THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$ 6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Bldg., Corner N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York Rooms, 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1895, was as follows:

1	18,660	17	19,074
2	19,004	18	19,078
3	19,096	*19	20,196
4	18,940	20	19,091
*5	20,510	21	19,106
6	19,055	22	19,101
7	19,091	23	19,093
8	19,064	24	18,709
9	19,126	25	19,085
10	19,048	*26	20,090
11	19,024	27	19,055
*12	20,185	28	19,072
13	19,097	29	19,105
14	19,014	30	19,171
15	19,124	31	19,218
16	19,174		

Total	624,525
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	5,325
Net sales	619,200
Daily average	19,974

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of June, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Labor day is the next general public holiday.

Nebraska is no place for the operation of fraudulent insurance companies.

The Nebraska farmer who planted beets this year for the first time will soon realize what a good stroke he made.

By the way, how many bicycles were returned for taxation by the assessors who have just completed their annual rounduo?

Thankful for small favors—the retiring secretaries of the State Board of Transportation draw their salaries until October next.

Secretary Morton will be allowed to indulge his financial advice if he will only see to it that the promised corn crop is properly harvested.

The famous fifteen puzzle is not a marker to the muddle into which the penitentiary deal has been involved quite unforseen by the principals.

The teacher who has not been able to go to the great convention at Denver will still be kept informed of the proceedings of the assembled pedagogues in the columns of The Bee.

The state auditor stubbornly refuses to deliver the Dorgan warrant, although the attorney general has given an opinion that he may do so if he will. But Churchill is not on Moore' official bond.

The court bailiffs have not yet publicly announced their judicial slate which the fall convention is to blindly ratify. They will await the action of the bench on the validity of the new police commission law.

Why should the taxes be canceled on the old Cozzens house simply because it has been rented at a nominal sum for a theological seminary? If the seminary should take rooms in the New York Life building would the proprietors be justified in asking remission of taxes?

Dorgan is quite willing to make deductions from his award of $33,408.90 for the materials which his wards have since consumed. His anxiety to make this sacrifice must confirm the impression that he was not coming out of the small end under the original appraisement.

"Corn was never in better condition." This is the report that is coming in from almost every part of Nebraska. It is giving promise of one of the biggest corn crops the state has ever seen. One successful corn crop will make people forget even the possibility of drouth.

Omaha theater goers will be pleased to know that Omaha the coming season is to have a much higher standard of attractions than heretofore. It is due not only to brightening prospects for good business, but to vigorous local competition between two first class play houses.

South Omaha, notwithstanding the reduced tax valuation, proposes also to reduce the tax rate for the coming year. If the city authorities will also carry on the government within the reduced revenue and avoid another overlap they will manifest a spirit of economy that the taxpayers will appreciate.

Secretary of State Hinrichsen, who made himself quite notorious as the chief promoter of the recent free silver convention of Illinois, may possibly resurrect himself from the oblivion into which he has fallen in time to participate in the next contest for control of the Illinois democratic state convention.

The Bee pleads guilty to the charge that it has in the past aided in the election of many republican candidates for office. That fact does not disqualify it from now protesting against the making of slates in star chamber session which party conventions are expected to blindly swallow as a mere matter of form.

Several prominent party leaders have lately expressed themselves as confident that President Cleveland could have a nomination for a third term if he would only say the word. Mr. Cleveland apparently does not share this confidence. Before he announces his readiness to run again he wants more positive assurance not only of the possibility of nomination, but also of the possibility of success after nomination.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Iowa republican state convention will meet at Des Moines tomorrow to nominate candidates for governor and other state officers. There are half a dozen pronounced aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination, so that there is promise of a lively contest in the convention, with even a possibility that some one not yet mentioned will be selected. There are two or three popular and available men among those whose names are likely to be presented to the convention, either of whom would undoubtedly command the full strength of the party and be elected by a good majority. There need be no apprehension that the convention will fail to nominate a man worthy to be the standard bearer of the party. Every delegate, it is to be presumed, will realize the importance of having a leader this year, immediately preceding the presidential contest, who will infuse the party with zeal and enthusiasm and place Iowa in as strong a position as she has ever occupied among republican states. Perhaps almost any republican can be elected, but this does not warrant carelessness or indifference in the selection of a candidate. Because all the conditions favor republican success is no reason why the party should be less solicitous regarding the character, the qualifications and the availability of its standard bearer. On the contrary, it is quite as essential under such circumstances as when the conditions are less favorable that it should select its best and strongest man—one who will not only rally to his support the full strength of his own party, but will draw from the ranks of the opposition. There is no danger of too large a republican majority.

