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Daily average net circulation . *Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of July, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

Chicago ought to get up a big demonstration to celebrate the forthcoming evacuation

It will soon be in order for some energetic congressman to extend the privilege of the pension laws to disabled deputy marshals, their widows and their dependents. This is the season of the sunflower and

that accounts for the spontaneous outbursts of congratulations to Frank Kaspar over his accession to the Board of Public Works. Now that the agony is over the men who

aspired to the vacancy on the Board of .Public Works will get off the anxious seat and look elsewhere for municipal plums.

Can't congress award a few medals to deserving army officers for conspicuous bravery in protecting the property of rallroads from mob violence during the srike?

Over \$400,000 in premiums earned by th Minneapolis for speed in excess of that demanded by the specifications attests the wisdom of protection for particular American

Major Balcombe feels much relieved in knowing that he is sewer inspector only, For a while he was laboring under grave apprehensions that he was filling two offices for but a single salary.

They are still talking Frank Lawler for congress in Chicago. Having applied for and failed to get every local office within the gift of the president, Mr. Lawler has concluded that the dear people are the only ones who can appreciate his talents.

When the county committee fixed the dates for the republican primaries and convention last Saturday it was to be presumed that the call would be issued within twenty-four hours, or at any rate by Monday. But up to this hour nothing has been heard of it.

Those patriotic newspapers which placed a cut of the stars and stripes at their mastheads are now engaged in that very unpopular business of hauling down the American flag. But they will be ready to hoist it again the moment they think they can make any capital by the proceeding.

During Secretary Morton's absence from Washington that appropriation of \$1,000,000 for exterminating the Russian thistle which he has antagonized so vigorously has been tacked as a rider upon the agricultural anpropriation bill by the senate. Will Mr. Morton try to induce the president to veto his own bread and butter bill on this ac-

The forty-fifth star will not be added to the national flag before the next anniversary of Independence day. The Fourth of July is the only day on which starry additions can be made to the flag. The probability is that there will be at least three stars added by the Fourth of July, 1895. The admission of Utah will doubtless be followed by the admission of New Mexico and Oklahoma.

David A. Wells, the eminent economist, who has been President Cleveland's bosom friend and chief adviser on the subject of tariff reform, has secured recognition of his services in the appointment of his son to be second secretary of the United States legation at London. Mr. Wells has been given the credit of being able to get whatever he might ask in the way of federal patronage for his friends, and has assisted actively in the distribution of Connecticut offices. In securing something for his son he shows that it is possible for economic theory and practical politics to go hand in

Leaves of absence for city officials are asked for and granted with wonderful case Last year the excuse given was that everyone ought to have an opportunity to attend the World's fair. If any employe of the city failed to get that opportunity it must have been his own fault. But there is no dearth of reasons for continuing the practice this year and at the present prospects it bids fair to become a regular practice. If the city can get along so well with a third of its officials away it ought to manage to get along through the whole year with fewer names on its pay roll. The vacation business can be overdone.

It is to be hoped that the acting city electrician will not take advantage of his two weeks' leave of absence before appointing ar assistant who is satisfactory to Mr. Wiley Should be depart from the city with no one authorized to take temporary charge of the city electrician's office during his absence who can tell what calamity might not befall the city of Omaha. The ammeters and voltmeters might be drawn into a distressing quarrel with one another and the photometer might undertake of itself to measure some of the short weight electric lights. The very office might attempt to run away. The thought of the city electrician's office without a custodian for two weeks ought to arouse the people to the imminent danger that is threatening them.

A YEAR'S COMMERCE. The statistics of the foreign commerce

the United States for the year ended June

39 make a good showing as to exports of merchandise, which amounted in round num- sectional rather than by practical considerabers to \$869,000,000, an increase of \$21,000,000 over last year. It was not so large as the total for 1892, when there was an extraordinary demand abroad for American breadstuffs, and has been exceeded in only two other years, 1881 and 1891. On the other hand a very large decrease is shown in the imports, which fell off during the year ended June 30, 1894, \$212,000,000 in value from the amount imported in the previous year. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports is stated in round numbers at \$214,-000,000, a balance of trade in favor of this country which has been exceeded in but three other years-1878, 1879 and 1881. With regard to the leading articles of export, there was a gain during the last fiscal year over the preceeding year in cotton and provisions and a loss in breadstuffs and mineral oils. The exports of provisions were valued at \$174,000,000 and these figures include live cattle and hogs, the exports of cattle alone being valued at \$31,800,000 for the last fiscal year, compared with \$25,000,000 for 1893. It is a noteworthy fact that the exports of provisions for the last fiscal year exceeded in value the exports of breadstuffs to the amount of more than \$12,000,000, a decided change in the relative importance of these classes of exports. A very interesting feature of these statistics relates to the movement of gold and silver, it being shown that the exports of gold exceeded the imports only \$4,585,663, while we exported \$37,000,-000 more of silver than we imported. In view of the large trade balance in our

