

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATE OF NEBRASKA.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 7, 1896, was as follows:

Sunday, June 1, 1896, 25,000 Monday, June 2, 25,000 Tuesday, June 3, 25,000 Wednesday, June 4, 25,000 Thursday, June 5, 25,000 Friday, June 6, 25,000 Saturday, June 7, 25,000 Average, 25,000

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, 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, 1896, was 25,000 copies for July, 1896, 25,000 copies for August, 1896, 25,000 copies for September, 1896, 25,000 copies for October, 1896, 25,000 copies for November, 1896, 25,000 copies for December, 1896, 25,000 copies for January, 1897, 25,000 copies for February, 1897, 25,000 copies for March, 1897, 25,000 copies for April, 1897, 25,000 copies for May, 1897, 25,000 copies.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of June, 1896. N. P. FISH, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. 8-page paper, U. S. 1 cent; Foreign 2 cents. 12-page paper, " 1 cent; " 2 cents. 16-page paper, " 2 cents; " 3 cents. 24-page paper, " 3 cents; " 4 cents.

MAYOR CUSHING is disgusted with the cares and affairs of official life. The collar of the combine is beginning to chafe.

THE expulsion of a doctor from the medical society for the crime of advertising commends the victim to public support.

THE demand for a new deal in railroad rates necessarily involves a fresh cut. Loaded decks are barred in the corporation game.

IMPORTED contract laborers are walking the gang plank homeward bound with the assistance of the immigration commissioners.

IF the recent vandalism at Harvard leads to the abolition of college athletics more and better brains and less beef would be a happy result.

ON the question of scalping the scalpers there is a practical unanimity between the railroad managers and the interstate commerce commission.

SMUGGLING Chinamen into the country at twenty dollars per head has grown to profitable proportions on the northern and southern borders.

NEW YORK'S supreme court affirms the sentence of ex-Sheriff Flack. Eighteen months' imprisonment, however, is trifling punishment for the scandalous crimes committed by this model Tammanyite.

MR. CONNELL'S maiden speech in the house attracted considerable attention, but there was not enough magnetism in it to distract Speaker Reed from his dogged determination to keep free coinage out of the silver bill.

A PHOTOGRAPH of the combine ordering seventy thousand dollar suit should be given a conspicuous place among the mementoes of the city hall corner stone. This is a cheap and effective way of embalming the memory of councilmanic idocy.

THE defaulting treasurer of Missouri has been indicted for embezzling thirty thousand dollars and admitted to bail for seventy-five hundred. Evidently the Missourians are thankful that he did not demoralize that surplus of one million and a half and blow it on a South American silver mine.

A LARGE crop of centenarians who have pressed palms with Washington or presided over the culinary department of Mount Vernon is being harvested by the census takers. It is clear that George's immediate acquaintances did not absorb the full significance of the cherry tree incident.

THE interstate commerce commission confirms what the people of this section have persistently claimed, that grain rates "are grossly excessive" for short distances and "unreasonably high" on the long haul. If the railroads persist in ignoring the demands for a reduction the people must exercise their power and compel a reasonable concession.

THE conquest of Africa goes merrily on. Accounts of the latest French victory convey the cheerful assurance that King Agnagon with one thousand men was attacked and not a Senegambian lives to tell the tale. Evidently Europe is determined to plant civilization in the dark continent, even though every native perishes.

THE people of Nebraska scarcely realize as yet the extent of the desolation and distress that has followed in the wake of the cyclone at Bradshaw. While the maimed and wounded people are being properly cared for by their own neighbors, several hundred persons still remain shelterless, homeless and with a very scant supply of clothing. The contributions for the relief of these people so far have been barely sufficient to supply them with the necessities of life. There is an urgent need of more extensive contributions and THE BEE invokes all humane people to respond promptly to the call for aid. Do not wait for anybody to set the example, but forward your subscriptions to the relief fund at once.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The republicans in congress find the question of passing a federal election law a very perplexing one. A majority are agreed that something should be done, on grounds of both justice and policy, but they are divided as to the extent to which such legislation should go. Several of the republican representatives from the south, as we have heretofore noted, are of the opinion that it will be wiser not to pass any new legislation. Speaking for the other sections, they say they can see no good to come from it, while there is possibility of much harm. Others are prepared to accept a moderate measure, such as that proposed by Congressman Rowell of Illinois, which simply provides for extending the supervisory system, while two or three demand a measure as radical as the Lodge bill. Quite generally the northern representatives are most favorably disposed toward the Rowell bill, very few of them approving the measure of the Massachusetts congressman, even with the provision for the Australian ballot omitted.

