THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 14, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, June 8	22,610
Monday, June 9	19,557
Tuesday, June 10	19,670
Wednesday, June 11	19,677
Thursday, June 12	19,670
Friday, June 13	19,651
Saturday, June 14	20,178
Average	20,146

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of June, 1895, was 18,858 copies; for July, 1895, 18,758 copies; for August, 1895, 18,651 copies; for September, 1895, 18,719 copies; for October, 1895, 18,997 copies; for November, 1895, 19,310 copies; for December, 1895, 20,048 copies; for January, 1896, 19,555 copies; for February, 1896, 19,761 copies; for March, 1896, 20,815 copies; for April, 1896, 20,564 copies; for May 1896, 20,183 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, A. D., 1896.

[Seal.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

DETAINING contract laborers "on suspicion" is a remarkable feat.

PRESIDENT ADAMS has gone but a matured suspicion lingers that he neglected to box and ship his guillotine.

FOR ways that are dark and tricks that are highly profitable the melicanized Chinee doctor easily takes the front pew.

THE division of Africa being mutually satisfactory to England and Germany, the civilizing influence of lead and liquor will take a fresh grip on the natives.

IT IS in order for the prohibitionists to denounce the Masonic fraternity as "in league with the saloon," for pouring the wine of joy upon the corner stone of the city hall.

IT IS now whispered that St. Paul merchants are having new letter-heads printed with the word "Minn." omitted. They are afraid some one might take it for Minneapolis instead of Minnesota.

A CHANGE of two votes in parliament Thursday night would have driven the tories from power. The vote clearly shows on what a slender thread doth hang the life of the present ministry.

THE transfer of the management of the Omaha & Republican Valley road to the St. Joe & Grand Island bodes no good for the Omaha stock market. It behooves the management of the yards to keep its weather eye wide open.

THE condition of growing wheat in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota is most promising. Reports received by the department confirm press accounts and indicate a crop far exceeding that of last year, both in quality and quantity.

A SUGGESTIVE spectacle is afforded to republicans in the championship by the demi-rep mugwump organ of the candidacy of the defunct Mr. Broatch. It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things and illustrates the peculiar political tactics of the Tammany gang of roustabouts.

THE action of the police in inaugurating a war of extermination on corner loafers and mashers is highly commendable. Omaha has its full share of this odious class of bums, whose chief delight is to ogle and insult ladies on the streets. They should be taught a few vigorous lessons in decency and manliness.

THE active rivalry among the various lotteries to secure the Louisiana franchise serves to show the extent of the gambling evil in the country. When parties stand ready to pay from one to two millions a year for the privilege of legally roping in the army of suckers, it is evident that the managers rake in thousands for the hundreds paid out.

THE vote of the senate increasing the salary of the commissioner of public lands is a splendid and deserved compliment to Judge Groff. No officer of the government has shown greater ability and energy in the discharge of his duties, and the record he has made, not only in guarding the rights of honest settlers, but in expediting business, was worthy of substantial recognition. It is a reward of merit.

THE active reconstruction of the Carter white lead works, recently destroyed by fire, disposes of the ridiculous stories set afloat by fake papers. Mr. Levi Carter, the principal proprietor of these works, is a model of western grit. Undismayed by the pecuniary losses sustained, he proposes to build on a larger scale and swell the industries of the city by a plant second to none in the country. Omaha affords superior advantages for the profitable operation of the plant. Possessing the largest reduction works in the world, there is an unfailing supply of raw material right at its door, while the market for the manufactured product is unlimited. These advantages, coupled with improved processes of manufacture and progressive management, make the Carter white lead works a successful competitor for the trade of the west. With enlarged capacity and modern improvements, it will undoubtedly surpass its prosperous record in the past and command its full share of the constantly increasing trade of the surrounding territory.

FROM A BUSINESS STAND-POINT.

The free coinage bill as engineered through the senate is nothing more nor less than a gigantic stock jobbing scheme. It bears on its face the stamp of insincerity and lack of integrity. The advocates of free coinage in the senate may be divided into three classes—democrats who want to force a split in the republican party by getting a bill through that no president, be he democrat or republican, could safely approve; demagogues who want to make political capital out of the prevailing delusion about the effect of free coinage upon the industrial classes, and designing speculators who expect to enrich themselves out of the bonus which it is proposed to pay to the bullion owners, and through the heavy rise in mining stocks that would follow. There are millions in it for the speculators and mining options have doubtless been liberally distributed where they will do the most good in both houses of congress.