favor and the very small loss of gold, as

compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the continued depression certainly cannot be ascribed to the condition of our foreign commerce, if that be considered as a whole. To have sold more than \$200,000,000 in excess of what we have bought is a situation which under ordinary economic conditions would be regarded as sound and healthy. How does it happen, then, that with so large an amount on the proper side of our account in our foreign commerce the depression in our domestic business continues? There appears to be but one satisfactory explanation, and that is the uncertainty incident to proposed new tariff legislation which checks industrial enterprise and restrains capital from seeking employment in business. Our foreign trade for the last fiscal year, considered as a whole, was certainly on a sound basis. Similar conditions in the past have been accompanied by general prosperity. Moderate imports give American manufacturers a larger share of the home market and liberal exports should enable our people to buy liberally. There can be no doubt that this would be the experience now but for the fact that the proposed new revenue policy has caused a widespread curtailment of industrial activity that has greatly lessened the ability of a large proportion of the people to buy. So far as the figures of our foreign trade for the last fiscal year are concerned they must be regarded as highly satisfactory. The source of our business trouble is in the purpose to make a radical departure from a long-established economic policy. If that purpose shall prevail it is a safe prediction that at the close of the current fiscal year the balance of trade will not be in our favor.

WILL IT PAY? Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the chief of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department, has prepared a statement showing the possible revenue from the income tax as provided for in the pending tariff bill. It is a statement which does not give any encouragement to the supporters of the tax. Mr. Ford has gone into the investigation vidently with great care, and as the re sult is led to conclude that the possible rev enue from this source will range from \$12, 000,000 a year at the lowest point to \$39,000, 000 at the highest point, and he thinks that in the first year of its operation the lowest rather than the highest possibility will be attuined.

The operations of the income tax law of 1865 and the results reached by the operation of the laws in New York state and foreign countries was carefully studied. Taking the results in New York as a basis of calculation, the statistician says the total receipts from the tax on incomes would be about \$12,000,000. From an elaborate examigation of the workings of income tax laws in European countries this deduction is drawn: "With the exemptions of incomes of less than \$4,000 a year, and with the other liberal exemptions granted under the senate bill, the number of payers would be very small and the revenue out of all proportion to the cost and difficulties of collection. Wherever an income tax has been in practice for any time the small incomes as well as the large are taxed, and it is the small incomes which yield the largest revenue to the state." As a final conclusion the chief of the bureau of statistics says: "The revenue from private incomes will be small and will hardly cover the cost of collection, and the revenue from corporations may reach as high as \$39,000,000, but is more likely to be nearer \$12,000,000." There is a wide margin between these figures, but obviously the judgment of Mr.

Ford inclines to the lesser amount. The supporters of an income tax cannot reject this statement on the ground that it is prompted by either prejudice or partisanism. It is manifestly made as the result of a most careful, elaborate and candid investigation. There is no evidence that Mr. Ford it hostile to an income tax, and he is a democratic official appointed by the present administration. As a statistician he has a reputation at stake in this matter and would not willfully, it is reasonable to assume, distort facts in order to make out a case for one side or the other. Conceding, then, as in fairness must be done, that the chief of the bureau of statistics has made as fair a showing of the possible results from the proposed income tax as can be made, it is entirely plain that the imposition of the tax cannot be justified by the plea of necessity for raising additional revenue. Among the fifteen reasons given by Senator Hill against the tax one was that it is unnecessary, because it had been conclusively demonstrated by the estimates of treasury experts that sufficient revenues would be realized under other provisions of the tariff bill to provide for the needs of the treasury without the proceeds of this tax. Now we have the opinion of the chief of the bureau of statistics, which, if he is competent for that position is entitled to respectful consideration, that the revenue from private incomes will hardly cover the cost of collection, while that from corporations is likely to be very much less than the supporters of the tax have estimated. Certainly if a revenue from this source cannot be assured the tax ought not to be imposed. If the cost of collection will eat up the receipts, or nearly so, what honest reason can be urged for levying the tax? If its enactment would simply be to create

a standing army of tax gatherers, who alone

would be benefited, how can such legislation

THE CAUCATTA COLORS DIVISE STRUCTURE DATE OF THE COLORS will have any influence with the democratic advocates of an income tax, because the great majority of them are controlled by tions. The burden of the tax will be mainly borne by the people of the north, and that fact i) sufficient to bind to its support the men who dominate the party in control of the government.

