THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 9th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 3rd	12,550
Monday, 5th	12,000
Tuesday, 6th	12,150
Wednesday, 7th	12,175
Thursday, 8th	12,170
Friday, 9th	12,150
Average	12,346

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first 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 January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886.

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

THE statistician of the agricultural department estimates that the loss in wheat thus far does not exceed 11,000,000 bushels, but observes that there is great risk of damage during July and August.

THE postmaster general has enlarged the privileges of the mails by allowing the transmission of liquids not inflammable or combustible, pastes, ointments, and articles of similar consistency, under conditions insuring safety to other mail matter. The removal of the inhibition upon these articles will be appreciated by several lines of business.

IT has been a long while between rumors of impending political trouble in Mexico, but at last we have one. A Texas dispatch notes the arrival on American soil of General Martinez and two bloodthirsty editors from the City of Mexico, who came over in disguise and are engaged in quietly buying up arms and horses. Connecting editors with this alleged warlike conspiracy induces a doubt whether the report should have full credence.

THE new city directories of St. Paul and Minneapolis—we trust we violate no rule of precedence in this arrangement—show that these prosperous cities, practically one community, have experienced no abatement during the past year of their almost phenomenal progress. There were added to the St. Paul directory for the year 5,398 names, the largest addition in any one year of the city's history, the total being 49,358 names. The publishers adopt two and one-half as the multiplier, which gives 123,395 as the number of inhabitants in St. Paul. The population of Minneapolis is somewhat larger than this, and it is doubtless safe to place the aggregate of inhabitants of the two cities at 260,000. The growth in material prosperity has been no less vigorous, and altogether the people of these thriving and progressive cities have every reason to be abundantly satisfied with the present and confident of the future.

THE pretended alarm of the railrogue organs over Rosewater's position that there is such a thing as a difference between corrupt railroad managers and decent management of railroads is very entertaining. The political charlatans and job work fiends whose policy has been "anything to keep our printing presses at work" cannot of course understand it. In their eyes a word of commendation for new men with new methods is a bid for political support. They cannot help judging others by themselves. The BEE has nothing to gain from the favor or friendship of any corporation manager. It has no patronage from railroad offices. The work in which it is engaged of printing a first-class paper, morning and evening, six days in the week, fully occupies its attention. It leaves to its contemporaries the work of printing handbills, time tables and posters for the corporations at prices greatly in excess of those at which they can be turned out by reputable job offices who have no political favors or political support to sell in return for railroad patronage.

ON the 4th instant the first through train on the Canadian Pacific railroad reached Port Moody, having made the trip of 2,895 miles in 135 hours, or at an average speed of twenty-one and a half miles an hour, which is faster than American transcontinental lines run. It is the intention of the Canadian Pacific to increase the speed to thirty miles an hour. A San Francisco paper sees in the completion of this project the possibility of formidable competition affecting the interests of American transcontinental lines and of California. It discerns the possibility of Victoria competing with San Francisco for its foreign trade, and remarks: "It is evident that our railroad people will have to wake up or the Canadians will steal a march on them. The proceedings in the Dominion parliament will bear a good deal of watching. Whenever we notice a bill introduced to repeal the Chinese restriction act it will be safe to conclude that the Canadians have concluded a contract with some English steamship line to lay on a line of vessels from Port Moody to Hong Kong. So long as that act is in force no steamship company could afford to establish such a line without a subsidy larger than Canada would be inclined to grant. But if the coolie trade were thrown open such a line would pay magnificently."

Impaling a Partisan.

Mr. J. Parker Veazey, the postmaster at Baltimore appointed by President Cleveland by and with the advice and consent of Senator Gorman, is proud of the fact that he is a relentless and uncompromising democratic partisan of the thorough paced Jacksonian kind. It is not remembered that when Mr. Veazey was an applicant for the office he now holds he was notably demonstrative in proclaiming the extreme character of his partisanship, for had he been it is quite probable that Mr. Cleveland would not have preferred him. Very likely he, as did numerous other democrats who have imposed upon the president, allowed it to be thought that he was filled with admiration of the policies which the president had proclaimed should be the guide of his administration, civil service reform being chief among them. Your democrat who wants office has rare capability in the art of duplicity, and the Maryland product isn't behind the rankest growth of any other locality. But whether or not the Baltimore postmaster masked his real sentiments before appointment, he was only a very brief time in office when he began to show in the most conspicuous and decisive manner of what stuff he is made.