The honest advocates of free coinage only want to stimulate American mining industries. This could be done just as well by ordering the secretary of the treasury to enforce the law of 1878 that authorizes the coinage of forty-eight millions of silver dollars a year, which is more than the total production of all our silver mines. It can be achieved by the passage of the house bill that requires the purchase of four millions and a half of bullion and the issue of an equivalent in legal tender silver certificates every month for the next ten years. In either case the government would get the difference between the market value of the bullion and the face value of the silver certificates. But that is not what the silver kings and mining stock jobbers want. They insist that the government must pay them a twenty per cent bonus on the present market value of their bullion, that will also insure a corresponding advance in the selling price of their mines and mining stocks. And they do not confine this unheard-of demand to the silver product of American mines. They demand the free and unlimited coinage of all the bullion they can buy up anywhere on the face of the globe. They have mines in Mexico and probably have options on mines in South America, the product of which they propose to unload on Uncle Sam at an enormous advance on its present value.

All the while these poor bonanza millionaires are shedding tears over the wretched condition of the laboring man and farmer, out of whose earnings they expect in the long run to pile up more wealth than they already possess.

If we are to have free coinage why make it free to other nations and put in competition with American miners the coolie and peon labor of Mexico? If the effort is to equalize the values of the money metals why should the billionaires, who own nearly all our mines, be given a special bonus out of the national treasury for their bullion instead of leaving the difference between its market value and the face value of its product in coin to the tax-paying people of the United States who maintain this government.

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The communication sent to congress by the president relating to reciprocal trade between this country and the Latin-American nations, and the proposed amendment to the tariff bill offered in the senate, doubtless inspired by the secretary of state, indicate the earnestness of the administration to promote larger and more intimate commercial relations between the United States and other American nations to which the tariff policy supported by a large majority of the republicans in congress is antagonistic. They at the same time show, however, that the view of the administration is that the policy which it is desirable to adopt is that of requiring mutual concessions, the alternative, in case this policy failed of acceptance by the Latin-American countries, being perhaps higher duties upon the commodities we buy of them.

In his communication to congress the president says that eighty-seven per cent of the products of those countries imported into the United States are admitted free, and that if sugar is placed upon the free list practically every article exported from those states, except wool, will be given untaxed access to our markets. He thinks the difficulty of arranging reciprocity treaties has been due to the fact that we have given so much freely that would have had value in mutual concessions, and while he thinks the advantages thus enjoyed by the Latin-American nations may dispose them to adopt measures tending to equalize and enlarge mutual exchanges, he suggests that it will be time enough to consider what more shall be done to gain access to the markets of these nations after we have tried the effect of reliable steamship navigation and convenient methods of money exchange. In other words, the president would make no changes in the tariff affecting products of South American countries upon which a duty is now laid until it can be demonstrated that those countries are willing to make equal concessions in behalf of our products and manufacturers. This is the policy urged by Secretary Blaine in his published letters to a gentleman in Maine and to the chairman of the national millers' convention, in which he says that we ought to secure in return for free sugar a market for sixty or seventy million dollars' worth of our own products.

The proposed amendment to the tariff bill provides that the president shall declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all taxes the food products and certain manufactures of the United States. The policy thus contemplated is certainly more statesmanlike and commendable than that recommended by Mr. McKinley, that we should not concern ourselves regarding the foreign markets, but those who anticipate great advantages from it appear not to give adequate consideration to the fact that the South American countries generally are very well satisfied with the present conditions of their trade and are not likely to be coerced into any policy from which it is not clear they would derive benefit. It is plain that in order to materially enlarge our commerce with the other American nations we must grant most of the concessions, and it is not at all apparent that we shall ever be able to effect any change in this situation by maintaining a policy that taxes our own people for products we are compelled to buy from the Latin-American countries.

SECRET political societies are repugnant to republican principles. Men who skulk behind barred doors, indulge in grips and passwords for political advancement, are a menace to the people. Honesty does not require a mask. Only the political burglar and trickster prowls in the dark. There is no place in Omaha or Nebraska, much less in the republican party, for an oath-bound organization fashioned after the infamous Tammany of New York.

