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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bes Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the Edual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bestringed during the month of May, 1894, was as follows:

703, 197

15.511 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres ence this 2d day of June. 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEHL. Notary Public.

It is a poor trust that does not get some concession out of the tariff tinkers.

Parisian funerals, like Parisian fetes, are conducted on a grand and spectacular scale.

The last days of the tariff discussion are presumably within sight. What a gratifying

Taken all in all, Omaha is as healthful as eny place that puts on frills as a summer

It looks as if the tariff bill were about to

follow quite closely the other bills that come in the first of the month. Now that the soap bubble party has been

treed we will not hear any more about its propaganda from Des Moines or the Omaha Fake Mill.

The house committee on public buildings has agreed to recommend the desired increase of appropriation for the Omaha federal building. But at this distance it looks very much as if the recommendation would remain in the congressional pigeonhole for the balance of the season.

Mr. Olney is coming up to every expectation of the railroads, which he represents. Whether it be deputy marshals or United States troops which the railroad managers ask for the protection of their property, Olney's order is promptly forthcoming without a moment's delay or deliberation.

The republican committee of Douglas county is still hibernating. The high mameluke who is acting as chairman declines to call the committee together for reasons probably best known to the little ring of which he is the head center. This may be strategy, but it looks very much like small-bore scheming

A deliberate attempt was made the other day to wreck a Montreal newspaper by hurling a dynamite cartridge through the rear window of the pressroom. The plot, however, was only partially successful. In these parts several flourishing newspapers have been successfully wrecked without resort to dynamite.

The tourist business is in a rather bad way just now on account of the differences of opinion between Mr. Debs and Mr. Egan, but as there have been but very few people in condition to play tourist this summer it makes very little difference from the tourist point of view how soon the Pullman boycott is adjusted.

Omaha has been called upon to furnish Fourth of July oratory for a dozen or more celebrations in as many different towns Omaha will celebrate, therefore, abroad as well as at home. Fortunately Omaha is so well supplied with good public speakers that she is ready to supply the demand and to guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

If the railroad managers would only obey the laws enacted for the protection of their patrons and employes it would be much easier to repress the spirit of lawlessness that pervades the railway strikers and boycotters. Those who live by the sword perish by the sword. Those who don't obey or respect any law that conflicts with their interest or curbs their arbitrary power are now reaping the whirlwind which they have been sowing for years.

President Cleveland tried to make amends for his unintentional breach of etiquette toward the French ambassador by attending the memorial services held in Washington in commemoration of the late President Carnot. The French government must understand that the most friendly and sympathetic feeling exists between the people of France and those of the United States, and that a failure to live up to the empty formality that requires the president to call on the French representative is not to be taken seriously at all.

Now the democrats who did secure places as deputy United States marshals in the expedition against the Industrials are just as dissatisfied as are the democrats who falled to get into the marshal's forces. They think that they were not properly treated in the matter of calculating their salaries and they also fear that their digestions have been ruined by the high priced board in which they were compelled to induige. The democrats seem to have just as much trouble when they get federal plums as they have while they are trying to get

The appointment of Sir Charles Russell to be chief justice of England, to fill the place recently made vacant by the death of the late Lord Coleridge, is an event of importance beyond the borders of Great Britain. The office is the highest to which the British jurist can aspire. The new chief justice has been attorney general, he represented Great Britain before the Bering Sea commission and takes rank with the foremost English practitioners. He may be expected to maintain the conservatism enjoined upon him by the precedents of the office.

HOW TO BUILD UP OMAHA. Whatever may come of the canal protect-

whether it is pushed, retarded or abandoned -Omaha can and should be made a manufacturing center. The cost of fuel and power doubtless affects the great industrial establishments such as flouring mills, fourdries and factories that require power and water on a large scale, but the cost of power cuts practically no figure with hundreds of minor industries that can be made to flourish in this city. Some extensive manufacturing concerns flourish in this city today that were established in the face of all the drawbacks. Excluding the smelting works and the Union Pacific shops, which employ over 2,000 hands, when running in full blast, we have the white lead works, oil mills, Willow Springs distillery, cracker factory, several breweries, a shoe factory and last but not least, several furniture factories that do a very extensive business. Besides all these we have overall factories, bag factories, button factories, and fully thirty to forty minor industrial concerns that employ from five to fifty hands each.