At the last caucus this subject was discussed without the members getting any nearer to a decision as to what it is expedient to do, and there was observed an apparently decreasing interest in the question. The matter will be again considered this week, but very likely will have no different result from what has followed the discussions of it already had. It is a delicate and embarrassing question from the point of view of party expediency, and to add to its perplexing character comes the suggestion that a member of the Fifty-second congress having been already elected in compliance with the requirements of existing election laws—Mr. Hornum of Oregon—it will be a rather delicate task to frame a national election law, to go into effect at the next congressional elections, which will have the appearance of equity on its face. A federal election law must operate equally in all congressional districts. It must be general in its nature. But the Oregon congressman already elected cannot be set to one side and the expressed choice of the electors of that state cannot be ignored, while on the other hand it would be unfair and probably unconstitutional to subject other electors for members of the Fifty-second congress to restrictions and conditions which did not prevail at the election of the Oregon congressman. There is clearly some force in this suggestion.

Republicans in congress will do well to accept themselves as thoroughly as possible with the sentiment of their party at large before deciding what they will do regarding this question, and we have little doubt that if they will do this they will find there is no general sympathy with the proposed legislation. The masses of the party may take less interest in the subject than it merits, but it is hardly questionable that those who have given in any serious consideration are very generally not in favor of legislation which would inevitably have the effect to create sectional irritation and prove a source of aggravated political discord. The statesman at Washington should understand that the people do not want any new irritants to strife and contention. What they desire is legislation that will invigorate industry, enlarge prosperity, and relieve them of unnecessary burdens, and the representatives who shall be successful in securing them will have the best and surest claim to their approval.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Activity in commercial circles continues unabated and the outlook both here and in the east is alike satisfactory to the merchant and banker, though perhaps the latter would prefer more stringency in the money market, as loanable funds are plentiful and rates comparatively low. The immense volume of business transacted in the month of May was in the face of prophecies uttered in the spring of the year by eastern capitalists, that trade would be stagnant and a tight money market would be the rule. Both prophecies failed, and trade has never been better nor the contentment of bankers more serene than during the first five months of 1896. But still the croakers say we may look for tight money during the fall months. Speculators may do well to heed this caution, but the merchant of average prudence and ability will decline to be influenced by such forebodings, no matter how forcibly expressed. So far as can be learned the country looks forward to a continuance of at least its present mood of prosperity for the balance of 1896.

THE APPROPRIATE THING.

A message of condolence from Texas republicans to the Vermont democrats who have just put a state ticket in the field would have been a graceful and appropriate performance.

CHARACTERISTIC SOUTHERN SNEER.

Charles S. C. News and Comment. In our next war the United States will have to hire its soldiers with the express stipulation in the enlistment papers that the price paid is to cover all the claims against the government, of the soldiers themselves and of their heirs and assigns forever.

TENNYSON UTILIZED.

Lord Tennyson recently recited his "Charge of the Light Brigade" in an Edison phonograph. It might be a good scheme to use the copy to raise funds to get the survivors of the gallant 600 out of the many penitentiaries that hold them.

HOW TO GET A MONUMENT.

The monument to Garfield dedicated at Cleveland gives an second martyr record a fitting monument. It was secured by "striking while the iron was hot." Delays are dangerous in the matter of monuments in this country.

IT'S HARDLY WORTH WHILE.

The Nebraska republicans have called an early state convention. The democratic press has been bothering itself vastly about the date of the republican convention. By the way, why don't the Nebraska democracy concern itself a little more about its own state convention?

VALUABLE TIME WASTED.

Keenan, the boodle alderman of New York, is returning at this late day to stand trial for the Broadway steal, although a remarkable feat in comprehending the progress of events. It was entirely safe for him to return the day Colonel Fellows was elected district attorney of New York.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ECONOMIZES.

Emperor William has resolved to cease giving jewels to those whom he wishes to honor, and will hereafter present to them cabinet photographs of himself and the empress. The emperor has but recently embarked upon the mortgage-loan business and probably finds it necessary to economize between payments of interest.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY TURBULENCE.

Senator George W. Burton of Harlan county is getting quite a boom from some of the republican papers for governor, and it looks now as if he would come down to the state convention with a strong following from the Republican valley. The farmers

very considerable deficit. It was necessary to economize, but there are other directions in which economy could be much more wisely practiced than in this.