THE Pittsburg boomers of increased duty on tin plate attempt to cover their own tracks by sensational reports of the formation of an English lobby to fight the advance. The story is decidedly gauzy. The fact that English capital virtually controls the product in this country as in the kingdom places the foreigners in a position of supreme indifference as to the duty. The United States must buy their tin, whether free or taxed.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The most interesting piece of European intelligence during the week has related to the amicable settlement of the long-pending dispute between England and Germany as to their respective claims in east Africa. The inland boundary line of the respective spheres within which hereafter the two penders will have absolute control may be drawn from a point on the east coast, at the fifth degree south latitude, northwest between the two great peaks Kenia and Kilimanjaro and across Lake Victoria Nyanza, thence to Lake Albert Nyanza and the northeast boundary of the Congo free state. The territory to the north of this line is German, to the south English, but it is not clear from the statement whether Equatoria or the province recently administered by Emin Bey comes within English or German control. By this division England secures a clear right of way from the Victoria Nyanza to Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyassa and an outlet to the sea by the Zambesi river, the claims of Portugal along that river evidently not being recognized in the agreement. There are also boundary adjustments in southwestern Africa, in Pogoland, and between Damara Land and Ngami Land, but present information does not allow us to state them accurately. On the east coast very important concessions have been made by Germany. England is given the entire seacoast from Somali to Mombasa, and under the terms of the agreement she can occupy any portions of it in the rear if they are held already by Englishmen. The coast from Mombasa to Mozambique will be under German control. South of Mozambique to Cape Colony the larger part of the coast was already under English control and did not figure in the agreement. These are the principal features of this most important partition. A minor consideration is the cession of Heligoland to Germany, two comparatively worthless islands in the North sea, near the mouth of the Elbe.

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The recent victory of Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, in the Italian chamber, is significant in the light it sheds upon European politics. Crispi is a man of immense energy and strong personality, and he has made enemies as fast as he has made measures. But he has displayed from the first something of the qualities of his great predecessor, Cavour, in penetrating the motives of rulers and statesmen in the other European powers, and allying Italy with such of them as were the surest reliance against a time of need. But along with his keenness, resolution, and diplomatic skill came a rough handling of his political enemies and a hatred of the papacy which he did not attempt to conceal. The elements of discord which had long been smouldering blazed up at the close of last month, and the opposition in the chamber, rallying all the adversaries of Crispi under their standard, prepared to read the obnoxious minister a lesson. The friends of the ministry met its opponents with an unhesitating motion of "entire confidence in his majesty's government." The opposition gave vent to a great many bitter speeches; but when the question came to the point of decision the real problem was, "If not Crispi, who?" In the perplexing drift and counter-drift of European politics every Italian legislator felt, when the question actually came to a vote, that no party or individual could afford to take the risk of sending out of office the one man who held the strings of international politics in his own hands. The Crispi government was therefore supported by the astonishing vote of 329 to 61. It is pre-eminently a vote of confidence; not in the technical sense of the term as used in the legislatures of Europe, but in that which it bears with the average citizen. Five-sixths of the Italian deputies believe with unusual sincerity that Crispi is the only man to whom the steering of the ship of state through the dangerous waters of European politics can safely be entrusted.

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European dispatches report that Bismarck has taken into favorable consideration the request of the electors of Potsdam that he accept their nomination for the seat in the reichstag formerly occupied by the late Herr Malchow. It is difficult to believe that Bismarck could seriously consider the proposition; yet, in view of his singular performances since his removal from office, people will be astonished at scarcely anything that the ex-chancellor may do. It is true, too, that the appearance of an ex-minister in the parliamentary ranks of the opposition would not be an anomaly in politics. One sees this spectacle at all times in England, and often France. But the radical difference is that in these countries the deposed minister is the official chief of the opposition, and usually expects to return to office on the defeat of the existing ministry's measures. Bismarck, on the other hand, even if he desired to lead the opposition, could not do so, because in all save a few points of domestic policy the Caprivi government is following on his own lines. Besides, as the German chancellor is appointed by the sovereign without any such reference as is had in France and England to the approval of parliamentary majorities, Bismarck would have before him no hope of "vindication" and reinstatement in office. If he were consistent, he would be obliged to defend by voice and vote most of the measures advocated by the minister for whom he was himself displaced; an undoubtedly humiliating role to play. His only chance of retaliation would be in blocking or defeating the cabinet's measures, and to do that he would be obliged, in nine cases out of ten, to repudiate his own past record.