WHO HOLDS THE APPOINTING POWER? On Friday last President Cleveland sent a message to the senate in executive session requesting that the nomination of James Parker to be United States district attorney for the district of New Jersey be considered as withdrawn. The president, of course, had a perfect right to do this. lies within his power to withdraw any nomination not yet confirmed by the senate, although he may have sent in the name in the hope that it would be immediately approved. Captain Parker had been nom inated for this position earlier in the weekbut the nomination instead of pleasing the senior senator from New Jersey seems to have had quite the reverse effect. In an interview on the following day Senator Mc-Pherson said that the nomination must have been made under a misapprehension in regard to his wishes in the matter and that he was otherwise committed. He also said that Parker was aware that he would not consent to his nomination for that position Senator McPherson immediately repaired to the white house to ask President Cleveland to withdraw the name, and although he was shown a long forgotten letter in which he himself had endorsed Captain Parker as worthy and capable of filling any honorable position to which he might be appointed, he expressed the utmost confidence that the president would accede to his request. It has since transpired that that con fidence was by no means unfounded.

The question that naturally arises is, how it it that Senator McPherson's consent is necessary to the appointment of a federal officer for New Jersey? What kind of an influence does Senator McPherson exert that he can not only secure the appointment of one of his friends on the strength of a letter of recommendation, but is also able to get the president to withdraw the nomination for no other reason than that he has changed his mind and now stands committed to some other person? Why is the president so obliging to Senator McPherson and so disobliging to several other worthy democratic senators? It is notorious that Senator Hill's recommendation for candidates for federal appointive offices does them more harm in the president's estimation than his outspoken opposition. Senator Vest of Missouri, too. has complained that appointments have been made in his bailiwick not only without his consent, but in the face of his strongest dissent. Coming to lands nearer home, Nebraska's only democratic representative in congress, Mr. Bryan, has found the work of securing patronage for his personal followers as painful as pulling teeth. So far as requesting the president to withdraw an obnexious nomination when once made, none of these representative democrats would as much as think of such a thing. Their only hope in that case would be to enlist the senate on their side and to refuse to confirm the nomination. They might possibly compel the president to send in another name, but that would be no assurance that it would be the name of the man whom they were championing. Senator McPherson alone seems to have control of the presidential pen with reference to New Jersey appointments. Office seekers who have not his consent may as well give up their hunt. In the meanwhile people will be asking in whom the appointing power is vested-in President Cleveland or in Senator McPherson?

The action taken by the council looking toward the consolidation of the cities of Omaha and South Omaha and the creation of a new county out of the consolidated cities with one government for all municipal and county purposes will commend itself favorably to the taxpayers. The plan offers the most feasible solution for an economic and efficient administration of the affairs of the two corporations that now maintain separate municipal machinery as well as of the county which draws nine-tenths of its revenues from the two cities. There is no more use for three treasurers to collect the taxes upon the property in the two cities and

the county than there is for three state treasurers collecting the taxes for Nebraska. There is, however, a serious obstacle in the way of the proposed new county which absolutely prevents its consummation for the next three years. Section 1, article x, of the constitution of Nebraska decrees that "no new county shall be formed or established by the legislature which will reduce the county or counties or either of them to a less area than 400 square miles, nor shall any county be formed of a less area."

Now Omaha and South Omaha together do not have an area exceeding fifty square miles, so that at least seven times the territory occupied by the two cities would have to be included in the territory of the proposed new county. The area of Douglas county is only 360 square miles, or forty square miles less than the prescribed area for new counties. It therefore follows that we should have to merge all of Douglas county with the two city governments as well as the village governments of Valley, Millard, Florence, Elkhorn and Waterloop. For obvious reasons that would be impracticable. To do anything tangible in the way of creating one government for municipal and county purposes we must secure a constitutional amendment that will authorize the formation of a county from the territory included within the boundaries of a metropolitan city with the limitation of the area to say seventy-five square miles. Such a constitutional amendment could not be submitted until November, 1896, and hence

would not be operative before 1897. So much on that score. There is nothing however, in the way of effecting a consolidation of Omaha with South Omaha under one city government and the proposed conference between the officials of the two cities with a view to submitting the proposition at the next general election or at a special election next spring if any other proposition is to be submitted after the legislature has amended our charter. The advantages if not the necessity of annexation must be apparent to anybody who has given the subject any attention. Inasmuch as there is to be a state census taken next spring the preliminaries for annexation cannot be begun

тоо пооп. The adjutant general of the Illinois National guard is out with a proclamation declaring the annual encampment of the militia off for this year. He states that because of the recent strike the entire national guard of the state has been called into service to assist the civil authorities to preserve peace. and that the duties thus performed with great efficiency by the citizen soldiers have given them the benefit of valuable practical be justified? Still there is not the least training and experience which no ordinary

encampment would afford. The more important and real reason why the encampment s declared off, however, is that the state has depleted its multiry appropriation and incurred such larger and unprovided for additional expenses that the expenses of another outing would not be very agreeable to the taxpayers. As a consequence the fatigued soldiers will be permitted to remain at home trying to make up for the time already lost, and the people of Illinois will be content with their present military burden without demanding more.