Not less important than the selection of good candidates is the duty of the convention to clearly and unequivocally declare the position of the party on the live issues and especially on the currency question. It is not doubted that the great majority of the republicans of Iowa are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They believe, as practically all republicans do, in bimetallism—the concurrent use of gold and silver as money, under conditions which will maintain their parity. This being so, the convention should in the platform plainly proclaim the attitude of the party, so that there can be no doubt or question of its opposition to the free coinage of silver as that proposition is now presented. There is nothing to be gained by treating this question in any other than an absolutely clear and straightforward way. There is no middle ground for those who believe that the debasement of the currency through the free coinage of silver would result in immeasurable disaster to the country. The friends of a sound currency can offer no compromise that will give the slightest countenance to a policy the central idea of which is repudiation. The republicans of Iowa will not only strengthen the party by speaking plainly on this issue, but they will set a wholesome example to the republicans of other states. All the indications are that the free silver sentiment is on the decline. It is losing ground everywhere outside of the silver producing states and even in those it is manifesting less aggressiveness than formerly. Reviving business and returning prosperity are refuting the fallacies of the free silver advocates and furnishing the most forceful and convincing of arguments for the maintenance of our sound monetary system. The republicans of Iowa can make no mistake by speaking out clearly, strongly and fearlessly for a sound and stable currency.

STRAINING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It appears that the controversy between France and Brazil regarding the claim of each to certain territory has assumed a somewhat serious phase, an armed conflict having taken place between French soldiers and Brazilians, and it is reported from Washington that the French government has demanded redress, while the congress of Brazil has passed a resolution sharply calling for an explanation from France. It seems that this boundary dispute has been standing for a period antedating the founding of the American union and arose while Brazil was a colony of Portugal. Notice was taken of it, it is said, in the treaty of Utrecht, which was made in 1713, and again in the treaty of Amiens, made in 1802.

A Washington dispatch suggests that the revival of the controversy in a somewhat aggravated form may call for the attention of the United States, for the reason that the Monroe doctrine applies as much to this case as to the boundary controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela. This strikingly illustrates the tendency to strain the application of the policy enunciated by President Monroe in 1823, more than a century after the boundary dispute between France and Brazil arose, and also serves to show how greatly that doctrine is misunderstood. To say that a principle or policy declared by the United States seventy-two years ago applies to a controversy started more than a hundred years before in regard to territory in this hemisphere claimed by two European powers is manifestly absurd. Moreover, it shows an utter misconception of the real spirit and purpose of the Monroe doctrine. Properly interpreted, that doctrine could only be invoked in behalf of Venezuela or Brazil in the event of Great Britain or France attempting to seize from those countries respectively more territory than is now in dispute. Certainly, if Brazil, while a monarchy, had engaged in a war with France over this boundary controversy the United States would have observed an absolutely neutral position. Nobody would have thought of interference on our part because of the Monroe doctrine. The fact that Brazil is now a republic does not in the least change our relations to this ancient dispute, nor could we with any show of justification take any part in it so long as France confined her efforts to holding the territory she has claimed and occupied during all these years. The Venezuela controversy does not present an altogether similar case, but even as to that it would be necessary to strain the Monroe doctrine somewhat severely in order to make it apply. In the efforts made by our government to induce the British government to submit this issue to arbitration we do not remember that the Monroe doctrine has ever been referred to as warranting any interference on our part, although it has perhaps been assumed by the British government that the interest we have manifested in the matter was by way of upholding this doctrine.

The growing tendency to strain the application of the eminently wise and sound principle enunciated by President Monroe and to invoke it in every case of controversy or difficulty between a European government and an American state needs to be corrected. Other wise it may lead the country into serious trouble. Could those who are disposed to give the widest possible application to the doctrine have had their way there might have been a disturbance of friendly relations with Great Britain over the Nicaragua incident, and a difficulty of that nature is liable to happen at any time.

REORGANIZING THE POLICE.

