

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. General A. T. Sweeney, Secretary of the U. S. Printing Office, being duly sworn, says that the total number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published on August 2, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of circulation (Total, Paid, Free, etc.) and corresponding numerical values.

But won't Cuba have a hard time getting accustomed to a peace footing once again?

The treasury ought soon to be sufficiently swollen to do without the services of the bond syndicate as a wet nurse.

There is no more certain sign of returning prosperity than the intention of western railroad companies to build extension lines this fall.

For a man who claims to have lived in Omaha ten years, A. S. Churchill has a wonderfully encircled acquaintance among leading business men and prominent taxpayers.

Herman Timms says that he refused a bribe while serving in the late legislature. Can it be that Herman was dickered for a bigger offer? He was never known to refuse anything before that was cooler than a red hot penny.

It may seem very funny to some people that Cunningham R. Scott is the only one of the seven judges of the district court who remains in Omaha. But there is a serious side to it that may be food for discussion later in the season.

Governor Holcomb's appearance at the Lancaster county populist convention was merely to remind the public that on partisan issues he professes the populist faith. On questions involving public policy the governor can recognize no allegiance except allegiance to the welfare of the whole state.

General Schofield has reaffirmed his position in favor of extending the boundaries of the department of the Platte and to see it accomplished this fall. Omaha is fortunate in being the chief distributing point and greatest railroad center in the department. The enlargement of the military division must be of some benefit to the city.

Peter Wahlgreen's victim is dead. He is by his own confession a murderer. He came from Minneapolis with the avowed purpose of killing the Matland woman. Thus the people of Douglas county are forced to bear the expense of trial of a murderer who is a citizen of Minnesota and who doubtless is not aware that we have troubles enough of our own.

The poor Bannocks are now finding a few spokesmen in the east who declare that they have been more sinned against than they have sinned. This may possibly be true. If so, the facts will soon be brought out when the military staff have restored complete peace and order, and if the white settlers have been the offenders they should be made to answer for their misdeeds.

An inquiring mind is at a loss to understand why cavalrymen were transported all the way from Fort Robinson to Market Lake, requiring nearly a week in transit, when there are numerous military posts near the Bannock reservation. The answer is that no cavalry parties who think there should have been are respectfully referred to Washington.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention to the fact that Mr. Cleveland is the only man whom the democrats are discussing as a possible candidate for their presidential nomination. All the other prominent democrats who have been so much as mentioned in that connection hastened to say that they didn't want the nomination, and wouldn't have it. President Cleveland is the topic of speculation because no one else sees in the convention honor anything worth having in the face of certain defeat.

When the Illinois legislature passed a new law at its regular session last winter abolishing punitive or exemplary damages in civil suits for libel except where express malice is proved it was the recipient of a shower of press encomiums on account of its action. Now, just because two or three newspapers have offended some of the members by accusing them of boodling proclivities, they are attempting to repeal the modified libel law. This attempt ought not to succeed. Illinois took a distinct step forward when it abolished exemplary damages, a step which other states will soon take if they have not already taken it. To retrace this step now would be an open confession of retrogression instead of progress.

WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE LAW.

Omaha is to have two police commissions. One of those holds its title by virtue of the charter for cities of the metropolitan class and has the sanction of several supreme court decisions. By that law the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is composed of four citizens commissioned by the governor and the mayor chosen by the voters of the city. The other commission will hold whatever title it may claim from the hands of two subordinate state officers without a commission from the governor, whose prerogative will have been usurped under pretense of law.

By the charter governing cities of the metropolitan class the mayor is made a member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, and it expressly provides that as such member he shall draw the same salary as the other members. That section of the charter stands unrepudiated. By section 124 of the charter the mayor is made the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace throughout the city, and section 128 of the charter empowers the mayor and chief of police to call upon any citizen to aid in the suppression of any riot. By section 146 the chief of police is subject only to the orders of the mayor and the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. These provisions all remain in full force and effect. The Churchill-Russell bill does not attempt to repeal any one of them, even by implication. That bill purports to repeal section 145 of the charter only and to substitute a new section for it.