The present congress will undoubtedly provide for the admission to statehood of both New Mexico and Arizona. The senate committee on territories has decided to recommend this, and as the house is already committed to it there will probably be no bstacle to the proposed action. As a matter of fact, however, neither of these territories presents the conditions which aught to be required to entitle them to statehood. Granting that New Mexico has sufficient population-and it does not equal the basis of representation-a large proportion of it is not composed of a class of people who are likely to make good American citizens. This element has never manifested any genuine sympathy with our political system, and it s by no means certain that it will improve them to live under a state instead of a territorial government. As to resources from which the support of government must be drawn they will be ample when developed but development is making slow progress at present. Arizona is not so well off in the matter of population, having probably not more than one-half the number in New Mexico, and with regard to resources her condition is still less favorable. A considrable part of the territory is arid. But these considerations will not weigh with the party which hopes to get four United States enators as the reward of admitting these erritories-a hope, however, which it is at least possible may not be realized.

Whatever may have been the merits o he railway union's strike there is no further xcuse for keeping it up. Mr. Debs and his ssociates should know enough to know that n prolonging the strife they are doing a positive injury to the cause of labor and disommoding the public that certainly is not to blame for any of their grievances. The roper thing to do at this stage is to delare the strike for nally at an end and exert whatever influence the railway operatives may have to bring about such legislation as will forever make it needless for operatives on public highways to seek redress for griev ances by strikes and boycotts.

Judge Cooley is reciprocating the favor of President Cleveland in appointing him to he Interstate Commerce commission by telling the president how pleased he is with the firm stand taken in relation to the recent strike disturbances. Judge Cooley's words of praise are certainly worth having, but in this case they unfortunately couple the president with the attorney general as equally deserving of credit. President Cleveland would doubtless appreciate the intended compliment much more if the attorney general's devotion to the corporations were not so conspicuously laced in the foreground.

The State Board of Transportation has finally gotten ready to begin mandamus proceedings in the proper district courts to compel the railroads to obey its orders in the transfer switch cases. When a few months have been frittered away by this device it will be about the caper of the court to de lare that the remedy is not by mandamus but by suit to collect the penalties. We will then have specious excuses for still further delay.

Pluck and Plucking Kansas City Journal George M. Pullman once worked for \$4 year, and now he is worth \$8,000,000. That shows what a man can do in this free cour

Kansas City Star.

If the senate had shown half the zeal in pushing the tariff bill that members have displayed in putting the appropriation bills through, business would long ago have been

mounting the heights of prosperity and the great strike might not have occurred. An Issue on Foot. New York Tribune.

New fork Tribine.

No intelligent student of the situation in Washington can avoid the conclusion that Senator Call's attempt to make a national political issue of his own feet is doomed to failure. The movement, unlike the senator himself, has no footing worth taking into account.

Pullmanic Philanthropy Chicago Record.

Mr. George M. Pullman has generously given a piece of the Fort Dearborn massacre tree to the state historical library at Springfield. All theories as to the cause of munificant attents of munificant magnificent outburst of spirit will prove unsatisfactory until for memory recalls the fact that the sacre tree chip could not have cost Mr. Pullman

Real Reason of the Beat, Chicago Record.

It now appears that the real reason th It now appears that the real reason the Vigilant failed to capture those races from the prince of Wales' Britannia is that there was a lack of a good spanking American breeze. It ought to be insisted upon by American yachtsmen that if they are to race in foreign waters they shall at least be allowed to take their own Yankee brand of breeze along with them.

Senstorial Records.

Savannah News. Senator Allen holds the senate record in this congress for the length of a continuous speech without rest or refreshment. Senator Quay holds the record for filling the greatest number of columns of the Congressional Record with a speech delivered in sections. Senator Hill, it appears, is trying to strike in somewhere and establish a record for hammering on one particular spot in the tariff bill. Senator Allen holds the senate record i

Safe to Bank On.