With the bulk of all these concerns the cost of laor is the chief factor. The consensus of opinion among the men who operate these small factories and for that matter all the mills and factories is that Omaha would have three times as many factories than she has now if it were not for the cheaper labor of the eastern factory towns. Now we cannot hope to have cheaper labor until we have cheaper living. If we can reduce the cost of subsistence to the me chanic and laborer below what it costs else where he will be content with a lower wage

There is no good reason why this could not be brought about by well directed effort. We have all the food products at our door. We are in the heart of the most fertile valley of America. We raise the grain and cattle for the world and we have an abundance of vegetables and fruits almost at our very door. But the price that a working man pays for his meat at our butcher shops is as high as the Nebraska raised beef and pork is sold for in the butcher stalls of Liverpool and Hamburg. The same is true of lard, flour and pro visions. These necessaries of life can and should be cheapened for Omaha wageworkers. How is this to be brought about? In our opinion the first step in that direction would be by public market. The second step by co-operation. In England co-operation worked wonders. It can be made successful here. When workingmen are given a chance to buy their provisions first hand instead of paying tribute to middlemen that dole out all their eatable, fuel and household necessaries at excessive profit they will be able to subsist comfortably on factory wages that prevail at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and other great industrial centers.

These suggestions have no reference to the canal project which would be a valuable auxiliary in stimulating our industries and in bringing into our midst investors in enterprises that would otherwise seek other locations.

We want the market house just as soon as possible and we want co-operative supply depots to help the wage worker who is on half pay or works at reduced wages to make ends meet.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS. Until there can be an amendment of the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote the nearest approach to it is the nomination or indorsement of men for the senate by party conventions, prior to the election of a legislature which is to elect a senator. This plan appears to have become the settled policy of the democratic party in IIII- and that he thought would be hard to disnois, whose state convention four years ago named General Palmer as the choice of the party for the national senate, and this year has indorsed Franklin MacVeagh for the senate. The plan has also been adopted by the Michigan democrats, and it is very probable that in the course of a few years the practice will become general. Mr. MacVeagh intends to follow the example of Palmer and make as thorough a canvass of the state as if he were a candidate on the ticket, so that the question of senatorial succession will be a prominent feature of the campaign and exert an influence with the voters proportionate to its importance. Doubtless the same thing will be done by the candidate of the Michigan democrats. It is possible that the republicans of these states will adopt this method of nominating candidates for the United States senate. The Chicago Inter Ocean urges that whatever the republicans of Illinois may have intended to do they can now hardly refuse to accept the challenge thus thrown down. Should they decide that it is expedient to make a convention nomination for senator it would probably give an impetus to this plan of securing, to all intents, the popular election of senators, and it would certainly lend added interest to the campaign in that state. When Palmer was nominated four years ago the senatorial issue commanded by far the larger share of popular attention. A resolution to amend the federal con-

stitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people was favorably reported to the house of representatives a short time ago. The report accompanying it declared that the necessity for the passage of such an amendment has increased since the resolution covering the subject was passed without a dissenting vote in the Fifty-second congress. It truthfully asserts that the present congress has intensified this feeling. The report takes the ground that what is called senatorial courtesy obstructs the popular will; that the senate, under its present mode of election, has outlived its usefulness. The acknowledgment is made that in the past that body has been distinguished for patriotism and statesmanship, and its conservatism is commended, but its failure to act in emergencies is reprobated. The report expresses the opinion that if the proposed change were made the senate would regain its position in the regard of the public by a more sensitive response to the popular demands. It is unquestionable that the United States senate has in recent years greatly deteriorated in popular respect and confidence. This is due to several causes, the least important of which is the decline of that body in intellectual strength and character, recognized and admitted by all intelligent observers. The inferiority of the senate at this time, considered as a whole, will not be seriously questioned by anybody who has any knowledge of that body in the past. But it is the fact that in recent years the senate has become the bulwark of the money power, of corporations and of monopoly, which has had most to do with the decline of that body in the respect and confidence of the people. It has for years been dominated by wealth concentrated in ways inimical to the interests of the people. Many of its members have been the paid servants of corporations,

and if it can be said that in this regard it

is not now at its worst, still it is a well

known fact that there are senators now who

them from forming an entirely fair and impartial judgment upon questions that involve a conflict between the interests of the people and corporations. What is called "sena-torial courtesy" might be tolerated if there was confidence in the absolute integrity of purpose of senators, but as it is the people look upon this so-called courtesy with suspicion, as being a convenient practice for the subversion of their will. Recent developments have shown that senators are not superior to corrupting influences.