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Following in our wake, the British government is engaged in making preparations for the next decennial census, which is to be taken throughout the empire ten months hence. The colossal nature of the work may be estimated from the fact that the census of 1881 showed a total population of 253,000,000. It has been decided to reduce greatly the number of questions on which information is demanded, and to make the undertaking as simple, and consequently as popular as possible. No inquiries will be made as to religious faith or creed, and the questions dealing with the occupations of the people will be either entirely omitted or much generalized. These latter constituted the most laborious, costly and least satisfactory part of the last census. Many of the terms used in defining the nature of the occupations of the persons enumerated were very perplexing. What, for instance, was to be understood by a "doctor maker," a "blabber," an "iron bolster maker," a "bulldog burner," and an "all rounder?" Although the entire work of enumeration will be performed as usual within the space of twenty-four hours, the cost will be far below the $5,000,000 or $7,000,000 which we are devoting to our own stock taking now in progress. In the British census of 1881 the cost did not exceed $31 per 1,000 of the population, a rate which, if applicable to this country, would enable us to number our population at just one-third of the estimated expense.

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The Mexican congress at its recent session passed a measure amending the constitution so as to allow re-electing a president for successive terms. The presidential election is held in Mexico in the same year as it is here, and for the same period of four years; but as it comes off there in July, the inauguration follows on December 1 of the same year. The Mexican congress has now done for the possible candidacy of General Diaz in 1892 what it did four years ago for his candidacy in 1888. The present measure makes a president eligible for an indefinite number of successive terms. A remarkable change has taken place since fifteen years ago or more, when Mexico amended her constitution so as not to permit even one re-election of a president until a full term of four years under another incumbent should have intervened. In our country there has been no prohibition in the constitution of the re-election of a president. Nevertheless no president has ever had a third term, and Washington himself set the precedent against it, while the very object of the present measure is presumedly to give three successive terms to General Diaz, besides the one he began fourteen years ago. The consent of the required number of state legislatures to the pending amendment will doubtless be obtained.

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It is indeed good news, if it is true, that the Mahdi's successor has released all the Europeans who have been the prisoners of his predecessor and himself since the fall of Khartoum. Few people are ever placed in so hapless a position as that of these twelve or fifteen Europeans, who for a number of years have been at the mercy of fanatical enemies, seemingly out of reach of human aid. Among the prisoners are natives of England, Germany, Austria, Italy and Greece. No government has attempted to negotiate for their release, for there has been every reason to believe that negotiations would be fruitless. Some of the prisoners sent word to Europe that any interference in their behalf would only increase their misery. An expedition to rescue them would certainly have been fatal to them all. Several attempts have been made by private persons and a Catholic mission to bring about the release of the prisoners, but every effort failed, and all that was gained was the information that ransom money would not be accepted, and that even if the Mahdi's successor consented to release the captives his councillors would not permit them to depart.

Time to Put on the Brakes.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Pittsburg divine has patented an air-brake which can be applied to all vehicles. Why not put one on the McKinley bill?

Not to an Alarming Extent.

New York Tribune.

Yes, David B. Hill is going to the west. But the shrewdest political observers report that the west is not going to David B. Hill.

Educated for the Business.

San Francisco Alta.

A full-blooded Sioux Indian is practicing law in Dakota with great success. His prior training with the scalping knife is of use in his new profession.

A Comprehensive Title.

Boston Globe.

A new series of biographies is announced under the title of "People Who Have Made a Noise in the World." This ought to cover the colicky baby, the man who practices nights on the cornet, and the Harvard graduate as he appears celebrating a victory over Yale.

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY.

A Number of Lincolnites Swindled by the Five English "Doctors."

MANY POOR PEOPLE OUT OF POCKET.

