

THE DAILY BEE

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Parsons' fifty votes on the first ballot didn't come to time.

The bill placing General Grant on the retired list has been adversely reported on by the house committee on military affairs.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill allowing \$100,000 to Ben Holliday. This amount will be sufficient to pay the expenses of a number of holidays for Ben.

Speaking about water, the most expensive is that of the newly consolidated telegraph lines with their capital stock of \$80,000,000. The market value of this water is about \$30,000,000.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "There is nothing new about Kentucky. She freely gives her great men to her neighbors. Last Monday Callum, Kentuckian, was inaugurated for a second time as governor of Illinois; Tuesday, Crittenden, Kentuckian, was inaugurated governor of Missouri; Wednesday, Churchill, Kentuckian, was inaugurated governor of Arkansas; Hawkins, Kentuckian, soon to be inaugurated governor of Tennessee, and Murray, a Kentuckian, and Saunders, Kentuckian, are in the gubernatorial chairs of Utah and Nevada. Orders for more of the same kind promptly filled."

The New Orleans Picayune accounts for General Hancock's defeat by the fact that the representatives of the party in nominating convention assembled failed to recognize the fact that no man who habitually wore a moustache was ever elected president of the United States on the democratic ticket. The presidents from Washington down to Lincoln had closely shaven faces. Van Buren alone wore a little patch of whiskers under either ear. None of them ever carried a hair upon the upper lip. One strikes beard men and Grant would have been denounced by the Roman writers of the Augustan age as a barbarian.

The New York Board of Health have prepared an elaborate report upon the origin and spread of diphtheria and the means to be taken for its prevention and repression. In nine cases out of every ten where diphtheria originates in a town, previously free from the disease, defective sewerage or uncleanness on the premises are found to be responsible for the outbreak. The dumping of logs and refuse in the yards, decaying garbage around kitchen doors, in inefficient plumbing and general neglect of the laws of health are powerful influences in generating and disseminating the germs of the disease.

It is now certain that diphtheria, like typhoid fever, is a germ disease. The membranes of the throat are the seat of a fungoid growth, the germs of which are thrown off from the fifth and uncleanly surroundings. Wherever diphtheria breaks out in a town, the first step should be entirely isolated from the family and neighborhood. Diphtheria is infectious and spreads rapidly by means of the air exhaled by the sufferer. An instance is recorded of forty-six deaths occurring in a village in New York due entirely to the public funeral of a child who died from the disease. The board of health of New York City, in view of the danger to the public, have passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$250 to hold a public funeral over any person dying from the disease. If isolation of patients is rigorously insisted upon, diphtheria may often be confined to the place of origin and much loss of human life avoided.

REPRESENTATIVE MULLER, of Douglas county, has introduced the following bill into the house at Lincoln: A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH THE EVASION OF THE EXEMPTION LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Whereas, It has become a common practice for persons in Nebraska to assign and sell claims against clerks, mechanics and laborers, citizens of this state residing herein to persons residing in other states, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months.

This bill was framed in the interests of the laborers, clerks and mechanics of our state who have been systematically swindled by tax titlers and note slavers through the aid of the United States courts and the exemption laws of Nebraska were intended for the protection of her poorer citizens against the greed of unscrupulous creditors. These laws have become practically inoperative owing to the plan adopted of assigning claims to parties in Iowa and bringing suit in the United States courts. By the provisions of Mr. Muller's bill, such assignment or sale of claims for the purpose of evading our state law is made a criminal offense, to be punished by fine and imprisonment. Some means must be taken to prevent the "heating of the devil around the stump," which has wrought injustice and oppression to Nebraska entitled to the protection of the laws. The present bill seems to be the most practical measure of relief thus far offered for public approval.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY

The records of the failures of the last year and a comparison with the statistics of preceding years indicate the great commercial prosperity which our country is now enjoying. The clearing house statistics published a few weeks since and prior to the reports of the commercial agencies reveal the fact that the business of 1880 was the heaviest ever done in the United States, and it now appears from the report of failures that it was also the most successful.

From the statement of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. we learn that the total failures during the year were \$4,735 as compared with 6,658 in 1879 and 10,478 in 1878, the amounts involved being \$65,752,000 in 1880 as compared with \$98,140,000 in 1879 and \$234,383,000 in 1878. In other words the failures of 1880 were only two-thirds as numerous as in 1879 and less than half as numerous as in 1878.

The western states lead the remainder of the country in the small number of failures in proportion to the amount of business transacted. The report shows only one concern in 236 the west unable to meet its engagements, while in the middle states one business in 161 has been unsuccessful, and in the south one in 131. The Pacific coast has suffered heavily, one concern in every 72 having failed to fulfill its business obligations.