This combination of faults has produced a widespread feeling of distrust of the senate and given occasion for demanding a ple and increase their sense of responsibility to those who elect them. Besides there ing senators is not strictly consistent with ple of which is that all power should proceed directly from the people. There is little probability that this congress or the next will agree to the proposed constitutional amendment, but there is no doubt that it will come in time, and, meanwhile, the nomination of senatorial candidates by party conventions is an alternative which promises to

A WEAR DEFENSE-

The interview furnished for publication by Speaker Crisp, and evidently intended for campaign effect, in which he undertakes to defend the house of representatives against the criticism of the work of that body, will hardly help the democracy, though it has served to amuse the republicans of the house. All that the present house of representatives has done in the matter of legislation is the passage of the tariff bill, the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, the passage of the appropriation bills and the anti-option bill, with a few other measures of minor importance The most valuable of this legislation, that stopping the purchase of silver by the government the democrats of the house are not entitled to the credit for, as a majority of them were opposed to it, and it could not have been adopted without the nearly unanimous vote of the republicans. That they cannot claim much glory for the tariff bill is plain from the way in which the senate has revised and changed that measure, casting a reflection upon the ability and judgment of the first framers of the bill which has made them ridiculous before the country In the matter of the appropriation bills there was so much delay, due in part to the lack of practical judgment and in part to the cheese-paring spirit of economy, that the senate has not acted upon any of these measures, and it became necessary to extend the appropriations for the last fiscal year thirty days in order to keep the machinery of the government in motion. It is a matter of common knowledge that for weeks the house was most of the time without a quorum to do business and that the leaders of the majority were in the greatest per plexity as to what they should do to remedy the trouble, only escaping from this finally by adopting the plan of the last republican house regarding a quorum and thus swallow ing all their denunciation of that sound and judicious principle. It was their back-down in this matter that enabled them to do what has been accomplished.

It was well said by ex-Speaker Reed in referring to the interview of Speaker Crisp that if any house of representatives in the entire history of the government had accomplished less in the same length of time than the present one it must have been another democratic house of the same kind, cover. When the republicans were in control of the house of the Fifty-first congress they passed a tariff bill, a silver bill, a bill to increase American ship ping engaged in the foreign trade and a bill to relieve the supreme court-all important legislation-but in addition twenty or thirty other bills of importance, and they did that without an expensive extra session of three months. While the republicans in the Fiftyfirst congress allowed ample time for the consideration and discussion of all measures they permitted no delay on account of the absence of a quorum and business was kept moving. The contrast between the work of the last republican house and the present one is a matter about which republicans can

PROSPECTS OF THE POOLING BILL.

It is said that the friends of the bill to permit pooling contracts among the railroads are more confident than in any pre vious congress, but they expect a vigorous fight against the measure whenever it shall come up for c.ns'deration. The commit es on commerce is nearly unanimous in favo of the bill, but there are one or two members who are likely to lead the opposition and offer some amendments The pooling provision proper will, it is thought, have to stand or fall as a whole. It cannot be amended to the satisfaction of those who oppose pooling, except by being stricken out. The opponents of the pending bill insist that it will no more insure uniform rates and equality among shippers than the existing law, and that the law ought to be given a further trial as it stands, with power in the Interstate Commerce commission to order the adoption of reasonable and equitable rates.

The program is to get the bill through the house at the present session and give the senate committee on commerce opportunity to report favorably late this session or at an early date at the next session. The members of the senate committee having been consulted from time to time in the preparation of the house bill it will not take them long to make up their minds on report if the hopes of the friends of the measure are justified. The claim is made that every railroad commission in the country, except that of Minnesota, is in favor of a pooling bill, and the recent conference of railroad men at the rooms of the Interstate Commerce commission indicated that the measure would have their full endorsement, as well as that of the commission. What the outcome of the vote on the measure in the house will be cannot be predicted with certainty. There is a strong feeling of hostility to the railroads and towards anything which originates with them and if the bill passes it will do so because it is plain that a majority of the shippers of the country are satisfied to have the experiment tried. The difficulty will be in ascertaining the views of shippers generally. Those who can speak through commercial organizations can easily be heard from and quite generally these are favorable to a pooling arrangement under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission, as proposed by this bill, but there is an equally large number of shippers outside of these organizations who are thought to be generally opposed to the proposed legislation, and this has a great deal of influence in congress. The disposition of many representatives is to hold relations to corporations which disable give a good deal of weight to the wishes of trim and shapely feet complete a symphony

the smaller shippens backs are numerous in color. Quay has indicated his contempt and whose aggregate business with the transportation companies amounts to a large garding it. The impertance of the subject

is not recognized by the railroads alone.