A Statement From Secretary Garber of the State Board of Transportation—State House and Other News.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The alleged "five English doctors," who have relieved suffering humanity in other cities of Nebraska of their hard earned dollars, also got in their work in Lincoln and have left a host of patients with lightened purses to mourn their departure. Three of the sharks worked this town and numbered among their victims both rich and poor. The latter class, however, were greatly in the majority, and a number of shop girls and poor clerks suffering with various diseases entrusted their money and lives with the quacks.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS CONVENTION.

The following is of interest to all traveling men and their families, whether members of the Iowa State Traveling Men's association or not:

A letter just received from H. B. Hedge, president of the Iowa State Traveling Men's association, concerning their Denver special Pullman train that will start from Des Moines June 23, arriving at Omaha in the evening and Denver June 24, states that their train will run as the first section of the regular Union Pacific No. 7 that leaves Omaha at 7:30 p. m. June 23 and will make regular stops at Fremont, Columbus, Central City, Grand Island and Kearney for Nebraska members, or any traveling man wishing to join their party. It will stop also at any town on the line if notice is given by telegraphing train in time to pick them up. Rates from any point to Denver and return will be one fare for round trip, good for thirty days. The 8:45 p. m. Union Pacific Lincoln train will connect at Columbus. That this excursion will be a success is assured, as over one hundred of the boys have already "put up" $5 each for their appearance and start from Des Moines, and Denver is said to have a fund of $18,000 for entertainment and mountain excursions. Badges distributed on train. L. W. GARROTTE, Nebraska member.

SAY AN INJUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE.

Secretary Garber of the state board of transportation tackled THE BEE'S Lincoln correspondent on his rounds this morning with reference to the editorial appearing in this morning's issue of THE BEE under the heading "Excessive Rates on Food Products." The secretary is of the opinion that an injustice has been done the board by THE BEE in attributing to it the power, and, possessing the power, failing to move to bring about the reduction in corn rates from stations west of the Missouri river to the figures found by the interstate commerce commission to be just and reasonable. He stated his belief that THE BEE had erred in its understanding of the one point in the report of the commission having relation to the reductions recommended in rates from stations west of the Missouri river. The secretary said, "The difference in the rates from stations in the interior of Nebraska to Chicago and the rates from the Missouri river to Chicago can in no manner be considered as a local rate subject to adjustment and regulation by the board of transportation. For instance: The rate now from the Missouri river to Chicago is 20 cents; from David City to Chicago it is 21 cents; from Grand Island, 22½ cents; from Kearney, 23½ cents; from Plum Creek, 24½ cents; and the maximum rate, 25 cents, is finally reached at Gannett, about three hundred miles out from Omaha. The rates are established on the meridian basis. It is not supposed that any one will contend that the maximum increase in the rate through the state—beginning at the Missouri river and increasing 5 cents per hundred pounds for an increased distance of 300 miles—would be a sufficient rate for the haul to the river in connection with the expense of gathering the traffic. At the maximum rate and minimum length of haul under the rate, viz: Three hundred miles, the car load rate at minimum weights would be but $10. Certainly that is not a rate which will permit of a two-fifths reduction. The facts are, the Nebraska roads get considerable more as their share of the through rate than that part represented by the increase in the rate as distance increases west of the Missouri river. In accordance with well established principles governing divisions of earnings on through traffic the Nebraska roads which gather the business in car lots of one or two cars here and there and deliver it in train loads to the lines east of the river, get 40 per cent of the rate through to Chicago.

What the commission has said is that the interstate rate, Missouri river to Chichgo should be 17 cents; and, using the list of Nebraska stations heretofore named, they have said that the interstate rate, David City to Chicago, should be 19 cents; Grand Island to Chicago 20½ cents; Plum Creek to Chicago, 22½ cents, and from North Platte to Chicago 23 cents. The rate from interior points in the state to Chicago is not a sum of the local rates through the different states. It is away below what the sum of any but ridiculously low local rates would amount to, and cannot therefore be reduced by any reasonable change in the local rates. The interstate commerce commission through the attorney general and the United States district attorneys are the ones charged with enforcing the decisions of the commission, not the state commission."

MISMATED.

