

THINGS THAT VEX PORTUGAL

A Butcher, a King and New Ideas Make Trouble.

DYSPEPTIC PREMIER SURPRISES

King Carlos' Ale Income and Champagne Appetite—Returned Brazilians Disturb the Peace of National Existence.

LISBON, July 21.—It is the custom in the domestic economy of Portuguese families that one boy shall become a priest and another a Brazilian. As race suicide is not one of the troubles that threaten the little nation, there is no serious obstacle to the observance of this custom. Perhaps it is getting on the wane as regards the priest-hood for the youth of the land here, as elsewhere leans nowadays to the material, to the sceptical side; but it holds still good as regards the Brazilian, despite all the fines and hindrances the government has set up against the emigration of the young.

The movement that now disturbs Portugal and has surprised foreigners into asking what can be the matter has behind it the priest-factor of the existence of the returned Brazilian. He is not a protagonist in the political fight, but his prosperity and the ideas he has brought back with him have captured the fancy of the younger generation.

The country has been controlled up to now by an unbroken sequence of practical politicians. The new man, Joao Franco, is unquestionably another of them, if of a new kind.

Fine Old Politics Upset.

He has broken in upon the old arrangement by which Ribeiro, the conservative leader, and de Castro, the liberal leader, used to take turns at the premiership by mutual consent. Whether in opposition or in office neither hurt the other very much in the party strife, because each knew too much about the other.

Their system was helped by the fact that no great simple question is or has for some years been before the country. The church issue, particularly the activity of the Jesuits who have large institutions here and were supposed to have the good will of the queen, was sharply discussed till a dozen years ago, but it is assuredly not one of the elements in the present situation.

What many Portuguese believe they are seeing the beginning of now is the frustration of Canning's historic dictum of a hundred years ago when South American states emerged politically into the light, namely, that a new world had been called into existence to redress the balance of the old. The hopeful ones are looking to new Brazil to redress old Portugal.

The leaders of both political machines fear this new idea. They want Portugal to keep to the old way, the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

The present prime minister and temporary dictator, Joao Franco, takes a different position. He has chosen to be the storm center of his own free will. His personality must be taken seriously, for it is probable that he will have to be locked up in an asylum, as one of his leading political enemies has just assured me will be a speedy end.

Franco Illustrates a Proverb.

The redoubtable Franco is a good confirmation of the proverb that when the cunning man is thinking the simple man is also thinking. In the spring of the year the old-time leaders of the ins and outs, Ribeiro and de Castro, thought they could and would finish with Franco.

He had a small personal following in the Cortes and was very little known in the country. His policy, if he had any, did not pretend to be any more high-minded and beneficent than Ribeiro's or de Castro's. But he made up for his handicap by being little known and having not much of a machine behind him by showing indomitable energy and still more by showing no regard at all for the feelings of his opponents.

The Ribeiro and de Castro plan for getting rid of him was to put him, with only his small personal following for regular supporters in the Cortes, at the nominal head of the government; then to dictate to him from both sides until he was so discredited as a public leader that he could safely be discarded. Franco's counter move was to offer de Castro, the leader of the old liberals, three seats in his cabinet as soon as he himself accepted the premiership.

This did not fit in with the plan for shipwrecking Franco and his crew. The offer was refused and it seemed at first to the old-time place holders of both parties that their enemy was delivered into their hands. To their amazement, however, the very next morning to find that Franco had interrupted his attempts at cabinet making by issuing a notice that the Cortes was summarily dissolved and that his personal cabinet would continue the administration of the country.

Coup Was a Stunner.

Now the Cortes, as a collection of Portuguese congressmen, had done nothing to deserve this. It was as if a man were to explain his violence by saying: "I never really liked the fellow, so I hit him on the head with a sledge hammer." True enough, the assembly was not distinguished by any high-souled patriotism, but this neither was Franco's group.

What Franco could say in his favor was that according to the letter of the constitution he had not broken the law. The constitution permits the prime minister, with his sovereign's consent, to dissolve the Cortes by decree, but he must hold elections within six months of the decree. It was the method of dispatch that testified to what the extent it was to the knife between Franco and the old gang.

He did not take the trouble to summon the house to hear the message; nor did he call a meeting of the fifteen lie term councillors of state who are the political grandees of the present system of government. He invited his enemies, to put it plainly, to call him dictator.

He faces the elections, which should be held in September or before, without much popular support. He is rather a morose, dyspeptic man in early middle life who occupies himself more with his work and his health than with creating a political platform.

The foreign shipping and commercial world are mostly on his side, in spite of the fact that Portuguese internal securities have fallen four points since his coup d'etat. They think he has cleared the air. The system hitherto of running Portuguese politics inspired them with no kind of confidence. It had to come to an end; and the disturbance at its finish would likely be worse if it were postponed for a few years.