The land grant forfeiture bill, which will The land grant forfeiture bill, which will restore 54,000,000 acres of land to the public domain, has been passed by the house. The corporations affected by the measure are expected to take a determined stand against the measure in the senate, and expect to defeat it. The corporations have certainly good reason for their confidence, for the senate has repeatedly shown its willingness to grant them anything they desire. desire.

Dangerous as a Gatling. Chicago Dispatch.

In Kensington yesterday two detachments of United States deputy marshals opened are upon each other with the result that two men are wounded, one of whom problems will die.

ably will die.

If deputy marshals have no more judgment or discretion than to murder each
other they cannot logically be expected to
exercise greater care in their relations with the public.
Give these fellows a wide berth. They are dangerous and should be converted into plain private citizens just as soon as

A Neat Job Balked.

Chicago Herald.

Philanthropist Huntington, who appears to have succeeded Philanthropist Havemeyer as the Maccenas and tutelary saint of the United States senate, has run into a snag. The newspapers are responsible, of course. Just when he had the senate committee on commerce in line for his Santa Monica harbor scheme the correspondents disclosed the whole program. That scared the committee, Mr. Quay scuttled off to the sea shore a la George M. Pullman, and several other Huntingtonians balked and refused to pull the bill through. So Mr. Huntington will have to begin all over again, and his disappointment is not assuaged by the knowledge that the post-ponement will increase the expense of the lob. Senators come high these days, owing to the lavishness and prodigality of the Sugar trust. Chicago Heraid.

HAS A JUDGESHIP IN SIGHT PEOPLE AND THINGS

The festive chigger is coming.

not restrain her matrimonial liberties.

volume of decreased receipts roll in

profaulty.

in any quarter.

barbed barrier to fusion.

of the boulevard, she's a brick.

San Francisco, a part of the country

ble, from a historic point of view. Innumera

ble sketches are given of men and events inseparably connected with the ploneer life

of Atchison and Kansas. These are fittingly

supplemented with reviews of the men wh

look up and carried to success the plans o

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The wheelmen of Clarks have formed

The Deshler Herald has disappeared be

A Plattsmouth saloon keeper has been at

There are 1.530 children of school age in

The Geneva Republican-Journal is now

rinted twice a week, once as the Repub

Scott Lyons of Pawnee City, while work

ng in a well, stuck a pick through his foot

Plainview has raised enough money t

architects have been invited to submit plans

Burglars secured a lot of clothing taw

elry and money from the store of Byram &

Young of Decatur and made their escape

Farmers living ten miles south of Ne braska City heard the steam whistles blow

ing in concert as a welcome to the Ne-braska manufacturers, and they thought Commonwealers had attacked the city

There was some talk of organizing a com-

pany to go and help drive out the sup-

Miss Ora Wynkoop of Westerville, Custer

to her father that she had been assaulted

last March by Newton Rambo. She wa only 16 years of age, and before dying sh

esserted that Rambo had called at the house

when she was alone and hid accomplished his purpose by force, threatening to kill her

if she revealed the assault. Rambo is now

John J. Cozad, well known to the earlier

settlers of Dawson county, has returned to

his old home in Cozad after having been a fugitive from justice for years, being under

indictment for the murder of A. Pearson, a

he shot while engaged in an altercation in

the town of Cozad. Cozad immediately skipped and succeeded in cluding the offi

cers who pursued him. At the adjourned April term of district court in May last the

district attorney entered a nolle prosequi

and the indictment against Cozad and also that against his son, John A. Cozad, for

BLASTS FROM BRIGHT BUGLES.

sultan of Morocco's eldest brother, has been thrust into prison. The sultan wishes to emphasize the fact that he is Abdul Aziz. New York World: Muley Mohammed, the

Courier-Journal: Tubbs-There is one hor-rid thing connected with going in swim-ming in July.

Tibbs-What's that?

Boston Commercial: The only different

between the winner of a race on the rive

and on the track was that one rowed boat and the other rode a horse.

New York Weekly: Mrs. Suburb-Why I

Boston Transcript: People who supporting are living upon love do not find a perceptible shrinkage in the butcher's bill

Detroit Tribune: "There goes my hat!" yelled the pompous man with the red face 'Yes." rejoined the calm party with chi whiskers, "straws show the way the wine

A SUMMER SAVANT

Louisville Courier-Journal

Let others hie them to the woods, Where weeds are tall and rank— Where snakes are thick and comforts thin-I'm no such foolish crank.

Sound in Some Things.

Washington Post.

Senator Peffer is partially correct. There are some features of the senate and house that might be dispensed with without any great injury to the public service.

OPEN LETTER TO MARS.

Chicago Journal.

O Mars, please tell us truly, is it really coo

up there,
And can you somehow manage it to get a
breath of air?