Commissioner Morgan asked for an increase in the appropriation for Indian education, and he demonstrated very clearly and convincingly that this is necessary in order to carry out such a system of education among the Indians as it should be the policy of the government to promote. He showed that at this time there are but a few more than one-third of the Indian children of school age in school, and that the present accommodations could at best provide for only a little over ten thousand of the twenty-seven thousand who might be expected to be enrolled under the most favorable circumstances. General Morgan asked for an increase of less than a million and a half dollars, six hundred and forty thousand to be used in erecting new buildings and eight hundred and fifty thousand for carrying on the work of boarding and day schools. The house bill proposes to expend only one hundred thousand dollars on new buildings, a sum that must fall far short of meeting the requirements.

IT IS PRESUMED THAT nobody questions that it is at once a duty and sound policy to provide for the education of Indian children, and the government, having undertaken to do this, should carry out the work with such liberality as will enable all children to avail themselves of educational facilities.

The fact that there are nearly seventeen thousand of school age who have not this opportunity is not creditable to the government, and a refusal to provide for these would be a reproach on the country. The war that has been made on Commissioner Morgan, growing out of his efforts to reform the Indian service, may be in some measure responsible for the reduction in the appropriation for his bureau, but whatever the reasons for it, there can be no doubt that the effect, if the house bill prevails, will be to embarrass the service and decrease its usefulness. The course of Commissioner Morgan thus far, with respect to the administration of his office, is approved by those who are most conversant with Indian affairs, and he ought to receive the support of congress.

THE grading contracts awarded by the board of public works involve an expenditure of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and will furnish employment for a large army of men and teams.

As the bulk of the grading was secured by two contractors, the board should see to it that a sufficient force is employed by these men to insure its early completion. A vast amount of property improvements must be made to conform to the new grades, and it is due to owners that the grading be pushed with all possible speed.

A REDUCTION of the railroad tariff on coal would be a cheerful sop to the consumer if the cut was seasonable. It serves to show the usual corporation foresight in slashing rates when they will benefit the public the least.

OMAHA'S response to Bradshaw's appeal is prompt and creditable. But too much cannot be done to restore the shattered homes, to care for the injured and to give the survivors a fresh start in the battle of life.

MONUMENTS COME HIGH.

The New Yorkers think they are able to keep Grant's memory green without a marble monument. They prefer to do it that way because it is cheaper.

NOT GIVEN TO BLUSHING.

The offer of ex-confederates to build a Grant monument in Richmond should make the blush of shame mantle New York's brow. But New York is a poor hand at either mantling or blushing.

THE TWO DAKOTAS.

A metropolitan fire alarm system has been put in at Aberdeen.

Edmunds county has eighteen branches of the farmers' alliance.

Chamberlain expects to lay out \$125,000 in building improvements this season.

It will require about three months to complete the monument to the postmaster, and Susan B. Anthony has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July address at Huron.

A Knights of Labor assembly has been formed by the workmen of the Springs.

Observers of the banana harvest predict a large crop of wheat in North Dakota this season.

A good quality of anthracite coal has been discovered on the reservation a short distance from Chamberlain.

The young son of Nels Hengum, living near Garrison, fell to the bottom of an old well which had a distance of fifty feet, and escaped with slight injuries.

While a boy named Allen was riding a horse at Harrisburg the animal was struck by lightning and killed. The boy was lightly injured, but will recover.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, has contributed \$100 to the fund for the completion of the Presbyterian church at Grand Forks.

A peculiar accident, terminating fatally, occurred at Lake Preston the other day. The two boys of a young couple were playing with a toy cannon when the latter, which the elder had in his pants pocket caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished by the hurried so badly that he died in a few hours.

Sheriff Lee of Lake county went to Oakes, N. D. the other day and captured a man named Luffman who was charged with stealing a number of horses from farmers in Lake and Minnehaha counties. The horses were also found and will be returned to their owners. The sheriff did a neat piece of detective work in getting Luffman across the border without the aid of a resignation.

One of the laws of the last North Dakota legislature levies on elevators to pay an annual license of \$2.50 per 1,000 bushels capacity on August 1. Now, it is said, in retaliation, the elevator men have refused to pay the license and have refused to allow their grain to be taken to the elevator and not sold. In such an event farmers say they will petition the railroad commission for adequate platforms and cars and do their own shipping. Under the existing laws railroads are obliged to provide such platforms and cars, and the railroad commissioners will see that the laws are enforced.

ROYAL ARCADEM Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The annual election of the officers of the supreme court of the Royal Arcanum resulted in the re-election of the old officers, except a few minor ones. The trustees did business committees were authorized to purchase a site in Boston for a building and vaults for the use of the supreme court.