It is most necessary that the canal bond proposition should be property drawn to pass the strictest construction which the courts may choose to put upon it. The proposition, if carried, will no doubt have change in the method of choosing senators to run the gauntlet of the courts. The which would bring them nearer to the peo- guaranties given to the public depend largely upon the legal phraseology in which they are couched, and therefore should first is a sentiment that the present way of steet- | be revised and approved by coupsel who have had experience with such matters. our republican system, the cardinal princi- | The obligations of the company are only enforceable by judicial process and no loopholes are wanted by which future owners may attempt to crawl out on legal technicalities. The importance of a properly drawn contract must not be underestimated.

> France will now have time to turn her attention from the dead president to the living assassin. Justice demands that his trial be speedy and his execution on conviction prompt. Sympathy for the misguided murderer is entirely out of place.

National Characteristics.

Your Frenchman is always a Frenchman, Casimir-Perier wept when he was elected president. Over here when a man is elected president the posimasters and gaugers and the like on the other side do the weeping.

Administration's Jester.

Chicago Times.

Chicago Times.

Secretary Morton's expose of republican extravagance in the Department of Agriculture during the last administration would carry more weight if he would dispense with all effort to make it witty and humorous. The Nebraska cabinet minister's humor is too saturnine to be delightful.

Does This Portend a Veto?

Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal. President Cleveland does not like the President Cleveland does not like the sen-ate tariff bill. He does not like it because he is a democrat, and it is not democratic. He does not like it because he is nonest, and it is dishonest. He does not like it be-cause he is a courageous patriot, and it is a cowardly makeshift. The bill, as it now stands in the senate, will never become a law. For which God be praised.

Improvement in Business.

Detroit Free Press.
Improved business throughout the country Improved business throughout the country is causing greater confidence, and the practical end of the great coal strike is regarded as a blessing only second to that which will come with the adoption of a tariff bill. The senate is going at a good pace now, and the prayer of the country is that it will not dally or balk until it has completed the work which opens the way to the restoration of national prosperity.

Massachusetts Grapples with Reform.

Springfield Republican. Massachusetts now has a law, passed by her present legislature, establishing a standard ink for use in every state and county office. This legislation was caused by the discovery that inks have been used for many years on books of record which fade, often rendering their contents illegible in a few months. It would be well if ble in a few months. It would be well if all the states and the federal government had such a law, requiring all accepted writ-ing fluids to stand conclusive chemical ing fluids to stand conclusive chemi tets, and thus insure the permanency public records.

Tillman and dis Pitchfork.

San Francisco Chronicle.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Governor Tillman expects to be elected to the United States senate and seems to think that one of his chief duties, if he achieves his ambition, will be to make things lively for the president. "If I go there," he said in aspecch the other day, "I promise that I will use the pitchfork in his old fat ribs." Affairs have come to a pretty pass in the south when a candidate for the senatorial toga deems it necessary to pleige hissaif to pitchfork the president. But Tillman knows his people, and no doubt they are immensely tickled over the suggested prodding of Grover.

Armor Plate Conspiracy.

Chicago Post, This week a Nebraska post of the Grand This week a Nebraska post of the Grand Army of the Republic passed a resolution recommending that in future government tests of armor plate be conducted with Car-negie and Frick behind the target. We are not sure that this would not be a first-rate plan. But while the government is considering it the suggestion may be made that the revelations of fraud at the Car-negie works in connection with the manulegie works in connection with the manu facture of armor plate are more properly in place before a federal grand jury of place before a federal grand jury of e district of western Pennsylvania than fore a congressional investigating com-

Dismal Results of Democracy. Ex-Speaker Reed in North American Review.

The history of last year must have been a bitter disappointment to many good men who, not satisfied with a reasonable amount a bitter disappointment to many good men who, not satisfied with a reasonable amount of good government, sought to find a future better than the past by throwing themselves into the hands of a party which was and is the creation of pure opposition, a party which had never been for anything in particular, but simply against everything in general. How these men could have hoped for anything but the dismal result which now darkens the country they are probably at this moment asking themselves with more of anger than of sorrow. Of course these men, and with them many partisans of long standing, are now repenting with exceeding bitterness of spirit. They are also bringing forth works meet for repentance. No election, however trivial, which gives men a chance to show their feelings has been neglected. Wherever the elections have been on a scale great enough the disgust of the people has taken on the largest possible proportions, and the people have not failed to emphasize what they meant. In Oregon, where the populists hoped to render the verdict uncertain, the voters have left no doubt and given no sign which could be mistaken. loubt and given no sign which could

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Where was Powderly when the boys went The state treasury of Kentucky is money-Another democratic victory. Spasmodic explosions of red-covered bombs

nerald the approach of the independence anarchist Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire re-

gards the game of whist of surpassing naional importance. M. Casimir-Perier, the new president of

France, inherited a fortune of 40,000,000 francs, which he has materially increased. The Bay state encroaches on the prerogatives of the elect by ordering the use of indelible ink in making up public records. Too many prefer the early fading fluid.