The question that confronts the citizens of Omaha, and especially members of the police and fire departments, is, Who is within the bounds of law? Who constitutes the authority charged with the preservation of the peace of the city and the exercise of police powers? There can be no question whatever that the orders of the mayor supersede the orders of all other officers in case of disturbance. The chief of police, acting under the direction of the mayor, is fully empowered to make arrests and preserve order. If two contending boards each assert authority over the police it will be for the mayor, whose authority is supreme, to assume control and perform the duty imposed upon him as chief conservator of the peace. Meantime it will behoove all law-abiding citizens to desist from interference with officers in the execution of their duties.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Political affairs in Maryland are not without general interest because there is a very good chance of that state being carried by the republicans next November. A bitter factional fight has been going on there in the democratic party, with Senator Gorman as the leader of one faction and arrayed against him the administration democrats. In this contest Gorman has again demonstrated his ability as a political leader. The state convention held on Wednesday was a Gorman body, not overwhelmingly so, but with a sufficient majority of the senator's followers to insure the carrying out of his wishes. He seems not to have been unreasonably exacting. Having named the head of the ticket and most if not all of the other candidates he permitted the Cleveland administration to be endorsed in the platform, although no republican in congress has uttered severer criticisms of the administration than Mr. Gorman and there can be no doubt that he thinks as little of it now as at any time. The Maryland senator has not the least bit of respect for Mr. Cleveland, but it was necessary for the representatives of Maryland democracy assembled in convention to say something favorable to the administration and the profane declaration was made.

It does not commit Mr. Gorman and it will not placate the administration democrats. The factional antagonism remains and affords the republicans an excellent opportunity to secure control of the Maryland state government.

The Baltimore Sun, which has been fighting Gorman most persistently and vigorously, said the day before the state convention that it was the settled conviction of many of the most thoughtful and patriotic democrats of the state that the next governor of Maryland will be either an anti-Gorman democrat or a straight-out republican. "That republican success this fall," said the Sun, "in the election of a governor and a majority of the legislature is not unlikely and can only be averted by patriotic action of the state convention is apparent. Last fall the state went republican, and no one doubts that it was Gormanism which gave the republicans the majority. The people will have no Laodicean candidate for governor who is neither hot nor cold. If such a one is put upon them it will be done at the peril of the party's supremacy. It will be the republican party's greatest opportunity in a generation and it is needless to say they will improve it."

The Baltimore Sun, which is by far the most influential democratic paper in Maryland, cannot consistently support the Gorman candidate for governor and if it opposes him undoubtedly it will influence thousands of democrats to withhold their votes. Indeed, in any event it seems that it will not be possible to harmonize the factions, so determined are the administration democrats to overthrow Gorman as a rebuke of his hostility to Cleveland. The republicans will hold their state convention in a few weeks and if they make a judicious selection of candidates the chances are very good that they will win. There is considerable rivalry for the nomination for governor, but the republicans have no such factional contest in their ranks as divides the democrats into hostile camps.

Senator Allen's letter to the secretary of the interior concerning affairs at the Winnemago reservation is quite as pointed and forceful as was the joint letter of the entire delegation. The senator does not hesitate to say to the officials at Washington that they do not understand the true condition of things at the agency. He makes strong intimations of crookedness that demand investigation at the hands of the Indian bureau, if nothing more. He hints

strongly at collusion between the post trader and the Flournoy Land company and the agent's clerks, and urges the secretary to stop further evasions of settlement until the crop is harvested. It can hardly be expected, however, that the department will heed the senator's advice, since the acting secretary so quickly and cheerfully turned down the letter and report of the entire delegation covering the deplorable state of affairs on the reservation.

ARE THEY AFRAID OF THE LAW?

When Governor Holcomb proposes to Attorney General Churchill and Commissioner of Public Lands Russell that they join with him in submitting the question of the new police commission law to the supreme court these fire-spewing swashbucklers seek to cast aspersions upon his motives. They accuse him of trying to incite anarchy and insult themselves and in the face over the law and their patriotism and devotion to duty.

