

THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 4, 1889, was as follows:
Sunday, April 29, 18,905
Monday, April 30, 18,905
Tuesday, May 1, 18,905
Wednesday, May 2, 18,905
Thursday, May 3, 18,905
Friday, May 4, 18,905
Saturday, May 5, 18,905
Average, 18,901

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of April, 1889, is 18,901 copies; for the month of May, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of June, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of July, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of August, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of September, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of October, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of November, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of December, 1889, 18,901 copies; for the month of January, 1890, 18,901 copies; for the month of February, 1890, 18,901 copies; for the month of March, 1890, 18,901 copies.
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A session of the city council without a ripple of excitement is as insipid as soup without salt.

MAYOR BRADY will be heartily seconded by all classes of the community in his effort to secure a rigid inspection of milk, meats and vegetables.

THE frisky cyclone is reported to have made its first appearance for the season in Kansas. But that state does not at all feel flattered at this distinction.

THE appointment of Arthur L. Thomas, of Salt Lake City, to be governor of Utah, carries out President Harrison's idea of home rule in the territories.

JOHN M. THURSTON called on Secretary Windom to urge the Farnam street site for the postoffice. This will add another name to Mr. Hitchcock's list of tools and traitors.

A FEW more sugar-plums have been drawn out of Uncle Sam's grab-bag, and the president is gradually relieving himself of the onset of office-brokers and barnacles.

IF CHINA sells America adulterated and deleterious tons, as charged by Consul Crowell, of Amoy, it is perhaps a Chinese trick of retaliation for sending them watered petroleum and starched cotton goods.

COUNCILMAN BURNHAM's resolution to have the drinking fountains in the city put in operation is timely. The contract between the city and waterworks company requires the latter to supply a number of public fountains free of charge, and at this season of the year such fountains will be a public benefit.

THE request of the commissioners of the Joliet penitentiary for an appropriation of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to establish a plant for the manufacture of binding twine is not likely to meet with encouragement at the hands of Illinois farmers. The binding trust may be bad enough, but this demand of the penitentiary authorities is, to say the least, far from modest.

THE present season has been remarkably free from labor troubles as compared with previous years. For the first four months of the present year, the number engaged in strikes throughout the country did not exceed fifty thousand, as against one hundred thousand in 1888 and one hundred and fifty thousand the year previous. This certainly would indicate the present season to be much more quiet industrially than any period within the last few years.

THE decision of a Mount Pleasant, Ia., judge that cider can not be publicly sold, because it is an intoxicant when taken in large quantities, is more than likely to stir up the farmers of that state. Whatever interdiction may be placed upon the distillery or the brewery, the cider mill to the average farmer is too sacred to fall under proscription. It is said that the recent defeat of prohibition in Massachusetts was largely due to the placing of cider in the class of interdicted beverages. What if it should happen, that the Iowa farmers would revolt against prohibition, because cider, in the logic of the decision of the Mount Pleasant judge, is a dangerous intoxicant?

THE endorsement of Judge Groff by the entire Nebraska delegation in congress to fill the vacancy on the interstate commerce commission is a worthy recognition of Judge Groff's fitness. Not a single dissenting voice has been raised to oppose his recommendation in or out of the state. This is a fact that can not fail to impress President Harrison in looking about for Commissioner Walker's successor. The appointment of Judge Groff to the commission would be a recognition, not so much of Nebraska, but of the whole trans-Missouri country. The intimate relation of this territory with the railroads, as gauged by the annual enormous shipments of grain and cattle, requires a representative of this section on the interstate commission. The high personal qualities of Judge Groff, his unimpeachable integrity and his legal attainments combine to make him a man in whom all interests would have confidence, and in whom all rights would find protection.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

The president has filled the vacancies in the civil service commission by the appointment of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Mr. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina. There will probably be no very serious objection from any source to these selections. Mr. Roosevelt has enjoyed some prominence in the politics of the Empire state. Originally a republican, in the presidential campaign of 1884 he identified himself with the independent, and was more or less active in opposition to the republican candidate. Subsequently he became rehabilitated as a republican, and two years ago was the candidate of the party in New York city for mayor, receiving the support of a portion of the independent press, but not the full strength of the party. He has been one of the leaders in the cause of civil service reform, and it is to be supposed is still in full sympathy with it. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of scholarly attainments and independent spirit, who has not courted political preferment. It is quite probable that in this case the office sought the man, and if he accepts it there can be no doubt he will discharge its duties with ability and integrity. The law requires that one member of the commission shall be of the opposite political party to that in power. Mr. Thompson was assistant secretary of the treasury under the last administration, and he had been selected by Mr. Cleveland for appointment as a civil service commissioner. Objection was then made to him that he had never shown or intimated any sympathy with the reform, and furthermore that his influence had uniformly been exerted for the removal of union soldiers from the public service in the interest of ex-confederates. His appointment by President Harrison suggests perhaps he accepted as disposing of these charges. Mr. Thompson is undoubtedly amply qualified to discharge the duties of a civil service commissioner, and it may safely be expected that he will do his share toward having the law fully and faithfully enforced.