A pious assembly in Missouri turned down

minister for the gross crime of umpiring a base ball game. His fallure to throw the game to the bome team was unpardonable. The poetry of Richard Watson Gilder, which has been disbursed liberally at the White House, has had the desired effect. Charles DeKay, Richard's brother-in-law, has been appointed consul general to Berlin. Thomas E. Breckinridge, who crossed the plains with Fremont's expedition in 1845. is living at Tellurides Colo., in destitute circumstances. Petitions praying the federal government to grant him a pension are circulating in Colorado and California.

Prof. Ohmar Watt, the sage of Saddle Freek, emerges from the privacy of his electrical laboratory long enough to an-nounce the result of his investigation of Solon Wiley's electrical cinch. He likens Solon Wiley's electrical cinch. to the bite of a toofhless dog, because it is a soft snap. The empress of Japan, who recently cele-

brated her silver wedding, is not only a very pretty woman, but very intellectual, and has great strength and beauty of character. Her particular hobby is the peeresses' school, which she has established at Tokio, and she has a suite of apartments there.

Lewis G. Stevenson, son of the vice president, has resigned the post of assistant paymaster of the navy, to which he was ap-pointed a short time ago. Mr. Stevenson was married recently, and his wife and father-in-law, who is a man of wealth, both desire that he should not go into the navy. Senators Quay and Blackburn are the most conspicuous dressers in the senate. The Kentucky fire eater is a study in light blue and draws all eyes to his fresh and in-vigorating costume, while a brilliant red tie beneath a florid face and tan shoes inclosing

for the conventions of dress by appearing daily in a seersucker with a loud check.

Much interest is excited in New York by the discovery of . liberal crop of rye flourishing in front of the Times office. Some think the pernicious activity of the Sun is responsible, while others insinuate that the bronze Horace Greeley is testing some government bureau seed in Ben Frank lin's pasture. These are mere surmises. The fact is, Newspaper Square raises an bundance of rye at all hours and seasons. Tom Reed is exceedingly popular among the ladies in Washington society. When the big man from Maine appears at a re-

tion or a ball he is at once surrounded flocks of the fair sex, and this circle continues as long as he is in the room. Reed does not waltz, but he does talk, and the ladles regard it as a liberal education o listen to the bright things that come rom his lips. ladies, too, as he is severe upon his enemies upon the floor of the house. He pretty things as well as sureasti-He can gay and says them in a blunt way that makes them all the more agreeable.

BEST METHODS OF ROAD-MAKING.

WASHINGTON D. C. June 29 - To the Editor of The Bee: Among the early fruits of the inquiry directed by congres to be made through the Department of Agriculture. into the "Systems of road management in the United States" and the "Best methods of road-making" is the welcome knowledge that in many sections of the country decided progress has already been made in the construction of improved highways, that this result has been reached in more ways than one, and that in whatever way it may have been reached it has been found eminently satisfactory and profitable to all con-

It is, therefore, no longer necessary to discuss the abstract questions of the necessity and economy of good roads nor to attempt to devise new ways of obtaining them. The practical experience of one community in making, using and paying for a new and superior road is worth more to others in like circumstances and conditions than any amount of argument or theory; and the greatest service the department the public in this regard is to furnish the facts in each important case of road im-provement, and to compare the respective advantages and disadvantages of the union. Modifications of these methods or even new methods may be developed by further experience, but for the present a clear knowledge of what has been done and

It has been suggested by friends of the be much more promptly and widely disseminated through the newspapers interested in the work than through the usual methods of government publication. itself of all such facilities as may be accorded by the press for the purpos will furnish a series of articles of the character indicated to all papers publishing this announcement and forwarding a copy of the paper containing the same to this office.