SIXTY FOX HOUNDS Poisoned.

MILWAUKEE, Pa., June 8.—The Radner fox hunting club has destroyed by poison sixty valuable fox hounds. One of the dogs was strayed was bitten, raised and taken to a spot of every day. This "disaster" spread. It was then decided to destroy the whole kennel to get rid of the dogs.

GAUMUNT AND PUBLIC TRUSTS

Disreputable Schemes Which Are Employed to Obtain Government Appointments.

SPECIMEN PIECE OF DIABOLISM.

A Deep Laid Plot to Ruin the Character of a Postmaster in the Interest of a Designing Scoundrel.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—What gamut does one man run to get appointments! A western senator who has frequently run for offices filled by the people, who has received federal appointments, and who has more than once been chosen for the upper branch of congress by legislatures, recently said to me:

"It is a severe test of character and general fitness to get favor at the hands of the federal government than the people at the polls—a very much more tests ordeal."

And then he went on to tell me how and why. Popularity is everything in seeking office at the polls. It is very little in a race for office. Purity of character and fitness form one link in the chain which draws success at the polls; it is really a secondary consideration. Here it is everything. A blatant demagogue, a rank scoundrel, an incompetent, may and often does get place in Washington, but he does so under false pretenses.

The best men are sometimes defeated in their ambition, but not so often as at the polls. One or two more men have to stand the responsibility of an appointment, and he or they are very apt to be chary about selecting a man before his character.

It is known to me, however, that the person responsible for an appointment stands in the light of a guardian or bondsmen of the appointee. And the one who knows the man to be appointed and knows him best is the one who should and generally is responsible before his character.

Political bosses and district organizers are familiar with many of the ways employed to defeat undesirable aspirants. Many of them are open and require all the voters to vote; others covert, unmanly and disreputable. But it remains for those who seek federal offices to invent devices to defeat rivals. If the files of the departments could be called to the requisition of the romancer and the funds of information possessed by congressmen were utilized, the silver backed novels of a quarter century since would be in interest compared with what it would be easy to produce from truth itself. The senator I know is a member of the senate committee on postoffices and post roads, and many papers are filed by private individuals and public officials to defeat the election of certain postmasters, and where many verbal statements are made which disclose all varieties of diabolical plots to ruin the character of certain men who have been successful aspirants. He tells me of a struggle for a postmastership in a well known western city which illustrates to extremes to which men will go in their determination to ruin or to be ruined.

A male person, who is beyond doubt a deep dyed scoundrel, conceived the idea that if he could secure the removal of the postmaster in his city he himself might get the appointment. So he

formed a conspiracy to bring about the removal. To his aid he brought a woman of the town and a couple of young men who wanted positions in the office. The woman's services were bought by a certain sum of money, and the young man to invade the postmaster into some compromising position, when there was to be a public expose, and his resignation would be demanded from the office.

The state university catalogue shows an attendance of 729, divided among the different departments as follows: Collegiate, 295; law, 120; medical, 100; dental, 117; pharmaceutical, 22.

Lightning struck the chimney on the residence of John M. Gilmer, near Elliott, Mont-gomery county. The additional accident was regarded as a success for the scoundrel who conceived the idea of charging the postmaster with collecting all the letters received from questionable sources, and making personal delivery, for the purpose of his wicked ends.

He set the machinery in motion for the destruction of the postmaster and the bringing about of a vacancy in the office, the man put into circulation certain reports intended to frighten him into a resignation. Immediately that there became a prospect for a vacancy another candidate entered the field, and the contest began. His popularity soon gave him first place in public estimation. It now became necessary to wreck this man's reputation, crush his chances for success and a second conspiracy was formed.

Immoral character was alleged. Women of the city were added to the list of conspirators whose ability was beyond question when diabolism was necessary for success. Affidavits were procured showing the disreputable character of the new aspirant, among them being one to the effect that the woman was engaged to be married to a well known and reputable lady but upon learning that the postoffice aspirant was upon familiar terms with her the engagement was terminated. Such a statement would of course ruin the reputation of the woman, but money or position secured it. Reports circulated that the conspiracy began to work upon the postmaster that the postmaster general was about to remove the office. A petition was circulated among the best citizens for the removal of the conspirator, and a special circuit was made to secure the signatures of all the ministers in the city to a resolution denouncing the postmaster and the leading applicant on account of the reports in circulation affecting their moral character the ministers took such conduct as a personal affront, and the names of the leading applicants were attached to the paper. He succeeded with marvellous success in securing recommendations on the ground of his high character and eminent fitness. His character was extolled to the azure skies. Meanwhile he met nightly his despisable and women engaged in the plot. It was a game as bold and physically courageous as it was murderous and damnable.