Mr. Veazey found in the office 254 republicans and six democrats, all but fifty-one of whom were appointed before the civil service law went into effect. The duty that first urgently addressed itself to the partisan mind of the new postmaster was to replace the non-civil service republicans, numbering 200, with democrats, and he went about its performance systematically. He got rid of these republicans just as rapidly as was practicable, most of them for the sole reason that they were republicans, and in making selections from the civil service lists certified to him he was most careful to select only democrats, departing regretfully from this rule in but a few cases from necessity. Mr. Veazey had gone on with his process of eliminating republicans from office because they were republicans, and appointing democrats because they were democrats, until he had very nearly cleaned all "the rascals" out, when it occurred to someone that this course might be an infraction, at least of the spirit, of the civil service law. The matter found its way to the commission, and Commissioner Lyman reported the facts with an opinion that Mr. Veazey had violated the law. Veazey replied defending his course, of which he had evidently become proud, since it had brought him widespread notoriety and doubtless a host of encouraging encomiums from fellow-partisans.

The answer of the civil service commissioners to the defense put forward by the Baltimore postmaster very effectually impales that partisan, and is furthermore valuable as the most careful and conclusive exposition that has been given in an official way of the spirit and intent of the civil service law. It is held to be contrary to the spirit of the act to remove any person from the classified civil service for purely partisan reasons, and equally a violation of the law for an appointing officer to make any effort to ascertain the political opinions or affiliations of an applicant for a place in the classified service, or to discriminate in favor of or against an applicant because of the applicant's political opinions or affiliations. On the contrary it is the duty of the appointing officer to discountenance all attempts to disclose the political opinions of the applicant, the inhibition of the law in respect of this matter being just as binding upon an officer having the power of removal and appointment as upon the commission. In a word the commissioners held that under the civil service law there must be an absolute and complete disregard of all political considerations in the matter of appointments. The assumption of Mr. Veazey that the commission has no right to inquire into the cause of removals is denied so far as relates to removals made for political reasons. The concluding paragraph of the commissioners' report will be found no less interesting to partisan officials than the other portions. While declining to discuss the mistakes or shortcomings of the past, the commissioners convey the assurance that they are determined that in the present the civil service act and rules shall be executed in their spirit as well as in their letter, that all action under them shall be non-partisan, and that no violation of the act or rules called to the attention of the commission shall escape its denunciation. The most ultra apostle of civil service reform could ask no more.

The Lands to the South.

There is very little probability that the bill of Mr. Frye, which passed the United States senate some time ago, providing for a convention at Washington next year of representatives of the United States and of the states of Central and South America, with a view to promoting closer political and commercial relations between this country and the southern half of the hemisphere, will be acted upon in the house, if, indeed, any attention at all is given it. That body has quite enough of other matters on hand which have been unduly delayed to keep it fully employed during the probable remaining time of the session, and it seems very likely that some of these which cannot be left for future consideration must be slighted. Furthermore, the present house at best is not a business body, and anything that has reference purely to the material interests of the country, unmixed with politics and therefore offering no opportunity to the political leaders there, can command very little interest or attention. Besides, the measure referred to did not originate in a direction to commend it to democratic consideration, however confessedly meritorious its object. The fact that the name of Mr. Blaine is remotely associated with the plan is quite enough of itself to cause the measure to be ignored by the present house. It is a safe prediction that if ever such a conference as the bill of Mr. Frye proposes is provided for, it will be done by another and not a democratic congress.

Meanwhile it is interesting to note the figures presented by the bureau of statistics showing the great and growing trade of the region to the south which is the incentive to more intimate commercial relations between the United States and those countries. The bureau tables show in round figures that the foreign commerce of Mexico amounted in 1883 to $69,000,000, while that of the Central American states for 1884 amounted to $38,000,000. Of this total of $107,000,000, the United States shared a little more than one-third, Great Britain and France getting nearly two-thirds. The commerce of all the West India islands in 1883 amounted to a little less than $251,000,000, of which the United States shared to the extent of only about thirty per cent in exports, though in both imports and exports the share of this country reached sixty-two per cent. The foreign commerce of South America amounted in 1883 to the magnificent total of $655,800,000, of which Brazil had about one-third. In the thirteen years from 1870 to 1883 the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic, one of the most progressive of the South American states, nearly doubled, reaching in the latter year $136,000,000, while all the other states realized a large increase of their trade. Of this vast trade the United States shared in exports to the extent of only 14.7 per cent, and in the total only 23.9 per cent, Great Britain and France getting the remainder in almost equal proportions.