Mrs. Susie Woods has filed a petition in the district court asking for a divorce from her husband, Frederick Woods, and that her maiden name, Susie Deets, be restored. Mrs. Woods tells a pitiful tale of mistreatment at the hands of her husband. In addition to the cruelty to which she has been subjected she says he has unjustly charged her with being criminally intimate with other men. On the contrary she claims that she has been a true and faithful wife, and no thought of violating her marriage vow has ever been entertained by her. She has been married five years.

SUSPECT HIM OF DISHONESTY.

Mrs. Annie H. Houseworth and the other heirs of James M. Davis seem to doubt the honesty of their brother, John J. Davis, who has been acting as executor of the estate of the deceased, and have called him to account in the county court. It is claimed by the heirs that there is over $1,000 that is not accounted for and they demand that John tell what he knows about the missing amount. There is also considerable objection to a bill for $500 presented by John for his services as executor.

Davis was lately a partner with Wallingford & Schump, and they, too, pronounce him a very bad bookkeeper as far as the interests of other people are concerned.

DON'T WANT TO PAY THE TAXES.

J. H. McMurtry and J. H. McClay are endeavoring in the district court to be released from paying $308.95 taxes due on that part of the city owned by them that was originally in the Jane Y. Irwin farm. McMurtry and McClay have refused for a number of years to pay the taxes assessed, urging as their excuse an alleged discrepancy in the original levy incorporating the city of Lincoln. In the original petition, circulated over twenty years ago, to incorporate the city, Jane Y. Irwin refused to become one of the petitioners, but the city was incorporated nevertheless and her farm became part of the city of Lincoln. McMurtry and McClay claim that as Mrs. Irwin refused to sign the petition her farm did not become part of the city and used this as an excuse to escape paying taxes for a number of years on the tract bought by them from her, although it is not a great ways from the heart of the city. In a similar case in court today, however, a plea like this was discarded on the grounds that an overwhelming majority of signers to a petition for incorporation, in a certain district was sufficient to incorporate the property of any persons refusing to sign provided it lay within the district asked to be incorporated.

LANCASTER LODGE INSTITUTED.

The new Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 135, was duly instituted last evening with the name "Lancaster lodge." The gentlemen chosen as officers to handle the affairs of the organization were installed and thirty-five of the 100 charter members initiated. The ceremonies lasted until 5 o'clock this morning and the initiation of the remaining sixty-five members was postponed until the next regular meeting. The members report that the night was a glorious and memorable one. The first degree, rank of page, was conferred by Richard O'Neill, past grand chancellor; the second degree, rank of esquire, was conferred by William Love, past grand chancellor; the third degree, rank of knight, was conferred by Charles W. Hoxie, past chancellor.

The following officers were installed: Thomas H. Benton, past chancellor; C. E. Waite, chancellor commander; Charles Danback, vice commander; W. I. Aitkin, master of finance; F. M. Hall, master of exchequer; W. H. Newbury, master of arms; Colonel L. C. Pace, prelate; C. W. Wickersham, keeper of royal seal.

There are now 700 Pythian knights in this city and a movement is on foot at present to organize a lodge to be composed entirely of Germans.

STATE HOUSE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Prunine medicine company were filed with the secretary of state this morning. The business of the company will be to handle crude drugs and chemicals, etc., and the place of business will be at North Bend. The capital stock is $10,000. The incorporators are M. Dowling, C. W. Smith, F. B. Purcell, H. I. Adams, A. B. Hunt.

F. C. Howe, secretary of the banking board, left this evening for Colorado, where he will pass the next ten days among the leading summer resorts of that state.

Deputy Auditor Allen says in response to a query that none of the following named insurance companies are authorized to transact business in this state: Mutual guaranty fire insurance company, Clinton, Ia. Buckeye insurance company, Shelby, O. Michigan millers' mutual fire insurance company, Lansing, Mich. Citizens' mutual insurance company, Waterloo, Ia. Standard insurance company, Wheeling, W. Va. Ohio manufacturers' mutual fire insurance company, Columbus, O.

Art Eliza Alexander has presented a petition to the supreme court asking that what claims Thomas C. Meadville may present to eighty acres in township 7 in Otoe county may be silenced. Meadville was the original owner of the land, but it is claimed did not pay the taxes after 1861. The land was sold for taxes in 1874 and in course of time was bought by Mrs. Alexander.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

J. Willis Bussey, the imbecile brother of Mrs. J. A. Jury and Mrs. S. E. Moore, was examined by the physicians of the insane institution this morning as to his sanity. Mr. and Mrs. Jury testified that Bussey is thirty-one years old and has been subject to epileptic fits all his life. He has never been mentally sound and for two years was confined in an insane asylum in Florida. He has been cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Jury for fifteen years, but of late he has displayed signs of violence, and they have become afraid of him.

