wheel. A one-mill levy means an assessment on the taxpayers of about twenty-five thousand dollars. It would be extravagance for them to purchase a large tract of land for a poor farm, or to erect an expensive building for the use of paupers. The poor farm as a farm is a misnomer. It has never been self-sustaining. It did not even raise sufficient garden truck for the inmates, and the few tons of hay and few bushels of corn which were grown on the present site cost the county more than they could be bought for in the open market. For all present necessities, however, the new county hospital, when completed, can be used for the shelter of the county's poor. There will be sufficient room for such a purpose in one of the farther wings of that large building without interfering with its legitimate object as a hospital. Within two or three years at the most, the sale of the present poor farm lots will net the county commissioners sufficient to purchase suitable grounds and buildings for an almshouse.

THE story of the fanatics who have been perishing of thirst almost within sight of the Nile, forced back by soldiers whenever they tried to reach its refreshing waters, can not fail to excite the world's sympathy for their sufferings, though, of course, they will rejoice when it is certain, as it soon must be, that their enterprise has failed. The expedition sent north by the mahdi's successor, which was defeated last week south of Wady Halfa, has for its purpose nothing less than the conquest of Lower Egypt. The Emir Nefza was sent by the desert of Khartoum to annihilate the khedive and Queen Victoria unless they embraced the true faith. For two weeks before the fight, reports almost daily reached Wady Halfa of the emir's advancing forces, and troops were hurried forward to strengthen the river garrisons. It was reported several days before the fight that the advancing force numbered 800 men. The dispatches from Cairo fix the Arab losses in the battle at 900 killed and 700 taken prisoners. But this terrible reverse and the subsequent sufferings of the invaders due to the water famine have not, it appears, checked their northward advance. It was reported two weeks ago that the mahdi's purpose was to surround and not to make a direct attack upon Wady Halfa, but to circumvent that fortified place, pushing north of it and cutting off its communication with Egypt. This is exactly what he is doing. The battle occurred about twenty miles south of Wady Halfa. Colonel Vode, who commands the Egyptian force, reports that the army, 5,000 men, is moving north, and is giving the concentration of a strong force to co-operate with him at Wady Halfa, and block the further advance of the rebel army. In such an emergency it is of course to be expected that a force adequate to completely overwhelm the invaders will confront them while they are still on the coast of Egypt proper. The people of lower Egypt will hardly expect a body of 5,000 poorly armed Arabs to succeed in their will attempt to overrun the delta.

ENGLAND doubtless has nothing to offer that will loosen the hold of Russia upon the shah. The close relations of Persia and Russia are not sustained by friendly feelings. The czar has not received his permit to build a railroad through the Persian empire to the Persian gulf as a token of the shah's love, but because the latter feared the consequences of a refusal of the request. There was plain talk at St. Petersburg during the shah's visit about a treaty of alliance between the Persian sultan which might be ordered to advance if an alliance of any sort

According to English and American ideas, if a minister is accused of fraud, as Thevenot has been, it would be his duty to demand an investigation before resigning. Casagrande seems to have made the mistake in the most public manner, in showing to accept, but instead of steps being taken to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges, Thevenot intends, it is said, to resign. This may be in accordance with custom in France, but it seems very queer. All these crises and changes in the cabinet, occurring with such frequency, should have taught the French the folly of trying to maintain the system of a responsible ministry in a republic. They would take pattern by the United States and have a responsible executive, with power to choose his own advisers, as the president of the United States does, instead of parceling out the responsibility between the president and the cabinet. The attempt to engraft monarchical methods upon a republican form of government has failed in the case of France, and it would be much wiser to profit by the experience of the many ministerial crises and change the system altogether to that of the United States, which has been tried and found to work well.