Now, wherein did the governor suggest anything that would tend to produce anarchy or encourage law defiance? Is an appeal to the arbitrament of the supreme court a compact with crime and a surrender to rebellion? Is it not a recognition of the only tribunal which can and must eventually pass authoritatively upon the question in controversy? Is not a speedy, peaceable settlement of conflicting claims more desirable than an attempt to precipitate a resort to force?

But the cry is, "The law is law and must be enforced at all hazards, cost what it may?" The question is, Which is the law? The charter of Omaha, which constitutes the mayor a member of the police commission, or a bill to repeal a section of an act already repealed? Who but the courts can determine which of these laws are valid? The Churchill-Russell act leaves the appointing board which it creates thirty days from its passage for making appointments. The bill was passed over the governor's veto on April 5. If the law makers intended the thirty days to count from April 5 the time has already long gone by and the whole act is a dead letter. If the thirty days are to be counted from August 1, when the law is presumed to go into effect, then what need for all this haste? The people of Omaha have gotten along very safely under the present board since April 5 and can continue another thirty days with the same safety. Had Churchill and Russell acceded to the request of the governor they could have had a decision from the supreme court in ample time.

Why did they refuse? Are they afraid that the law will not hold water? Is their boasted anxiety to uphold the law inspired by a desire to get possession of the police and fire departments and state off judicial action for months and years? Is it not plain that their greed level at treason and rebellion is raised merely to cover their own nefarious designs? If they have the law on their side why do they hesitate to trust to the courts?

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

The reorganization of the United States senate at the opening of the next congress is a matter of considerable interest from a political point of view and the subject is already receiving attention. The standing of the parties will be: Republicans, 43; democrats, 29; independents, 6; Jones and Stewart of Nevada being included among the latter. Thus the independents hold the balance of power and will be in a position to dictate terms with regard to reorganization, and indeed as to all questions of a distinctly party character, if they are united. But Senator Jones of Nevada is an independent only so far as the silver question is concerned and is expected to act with the republicans on all other subjects, and it is possible that his colleague, Stewart, will be found occupying the same position. In that case the republicans will be able to reorganize the senate, but otherwise there will probably be no change at the beginning of the session. If Utah sends two republicans to the senate, and there is no reason to doubt she will, when they take their seats the republicans will then be able to reorganize without any help from the independents. It is said that the republican senators very generally are opposed to making any concessions to the third party men, preferring to let the situation stand as it is until they are in a position to control both the organization of the body and all legislation.

There are some republican senators who think it would not be advisable for their party to reorganize the senate and thereby assume the responsibility for the initiative of legislation, without having a clear majority in that body and with a democratic president. This was the sentiment of a number of the older senators when the last congress adjourned, and so far as known they still entertain it, but when the question comes to be seriously and finally considered in the republican caucus it is quite possible that a different view may prevail. It is suggested that committee chairmanships and the patronage which accompanies them will stimulate action on the part of the republicans which is not likely to be blocked by hesitancy at accepting the aid of independent votes in the securing of that end. Of course, a great deal would depend upon the character of the concessions which the independents should demand. It is safe to say that republican senators will enter into no arrangement with the third party men involving in the slightest degree any compromise of republican principles, whether with regard to the currency or any other question. The privilege of reorganization would be too dearly obtained by any such concession. It is suggested as probable that the republicans and democrats will agree to divide the senate offices between them and that the independents will not enter into the consideration of either party, and perhaps under the circumstances this would be the most satisfactory course. It might have a decided effect in hastening the disintegration of the third party.

Some reforms in the practice of the senate are being talked of, among them the distribution of appropriations to sev-

eral committees in the house, instead of giving all of them to one committee. It is thought that a change of this kind is possible, and as both republicans and democrats favor it probably it will be made. Another reform that would command public approval is that of abolishing secret sessions, but this is not likely to be effected during the next congress, though undoubtedly it will come in time.

If it were not for the affront heaped upon the people of the state and their chief executive there would be something positively amusing in the pro-suspicious letters which Attorney General Churchill has been addressing to Governor Holcomb. To think of a cheap lawyer venturing to expound the law and to explain the duties and prerogatives of the executive office to a man who is his superior in every respect as an attorney, and who has served with honor and success upon the district bench. A country justice of the peace essaying to instruct the chief justice of the United States upon points of constitutional law would occupy a no more preposterous position.