There is reason to expect that the new commission will be the ablest and most harmonious since the civil service law went into effect. Other commissions have been composed in part of men of ability and zeal, but owing to a want of harmony among them the best interests of reform were not subserved, with the result of subjecting the system to more or less unfavorable criticism. Another observation suggested by these appointments is that they ought to produce the effect of silencing those reformers who have recently criticized the course of the administration in making removals and appointments, professing lugubrious concern for the future of civil service reform. With one of their number appointed on the commission, and the choice of the man whom they supported as the foremost of reformers accepted by the administration, if they can any longer doubt the purpose of the president to carry out the policy of reform fairly and faithfully it is not easy to conceive what would convince them. The truth is that the course of the administration thus far has been that of simple justice to the republicans who in the last few months of the preceding administration were thrust out of positions in the public service for purely partisan reasons, and their places filled generally by men whose only recommendation was their ability to perform useful party service. The changes made were not only necessary to improve the standard and efficiency of the public service, but also in justice to thousands of experienced and faithful men who were the victims of a desperate political exigency. There is in this nothing that threatens danger to a true, reasonable and practical policy of civil service reform, and this the present administration can be relied upon to observe and advance.

SOUTHERN ELOQUENCE.
One of the few really eloquent speeches made in New York last week was that of Mr. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, the occasion being the dedication of the new home of the Southern society. In style and in spirit this address was not less worthy of commendation than the one made some two years ago by the same gentleman, from which he obtained national notoriety as an orator. It glows with expressions of patriotic devotion to the country, the sincerity of which can not for a moment be doubted. It thrills with lofty appreciation of the nation's greatness, and the grand promise of its destiny. It sparkles with gems of eloquence declaring love for the union and the flag.

All such utterances are welcome, and they would be far more so if there was greater certainty that, in the section from which they come, and upon whose people their loyal and patriotic spirit and sentiment should exert the strongest influence, they carry any weight. Mr. Grady has been recognized, and doubtless is pleased to be regarded, as one of the representatives and exponents of the new South. While loving his section and honoring its best traditions and character as sincerely and devotedly as any son of the south, Mr. Grady is undoubtedly most earnest in desiring that it shall place itself abreast with the rest of his country in its splendid march of progress, prosperity, and moral and material power. We have no doubt he would gladly liberalize its sentiment, expand its intellectual life, and broaden and elevate its political tone. But what is his following? How many of the political leaders are susceptible to his patriotic appeals? How many have learned to love the union as he loves it, to reverence the flag as he reveres it, to look forward to the future grandeur and power of the republic with the supreme gladness with which he sees it? Is not the voice of Jeff Davis more potent in the south than the voice of Mr. Grady?

Even such eloquent assurances and promises as those of the brilliant editor of the Atlanta Constitution must lose something of their force when one is confronted by such a stern reality as that which has just occurred at Lafayette, La., where four hundred

armed men took possession of the town, forced a negro justice of the peace to resign, and announced that at a forthcoming election only white men would be permitted to vote. Until such occurrences cease in the south, no amount or quality of eloquence will convince right-thinking men that the people of that section are in sympathy with such exponents of southern sentiment and spirit as Mr. Grady.

INVESTIGATE THEM.
The Herald calls for a thorough investigation of the charges and countercharges made by Commissioner Anderson and County Clerk Roche against each other, including such offenses as bribe-taking, disposal of public property, neglect of duty and scandalous personal conduct.

THE BEE seconds the motion and joins the Herald in its demand, not because this disreputable squabble is confined to democratic officials, but because it affects the good name and reputation of this city and county.

We have refrained from comment on the disgraceful exhibitions of rowdism that have recently taken place in the court-house, in the hope that the officials would realize after sobering down the disgrace and humiliation that the duty of an American citizen is to get into office and be fed at public expense, and the children of the rich should be taught to love, and not despise, the country in which they live.

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PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Their Condition Reported by the Board as Satisfactory.

THE STATE CAPITAL COURTS.

Licensing Drug Dispensers—Two Girls Gone With a Gipsy Gang—Anticipations of the Cold Water Meeting Next Month.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, MAY 8.

The routine expenses of the state institutions were allowed at the regular monthly meeting of the board of public lands and buildings.

Reports show these institutions to be in a highly prosperous condition. The management of one and all seems to be running smoothly now. No breakers, even, reported at the soldiers' and sailors' home.