At no time since Omaha has boasted a metropolitan police has the force been as badly disorganized as it was during the past six months. Torn up by political contention and sectarian agitation, and completely demoralized by corrupt practices, its efficiency was absolutely destroyed. Discipline and respect for authority had disappeared and plots and conspiracies were being constantly hatched among the rank and file against each other as well as against members of the police commission. Chief Seavey had become impotent because he was handicapped by his own shortcomings. He had proved himself a good drillmaster, but lacked the essential elements of an efficient police officer. In a word, he had outlived his usefulness as chief when such men as Haze could openly defy his authority.

The work of police reorganization would doubtless have begun months ago had it not been for the howling dervish faction of the A. P. A.'s, who masqueraded as reformers while conspiring to turn the police force into a sectarian political machine. Had they been inspired by honest motives they would have laid their complaints before Governor Crounse and secured at his hands the removal of any police commissioner who was not doing his full duty. They could have achieved the same result by addressing their pretended grievances to Governor Holcomb. That was not their purpose, however. At the very moment when the Churchill-Russell bill was pending before the legislature the leaders of the gang were bargaining with keepers of lawless resorts to throw the town wide open just so soon as their "friends" came into power on condition that these resorts would contribute handsomely toward their boodle fund.

The ten-dollar per month raise in the salaries of patrolmen which was ingrafted into the charter amendment bill was nothing more nor less than an ingenious device to levy an assessment of $10 per month on policemen at the expense of the taxpayers. Had that scheme gone through the howling dervishes would have been able to draw $1,000 a month from the city treasury toward making Rome howl.

Now that the police commission has earnestly entered upon the task of purging the police force of incompetency, venality and corrupt methods, the patriots who clamored so loudly for police reform are terribly wrought up. They do not want reform that puts an end to blackmailing and indecent conduct and restricts police officers to the performance of police duty. They denounce, behind barred doors, the selection of a competent and fearless chief by the commission and the dismissal of the men who have been plotting and conspiring to turn the police into a political machine. If there is any well-grounded grievance, why these star-chamber conferences? Is not every question of public concern a matter for public discussion? Every citizen and taxpayer is interested in taking the police force out of politics and in improving its efficiency. If any set of men honestly desire police reform or have any grievance to air against the commissioners, why should they decline to take the public into their confidence and discuss the matter in broad daylight?

The Iowa State Board of Health is said to have adopted a rule that no physicians' diplomas be recognized unless issued by a medical college of not less than five years standing. The intent behind such a rule may be perfectly laudable, but the result is practically to put an end to the establishment of new medical colleges. No such institution can start with five years' standing and no such institution can secure a five years' standing while its graduates and students are deprived of the opportunity to make use of the advantages within their reach. Iowa may perhaps have too many medical colleges already, but it cannot have any new medical colleges so long as this great rule is enforced.

The ward heeler is the bane of city politics. Most of the curbstone strikers have succeeded in getting into the A. P. A. and are now practically in control of the order. Any one of them will sell his suffrage for $10 to any or all candidates. Many of them constantly report at railroad headquarters and carry out instructions received there. No self-respecting republican can permit this class of cattle to pick candidates and manipulate party caucuses and conventions. With such men in position to control party policy in this city and county there is no possibility of securing able and conscientious men for public office. They must be relegated to the rear.

Mr. Churchill says that Sam Macleod was not appointed superintendent of repairs on the Deaf and Dumb institute building, but admits that he was given written authority to take charge of the work and discharge the men employed there. This is a distinction without a difference.

The change in the head of the weather bureau has not had any injurious effect on the weather which Nebraska is enjoying. All that can be expected of the new weather man is that he keep up the good record of the past month or more.

Integrity Above Party.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Few men are of less value to a party than those who endorse its errors alike with its worthy aims.

Pullman Joins the Procession.

Detroit Free Press.

It has become a veritable contagion. New the Pullman Car company has made an advance of 10 per cent in wages and 4,000 men are made happy, to say nothing of those dependent upon them. The tide of prosperity swells as it goes, and there is no human possibility of stopping it.

Should He Helped Out.

Indianapolis News.

When a public officer has no sense or appreciation of the dignities or even decencies which by common consent attach to his place, it is of corse too much to expect that he would feel the impropriety of remaining in the office which he fails to honor. But he ought to be promptly removed.

Plain Case of Marble Heart.

Kansas City Star.