There is no doubt that the relations between the king of Italy and the pope of Rome are now severely strained. Nevertheless, it is the general opinion that the latter will not go to Spain or any other country, but will continue to reside in the capital of Italy. The reasons, expressed in the briefest possible forms, are these: 1. The Italian people are faithful to the church, as well as loyal to the state, and will personally receive the pope to stay. 2. A Sherman and Allen C. Thurman, both of whom built and owned homes in Washington, abandoned their homes in Ohio just as soon as they acquired mansions at the national capital. What would apply to Sherman and Thurman, applies to Blaine, Windom, Cameron, Allison and a dozen other public men who own residences in Washington and still retain their homes in their respective states.

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were made with Great Britain. He is very much in the position of the sultan of Turkey. So long as he is able to play one power off against another and remain neutral he can postpone the evil day. But both Persia and Turkey seem doomed to conquest or partition in the struggle between the German and Russian parties for supremacy. The very monarchs who are to-day taxing their ingenuity in finding means for amusing the shah would put him in chains to-morrow if the military situation demanded it.

EMIGRANTS to Brazil are warned by the experience reported of those from Great Britain. Up to now the failure of British immigration in Brazil has been appalling. Canada had at one time 450 British colonists, whose survivors lived in despair in 1878. There are now only three British families there in the forest without any road in any direction. Assunguy, which is only sixty miles from Curitiba, the capital of Parana, has only about one hundred British colonists out of nearly one thousand who were planted there some twenty years ago, the remainder having all died, or, like those at Cananea, having been transported back to England and Ireland at the public expense, and in the utmost misery and degradation. Even to-day no sort of roads for carts have been made to Assunguy from anywhere, although the hard-working Central Immigration society made a special request in the name of the residue of the colonists at Assunguy as lately as May, 1888. Although Italians are supposed to withstand the climate better, there has been a perfect blight upon Italian immigration children during 1888 in the province of Sao Paulo.

A King Ja Ja, the African potentate, who is now a prisoner in the West Indies, applied to the British government recently for permission to come to England on the ground that his health was poor and he needed a change of air. Thereupon the government had two physicians in St. Vincent examine the distinguished exile, and they reported that he was suffering merely from advanced age and homeliness. He is now in St. Vincent, notorious, however, it is likely that Ja Ja will be permitted to change his residence. Perhaps it will cheer the old fellow a little to learn that a race horse out west has been honored with his name, and that there is nothing slow about him, in which respect he resembles the original Ja Ja in his palmy days when he was an untrammelled despot.

Russian university students who object to the tyranny of an autocratic ruler have a way of spreading dynamite bombs in the pathway of the objectionable sovereign. The students of Venezuela have a more harmless, but equally insidious, way of expressing their protest. They have been emphasizing their protest against Guzman Blanco, the old dictator, by knocking off the noses and arms of his statues. This has long been a favorite practice among rebellious mobs. There is scarcely a statue of a sovereign in a single European state where political ferment has been high which has not been deprived of some prominent feature by irreverent subjects.

THE governor still there. The governor of Mississippi is a little disgraced, but still in the ring.

It's far distant. Dubuque Times. Price fighting in Dubuque when the intellectual and moral nature of man predominates over that of the brutal, but when that time will come no prophecy can be made.

Give the public a chance. Merchant Traveler. There is a good deal said in print about the overworked preacher, and the overworked novelist, and the overworked actress, but there is no attention paid to the overworked public.

Considered final. Lincoln Journal. Governor Thayer announces the statement that he is not a candidate for a re-nomination to the office he now holds. He has had no conversation with anybody on the subject, and Mr. Dorsey spoke without authority when he said that a third term was desired. This ought to be considered final.

Chicago's liberated bootleggers. Springfield Republic. It may be set down as a safe general proposition that the pardoning power is too freely exercised in this country, and those cases are rare where the verdicts of our criminal courts need to be assiduously mitigated by executive clemency. "The way of the transgressor is hard," and it ought to be kept so.