T. Stroseneider ran his hand against a buzz-saw in the Capitol planing mill today and is minus a thumb.

A few days since Helen Wetzel, a girl of thirteen, through her father, William Wetzel, sued the Missouri Pacific railroad company for $5,000 on account of a fractured skull and other injuries received in an accident on that road, compromised with the company today, accepting the $250 offered.

David Ackerman, who was charged with criminally assaulting his two young sisters about a year ago, has been released from jail on the recommendation of the county attorney as it is alleged that both girls, who were the only witnesses against him, have gone to the bad.

A LONG DELAYED FORTUNE.

Colonel Ricketts Reaps the Reward of Investments Made Years Ago.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, of Ricketts' famous battery at Gettysburg, has jumped from poverty to great wealth. After the war Colonel Ricketts bought 50,000 acres of wood land on a mountain here for a mere song. Today he sold 40,000 acres of it to an English syndicate for $28 an acre, which makes him a millionaire. When Colonel Ricketts returned from the war he at once began to buy up unsettled lands in Luzerne and adjoining counties. He predicted that the day would come when these lands would be valuable, but the day of fortune was so long in coming that he was tempted several times to sell his possession for what he could get. Upon one occasion he was so poor that he could not pay the taxes. Colonel B. K. Jamison of Philadelphia then came to his assistance and the military man and the Philadelphia banker have worked together, as Colonel Jamison was of the same opinion as Colonel Ricketts that the day would come when the timber on the land would be in big demand and must necessarily bring a big price.

ON A SAD JOURNEY.

Mrs. Burnett Trying to Save the Life of Her Little Lord Fauntleroy.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett the celebrated authoress, started yesterday on the saddest journey of her life, sailing away to search for health for her beautiful little boy Lionel, who, as the original of Cedric Erol, in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," found his way into the hearts of the old and young wherever the English language is spoken. Only a few persons attended Mrs. Burnett as she went on board the steamship Colombia, and few on board the ship were aware that she was their fellow voyager. Little Lionel has subsisted entirely for the past few weeks on milk and brandy and is very weak. His mother, however, is hopeful of finding among the physicians of Europe some one able to save him from consumption, which threatens his existence.

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GROFF.

The Senate Amends a Bill so as to Increase His Salary.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate has amended the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill so as to increase the salary of Land Commissioner Groff from $4,000 to $5,000 a year. The vote was 28 ayes to 16 nays, one more than the necessary quorum. Senators Paddock and Manderson did some lively hustling to have a quorum present when the question, which was the first regular business before the senate this afternoon, came up. The action of the senate is a very high compliment to Judge Groff's ability and character. The senate has increased the salary of Assistant Land Commissioner Stone from $3,000 to $3,500 a year.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Drinking at the Capitol—Frank G. Carpenter, in his copyrighted letter, tells some stories of the men in public life in Washington who are more or less given to the use of intoxicants. A few of them are teetotalars, a few are drunkards while the great majority of them drink moderately. Drinkers among old timers. Carpenter's letters are always first class. This one is exceptionally interesting.

When is Woman Happiest? In the department especially devoted to the interest of the fair sex THE SUNDAY BEE always has a copyrighted contribution from some notable woman on a live topic. This week Anna Katherine Green, the authoress, tells of the joys that surround the home-loving women. Fashion gossip, women's work and foibles of interest to the gentler sex complete this department.

Tom Pinch's Stage Coach—The scenes from the driver's box on a trip from Pries' lake to the city are pictured by a reporter under enthusing circumstances.

The Bridge at Midnight—The great connecting link between two cities and states furnishes a post of observation from which a BEE reporter witnesses some strange doings.

The Black Belt of the South—A BEE correspondent describes a peculiar old foggy township in Mississippi where the farmers still use chain harness and wooden plows, a section in which thrifty red clover is looked upon as a "Yankee weed" and a worse nuisance than the Canada thistle. Colored republicans who don't vote for prudential reasons.