The State university will be an asylum with the next proclamation from the attorney general's office, and the regents of that institution will be requested to hand over the management of the entire plant to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

The Price of Folly. It appears that the cost of collecting the unconstitutional income tax was \$83,789. That is the price the country must pay for one example of democratic folly.

Question and Answer. "Are We Losing Millions?" is the title of a new pamphlet that has appeared in Boston. The answer is in the affirmative. What is the cause of the loss? It is, in fact, rapid transit is playing the diabolical with all of our points of the compass from Sitka to Key West.

Iowa Democracy and Silver. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Not only the strongly democratic counties in Iowa have been discontinued after October 1. This will save \$200,000 a year to the country, but congressmen will rebel against it. They say that having gained everything they wish to keep solid with their country friends or to get some pocket money by selling their packages to seedmen at reduced rates.

Baltimore Sun: Secretary Morton is winning the admiration of the people and the dislike of the officeholders by introducing bills of reform in the Agricultural Department, saving money and abolishing offices in a most distressing way. His last achievement is to abolish his seed division, so that after October 1 next congressmen will have one perquisite less to work with. The distribution of seeds was useless, as experienced farmers had gained everything they wanted from the government seed stores. His last achievement is to abolish his seed division, so that after October 1 next congressmen will have one perquisite less to work with.

A Flyer Without Wheels. Chicago Chronicle. The defender is the fastest craft that ever sailed the seas. It is the consummate triumph of American naval architecture. It sails equally well in all winds and in any sea, and is equally at home in gusts. It should beat the Valkyrie III on all tracks and in all weathers. In the meantime let the reporters and writers for the press, the honest article "the" in front of the name of each yacht. When the Defender successfully defeats again the Valkyrie III, the honest article "the" in front of the name of each yacht.

McCullagh's Classification. Harrison does not hold the first place nor the second place in the race. If the convention were held today either Reed or McKinley would be elected. Neither would be far enough ahead to carry off the prize of that bill. Harrison probably would be elected. The Alliance seems to be "pulling up" Harrison's only chance for the nomination, so far as the public is able to judge, is in the event of a deadlock between the two candidates. Harrison, with the minor aspirants, Harrison, Allison, Morton and the rest, holding the balance.

Bad Eggs in Public Rooms. Chicago Times-Herald. This is an age of inspection. We have boiler inspectors, plumbing inspectors, sewer inspectors, fire inspectors, and other inspectors ad infinitum. As everything else must be inspected there is no reason why the eggs in public rooms should be an exception. The shells of their shell should not be inspected. Indeed, all the bad eggs in places of public resort should be held up to the white light of public scrutiny. The most serious danger to the product of an abandoned henhouse is a paragon of sweet-scented loveliness compared to some of the reeking and putrescent specimens which are to be seen in many public places. The atmosphere of the capital at Springfield. It is dirty business to inspect these legislative bad eggs. But some one should inspect them. The shells of their shell and unclean official records must be cracked by the force of public opinion that the good eggs may escape. All are right, but the public demands a more searching inspection of the bad eggs in our places of public resort.

His Occupation Gone. The Calumny Howler Without an Excuse for Living in Nebraska. If the statements contained in an Omaha dispatch are strictly correct the farmers of Nebraska will not have much to complain of. The crop of corn probably will reach 200,000,000 bushels, and that wheat averages twenty bushels; oats, sixty; rye, twenty; and alfalfa, twenty. Moreover, the hay crop will be enormous in nearly every section, alfalfa fields having produced heavily, and the stock raising industry is prospering greater than that of any previous year.

Nebraska seems to be specially favored for all the crops mentioned are far above the average. The wheat crop is the largest in the history of the state. The yield of small grain has been below the average, but elsewhere in the state it has been unprecedented and sufficient to bring the total for that state much above the average.

Nebraska promises not to be a good state for the calamity howler this year.