Summing up, the bureau gives the value of the foreign trade of all the countries south, in 1884, as $1,011,000,000, in which the United States shared to the extent of 33 per cent. During the thirteen years from 1870 to 1883, the share of this country in the export trade to all the countries south increased only three-tenths of one per cent, while in some directions, as in the Spanish West Indies, we lost ground. The export trade of Great Britain to South America is more than three times as large as ours, and that of France more than twice as large. We have gained in the Central American trade and Great Britain has lost, though still having a much larger portion of the trade of that region than the United States have. These figures carry their own argument as to the desirability of increasing commercial relations with the countries to the south, so that they may be induced to buy more largely of our products, and how this may best be done is certainly a question which might very properly receive the attention of American statesmen. Whether or not the proposed conference would accomplish anything toward the solution of the problem is a question which cannot be determined in advance, but it would in any event be an expedient when if not effective would be entirely harmless.

The Business Situation.

Midsummer's heat has had its usual effect upon business, but the general movement is strong and healthy. Business, on the whole, is decidedly better than it was at this time last year, and there are indications that the partial lull now apparent in some branches will be succeeded by an earlier resumption of activity than for several years past. The conditions are ripe for improvement in nearly all departments of trade, and merchants everywhere are looking hopefully forward to a prosperous fall season. The past week has been chiefly notable for the activity and excitement prevailing in the speculative markets, in most of which there have been frequent and important changes in values. The stimulus to speculative investment comes largely from the reports of damage to growing crops. Aside from this, there has been sustained activity in the legitimate demand for wool, cotton and hog products, and a continued tendency to improvement in trade and prices in dry goods. Business failures last week numbered 159 in the United States and 20 in Canada, or a total of 179, which is rather above the average of recent weeks. Cotton is firmer and prices higher. Wool continues to maintain its upward tendency. The dry goods trade reports good prospects for an early opening.

Produce markets have quieted down somewhat from the fever of last week and prices have re-acted from four to five cents from the highest point, but the market still continues feverish and unsettled. With smaller reserves of wheat in English and continental markets, an estimated shortage in the crops of Russia, India and Australia, and late if not reduced harvests in France and England, the situation seems favorable for a more active export demand for the new wheat crop of this country, if the prices are not unduly advanced by speculation at the outset of the cereal year. For the past week export business has been seriously retarded by the excited condition of the markets, and the dullest of the shipping trade has necessitated a reduction of two to two and a half pence in carrying rates of the regular lines of transatlantic steamers. Corn has shared in the advance and subsequently depression in the wheat markets.

WHO is responsible for the proper carrying out of city contracts? This was the plain question asked by the BEE in connection with a case in point—the alleged faulty construction of the Eleventh street viaduct piers. The democratic railrogue organ replies with the convincing argument that the city engineer is a brother of the editor of the BEE and holds $14,000 worth of stock in this paper. The city engineer has not now and has not for years had a dime's worth of interest in this paper. If he had, we fail to see what such an investment would have to do with his professional judgment on the construction of the masonry of the viaduct. Perhaps the irresponsible scribbler on the democratic railrogue organ can explain.

THE Second infantry has replaced the Fourth in the Department of the Platte. All of the varied companies of the new command have reached their stations after four days' tiresome journey from the Department of the Columbia. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Frank Wheaton, who will be remembered by many of our old settlers as formerly stationed in Omaha when Omaha was scarcely more than a village. Colonel Wheaton returns to find it a city of 80,000 population, with one of the best located military posts in the country, which has greatly improved in appearance and importance since he last made its acquaintance.

ANOTHER national bank proposes to open its doors in Omaha shortly, removing here from Marshalltown, Ia. Eight national banks will come pretty near filling the bill for some months to come.

HOW ABOUT those new hotels? With every hotel in the city full even in midsummer it looks as if a rich bonanza is in store for the capitalist who builds well and builds quickly.

The Monopoly Leopard.

In his famous lecture on Science and Natural History, Artemus Ward declared: "It is true the leopard cannot change his spots, but you can change 'em for him with a paint brush, as I once did in the case of a leopard who wasn't naturally spotted in an attractive manner." Artemus Ward's spotted cat was a fair type of the political leopards, whom the monopolies have in training. Every mother's son of them has been touched up with a paint brush to make him more attractive during the coming campaign. But the spots shine through the paint and the claws of the animal cannot be concealed.

There is a marked concert of action among the keepers of these beasts with regard to certain public men who stand between them and their prey. This fact is strikingly illustrated in the vindictive assaults which are being made on Senator Van Wyck by the railroad press. Some of these spotted leopards, and notably the singed cat of the Nye breed, imagine they can make the people believe that Van Wyck has gone over to the Union Pacific, which owns them body and soul. If this were true would these Union Pacific whippersnappers dare to keep up their vicious snarling at Van Wyck? The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and nothing is more patent than that Van Wyck is no more palatable to the Union Pacific gang than he is to the Burlington railroad gang or Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific outfit. When the decisive hour comes for action they will all join hands and set on their spotted leopards to fasten their fangs and claws into Van Wyck, providing always that they do not fear that Van Wyck, backed by the people, will be too many for them.