King Supports the Premier.

Besides this considerable good will from the bigger business interests, Franco has the support of King Carlos. He came by it under peculiar circumstances.

In the absence of any constructive policy to supply an issue for party warfare, the Cortes has been reduced to criticism of the national housekeeping account. The system hitherto of running Portuguese politics inspired them with no kind of confidence. It had to come to an end; and the disturbance at its finish would likely be worse if it were postponed for a few years.

AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE

Movement Begun to Develop a Distinct Type.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN SCHEME

Breeders and Government Working in Harmony—Ideal Qualities and Classification Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The ideal American carriage horse should be not less than fifteen hands high and have a smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation. His neck ought to be of good length and naturally inclined to arch. He should have sloping shoulders. His legs should be of medium length and well set, with sloping pasterns and good feet; his back should be short and strong.

These qualities have been agreed upon by a committee representing the Department of Agriculture and the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders as a regulation for the best carriage horse. A classification for the American carriage horse was worked out by the committee on heavy harness horses for the association and was approved last May.

The committee was organized to represent the Department of Agriculture, the American Trotting Register association, the American Saddle Horse Breeders' association and the American Morgan Register association. The members of the committee were George M. Rommel of the Bureau of Animal Industry, chairman; Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt., registrar of the American Morgan Register association; General John P. Castlemar of Louisville, Ky., president of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' association; A. T. Cole of Wheaton, Ill., a breeder of carriage horses; Prof. Charles F. Curtis, director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station at Ames, and H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, O., secretary of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

As soon as the classification was adopted by the committee notice was sent to state and national fairs with a view to the establishment of classes for carriage horses at the various fairs and expositions. The new classification was well received. Two fairs, the Interstate fair at Kansas City and the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson, have adopted it for this year, and several other fairs announced a willingness to adopt the classification in 1908.

The sentiment for the development of a characteristic type of carriage horse has grown rapidly, and on their own initiative the Iowa State fair at Des Moines, the Kentucky State fair at Lexington, Ky., have Kentucky State fair at Lexington, Ky., have the Blue Grass fair at Lexington, Ky., have offered prizes for this season for the best American carriage horse. The classifications adopted by these fairs are similar in the main, but many minor differences exist, which the Agricultural department desires to harmonize.

A uniform, systematic and practical classification suitable for the guidance of fairs in general is a possibility and it would bring about uniform exhibitions. If the horses shown under these conditions are judged by capable men a uniform type can be fixed definitely and rapidly, it is asserted.

The adoption of the classification by state fairs is especially urged by the Agricultural department for the reasons that the fairs in the closest touch with farmers, that the farmers are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American market and that the value of the American horse for carriage use is rarely appreciated by the farmers who buy them. Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at insignificant prices, which after some months of finishing and handling are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands.

Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply the trade. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. They could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse.

The classification for American carriage horses adopted by the bureau of animal industry and the horse breeders contains the following classes: Class 1. Stallion 4 years old or over. Class 2. Stallion 3 years old and under. Class 3. Stallion 2 years old and under. Class 4. Stallion 1 year old and under. Class 5. Mare 4 years old and over. Class 6. Mare 3 years old and under. Class 7. Mare 2 years old and under. Class 8. Mare 1 year old and under. Class 9. Foal under 1 year of either sex. Class 10. Foal under 1 year of either sex.

The conditions governing the entries to these classes are stringent. The classes are open only to horses of American blood. Stallions in the first five classes must be registered in the American Trotting Register or as stallions in the American Saddle Horse Register, and a certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required. Entries in all classes for mares, entries as get of sire in class five and produce of mare in class ten, and entries in class eleven must be filed with a billon registered in the above lists, but the names of such entries need not be registered mares. The breeding of dams, as far as known, must be given when entry is made. No mare having any draught cross will be eligible. Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred, and entries in all classes must be practically sound.

The judging will be based on conformation, style, action and manners as a suitable type of carriage horse. Special attention will be given to truthness of action, and good knee and hock movement are desirable.

All the entries should be made to trot and walk straight and true, and judges are warned to avoid all horses showing any tendency to mix gait, paddle in front, or sprawl behind. In most classes general conformation and all round suitability as a carriage horse will count 60 per cent, while style, action and manners will make up the remaining 40 per cent. In some classes the horses must be shown in harness and hitched to a suitable vehicle, while in other classes a bridle or halter only is necessary. Excessive weight in showing is forbidden.

His Opportunity. Rivers was opening his mail. It consisted of two printed circulars. One was from an investment company, offering for sale at tempting figures his choice of the new issue of South park bonds. The other was a confidential communication from a firm of money lenders, assuring him that if he needed a financial accommodation to tide him over a financial difficulty his credit would be good for any reasonable amount.