The streak of savagery. Pittsburgh Dispatch. What is the nature of the public interest which creates the demand that is met by the heroes of the Sullivan and Kilrain stamp? It is not love for athletics, as the practice of athletic sports is as distinct from professional pugilism as day is from night, and the patrons of prize fights are generally in their minds the least athletic of mortals. It is the same taste which enjoyed the gladiatorial combats in ancient times, which loved bear-baiting in the medieval periods, and which glories in dog fights and bull fights at the present day. It is the streak of savagery which occasionally breaks through the glass of civilization, and however unflattering it may be to describe it as a human progress it must be accepted as a fact.

Subject to revision. Atlanta Constitution. We sincerely regret that Mr. Jake Kilrain did not wipe up about half the state of Mississippi with Mr. John Sullivan on yesterday.

We do not mind saying—at this distance—that Mr. Sullivan is about the only person in sacred or profane history—a more sudden brute—a diller or more sensual human—we are not at this writing able to summon from any written page. It is not often that a man wins the world's championship in any department, however despised, without carrying to his imminent height something of the world's regard and enthusiasm. But Mr. Sullivan has not succeeded in doing this. Where one man—not a better—wished him success in yesterday's battle, there were a thousand who hoped that Kilrain would literally jar the earth with him. Mr. Sullivan's record the day before the fight—of eating three chickens, a hunk of beef, several pots of vegetables, and then falling asleep while he was being shaved, gives some idea of the sort of human anatomy he is. We repeat our regrets that he was not smashed and mangled at Kilrain's mills on yesterday.

Of course, remarks are written on the proposition that Mr. Sullivan will carry out his advertised purpose of returning home via Louisville. They are subject to revision if he should take a notion to change his route and journey northward by the Piedmont Air-Line.

JULY ZEPHYRS. Kearney Enterprise: Jones—"Frod, my boy, don't send that mourning envelope through the mail. It's a criminal offense!" "Frod"—"Nonsense. What crime is there in it?" "Blackwall." Atchison: If a man were his own

enemy, what horrible stories he could tell on himself!

Atchison Globe: Some men are regarded as great men because they are great liars.

Kearney Enterprise: The mosquito never waits to the first of the month. He sends in his bill at all hours.

When an office is out seeking a man it is like a ghost. It startles every body.

Many a beau who wears a sweet-smelling boutonniere is without a cent in his pocket.

Judge: They were seated in the parlor and he was declaring his love in fervent tones. All at once she stopped him with an imperious gesture and a look of pain overspread her countenance. "Wait! wait!" she exclaimed in short, sharp tones. In a moment the sneeze came and Heloise, looking tenderly up into his face, said: "As you were saying, George?"

Hanselome Cowart: A beggar had hung a board with the words "I am blind" around his neck. One morning a policeman found the man reading a newspaper, and said to him: "Then you are not blind, I see?" "No, sir; my eyesight is first-rate. It's my dog that is blind."

Puck: Mr. Job Lot—John, send me a boy. Mr. Aurore—The boys are all out, sir. Mr. Lot—Bring for a district messenger. Mr. Aurore—Very sorry, sir, but the messenger call is out of order.

Mr. Lott—I must get a message to Blank & Blank somehow, and I can't spare time to run around and see them. Are the underclothes at dinner?

Mr. Aurore—Yes, sir. Mr. Lott (despairingly)—Then I will have to use the telephone.

New Orleans Picayune: The man up the tree witnessed the prize fight in all its branches.

Puck: Strange as it may seem, Sullivan is not a member of the Boston Beating company.

Hoston Courier: Pugilists may not be philanthropists, yet they are all of the opinion that it is better to give than to receive.

Texas Sittings: Actors are often failures, but when a pugilist appears before the public in an exhibition he always makes a hit.

NEW DISTRICTS.

The Latest Innovation of the American Express Company. The general western manager of the American Express company has issued an official circular giving notice that his territory has been divided into four divisions with a general superintendent for each. This action enlarges L. A. Garner's jurisdiction, his being the western division, comprising the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, of which he is made the general superintendent. Heretofore his territory has been confined to Iowa. He will make his headquarters in Omaha.