And when night comes, by throwing wide each window, vent and door, O can you sleep in bed or do you seek the parlor floor?

And is you brow, like ours is, from morn

till evening wet.
With beads of perspiration which St. Louis
folks call swent?
And when your brow is beaded with a hundred drops of dew,
Dare any one inquire, "Is it hot enough for
you?"

And is there real good fishing in your takes still unexplored? And, by the by, what do they ask for first-class summer board?

We do not like this layout here, the heat and dust are vile: If you've a snap we'll all be glad to come and stay awhile,

If y

A curtained chamber-cool and clean-

No gnats and files about; A springy bed-a bath-I ween Beat all your camping out.

Tubbs-Why, you have to come

ier books, which are read.

lied in convulsions after confessing

bouth men and a resident of Denver.

Norfolk according to the census just taken

rested for selling liquor without a license

eath the waves of adversity.

lican and once as the Journal.

He will be laid up for a long time

soon become the property of

for the structure.

without detection.

sed intruders.

n jail at Broken Bow.

arton, were dismissed.

ounty, c

ievele club.

the ploncers. The midsummer Globe is credit to the city and the publishers.

The barbaric side of the Chicago Tribune

is shown in its proposal to sentence Sover-eign to six months' silence.

That tired feeling complained of by Mr.

The esteemed Congressional Record scored

great scoop on its contemporaries in put

lishing Senator Quay's eighty-two column speech. The Record is an exclusive loo

George Alfred Townsend is talked of as a re

publican candidate for congress in the Sixth

Washington demands some adequate punish

Congressman Breckinridge has introduced a

miscuous colonel will not brook competition

Nebraska prohibitionists are evidently de-

Gath's poem on Mary

Pullman is liable to become scute when the

Mrs. Lease regards Mrs. Diggs as a perms and impudent hussy. Carroll Montgomer, After the New Place on Several pretentious presidential booms have en sidetracked in the tie-up. The injunction against Lillian Russell does

the United States Circuit Bench.

President Cleveland's Attention Called to the Omaha Aspirant for the Honorable Position-Other States Not Yet Heard From.

R. S. HALL PRESENTS HIS PARTNER'S CLAIM

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 1407 F Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, July 18.

The candidacy of C. S. Montgomery for the The Towarzystwo Nayswietszy Penny Mary-joid Niepokolanezj Fomercy Nr J W has been incorporated in Illinois. The concern is doubtless intended to promote lockjaw and xtra United States circuit judgeship in the Eighth judicial circuit is being urged by his partner. Dick Hall, who was at the capitol today and called upon both of the Nebraska senators in the interest of his friend. Inasmuch as the other states of the circuit are bill to suppress immorality in the shanty boats on the Ohio river. Evidently the prolikely to each present a candidate for the consideration of the attorney general and the president it is not very easy to predict at present whether or not Mr. Montgomery is in

termined to keep in the middle of the road. The fact that most of the candidates named The Eighth circuit is the greatest westfor state offices are married women raises t ern circuit, containing within its boundaries After the Cramps have blown a few mor Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, North holes in the cruiser record the country expects Chicago will trot out the Illinois and Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico own her queen of the seas. In the language and Utah, with a population of 10,894,843, He showed, according to the report of the The Philadelphia Inquirer laments the ab attorney general of the United States for sence of a monument to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," in 1892, the number of cases docketed in the circuit court of appeals for the Eighth this country. Is not the Golden Gate parl district was 207, while the Second district. George R. Graham, who died in New York the other day at the age of \$1, was the first having three judges, had only 196 cases docketed. It can thus be readily seen man who ever employed Edgar A. Pos as the editor of a magazine. Graham made a fortune, lost it, and in late years has lived that the Eighth circuit exceeds the Secand in its legal business, just as it does in area and population, and consequently voluntary contributions of literary the necessity for three circuit judges in the Eighth district was even greater than The Atchison Globe surprises the native in the Second. with a twenty-six page edition, copiously il lustrated. The number is exceedingly valua

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR RAWLINS. The Utah statehood bill has been signed, but there is a fly in Delegate Rawlins' oint-ment. He purchased a solid gold pen and a solid silver holder, etaborately carved and er graved, and left them with Private Secre tary Thurber, with the distinct understand ing that they should be used by the presi dent in affixing his signature to the admission bill, and by that act making it the law of the land. The pen and holder were ther to be returned to Mr. Rawlins to be placed for all time on public exhibition in the state house of the new state. The president and Mr. Thurber each entered gladly into the arrangement, and Mr. Rawlins felicitated himself accordingly. The president sat at his desk late last night and disposed of a lot of routine business in a perfunctory way. Several bills were laid on his dosk with the statement that they had all been reported favorably by the department to which they belonged. Either the presidet overlooked the fact that the Utah bill was in the batch or he forgot his promise to Mr. Rawlins. At any rate, he signed the Utah bill just as he did all the others, with a small steel stub pen, blunted with use and clogged with