Chicago Packers Coming to Omaha.

Chicago seems to be somewhat agitated over the fact that the Omaha live stock market is having a remarkably rapid growth, together with the beef and pork packing business. The Chicago *News* of Monday contains a half column to prove that Chicago packers "will remain" there. It announces that Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Nelson Morris say the rumors that they will move their business to Omaha are untrue. The fact is that there have been no such rumors. Statements have been published, however, to the effect that those firms, as well as other Chicago houses, propose to establish branch concerns in Omaha.

It should be borne in mind that the Hammond dressed beef company, the largest of the kind in this country, has an immense house in South Omaha; Fowler's large new pork packing house is rapidly approaching completion, and work has been begun on Lipton's house. Other packing houses are to be built at an early day, and among them no doubt will be one by Armour, which will be larger even than that of Fowler. Armour followed Fowler to Kansas City, and he proposes to follow him to Omaha. It is not expected that the large Chicago packers will move their entire business to Omaha in the immediate future, but that they will eventually come here there is but little doubt. Mr. McNeil, of Libby, McNeil & Libby, said to a Chicago *News* reporter: "Once New York was the chief packing point, then Buffalo, Cleveland, and for some time Cincinnati. The business has come to Chicago from the east, and the time may come when it will go further west."

A KENTUCKY representative wants congress to appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a granite shaft to mark the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. The laudable thing for Kentucky to do if her people desire to thus honor the "Savior of his country," is to erect a shaft marking his birthplace at the expense of the state treasury. This is a matter in which, for obvious reasons, Kentuckians ought not to permit any divided honor.

INDUSTRIAL Omaha marches ahead in spite of wind and weather. New factories and packing houses are the order of the day with more and more to follow.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Senator Plumb is the fastest talker in the senate.

Senator Blair has a record of 417 bills in the present congress.

Senator Harris' ambition is to exempt peach brandy from taxation.

Senator Kenna has introduced but two bills in the present congress.

Mr. Eustis has the distinction of being the only member of the senate who smokes cigarettes.

To a western reporter Senator Logan recently said that he wasn't well enough to talk politics.

Representative Hewitt reiterates his determination to end his political career with this congress.

Senator Evarts is described by a Washington correspondent as a piece of dried-up perpetual motion.

Representative Miller, of Texas, has declined in advance a renomination. He is disgusted with the incapacity of the democrats.

Senator Warner Miller is afraid that the next house of representatives will be so strongly republican that the party will be damaged again by loose legislation.

Representative Symes, of Colorado, is called Talking Thunder by the Indians of his district, but Senator Evarts is known as the "Man-Who-Loses-His-Sentences-on-the Trail."

Congressman Martin A. Foran's novel, "The Other Side," has come from the publisher. It is designed as an answer to "The Bread Winners," and Representative Crain, of Texas, has been made to sit as the hero of the story.

Five United States senators can never become presidents, as they are foreign born. Beck, of Kentucky, was born in Scotland; Jones, of Nevada, in England, and Jones, of Florida, Fair and Sewell were born in Ireland.

The recent illness of Senator Morrill of Vermont set all the politicians on the lookout in the Green Mountain region. The senator is seventy-seven years old and not very rugged even for his years. Gov. Pingree, who would have the appointment of his successor, lives in Windham county, which is also the home of Frederick Billings, the former president of the Northern Pacific railroad company, and the general impression is that he would appoint Mr. Billings if the seat should become vacant. Billings is the richest man in the state.

Sized Himself Up Correctly.
Chicago Times.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, says a good many bright things in the senate, and now and then a true one. For instance, he yesterday described himself as being not at all a statesman—only a "cheap sort of a legislator." The senator seems to have sized himself up with accuracy.

A Statesman.
Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Nowadays a man who goes to Washington and gets back is called a statesman.

Would Rather be President.
New York Journal.

Blaine county, Neb., honors J. G. B., but the plumed knight would rather be president.

Not to be Envied.
Chicago Tribune.

He is wealthy, and, for the present at least, in the United States senate; but Payne of Ohio is not a man to be envied.

Not English.
Baltimore American.

The present administration is not English, you know. It doesn't drop the H's—Hedden and Higgins, for instance.

Civil Service.
Philadelphia Press.