Mr. Garner will appoint a superintendent for each state and has already named P. K. Kain, Kansas City, for Iowa, and J. H. Kain, St. Paul, for Minnesota. The other divisions are as follows: Southern—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. H. D. Hughes, general superintendent, Cleveland, O. Central—Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. J. L. Trumbull, general superintendent, Chicago. Northwestern—Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. W. A. Naylor, general superintendent, St. Paul.

MARKET AND OPERA HOUSES.

They Engage the Attention of Managers and Capitalists. "Our proposition is still with the city council," says William Wallace, when asked whether there was anything new in the effort to sell, for market house purposes, the exposition building. "That body, so far as I know, is working on it. There is no means of knowing or finding out what we will do. If the city will, a market house cannot do better than take that building, because it will answer the purpose admirably, and never again will an opportunity be offered to get one so cheap."

In its present condition, according to Mr. Wallace, the Grand opera house will always be an expense to its owners, and that is the reason, it is asserted, they are anxious to get rid of it. The theater ran \$500 behind on last season's business.

Mr. Wallace says also that if they succeed in selling the building, the city will be one of the best off in the city. The contract for anything else will stand in the way of its being turned over at once. This statement, however, is contradicted by the theater's friends, who claim that he will hold his grip until the last of next April, and is selling dates through the entire amusement season.

Mr. Crawford is making desperate efforts to secure the Boyd, and rumor has it that if he doesn't get that house a new one will be built for him.

JAMES MCCLURG DEAD.

The Celebrated Cuckoo Man Dies in Pittsburgh. A. H. McClurg, who was called to the home of his parents in Pittsburgh last week, because of the serious illness of his father, James McClurg, telegraphed W. H. Cartain that the old gentleman died yesterday morning. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, president of the McClurg Cuckoo company, and one of the most prominent men in the branch of the manufacturing business in the country. The son and Mr. Cartain are partners in the McClurg Cuckoo concern here.

The funeral of Thomas G. Cartain, who died Thursday at his father's residence, Twenty-second and Spruce streets, will be held this morning at 9 o'clock. Solemn high mass will be celebrated in Holy Family church. The deceased was the son of Martin Cannon, an old, well-known and highly respected citizen.

He was also a nephew of John A. McShane, and a nephew of John A. McShane, who took pleasure in referring to the bright future before the young man. The deceased had a great many friends. He was a popular member of the Cuckoo Club, and had an unusually strong influence with his associates. The remains will be laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

The families of Sergeant Tackberry and Sergeant Murren, of the fort, both mean the loss of their household idols. Sergeant Tackberry's little one died Tuesday morning and was buried yesterday at Forest Lawn. Sergeant Murren's loss came yesterday, and the little one will be buried in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre at 2 o'clock to-day.

Eva Olcott, the infant daughter of Captain Olcott, of the Salvation Army, died yesterday and was buried at Forest Lawn at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A MARSH MIDDLE.

How Ellerick's Generosity Failed of Appreciation. The attorneys who assumed to appear before Judge Hopewell for Lena Marsh and were by him discharged from the case, did not succeed, as has been stated, in getting an order from the supreme court to interfere with the matter. The matter is causing considerable comment among lawyers and all the prominent members of the bar sustain Judge Hopewell's action.

Two weeks ago, this girl, charged with murder in the first degree, was taken before the supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus. She was represented by two lawyers

known as Byler and Thompson. Judge Hopewell made some inquiries and learned that they had been employed by the Marshes. He then ordered William Ellerick, who was himself once arrested for having committed the crime. The judges and the Marshes are so certain that she knew nothing about these men, had never employed them and was not possessed of means to employ counsel. During the noon recess Judge Hopewell conferred with his associates, stated the situation and they agreed that under the circumstances he was legally justified in ignoring talent hired by Ellerick and appointing an attorney to take charge