Iowa Press Comment. Cedar Rapids Republican: Let's chant a psalm of praise and thanksgiving! The Harv Harvey palaver has come to an end. It can probably be said of both the debaters and of their few listeners that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

Cedar Rapids, Gazette: No Iowa village, town or city should give away a franchise. If franchisees are to be given away, they should be given to anybody they are valuable to the municipality. The undue haste on the part of smaller cities to put on metropolitan airs is a disgraceful thing. It is a disgraceful thing to see a small city boasting of its metropolitan airs.

Des Moines Capital: It must be delightful for the democrats of a lifetime to notice how pervasively more or less recent from the republican party they are in democratic counties, while they are themselves crowded to the rear, and even threatened with violent suppression when attempting to speak.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Rowe, the defaulting treasurer of Potosiek county, writes from Mexico that he did not steal any county money. He says that he has extricated himself and will make everything right if let alone. If Mr. Rowe is not guilty of an offense why should he become a citizen of that country in order to prevent extradition, and if he did not appropriate any funds what is there for him to make right. Evidently Mr. Rowe's letter needs explanation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The democrats of Des Moines county will present the name of E. G. Harper of Burlington, at the Marshalltown convention for the nomination for judge of the supreme court. Mr. Harper is at present a state senator from Des Moines county and a lawyer of high standing. His nomination should be a source of strength in any ticket sent to the voters. He is a man of high character and the strong men Des Moines county usually send to the state convention. Mr. Harper's candidacy is bound to be strong.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Philadelphia Press: It seems to be easier now than it was a few years ago for the Spaniards to fit in the American flag than to shoot at the insurgents in Cuba. That probably accounts for their practice on American merchandise.

Kansas City Star: Despite the fact that they cannot control the mails and that sooner or later their provocations are exposed, the Spanish authorities continue to send out stories of severe assaults on insurgents with no damage to the Spanish forces in encounters. The Havana official papers also take measures to secure harmony between the reports they send out and those made public in Madrid.

Globe-Democrat: One or two more victories by the insurgents—if the reports of their recent victories be true—may give them a chance to set up, in their part of the island, a government which the United States will recognize. Recognition would give them a standing which would attract volunteers from the outside and enable them to do the work under more favorable conditions. The United States has not quite the same interest in Cuba which it felt forty or fifty years ago, but the complete success of the insurgents would cause general rejoicing in this country nevertheless.

New York Sun: There is no indignity or wrong which the treacherous and vindictive Spanish administration is doing to the people of the island, because they are not American citizens, because our fervent sympathy for their victims is not shown. Knowing this, it is the duty of the United States administration to take out effective precautionary measures as will make it plain to every Spaniard that as his peril grows so will the peril to his country. Only by such measures have been taken, but as yet the American people remain uninformed as to the adequacy of the measures made by Spain for her military operations in the Alliance matter. For the whole truth regarding the outcome of that affair we may have to wait until the fifty-fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the rebellion, and, meanwhile, we shall indeed be fortunate if we are not subjected repeatedly to fresh outbreaks at the hands of the malignant Spaniard.

TALK ABOUT J. STERLING. Minneapolis Journal: Secretary Merton has ordered the seed division of the Department of Agriculture discontinued after October 1. This will save \$200,000 a year to the country, but congressmen will rebel against it. They say that having gained everything they wish to keep solid with their country friends or to get some pocket money by selling their packages to seedmen at reduced rates.

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JAPAN NOT TO BE SCARED.

Diplomats Doubt that Russia Will Press Matters to an Open Rupture.

Mikado Will Not Relinquish His Grasp on Chinese Territory Until the Indemnity Agreed Upon Has Been Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The diplomatic corps in Washington is watching with interest at present the settlement of the question of the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Japanese, in view of the demand which Russia, France and Germany are reported to have made upon the Japanese to evacuate the entire Liao-Tung peninsula, and to recognize to China's fulfillment of her part of the Shimomoto treaty. It is made quite clear at the Japanese legation here that Japan will not accede to this demand, if really made, without a protest.