The Hastings Electric Light company will IOWA CORN CROP IN DANGER. The chief of the Weather bureau today issued a bulletin stating that on account of the severe and long continued drouth in the state of Iowa the corn crop of that commonwealth is likely to prove a failure. There seems to be no likelihood of any rainfall within the next three or four days, because the entire section west and southwest of the afflicted country is dry and hot, while the signal stations of the inter-mountain region eve no indication of moisture.

Senator Manderson is making strengous efforts to secure appropriations for the pay ment of Indian depredation claims which have been adjudicated. He has appeared be fore the committee on Indian affairs, as well as before the committee on appropria tions, and made arguments in behalf of affix ing to the Indian appropriation bill a second clause covering these cases. He said this afternoon that if he should fail to secure consideration in the Indian appropriation bill he will make an effort to secure sideration of the matter on the general de ficiency bill. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has

been confined to his room and to his bed days, but is much improved tonight. The custodian of the public building at Lincoln has written to Senator Manderson asking that the fireman and night watchman of the building be retained instead of dispensed with, as has been contemplate by the Trensury department. The senator today laid the request before the secretary

of the treasury and urged that it be con plied with. SPECIMENS FOR NEBRASKA. Senator Manderson today received a com munication from the Smithsonian institution of this city stating that in response the request of President E. R. Sizer, a col lection of minerals, marine invertebrates cases of prehistoric implements will sent to Nebraska to be used in the labora-tory of the Lincoln Normal university. The

glass jars and vessels to contain the articles are to be furnished by the university, and as soon as Mr. Sizer is heard from the collection will be sent.
Attorney Cromelien of Omaha is in Wash

ngton in connection with matters in the Treasury department, Senator Allen today secured a favorable report on his amendment to the sundry civil bill increasing to \$150,000 the appropria-

Chicago Times: The literary world is all gog over the discovery that the authoress "The Heavenly Twins" has a pink nose ossibly this is caused by the reflection of tion made to pay special agents employed to provent fraudulent entries of land in the western states. The secretary of the interior has affirmed Philadepihia Record: A man named Teeth lives in Manayunk. He is not particularly well known, yet his name is in everybody's

the decision of the commissioner of the gen-eral land office in the case of G. L. Coe against W. W. Carter, contestant, for certain lands in section 21, township 23 north, range 56 west, Alliance district, Nebraska. Carter's timber culture entry is held for cancellation.

Postmasters have been appointed in Iowa as follows: Cylinder, Pale Alto county, Mossness, vice E. G. Kelly, removed; e world don't you grease that lawn mower yours? Neighbor's Hired Man – The sses told me not to till you had your Polen, Ringgold county, Hattie Snodgrass vice Samuel Polen, resigned. A postoffice has been established at Summit, Story county, Ia., and John H. Donhowe appointed Philadelphia Times: George Gould says that yachts are like women. He doesn's mean American women, for they can't be beat. postmaster.

DISCUSSING INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS. Sectarian Schools on the Reservations Cause

a Spirited Debate. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- In the senate today the house resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of state to accept from G. F. Watt), R. A., a painting entitled 'Love and Life," exhibited by him at the

World's fair. Mr. Carey called up the senate bill to reserve for ten years in each of several state serve for ten years in each of several states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands, to be reclaimed and sold in small tracts to actual settlers, and it was passed. The bill applies to the same states as the desert land law and also to Montana and Kansas and to the states that may be formed out of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Ulah when admitted.

The Indian appropriation bill was then Utah when admitted. taken up. The paragraph appropriating \$1,095,000 for educating the Indians provoked the criticism of Mr. Platt of Connecticut again the policy of giving aid to Indian contract denominational schools. He favored the abolishment of all sectarian schools and the establishment of governmen

schools in their stead. Mr. Call said the various charitable organizations had established them elves of the Indian reservations, and the government had made contracts with them to say the expense of erecting schools without considering whether they were Episcopalia or Methodist or Congregational or Cathol Mr. Gillinger of New Hampshire protested against government aid to sectarian especially when one church received so much more than the others. There was already a gathering storm in this country against ap-

propriating money for sectorian purposes, and that storm would break before long on the people and the congress of the United States. The committee amendment was agreed to. The conference report on the naval appropriation was presented and agreed to.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Dubols of Idaho and agreed to, directing the secretary of the interior to contract for the construction of an irrigating canal on the

Fort Hall Indian reservation in Idaho, the cost to be paid out of money belonging to the Fort Hall Indians.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Squire of Washington authorizing the Payallup Indians holding lands in severally on the reservation near Tacoma, Wash., to sell suffielent portions of their lands to raise enough noncy to improve the remainder.
At 6:10 the senate went into executive session, without acting on the amendment, and at 6:20 adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION AGREED TO. Money Voted to Repair the Old Ships Harrford and Constitution.