Harnessing Electricity—A description of the devices used by the firemen of Omaha for the betterment of the service.

Black Hills Industries—THE BEE'S representative on the recent newspaper excursion to the Hills tells something of the development of that remarkable country. Among the new industries that are flourishing, the original package joints are noticed.

'Frisco May Lose Her Pugs—Macon, the great authority on matters pugilistic, writes a breezy letter from the coast in which he intimates that pugilists will have to fight shy of San Francisco hereafter unless events in the squared circle are better managed.

Our Sporting Department—The latest news from the ball field, the wheel clubs, the gun clubs and all the fields of sport is furnished by THE SUNDAY BEE, the only paper in the west that employs a specialist in this department.

In the Ante-Room—Every lodge man in the west has learned to rely upon THE SUNDAY BEE for full and complete reports of the proceedings of the various secret societies of the city and state. A resume of the proceedings of the Nebraska grand lodge of Masons will be one of the features of this department this week. George W. Peck's story of the Mason who took the skyfugle degree is also published.

In the Labor Field—The review of the labor situation published in THE SUNDAY BEE is complete and reliable. Every wage worker will find something to interest him in this department.

Among the Churches—All the news of the local religious organizations is mirrored in THE SUNDAY BEE.

The News Pages—No other paper in the west attempts to rival THE BEE in the completeness of its telegraphic service. In addition to the full Associated press report and the great New York Herald copyrighted cable, special paid correspondents in every town in Nebraska and Iowa and all of the news centers of the country contribute to the completeness of the great news service.

The Market Page—Every man who buys or sells live stock, bank stock, grain, merchandise, mining stocks or any commodity that enters into the trade of the country can find something to interest and instruct him in the great market page of THE SUNDAY BEE. Complete reports are wired direct of the doings in the great markets of the world, while the local market is in the hands of an editor of large experience.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of Public Accounts.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and the major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	DEL.	COUNTIES.	DEL.
Adams	14	Kearney	8
Arthur	1	Keya Paha	3
Antelope	10	Keith	3
Banner	3	Kimball	3
Blaine	2	Knox	8
Boone	9	Lancaster	36
Box Butte	6	Lincoln	9
Brown	5	Logan	2
Buffalo	16	Loup	2
Butler	11	Madison	10
Burt	12	McPherson	1
Cass	21	Merrick	7
Cedar	5	Nance	5
Chase	6	Nemaha	11
Cheyenne	6	Nuckolls	9
Cherry	6	Otoe	15
Clay	15	Pawnee	10
Colfax	7	Perkins	3
Cuming	8	Pierce	4
Custer	20	Phelps	9
Dakota	4	Platte	12
Dawes	9	Polk	7
Dawson	8	Red Willow	9
Deuel	3	Richardson	15
Dixon	7	Rock	4
Dodge	13	Saline	15
Douglas	69	Sarpy	5
Dundy	5	Saunders	15
Fillmore	14	Scott's Bluff	3
Franklin	7	Seward	14
Frontier	8	Sheridan	8
Furnas	10	Sherman	6
Gage	25	Sioux	3
Garfield	3	Stanton	4
Gosper	5	Thayer	10
Grant	2	Thomas	2
Greeley	4	Thurston	7
Hall	14	Valley	10
Hamilton	13	Washington	11
Harlan	8	Wayne	7
Hayes	4	Webster	10
Hitchcock	7	Wheeler	4
Holt	14	York	10
Howard	7	Unorganized Ter	1
Hooker	1		
Jefferson	13	Total	819
Johnson	9		

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation.

L. D. RICHARDS, Chairman.
WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORP'D LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's Opera House

BOYD & HAYNES, Managers.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23, 24, 25.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. E. H.

SOTHERN

(Under the management of Mr. Daniel Frohman), and his own comedy company, from the Lyceum Theatre, New York, in his popular comedies,

Lord Chumley,

Which will be given MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, and the

HIGHEST BIDDER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING ONLY.

NEW YORK COMPANY! SPECIAL SCENERY!

Regular prices. Seats will be put on sale Saturday.

Dime Eden Musee.

THIS WEEK ONLY.

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THE BEST DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

One Dime Admits to All.

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