These yearly reports reflect with admirable accuracy the commercial condition of the country. They indicate not only the increase of general prosperity, but also that sounder business methods are being pursued by our merchants. Money is unusually plenty and goods are being bought more and more largely for cash and less for credit. The speculative craze is confining itself to the eastern states, while western business men are restricting themselves to legitimate commercial transactions. The volume of currency is estimated to be fully one-third greater than it was at this season two years ago. This is a great aid to a cash basis of business transactions. As long as we are able to buy and sell for cash the general solvency and soundness of the business community can be depended on.

Some interesting suggestions to American wool growers were made at the recent convention in Washington. The resources of the western states for wool growing are unlimited, but are unfortunately not taken advantage of. Mr. McKivlan, of Australia, who is visiting this country to look up a location on which to place a station, says that in Australia and New Zealand they can raise a dozen sheep to the acre by cultivating suitable crops for them, while in the United States four and five acres will barely suffice for the sustenance of one sheep. Our trouble seems to be that too little attention is paid to the necessities and demands of the flock in sheep raising. To the larger flocks no time is given to the improvement of the wool, and beyond providing their wants are not recognized. There is a great loss among American sheep due to lack of food, and little or no attention is paid to the medical demands of the flock, if, indeed, scientific knowledge is not wanting. Sheep raising, like other industries, must be reduced to a study, if not a science, before it can be made highly or even comparatively successful. Australia now stands at the head of the sheep raising countries of the world, but with the suitable climate and the enormous ranges there is no reason why the United States should not lead the world.

Stalwart Fiction. The American. There is under Mr. Hayes that one section of the republicans has begun to define itself as stalwart. In the time of introducing a more tolerant policy towards the south, some very prominent republicans have felt themselves alienated from sympathy with the president, and were anxious that he should pursue a more vigorous policy in the defense of the colored voters. In the circumstance, this sort of dissent was legitimate enough, and the public began to distrust it only when they found it so much associated with strong convictions about the distribution of offices in the north. When Mr. Hayes refused to place the official patronage of certain northern states at the disposal of the principal republican congressmen of those states, it was found that a great deal of indignation about these offices cloaked itself in the garb of dissent from the president's southern policy. Personal loyalty to such leaders as Messrs. Butler, Conkling, Cameron and Logan—the readiness to wear their collars and run their errands—doubled itself to the public amazement, and the republicans' mental doctrine of the stalwartism of these gentlemen was that the republican party was so far faltered about the campaign, that it was "the thing," it could "do no wrong."

At this present moment there is but little difference of opinion as to Mr. Hayes' southern policy. The party as a whole have given that policy a solemn and public approval, in its resolution approving the general conduct of the present administration. But stalwartism is as vigorous as ever. In losing its excuse for existence it has not lost its motive, for whatever cost it may talk about the south, that motive is to be found in the offices. The stalwarts are members of great political associations, unite the entire mass of these associations inside the party and are fostered by their having a monopoly under Mr. Hayes they were held together by hunger and hope. How will they fare under Mr. Garfield? That they have special claims on the new president, some of their organs have the impudence to assert. They also reckoned every republican vote cast in a county where Mr. Conkling spoke as a personal present to the candidate. They now depict Mr. Garfield as mourning the misrepresentations which are current of his relations to Mr. Conkling, and quote him as saying that only mischief-makers have sought to create a coldness between him and the candidate, who, at the opening of the campaign, refused to call on him, although they were stopping at the same hotel.

These stalwart factions appear and reappear in so many independent quarters, as to indicate a general agreement to whittle all together to keep stalwart coverage up. This proceeding is necessary, for Mr. Garfield's hands lie the power to break up these associations inside the party, and every in his past record indicates his readiness to use the power. They are already weaker than they were four years. For four years Mr. Hayes has been sending offices in the other direction. There is already a great body of republicans, with the advantage of official experience, have either never worn the Senatorial collar, or who have put it off forever. This policy of preferring independents and proscriptive stalwarts we believe not to embody the highest wisdom. It was, indeed, Grant under another guise, that he repeated Mr. Grant's fundamental blunder of taking a faction of the party and not the whole party into consideration. But it did more than make the senatorial triumvirate in making the senatorial triumvirate the weight of the oppressive majority they had acted on in the previous eight years, and weakening their personal following.

Our belief is that Mr. Garfield will pursue neither Mr. Grant's policy nor that of Mr. Hayes in this matter. We look to see him ignore all lines within the party, as neither of these two gentlemen have done. It is indifference, not hostility, that will give factions the coup de grace. We have had twelve years of factional distribution of patronage under the republican party, and they have been years of growing dissension. Let us have four years of a policy which shall know a candidate only as a republican, and that not only as to his integrity and capacity, which shall receive frankly recommendations from senators and representatives as to any one class, and which shall accept distinction from no one in making the final selection. Let us have these from a man who can make his subordinates feel that they are in the public service, not to represent any leader or to serve any faction, but to attend to their duties and restore the credit of the party by the excellence of their administration. That, and that alone, is the policy which will dissolve the rings inside the party, and make their factional allegiance to a senator or a representative as barren as it is servile.