In the matter of civil service reform we are bound to admit that this administration has been desperately corpulent in promise and deplorably lean in performance.

No Danger.
Chicago Times.

The young lady in New York who had the lockjaw was cured by a very liberal internal application of brandy, whisky and champagne. There would seem to be no prospect of congress ever getting the lockjaw.

Anonymous Communications.
New York Star.

Newspapers never lose anything by rejecting anonymous communications. The man who at this day will send one is an irreclaimable fool, whose opinions are worthless.

Where He'd be Safe.
Wall Street News.

"Is there much feeling in the southwest against Jay Gould personally?" was asked of a Missourian the other day.

"Well, I hear a good deal of talk."

"Would it be perfectly safe for him to travel in that direction if it was generally known?"

"Well, yes—on one particular line."

"What line?"

"I'd advise the balloon line, and he should fly high."

Vacation Season.
The Judge.

The attendance at the churches is growing very thin,
And the pastor is disheartened who is seeking souls to win.
What though 'gainst vice and sin he deals his very hardest knocks?
It brings but little money to the contribution box.
What though the timely warnings and the texts around he strews?
But little meets his vision but the rows of empty pews.
What though of future happiness or misery he preaches?
'Tis vain, his flock has scattered to the mountains and the beaches.
Let the pastor fold his vestments and lay them on the shelf,
And to the beach or mountains take a summer trip himself.

Harvard's Danger.
Chicago News.

It seems that Harvard's reputation as a seat of learning is in danger of eclipse by its reputation as a social center for the pleasure and extravagance of rich men's sons. The Boston Herald raises a voice of timely protest against the style of life at Cambridge set by men with more money than other qualifications for a collegiate course. It merely states an old truth when it says that a few spendthrift sons of millionaires can demoralize a college quicker than almost any other influence. Harvard has secured a reputation that attracts thither all the rich young men of the country who seek its diplomas for the name of the college and not as a mark of scholarship. Some of these live at the rate of $12,000 to $15,000 a year, and the pace of living they set excites the emulation of their fellow-students until the whole college takes its tone from its richest and often its most worthless class. The natural result of this must be to discourage young men of moderate or slender means from availing themselves of the many advantages of Harvard. They do not care to subject their feelings to the mortification of an ostentatious life in association with men of apparently limitless means and inclinations to lavishly display. Harvard is full of the latter class, while the former are taking their studious habits and higher manhood to the less pretentious rivals.

Misplaced Confidence.
St. Louis Republican.

A great deal of misplaced and unnecessary indignation is just now finding vent in Chicago anent the failure of E. L. Dwyer for $25,000 with no assets in particular. Mr. Dwyer appears to have bought a lot of future wheat for a lot of future money. He did not get the wheat and the other fellows did not get the money, and to an outsider honors would appear to be easy. The ghost of a dollar ought to be legal tender for the phantom of a bushel of wheat. One man sells what he does not own and does not intend to own, the other man buys with money which he has not got and does not intend to have. The whole transaction is a pleasing commercial fiction—a fairy tale about nebulous grain, which never was planted, never was reaped, never was threshed, never was shipped from anywhere to anywhere else; and about unsubstantial coin that never was mined, never was melted, never was minted, never was handed by anybody to anybody else. Why should those bad little boys of the Chicago produce exchange cry and slap and kick, when the fable turns out to be a double-back-actioned one? It is much more symmetrically beautiful in this shape than it would be in any other.

An Overworked Pastor.

Estelline (D. T.) Bell: A man arrived in a Dakota town on the Missouri river in an early day and soon found an old friend who had come out as a Methodist minister.

"Do you find the labors hard?" he asked of the reverend gentleman.

"Yes, quite so."

"You look overworked."

"I am."

"I suppose in a new country where churches are very scattering you find it much harder to keep up the work."

"Y-e-e-e-s, I suppose I do."

"You certainly try to do too much. You should not overwork yourself this way. Why don't you apply for another man on your charge?"

"Well, you see the church work isn't so heavy after all, and I suppose that could hardly be said to be wearing me out. The fact is the boys noticed I had some leisure time, and they put me in chairman of the vigilance committee. Times are flush now, and it keeps us humping around pretty lively. You'll just excuse me a few minutes, as I have an appointment now to look after one of my flock who has rather gone astray in the matter of horses."

A Close Resemblance.

Editor (to foreman). What cuts have we up stairs?

Foreman. None, sir, but a cut of Lydia Pinkham.

Editor. H-m. Well, trim it up a little and put it at the top of the article on Ludwig of Bavaria.

The peasants of Servia refuse to pay the taxes levied since the war of Bulgaria, and treat the collectors with violence.