WASHINGTON, July 18 -- An agreement has been reached on the naval appropriation bill by the senate and finally agreed to. The allowance for ordnance stands, as the senate reduced it, from \$359,000 to \$200,000. This reduction was made, however, by striking out the house item of \$150,000 for a mod-ern battery for the Hartford. The house had also put in an appropriation of \$100,000 for new machinery for the Hartford, but the senate committee decided that she be used as a training ship, and made an appropria-tion of \$150,000 to have her remodeled, which stands, as does the senate appropriation of \$8,000 for repairs to the old Constitution at the Portsmouth navy yard, so that she may be used as a training ship for naval militia. senate conferees receded from the amendments to pay the Bath Iron works for speed premiums on the Machias and Castine \$45,000 each and to pay the Samuel L. Moore & Sons company \$45,000 speed premium on the steel practice vessel Bancroft. The amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to remit the time penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and appropriating the necessary sum was allowed to stand. The senate struck out the provisions making immediately available so much as is necessary of the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for or and armament and \$5,935,025 for construction and steam machinery. Its action prevailed in the first instance, but the bill is so whended in conference that from the second appropriation is to be paid all speed premiums on new vessels carned before January 1, 1894, spend to be based on the official reports, approved by the secretary of the navy. The section regarding naval cadets is so reported that the secretary of the navy can fill vacancies by the appointment of cadets who have been for two years residents of the district from which they are appointed. Congressmen whose districts are unrepresented by residents can nominate candidates before September 1

STARTING UP THE MINTS.

Orders Given to Fush the Coinage of All the Silver Now on Hand. WASHINGTON, July 18,-Mr. Preston, the

lirector of the mint, today, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, issued orders to the mint authorities at San Francisco and New Orleans to begin at once the coinage of silver dollars, and during the present month to coin up to the ordinary capacities of the mints. The silver to be first coined will be blanks and ingots, of which there is sufficient to cain about \$1,500,000 at these two mints and at Philadelphia. As soon is this supply is exhausted work probably will begin on the sliver bars, of which there s a year's supply at San Francisco and New Orleans, and probably five years' supply at Philadelphia. So far as can be learened it is not the intention or the purpose of the govern-ment to extend the coinage of the seignior-age beyond a few millions, but it is stated that after coining what gold may be neces-sary and recoining the abraded fractional silver each of the three mints will probably be worked at their normal capacity on silver dollars for the next several months at least, and presumably to the end of the pres-Whether treasury notes will be retired as fast as received for silver, so far as known, has not been determined.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Senate Committee on Territories Favors Statehood for These Two. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The senate com-

mittee on territories today decided to recommend the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states and instructed the subcommittee which has the bills in charge to make favorable reports at the meeting of the full committee next Wednesday.

After the adjournment of the full commit-tee the subcommittee on New Mexico, con-sisting of Messrs, Blackburn, White and Shoup, held a meeting in accordance with the instructions of the committee and put the bill in shape for presentation. The amendments made by them provide for a change of date or the election and the constitutional convention, to correspond with the date of the The Arizona subcommittee has not yet

taken action. Picking the Men with Care.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Hon. Carrol D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who is chairman of the commission that will inquire into he causes of the strike of the A. R. U .. said today he wished to have no say in the selection of the board. The president, he said, is considering the question very caregive satisfaction to all interests concerned. The law requires that at least one member nust be a resident of the state where the controversy arises.

Has Four Arbitration Bills to Consider. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Another meeting of the labor subcommittee having in charge he arbitration bills which have been introluced in the house will be held today. Four bills are before the committee, fathered by Representatives Springer of Hillots, Hudson f Kansas, Kiefer of Minnesota and Tawney of Minnesota. The last three contain comoulsory features.

Senator Peffer and the Old Soldiers. WASHINGTON, July 18.-Senator Peffer has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the twentieth old soldiers' reunion to be held at Caldwell, O., on August 17, 18 and 19. The Kansas senator entered the war as a private and was promoted to a second lieutenancy, occupying several responsi-ble positions in the engineer and quartermaster's departments.



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrap Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.