Special Agent and Engineer in Charge of

CALCULATED TO TICKLE. Philadelphia Record: Every man can have is own way when it comes to getting on

the scales. Siftings: A Burlington girl is learning to play the cornet, and her admirers speak play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as "the fairest flower that blows." New York Press: "Why does Cholly al-ways carry an umbrella?" "I guess it is because he doesn't know enough to go in

Somerville Journal: When a man says hat he is willing to die for his country sometimes means that he is if he can die

Inter Ocean: "Mr. Nextdoor stopped and made himself very agreeable this evening, How do you account for it?" "He either wants to get the new lawn mower or my

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: New Arrival (to subdued-looking man in the hotel office)—You are the clerk of this hotel, I suppose, sir? Subdued-Looking Man—Oh,

Philadelphia Record: "I fail," said the boarder, frantically sawing at the steak, "to find a weak point in this Armour plate!" Indianapolis Journal: "Thought you was workin in a beanery in Boston." "Wuz fer awhile, till a hack driver come in and

wuz a little too high fer me Florida Times: No boy has faith in his mother's veracity when she tells him that t hurts her more than it does him to whip

Washington Star: "I wish you would give us something more on curren topics." "Here's the very thing; an article on the

overhead trolley." Atlanta Constitution: An exchange says that "the candidates have taken the field." This is good news. There is a good deal of plowing to be done yet.

Plain Dealer: It is hard to convince the boy that things are ordained by wisdom— as long as the potato bugs don't eat the

Judge: Amy—You and that Charlie Leigh were so inseparable that people naturally suspected you were engaged. Fanny—But for two months he has been seen constantly with other girls and I with other men. That ought to stop the rumor Amy-No. It has caused a belief that you have been secretly married to him.

Chicago Tribune: "Your words are un-necessarily cutting, Miss Benderby," said the youth, stung by her scornful rejection. "They come from a sharper tongue than I thought you possessed."
"And yet." responded the maiden, dreamily." how often you have spoken of my finely-chiseled lips!"

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Harper's Bazar. Pop said that Independence was the greatest thing he knew—
And when my daddy says a thing it's gen-It helps a man to triumph for the right, and Up where the great Salt river is, up where the woodbine grows.

> But woe is me that it should be. It didn't work that way with me And this is how it was, you see,

On July Fourth when I got up I'd settled On July Fourth when I got up I'd settled in my mind That I'd be just the freest of the Independ-ent kind; I'd have my way all through the day, no matter what should hap, And that is why face down I lie across my daddy's lap; And that is why I cry, "Oh, my," as he lays on the strap.

He told me just at breakfast time to help him feed the cows. And when I said I wouldn't we'd the pret-tiest of rows;

But I was firm, for I was free, Just as he said I ought to be, And then I skipped—ah! woe is me!

I staid away the livelong day
And then there was the deuce to pay,
For when I got back home that nigh
My daddy's wrath was out of sight.
He wouldn't hear a word from me
About the glories of the free,
But simply put me on his knee,
And gave it to me, one, two, three,
From which I judge that while it's clear
That Independence has no peer That Independence has no peer For nations fond of liberties, t doesn't do for familie: Else Pop as gone and changed his mind, Or mine was not the proper kind.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

He Will Vote for the Tariff Eill When the Time Comes Today.

HE BELIEVES IN THE MAJORITY RULING

Senator Murphy Telis Senator Gray that the Senior Senator from New York Will Not Oppose His Party at the End.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

WASHINGTON, July 2. There is considerable quiet chuckling in democratic senatorial circles tonight over the alleged fact that Senator Hill of New York intends to vote for the tariff bill in the senate temorrow afternoon. Senator Gray of Delaware this afternoon spoke to Senator Murphy of New York concerning the vote on the passage of the bill and remarked:

"I am sorry that Senator Hill will not rote with us to make it unanimously a dem-

cratic measure." Senator Murphy, without raising his voice or clevating his cyclids, responded in quiet manner: "I know of no occasion upon which Senator Hill has stated that he would not vote for the bill. He is bitterly opposed to certain features of the bill, but he believes in majority rule. As he has stated for him-

self upon several occasions, Senator Hill is

The substance of this quiet little senatorial nterview in the cloak room of the cratic side of the chamber this afternoon vas passed from lip to lip during the ing minutes of the session, and the inference was drawn unanimously that after all his vigorous fighting against the schedules obnoxious to his judgment Senator Hill in tends to obey the will of the majority o his party and cast his vote in favor of th passage of the bill. If this is to be the of the Hill campaign aginst the tariff bill that measure will pass the senate tomorrow and be railroaded through the conference committee of both houses inside of a fortnight.