By George. "That's what I want," exclaimed Rivers. "That's my chance. I'll borrow a thousand from these loan sharks and invest it in a bond."

Reflections of a Bachelor. A child learns to lie by being told by its parents that they never did. The danger of buying a thin girl is she's so awful sharp on the edges. When a man hasn't any reputation left it's a sign he's in a public office. A great privilege about being engaged is that people think it's all right for you to be foolish.

Some women are so inmodest they won't talk with a man over the telephone unless they are dressed like Jack Reel.

AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE

Movement Begun to Develop a Distinct Type.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN SCHEME

Breeders and Government Working in Harmony—Ideal Qualities and Classification Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The ideal American carriage horse should be not less than fifteen hands high and have a smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation. His neck ought to be of good length and naturally inclined to arch. He should have sloping shoulders. His legs should be of medium length and well set, with sloping pasterns and good feet; his back should be short and strong.

These qualities have been agreed upon by a committee representing the Department of Agriculture and the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders as a regulation for the best carriage horse. A classification for the American carriage horse was worked out by the committee on heavy harness horses for the association and was approved last May.

The committee was organized to represent the Department of Agriculture, the American Trotting Register association, the American Saddle Horse Breeders' association and the American Morgan Register association. The members of the committee were George M. Rommel of the Bureau of Animal Industry, chairman; Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt., registrar of the American Morgan Register association; General John P. Castlemar of Louisville, Ky., president of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' association; A. T. Cole of Wheaton, Ill., a breeder of carriage horses; Prof. Charles F. Curtis, director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station at Ames, and H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, O., secretary of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

As soon as the classification was adopted by the committee notice was sent to state and national fairs with a view to the establishment of classes for carriage horses at the various fairs and expositions. The new classification was well received. Two fairs, the Interstate fair at Kansas City and the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson, have adopted it for this year, and several other fairs announced a willingness to adopt the classification in 1908.

The sentiment for the development of a characteristic type of carriage horse has grown rapidly, and on their own initiative the Iowa State fair at Des Moines, the Kentucky State fair at Lexington, Ky., have the Blue Grass fair at Lexington, Ky., have offered prizes for this season for the best American carriage horse. The classifications adopted by these fairs are similar in the main, but many minor differences exist, which the Agricultural department desires to harmonize.

A uniform, systematic and practical classification suitable for the guidance of fairs in general is a possibility and it would bring about uniform exhibitions. If the horses shown under these conditions are judged by capable men a uniform type can be fixed definitely and rapidly, it is asserted.

The adoption of the classification by state fairs is especially urged by the Agricultural department for the reasons that the fairs in the closest touch with farmers, that the farmers are the breeders of most of the carriage horses sold on the American market and that the value of the American horse for carriage use is rarely appreciated by the farmers who buy them. Hundreds of horses are sold annually by farmers at insignificant prices, which after some months of finishing and handling are sold as carriage horses at prices up into the thousands.

Furthermore, there is a continual sale of stallions to supply the trade. These horses are usually of only moderate value as speed producers, but are of excellent carriage type. They could be of inestimable value as foundation sires of the American carriage horse.

The classification for American carriage horses adopted by the bureau of animal industry and the horse breeders contains the following classes: Class 1. Stallion 4 years old or over. Class 2. Stallion 3 years old and under. Class 3. Stallion 2 years old and under. Class 4. Stallion 1 year old and under. Class 5. Mare 4 years old and over. Class 6. Mare 3 years old and under. Class 7. Mare 2 years old and under. Class 8. Mare 1 year old and under. Class 9. Foal under 1 year of either sex. Class 10. Foal under 1 year of either sex.

The conditions governing the entries to these classes are stringent. The classes are open only to horses of American blood. Stallions in the first five classes must be registered in the American Trotting Register or as stallions in the American Saddle Horse Register, and a certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required. Entries in all classes for mares, entries as get of sire in class five and produce of mare in class ten, and entries in class eleven must be filed with a billon registered in the above lists, but the names of such entries need not be registered mares. The breeding of dams, as far as known, must be given when entry is made. No mare having any draught cross will be eligible. Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred, and entries in all classes must be practically sound.

The judging will be based on conformation, style, action and manners as a suitable type of carriage horse. Special attention will be given to truthness of action, and good knee and hock movement are desirable.

All the entries should be made to trot and walk straight and true, and judges are warned to avoid all horses showing any tendency to mix gait, paddle in front, or sprawl behind. In most classes general conformation and all round suitability as a carriage horse will count 60 per cent, while style, action and manners will make up the remaining 40 per cent. In some classes the horses must be shown in harness and hitched to a suitable vehicle, while in other classes a bridle or halter only is necessary. Excessive weight in showing is forbidden.