"Japan," said an official of the legation, in discussing the contingency today, "will fight before she will yield the advantage of her position in the peninsula without a full settlement of the indemnity awarded her for the surrender of the concession. It is too important a lever to let go of simply because it may suit Russia's purposes to ask it. It is our understanding here that the evacuation of Port Arthur certainly regarded the matter in that light when the treaty was amended at the instance of the European powers. It may be claimed that the question is not any longer one between China and Japan, but that it has become one between the European countries interested in the settlement, but this position is not tenable. It is China to which Japan must look for the money she is to receive, and it is the Chinese territory that is involved in the controversy, and if it is a matter of feeling faith with the European powers, they must make good the indemnity if they do not want Japan to continue at Port Arthur."

The representatives here of the mikado's government are evidently not impressed with the belief that France and Germany are so much concerned over the settlement as has been represented. Diplomats generally also do not seem to realize the view of Japan continues so much in earnest in pressing Japan to the wall in these matters as she is represented to be. They say that having gained everything they wish to keep solid with their country friends or to get some pocket money by selling their packages to seedmen at reduced rates.

Russia," said a member of the diplomatic corps, "has succeeded in preventing Japan from getting any solid footing on the Asiatic continent, and it is evident from recent accounts that the European power is reaping the diplomatic harvest in Korea to which the Japanese are evidently not prepared to give up. It is evident from recent accounts that the European power is reaping the diplomatic harvest in Korea to which the Japanese are evidently not prepared to give up. It is evident from recent accounts that the European power is reaping the diplomatic harvest in Korea to which the Japanese are evidently not prepared to give up.

AGAINST ALL AMERICAN CATTLE. Germany Adopts Still More Oppressive Quarantine Regulations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Morton has received from the German government a document from the United States Department of Agriculture in Berlin announcing the establishment by the Bundesrat of an obligatory quarantine of ruminating animals and swine imported by sea. The action was taken in order to prevent the introduction of Texas fever, pulmonary consumption, mange, sheep-pox, swine pest, swine plague, foot and mouth disease, and other diseases which are carried by these animals, and an additional period of observation of five months at the place of destination. The imperial chancellor, however, has expressed his opinion that the regulations are as a special concession to ten days in the case of animals from countries where these diseases do not at the time exist. In such cases there will be no other special danger where there may be some special danger the entry of cattle will be forbidden altogether. The occurrence of contagious diseases among animals in any quarantine station will result in many stopping the admission of cattle thereto, and the animals already there will be slaughtered, and the station barred to further importations of such animals.

LEFT TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES. Government Investigating the Treatment of American Seamen. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The bureau of navigation is endeavoring to stop, wherever it exists, the illegal practice of forcing American seamen to leave their vessels in foreign ports, and is rendering them a charge on the United States government. Every year congress appropriates \$50,000 to aid in returning distressed American seamen from foreign shores to the United States. Consuls today reported two cases in which an investigation was made, and if the charges are proved, and if the seamen are being held in custody, the government will inflict fine penalties. Nine men of the bark Thomas Brooks of New York, wrecked near Santiago de Cuba, had become a charge on the government, although wages more than enough to pay their return to the United States are due them. It appears from a consul's statement that the seamen had advanced to them in full violation of the law. Four seamen of the ship Arkwright of Seattle have become a charge on the government at Melbourne, Australia, and the consul reports that the master secured notes of \$52,000 from each of them before leaving this country and appropriated the money, leaving the seamen on the hands of the consul.

News from a Missing Student. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Information was received here today from the chief of police of Glasgow, Scotland, that Dana Davenport, the theological student who has been missing from his home here since July 1, had been fatally injured by a train in Glasgow. Davenport's father is an Episcopal minister here and there is complete mystery surrounding his son's disappearance.

Inspected Fox River. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Assistant Secretary of War Dew returned today from an inspection of the Fox river, Washington, where there are some differences between the navigation and manufacturing interests which threatened to close the paper mills. Secretary Dew directed measurement of the flow of the water in the river to ascertain whether more water may be safely allowed to run off. He says that nothing will be done until a report of the measurement has been received.