In spite of the efforts of the Constitution the people of Atlanta seem to have treated Mr. Bryan rather shabbily, and this despite the fact that the state of Georgia has been represented as actually rocking for free silver. Mr. Bryan had been encouraged to exact a small admission fee, and there is where he made a mistake. Free silver and a free show is the slogan.

Bill Bryan's Democracy.

Kansas City Star.

This is Mr. Bryan's declaration of principles for next year as promulgated at Birmingham: "Nothing in heaven above, nor on the earth, nor in hell beneath, could make me support a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform." Mr. Bryan is the gentleman who took such violent umbrage at the suggestion that he would not be found with his party at all times.

The Gospel of Honest Money.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It is a significant fact in connection with the filmy currency vagaries recently promulgated by ex-Governor Boies that a recent poll of the newspapers of the state of Iowa shows that all the democratic papers with the exception of two are unequivocally and unalterably opposed to the free silver 16 to 1 coinage. With nearly all the papers in the state proclaiming the gospel of honest money, Iowa can be depended upon to materially strengthen the national sentiment in favor of a sound currency, and her voice will help to sound the tocsin of alarm over the spread of the free silver fallacy and stem the stubborn tide of noisy flatism.

International Bimetallism.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The German and French bimetallists, it is said, favor international bimetallism, at a fixed ratio, to be determined by an agreement among Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States, and they profess to have expectations that Mr. Balfour's accession to office in Great Britain will be of material assistance. There is no indication whatever that Great Britain will recede from the gold standard. Recent monetary conferences have accomplished nothing, and an international agreement appears to be as far off as ever. The free silverites in the United States recognize this, and even denounce the proposition for an international conference as a scheme of the "gold bugs" to kill time. They also demand that this country shall adopt silver monometallism, regardless of what other nations may do. Fortunately, the campaign of education and the betterment of the times have warded off that danger.

Vicious Criminal Laws.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The mad struggle of 7,000 or 8,000 people to obtain a glimpse of the coffin in which reposed the remains of Dr. Buchanan after being prepared for burial was unspeakably disgraceful, but human nature, in New York at least, seems to have reached even a lower depth than that. It was actually proposed to dramatize the story of the poisoner's infamous life, and to repeat on the stage, until popular curiosity was satiated, those tragical scenes which for nearly three years have been kept before the public eye.

Happily, by the intervention of Mrs. Buchanan, this shame has been prevented and the playwright has been enjoined.

The blame for all these discreditable proceedings may be traced directly to the lax criminal law system of New York, which suffers astute lawyers to interpose all sorts of technical objections and to befog the issues with collateral and irrelevant matters during the trial of the case. So long as a criminal has money he is not without hope.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: One trouble with the supporters of General Drake is that some of them appear to think no other man is entitled to the office of governor, and just what Drake has done to deserve the distinction they fail to note. He is not the only old soldier. Other men have given money to found schools. But perhaps their enthusiasm may be accounted for from the fact that no other railway president is a candidate.

Estherville Democrat: So far as the delegates to the republican state convention have been chosen it is plainly evident that the prohibition wing of the party is very active and have thus far been able to control a majority of the county conventions and have selected delegates favorable to Drake and Harlan, two of the old time prohibitionists. It looks as though the question would cut a wide swath in Iowa politics this year.

Dubuque Telegraph: Tobias Castor, democratic national committeeman for Nebraska, has written a letter urging Secretaries Morton and Carlisle to attend the state convention to be held September 5 and address the delegates. If the secretaries consent, their reward will be a rebuke. Regardless of who may address it in behalf of gold monometallism, the convention will declare for free silver coinage. William J. Bryan is a citizen of Nebraska, and that state is not Kentucky.

Sioux City Times: A certain democratic paper having suggested that ex-Governor Boies in his series of involved silver letters was making a bid for the presidency, the Des Moines Leader promptly denounces the suggestion as an "unworthy slur on a man whom the Iowa democracy in honoring has honored itself." The Leader also observes, incidentally, that, while "it is too early to discuss the campaign of 1896," it is certain, "if the time seems propitious" and ex-Governor Boies "will give consent," there will be no division of sentiment among Iowa democrats—that the enthusiasm in behalf of the "grand old man" will rival that of 1892.