DEMOCRATIC DISCIPLINE ADMIRED. "I never saw better party discipline," said Senator Manderson, "than has been ob-tained and maintained on the democratic side of the senate during the consideration of the tariff bill. The senators on that side of the chamber do not pay any attention to the things which are said and done. The arguments which have been made in debate were absolutely wasted, because the demoside of the practically deserted all of the time. democratic senators have gone to their com-mittee rooms or elsewhere about the capitol, and when roll calls have been or they have responded to the electric bells by hastening upon the floor of the senate, quickly asking the party managers and leaders how their votes should be recorded, and then addressing the vice presi according to the directions which they have received, without knowing anything or ing any inquiry concerning the subject upon which they have cast their votes.
"Our friend Manderson," sa

Blackburn of Kentucky, "has come as near elling the truth as a partisan republican could do upon such a subject. As a matter of fact, I have, without knowing the sub-jects, cast more bad votes during the present session of congress than ever before during my entire public career. I have voted with my party upon the assumption that my party was right upon every question, and I have ione this because it was decided in party caucus that we must stand together for the cause of revenue reform." "One thing that bothers me," said Sena-

or Berry of Arkansas, "is the fact that I inwittingly voted for free art. I have defending the rights of the poor and attack ing the luxuries of the rich all of my life, and yet, upon one roll call, without realizing what subject was before the senate. I voted for the admission free of works of art, which only the very wealthy people of our country can afford to buy and bring from the old world into this country.'

BRYAN HELD IT BACK Tens of thousands of public documents of value are being destroyed in this city be-cause no proper place has been provided for their storage by the government. A bill providing for a hall of records in this city was taken up for consideration by the house today and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska accomplished the defeat of the measure by insisting upon the presence of a quorum consider his proposition to cut down the cost of the site from \$300,000 to \$175,000. Mr. Bryan asserts that he will insist upon

this economic determination by the house or else secure the defeat of the bill. Patent have been issued as follows: To Nebraskans-Albert G. Green, Red Cloud, grain carrier and regulator for threshing machines; Willis T. Richardson, David City, nut lock. To Iowans—Joseph C. Butler, New Providence, mechanical movement; Isaac T. Carter, Indianola, folding poultry coop Patrick J. Regan, Iowa City, fire alarm To South Dakotans-Chalmer M. C. Prentice Watertown, apparatus for testing eyes; Wil-liam W. Swan, Andover, ball-bearing drill-

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Sugar Schedule to Take Effect at the Same Time as the Other Provisions. WASHINGTON, July 2.-The Pullman strike had an echo in the senate today. Mr. Call offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the house and senate to inquire into the cause of the existing Pullman strike, the justice of the demands of the workingmen and to report by bill, or otherwise, and Mr. Kyle offered the resolution endorsed by President Debs of the American Railway union and General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor. Looking to the protection of strikers from federal interference except to insure the transportation of the mails and declaring that the detachment of Pullman or other parlor or sleeping cars from a train shall not constitute an against the United States.

Both resolutions under the rule went over intil tomorrow. Various amendments to the tariff schedules various amendments to the tariff schedules were agreed to in the senate today. Among them were: Changing the rate on bottles holding more than one pint to % cent per pound and on vials holding not more than one pint to 114c; on cast-polished plate glass not exceeding 24 x 60 inches from 20 to 221/2 per square foot. All the amendments adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to. The iron ore amendment, on which special vote had been reserved, was adopted, 58 to 2. The proposition to make repeal of the sugar bounty take imme-diate effect instead of in 1895 was adopted,

Jones of Arkansas gave notice of committee amendment which would be of-fered tomorrow in the shape of a proviso to be added to section 182, repealing the bounty proviso of the McKinley laws and to continue in force the bounty until January ary, 1895, to the extent of nine-tenths of a lariscope and eight-tenths on sugars testing not less than 80 degrees.

Mr. Peffer moved to strike cut the sugar

schedule and place all sugars on the free list. It was lost-33 to 39. The final vote was then taken on the adoption of the sugar schedule and it was agreed to-38 to 34. Messrs, Allen and Quay

Baking Powder

bearing debt on July 1 to have been \$635, 041,800, an increase for the fiscal year of \$50,004,790, and for the month of \$50 ebt on which interest had ceased since maturity was \$1,851,210 debt bearing no interest, \$380,001,686. Aggregate of Interest and nonInterest bearing debt, \$1.015,897,818, an increase for the year of \$15,06,050, and a decrease for the month of June of \$18,703, The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury aggregate \$815,355,820. The cash statement shows: Cold in the cash statement shows: Cold in the cash statement shows: Cold in the cash statement shows: ury aggregate \$915,355,830. The cash statement shows: Gold in the treasury, \$124,527,535; silver, \$135,228,709; paper, \$112,627,768; bends, minor coins, etc., \$17,335,263, aggregating \$774,538,965, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$655,354,529, leaving a cash balance of \$117,581,426, of which \$64,873,024 was gold reserve. The decrease in each in the treasury for the month was \$269,839,

voted for the final adoption of the schedule:

Mesars, Hill, Irby, Kyle and Peffer against it.