It took but a short time now for the case to get into the hands of the congressman, who being a republican would be asked by the postmaster general for a recommendation before the senate in the office. The endorsement of the congressman was refused to all aspirants; but the conspirator conceived the notion that he would elude the vigilance of the postmaster general in the good work of turning out bad and putting in good men, and so he presented his recommendations to the postmaster.

ASKED DIRECTLY FOR THE PLACE. The postmaster general notified the congressman, who at once said he would visit the city and investigate the matter. To keep the congressman away from the city the postoffice excitement was running high because absolutely necessary for the success of the conspirator. So he hired a friend of the congressman to go to the latter's home and keep him in "tow" till the tracks of the conspirators were sufficiently covered as to be not discernible to the postmaster general. He could be induced to act upon the evidence in his hands—a huge pile of affidavits, taken in private secrecy, and not referred to in every vestige of reputation of the two opponents.

Weeks passed and no word from the congressman. The "shadow" selected to keep him away from the postoffice fight hid his duty. Finally special agents were dispatched to investigate the character of the congressman. He did not want to retain a man in office with such a character as his postmaster.

No bank robbery or express train "standstill" ever had behind it a more complete, extensive or skillful plot than was disclosed. It had all of the

ELEMENTS OF MURDEROUS DIABOLISM. I have no doubt that if the information secured by those special agents could be written in Beadle form it would rival the most blood-curdling. The scheme was executed. As arranged for the removal of the postmaster, and of course there was no appointment.

But the good people of that city no doubt are wondering why the postmaster general did not remove the wicked man in the postoffice, against whom so much was said,

and appoint the good man that first aspired to the appointment.

It is an easy matter to blast a man's reputation or get endorsements of people when you have an office. Endorsements amount to very little. Personal knowledge of character and fitness is better than the statements of never seen persons, who know little of the aspirant and care less.

Many men and women who ask for office and present the most elaborate and valuable consideration often wonder what has come over the spirit of those in authority. It is often the private source of correct or erroneous information that is responsible. The cost of much good and great harm. If only the reports of special agents in the departments would be investigated the character of reports and charges against applicants could be made public they would relieve the president and cabinet officers of much responsibility, that should not be theirs. Presumably it appears to the thousands of persons in a city who interest themselves in behalf of an applicant that there could be no excuse brought for refusing the appointment, and yet there is the

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

It often occurs that an officer is removed from his position and the cause of indignation that is sent up one can imagine that the department is justified in its action. Yet the private files of the department could bring up the cause for the removal. If the information was made public, but that cannot be, for it would often result in manifest irreparability of character and fitness. A postmaster removed several letter-carriers in a day. Indignation ran at fever heat, and indignation by mass meetings could not be satisfied. The city was filled with the indignation of citizens. No one could imagine that any but political motives could be behind the removal of the department. Yet if the private files of the department and reports of special agents could have been consulted by those diligent people they would have seen that the removal was entirely the fault of the grossly immoral conduct, making them unfit for any trust. The facts were kept from the public because the letter-carriers had families, which would be disgraced by the discharge of fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Justice, it will be seen, lies on the wrong side of the sword.

Here is an illustration of the abuse of discretion in the department. Recently the commission of an officer in the far west was about to be renewed. It was in the department and the president had said he would sign it as soon as it was presented to him. An enemy of the appointee heard of it. He stole into the secretary's office and made a verbal statement to the effect that the man was of immoral character. It resulted in the removal of the officer in a few weeks. Meanwhile an inquiry was instituted which resulted in the acquittal of the man from every suspicion; but it also resulted in the disgrace of the officer. The gentleman's neighborhood from which he would not care to suffer for many years. The inquiry was not among those of that officer's acquaintances, but among those of the secretary of some disreputable act, they knew not what, but political influence saved him. The removal of the officer was the result of a department forbidden violation by the publication of any kind of statement, based upon the results of the inquiry. If only the accuser's name was known it would be instantly followed with all who know the two men.

It is probably not generally known that in the city of Lincoln, Neb., a special agent was sent to investigate the character of applicants to office and the homes of aspirants are frequented by officers with a view to ascertaining the truth. If it is true, it is a department forbidden violation by the publication of any kind of statement, based upon the results of the inquiry. If only the accuser's name was known it would be instantly followed with all who know the two men.

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