His Opportunity. Rivers was opening his mail. It consisted of two printed circulars. One was from an investment company, offering for sale at tempting figures his choice of the new issue of South park bonds. The other was a confidential communication from a firm of money lenders, assuring him that if he needed a financial accommodation to tide him over a financial difficulty his credit would be good for any reasonable amount.

By George. "That's what I want," exclaimed Rivers. "That's my chance. I'll borrow a thousand from these loan sharks and invest it in a bond."

Reflections of a Bachelor. A child learns to lie by being told by its parents that they never did. The danger of buying a thin girl is she's so awful sharp on the edges. When a man hasn't any reputation left it's a sign he's in a public office. A great privilege about being engaged is that people think it's all right for you to be foolish.

Some women are so inmodest they won't talk with a man over the telephone unless they are dressed like Jack Reel.

ONE DOLLAR DOWN SALE

The magnificent success that attended our great ONE DOLLAR DOWN SALE has induced us to continue it during the entire month of August. In addition to the WONDERFULLY EASY TERMS we are giving during July and August, we are now offering you goods at MIDSUMMER CLEARING OUT PRICES. Every article of which we have only one, two or three, is greatly reduced in price. It is a SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION to enable us to quickly clean up our stock and make room for fall goods. Just how much we have to reduce prices is of no importance to us at this time—WE MUST CLEAR OUT THE HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF SMALL LOTS—that is the urgent necessity with us. Those contemplating buying furniture and rugs this fall will find ample savings during this sale. THE EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS during August make it easy for you to buy now and get immediate possession of what you need later. WE TRUST HE PEOPLE.



- Peoples Store Pedestal Extension Table (Exactly like cut.) These massive tables are made of solid oak, thoroughly and substantially constructed, have large 4-inch tops and a massive pedestal or base—the rims are beautifully quarter-sawn. These tables are highly polished and extend to six feet. Special sale price \$14.75. Terms \$1 cash, \$2 Monthly.
- China Closets Made of the finest of selected oak, highly polished, bent glass ends of double strength, grooved shelves for plates, dust-proof door, an elegant article that is appreciated by every house keeper; special price \$12.50. Terms \$1 cash, \$2 Monthly.
- Peoples Store Special Iron Beds (Exactly like cut.) A fancy designed bed of a very pleasing appearance, in four sizes, the very best quality, thoroughly boxed and polished, finished in cream and gold, extra well made and can be had in the 4-6 size only. Special price during this sale \$4.90. Clearing Out Sale of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies.

THE PEOPLES STORE LEADERS OF LOW PRICES 16th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA. The Peoples Furniture and Carpet Co. Est. 1887.

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER BIG ATTRACTION AT OMAHA'S POLITE RESORT KRUG PARK TODAY AND TONIGHT CALIENDO'S VENETIAN BAND THE SEASON'S RENAISSANCE OF CHICAGO'S WHITE CITY. 4:30 to 6:30 P. M., 9:30 to 11:30 P. M.—In Connection With FINN'S GREATER OMAHA BAND 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.—7:30 to 9:30 P. M. BIG BALLOON ASCENSION TODAY. TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT AT 9:15 BIBLICAL MOTION PICTURES Over 100 Big Features. A Floral and Foliage Paradise. Wise Memorial Hospital Picnic Wednesday, August 7. ADMISSION—Afternoons, 10c; Evenings, 25c—Children Under 12, Free.

THE MOVING PICTURE THEATER PICNIC KRUG PARK Wise Memorial Hospital Benefit Building Fund Wednesday, Aug. 7. ADMISSION 25c. SPECIAL CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN THE AFTERNOON GLASGOW'S TRAMWAY SYSTEM Progress of Scottish Corporation Not as Great as Figures Show on Surface.

"Brightest Spot in Town" Jewel Theater High Class Moving Pictures "That Don't Flicker" Always Moral, Entertaining and Instructive—Scenes from every Land. New show every Monday and Thursday,—any seat 10c 12 to 6—7 to 11 10c 18 Electric Fans 18 ALWAYS COOL Uniformed Attendants for Ladies and Children.

MANAWA THE IDEAL PLACE FOR SUMMER RECREATION BATHING BOATING NORDIN'S CONCERT BAND ROLLER COASTER MINIATURE R. R. BALLOON JUMP VAUDEVILLE SHOW Japanese Ball Game, Penny Arcade, Electric Studio, Merry Go Round and many other diversions. FREE GATE ADMISSION FREE

Nebraska State Fair Lincoln, September 2 to 6, '07 SEE THE AIR SHIP Good Races—Amateur Athletic Meet—Western League Base Ball—Best Stock in the World

RUBBER GOODS BY MAIL EXPRESS OR FREIGHT We sell a thousand different items made of Rubber. Write for our catalogue of Rubber Goods and Patent Medicines FREE. SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO., CORNER 16th and Dodge Sts. OWL DRUG CO., CORNER 16th and Harney.