It is the vice of all party organizations that their selfishness tends to "strike in" and to destroy the party's own life by breaking it into subordinate factions, each more eager for its own success than for the prosperity of the party or the prevalence of its ideas. The higher a party is in its primal aims, the greater the service it has undertaken or performed for its country or for mankind, the more this mischief of factional subdivision will prove when once it gathers head. Optimum corruption position. We will owe it to Mr. Garfield if the tendencies already working so powerfully for the destruction of the republican party are not allowed to precipitate its ruin.

The North American Review for February is the literary phenomenon of the month. First we have an earnest and practical article by General Grant, advocating the Nicaragua canal project. The genial Author of the Breakfast Table, Oliver Wendell Holmes, follows with an essay entitled, "The Palpit and the Pow," written in the best spirit of the christian philosopher, in which he endeavors to show the need that he believes to exist for a revision of the prevalent theological creeds. Under the quaint title of "Aaron's Rod in Politics," Judge A. W. Torrey emphasizes the obligation, which James Freeman Clarke makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. The review ends with the usual "Notes" of the month, by Miss F. W. Whitcomb, who writes of "The Poetry of the Future." The Review is sold by booksellers generally.

American Railroads in Mexico. The building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Grayson, in the Gulf of California, and the efforts now being made to obtain concessions for railroads from El Paso and Austin, Texas, to the City of Mexico, have failed to arouse, we think, so great an interest in the United States as the importance of the subject merits. Even the railroads of the United States are strong as they are in favor of extending our railroad system into Mexico, have created little more than a passing interest. He studied the subject on the ground, and has certainly spoken with reasonable bounds. So great, however, as the ignorance of our people regarding Mexico and its capabilities for trade, and no adequate idea of the advantages we shall derive by railroad connection has been arrived at. We do not hesitate to say that, when the roads we have mentioned are completed, we shall not only find at once a capital market for our manufactures, but one susceptible of enormous development. We assert, with equal certainty, that no other country in the world, not excepting our own, will then offer such rare advantages for the enterprise of our citizens and the employment of our surplus capital. These two assertions appear extravagant. They are not so, but are fully sustained by the facts.

to tobacco, Mexico can never become our rival in any branch of trade. She produces a large amount of raw material of various kinds, but she has neither the coal nor water-power to permit her manufacturing them. Her exports, constituting the main elements of our wealth she can in no sense compete with us. Her soil is of incalculable fertility, but her climate is such that the grain can only be raised to any extent by irrigation. The precious metals constitute much the larger part of her export trade, and she has no other than the gold and silver, or perhaps as rich as any in the world; but she has neither the capital, nor skilled labor, nor enterprise, nor means of transporting her products to any extent. It was, indeed, Grant under another guise, that he repeated Mr. Grant's fundamental blunder of taking a faction of the party and not the whole party into consideration. But it did more than make the senatorial triumvirate in making the senatorial triumvirate the weight of the oppressive majority they had acted on in the previous eight years, and weakening their personal following.

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By the Memorandum del Ministro de Gobernacion, 1874, the population of Mexico is said to be 9,656,777. Much more than half of these are Indians, among whom, as yet, no idea of improvement has been introduced. The Indian requires but little more than a few yards of cotton cloth for clothing. His house is of the most primitive description, and needs nothing but immediate surroundings do not furnish food, principally dried meat and corn, and is almost ignorant of the products of other countries. Even this ignorance does not exist, the exportable articles at which imported articles are now sold place them beyond his reach. It would be difficult to say just what proportion of the Mexican people are purchasers of foreign merchandise. The estimate has been made by those best qualified to judge that at least twenty million dollars worth of foreign articles, and yet the average annual importation of Mexico is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. Undoubtedly the completion of the roads in question next year by year, largely increase this amount. They will, by cheapening transportation, lower the prices at which foreign articles are now sold, and yet the average annual importation of Mexico is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. Undoubtedly the completion of the roads in question next year by year, largely increase this amount. They will, by cheapening transportation, lower the prices at which foreign articles are now sold, and yet the average annual importation of Mexico is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. Undoubtedly the completion of the roads in question next year by year, largely increase this amount. They will, by cheapening transportation, lower the prices at which foreign articles are now sold, and yet the average annual importation of Mexico is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. Undoubtedly the completion of the roads in question next year by year, largely increase this amount. 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