Otherwise it was a strict party vote: Mr. Stewart of Nevada did not vote. This dis-

On motion of Mr. White an amendment

to the Stillman paragraph was adopted, pro-

viding that the percentage of alcohol in all wine and fruit juices should be determined

according to regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

the dutiable list and transferring it to the

free list was agreed to. Mr. Mills moved to transfer burlaps, as well as bags for grain

made from such burlaps, from the dutiable list, thus putting it in the same category with cotton bagging. This gave Mr. Chan-

dler a chance to deliver a satirical remark about Mr. Mills' great rally for free trade

towards the end of the bill, after getting

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Mills' motion Mr. Harris, at 7:35 o'clock, moved that the ression take a recess until 10 o'clock

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Small Decrease Shown for the Month of

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The public debt

statement issued today shows the interest

lutiable coal and dutiable everything

tomorrow morning.

By a vote of 31 to 21 the committee mendments striking cotton bagging from

posed of the sugar schedule.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Statement of Uncle Sam's Cash Account for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1894, issued at the Treasury department today, shows: Receipts, \$296,960,336; expenditures, \$366,593,359, which leaves a deficit of \$69,633,023. The ustoms receipts show a falling off of about \$61,000,000 and internal revenue about \$14,000, There was an increase of about \$4,500,000 in the expenditures on account of the War department and about \$1,500,000 on account of the navy. There was a decrease of over \$2,200,000 in the civil and miscellaneous expenditures, about \$3,000,000 on account of the Indian service and a decrease of over \$18,000,000 on account of pensions.

Crain Wants the Strike Investigated. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Representative Crain of Texas will introduce a resolution for investigating the Pullman strike. Mr. Crain was a member of the Curtin con-gressional commission of 1885, which in-vestigated the great strike of that year and succeeded in securing a settlement after much trouble to both sides. The resolution directs the committee on interresolution directs the committee on inter-state commerce to at once investigate the causes that have led up to the Pullman strike and its successive stages of develop-ment, and to report at the earliest practi-cable time as to the means of overcoming the present conflict and to prevent similar trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 2.- The house held a brief session today, and on account of the difficulty of holding a quorum nothing the difficulty of holding a quorum nothing of importance was done beyond the passage of the senate bill extending the time within which the Oregon and Washington Bridge company may construct a bridge across the Columbia river; the house bill to amend section 3 of the act to regulate liens arising out of United States court decisions, and a resolution directing the commissioner of labor to investigate the question of the work and wages of women and children. Before 2 o'clock the house adjourned until Thursday.

Medals of Honor for Soldlers. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Medals of honor nave been awarded the following named privates, who volunteered for the solution party at the siege of Vicksburg; J. G. Ayers, Eighth Missouri, Moorhead, Mich.; A. T. Goldeberg, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Maynard, In.; J. S. Cunningham, Eighth Missouri, Burlington, Kan.; H. F. Frizzel, Sixth Missouri, Fredericktown, Mo.; William Campbell, Thirtically Company of Transfer. privates, who volunteered for the storming eth Ohio, Des Moines, Ia.; H. G. Trogden,

Dangers of Previousness.

Globe-Democrat. The decided preference shown for Mc-Kinley by the delegates to the convention of the Republican League Clubs at Den-ver gives him a considerable boost, unques-tionably, but at the same time it exposes him to a serious danger in the way of a him to a serious danger in the way of a combination of all the other aspirants

Do you use Florida Water?

If you do not, you miss one of the greatest luxuries of life. When used in the Bath, or after shaving, it imparts a delightful sense of coolness and vigor awakened by no other perfume. But be sure you use the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

Murray & Lanman's.



Wise says

Chocolat = Menier.

His reasons are: Tea and Coffee create nervousness with people too nervous already; Bitter Chocolates are not fit to make a cup of chocolate; cheap (sweet) chocolates are mpure, hence injurious;

COCOA is no more like CHOCOLATE than Skimmed Milk is like Cream. Chocolat-Menier is an exquisite Vanilla Chocolate, as nourishing as meat, as low priced as other beverages, and far superior.
Ask for yellow wrapper. Your grocer has it.

PARIS MENIER LONDON