MADE BY MAD ANTHONY WAYNE. Treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory Now a Century Old. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A fac-simile of the treaty of peace negotiated by General Anthony Wayne with the Indians of the Northwest territory on August 3, 1795, on the site of the present town of Greenville, has been prepared at the instance of Mr. Harvey M. Friend, and will be forwarded to Greenville in time for use at the centennial anniversary celebration of the signing of the document, which will occur on Saturday next. The document, which was taken from his residence in the State department, to have been well preserved, and the signature as clear as if made in the last year. These Indians in the celebration made an effort in the last session of congress to secure an appropriation for a statue to mark the location of the occurrence, but failed.

INDIANS MUST STAY AT HOME. All Wandering Redskins Notified That They Must Return. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A report of renewed danger to settlers in the Jackson Hole region reached the Bureau of Indian Affairs today in a dispatch from Governor Richards of Wyoming, dated at Cheyenne last night. The report stated that certain bands of Indians were away from their reservations.

Commissioner Browning immediately telegraphed a response, stating that he had received the amount of national notes on the disturbed region to take prompt steps to secure the return of all Indians away from their reservation. Instructions to this effect have been issued to the following agencies: Uintah and Ouray, Fort Duchesne, Utah; Shoshone, Fort Washack, Wyo.; Pine Ridge, S. D., and Lemhi, Idaho.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES PLentiful. Circulation Increased During the Fiscal Year Just Ended. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A statement prepared by the controller of the currency shows the amount of national notes outstanding July 31 to have been \$211,281,908, an increase for the year of \$1,836,419. The amount of circulation bearing United States bonds was \$186,577,437, an increase for the year of \$5,221,459. The circulation secured by lawful means has increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, a decrease for the year of \$1,000,000,000. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes is \$207,832,800 and to secure public deposits, \$15,238,000.

UNITED STATES WON'T INTERFERE. England May Seize the Island of Trinidad if She Chooses. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It is not believed here that the pretense of Count de Bismarck, grand chamberlain of Baron Hickey, who claims to be prince of Trinidad, that the annexation of that island by Great Britain will cause the active intervention of the State department. The general policy of our government has been to recognize only the facts of government, and to give no aid or no evidence before the State department to show that such a government actually exists on the island of Trinidad.

Monthly Coinage Statement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement prepared by the director of the mint shows that during July the total coinage of the United States mint amounted to \$2,235,800, as follows: Gold, \$2,910,000; silver, \$777,900; minor coins, \$48,800.

Negro Colonists Are Quarantined. EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 1.—Fortteen negro colonists have arrived from Mexico and are immediately placed in strict quarantine. Two hundred and forty-eight are now at the quarantine station and twenty-five cases of smallpox have fully developed. Two hundred more are expected to arrive between the 1st and the 5th.

MERRY SIDE OF THINGS. Philadelphia Record: The average politician in this boss-ridden city is very like a porker. He is very fat, and he won't have a good pull if he wasn't crooked.

Chicago Record: Tomson—I don't believe the senator really wants a presidential nomination. Jones—Why not? Tomson—He hasn't yet issued a denial that he is a candidate.

Atlanta Constitution: "They didn't get ahead of us in favor of?" Mr. Everett West asked in a most proper and polite tone. "The ole twenty-beer kind is good enough for me. I don't care for no other kind." "Planked down sixteen silver wheels and holler, 'Sixteen to one!'"

Chicago Tribune: "So far as we have been able to learn," said the secret agent of the police, "the facts pertaining to the murder are as follows: 'I am not sure, but I am pretty sure for any facts yet,' interrupted the eminent detective, wrinkling his forehead. 'I am not sure, but I am pretty sure for any facts yet.'"

London Chips: Capt. Tomson (who is questioning his company on different subjects)—Now, then, Spiff powder, why should a soldier be so afraid of a woman? Private Spiff powder (mistaking the question)—Why, because she won't have no place for to stick his bloomin' 'at'n, sir!

Indianapolis Journal: "What kind of a dollar have you in favor of?" Mr. Everett West asked in a most proper and polite tone. "The ole twenty-beer kind is good enough for me. I don't care for no other kind." "Planked down sixteen silver wheels and holler, 'Sixteen to one!'"

Washington Star: "Now, sir," said the new weather officer's superior, "you know what this report means, and you are one of each of her public servants in this department." "Yes, sir." "What is it?" "It is an emergency."