Des Moines Leader: One of the most interesting studies from the figures of the state census is in the matter of the growth of the cities and towns. The decreases, where there have been decreases in population have been almost invariably in rural districts. Generally speaking, the generalization is safe that except in a few of the newer counties, the growth has been in the cities and towns, while the rural population has practically remained unchanged. In the county of Polk, for instance, the city has been drawn from the country, so that a large proportion of the outside townships show decreases of population. Iowa is becoming less a rural and more an urban community, and the development in this direction will increase. It is pretty certain now that the larger cities of the state will rank in this order: Des Moines, Dubuque, Davenport, Sioux City, Burlington; Dubuque and Davenport by good gains, having stepped ahead of Sioux City in the last five years.

THE RETIREMENT OF GLADSTONE.

Chicago Record: The great secret of Gladstone's wonderful success as a public man lies in the fact that the people have faith in him. Whatever his enemies may say—and they say many bitter things—the fact remains that the people of England believe in him as a man. Above and beyond all his brilliant qualities of mind is his sterling manhood, which the people not only of England but of the whole civilized world look upon with something more than admiration.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mr. Gladstone is right in claiming for the nineteenth century unexampled progress in the matter of franchises of the people. This is true of Great Britain and of the world at large, more especially of our country. It is also true of the British reforms that the overwhelming proportion of them were effected by the liberal party, as Mr. Gladstone asserts in his Midlothian letter. He might have gone further and still kept within the limits of truth. The liberals have not opposed any of them, and the opposition party has never initiated any of them.

Philadelphia Ledger: Mr. Gladstone during his sixty-three years of political and official life changed his opinions. Until the death of Peel, in 1850, he was a conservative. After that year he was a reformer and a liberal. He receded from his extreme views with respect to the church, as set forth in his first book, in which he held, among other things, that government must keep dissenters out of all share in government. He changed front in respect to Jewish emancipation, Irish church reforms, the release of negro slaves and other burning questions of the past. This is the courage which marks the highest statesmanship.

New York World: In less than the time that has passed since Mr. Gladstone's birth the radical ideas of the rights of man which were denounced as devilish during the French revolution have been accepted and put in force by the leading countries of the world. Far as the world is from perfect government, unequal as are present conditions, Mr. Gladstone in his life has seen the greatest political revolution which ever took place in history. It was rather an evolution than a revolution, for it has not been generally attended by any great social convulsion, and except in America it has not been characterized by bloodshed. In his farewell to politics Mr. Gladstone has a right to dwell with satisfaction on the progress of liberty during his lifetime. Few men have done more for the freedom of Europe than he.

Chicago Times-Herald: Mr. Gladstone's own part in the achievements of the liberal party for progress is monumental. Tory in his youth, like Peel, he reluctantly, not eagerly, abandoned traditions to which he was born, and devoted his versatile talents and marvelous energy for nearly half a century to the good of his fellow men according to his light. Unlike Peel, who was forced to change his convictions, or at least his policy, as the only means of retaining office, Mr. Gladstone has always resigned place rather than compromise his convictions, and the prostration of the liberal party since his undoubtedly forced resignation to make way for a peer premier furnishes little ground for hope that in the approaching general election, from which his formidable personal influence is to be effaced, the principles for which he did heroic battle will find competent leadership.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Three large rooms were needed to hold all the 80th birthday presents recently given to Bismarck.

Gladstone said recently that he was too old to have an opinion on the new woman. His "ideal woman has not altered in the last three-score years and ten."

The conductor who ran the first train between Boston and Worcester, Mass., on July 4, 1835, is still living. His name is T. H. Tucker, and his home Melrose, Mass.

The festivities at Kiel gave the hotel keepers a harvest. As much as $10 was charged for a night's lodging in small rooms in the third and fourth rate hotels of the town.

William Carroll, a Brooklyn man, declares his belief that the world is getting better. He ought to be good authority, for he is now 107 years old and very vigorous in mind for one of his years.

It is a singular coincidence that James R. Garfield, who was nominated for state senator in Ohio on Tuesday, received this, his first political honor, on the anniversary of the day on which his father was shot by Guiteau.

Since the earthquake in Florence there is hardly a street in the ancient town that does not contain one or more lighted shrines holding figures of the Madonna and saints. In some streets there are as many as four or five of these shrines, with garlands of evergreens and flowers around them and rows of burning candles before the images.

Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, is descended from an old aristocratic family, which dates its ancestry back to the fifteenth century. From his earliest infancy he displayed characteristics indicative of his future career. He is a man of magnetic temperament and striking personality, being over six feet in height and magnificently proportioned.

The late General Green Clay Smith was a man of plain, blunt speech, but he had the qualities that make a typical Kentuckian so attractive and agreeable a companion—tact, great personal magnetism and the disposition and ability to tell a good story. While he was in congress he was presented with a gold-headed cane by his colleagues as the handsomest man and ablest speaker in that body.

Now this is a burglar that is a burglar. Instead of sneaking into a New York lodging house, according to the manner of most of his kind, he boldly entered the door, tramped heavily up the stairs, making such a row that all the boarders in the house thought he was one of themselves, entered an apartment of an absent one, lighted the gas, made a selection of what goods suited him best, stamped downstairs again and departed, slamming the door after him.

Mgr. Capel is going to establish an ideal community in the Sacramento valley, where he has a big ranch. On one part of the land a space will be set aside for an agricultural college. This institution will be the monsignor's especial care. It is his earnest purpose to educate those people in California agriculture, of which he has made a close study during his residence in California. It may be necessary to carry these settlers for the first year before they begin to get a return for their crops, but that very important point the monsignor hopes to provide for.

Rheumatism as a Western Prophet.

New York World.

It appears from the dispatches that Secretary Morton's objection to the late chief of the Weather bureau was "too much science." If Mr. Morton is correctly represented he has no confidence in scientific weather predictions, but thinks that a Nebraska farmer with the rheumatism in the shoulder is a more reliable weather prophet than Prof. Harrington or any other scientific predicter.

This is probably true. Indeed, there is no risk in saying it is undoubtedly true. Rheumatism which has reached the proper stage is the best possible weather indicator, and it is to all intents and purposes unerring if it has become chronic in the right shoulder. A man who has had rheumatism in the right shoulder for three years is only surpassed as a weather prophet by one who has it in both the right shoulder and leg. Such a one can double discount the entire signal service and win easily.

Still science has its uses. Nebraska rheumatism has a range of only about fifty miles as a weather indicator. It is superior to science only in the case of local rains. It is useless for cyclones, and it only indicates clear weather by a feeling of exhilaration which is always unreliable, and especially so in the case of prohibition families who keep a jug.

Over and above all this, it is not every one who can afford to have the rheumatism in the shoulder.

WANT HELP FROM UNCLE SAM

Services of this Country in Great Demand as an Arbitrator.

MADAGASCAR LOOKS TO UNITED STATES

Strong Pressure Will Be Brought Upon Congress to Interfere in the War Between France and the Native Government.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Documents received here by public men, including many members of congress, indicate that strong pressure will probably be brought to bear to induce the United States to interfere to secure the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between France and the native government of Madagascar. These papers originate in Madagascar and the most recent of them bears the date of May 12. They come to Washington under English postmark, showing that they have been forwarded from that country under cover to secure their delivery in America, although at the risk of much time. They are arguments intended to show that the United States and Great Britain should interfere jointly, but if Great Britain refuses to act that this country should act independently in the matter. The argument proceeds upon the ground that the question involved is the right of France to exercise a protectorate over Madagascar.

NOT QUITE SO BROAD AS REPORTED

Optional with Bishops Whether Fast Days Are Suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—From authoritative sources it is learned that a recent papal decree ordered priests to absolve poor people and the working classes from the usual observation of fasting.

It appears that such a decree was made, although it differs in some respects from that stated by Father Ducey. It does not directly do away with the rule being observed, but empowers the bishops to modify the regulations when they consider it desirable. In doing so the bishops may suspend the obligations as to individuals or to all those within a diocese coming under the conditions of suspension, which applies only to those doing hard manual or mental work. The obligation of Friday fasting is retained, however, as to all classe both in Lent and at other times. The bishops are empowered to suspend the fasting for people doing hard manual or mental work on holy days of obligation, such as are observed by the church calendar and during the days of Lent, except for other designated days.

RAILROADS WANT TO AVOID THE LAW

Delay in Putting the Safety Coupler Enactments in Force.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Pittsburg, Shenango & Western railroad companies have petitioned the Interstate Commerce commission for an extension of time in which to comply with the act of March 2, 1893, providing for the compulsory equipment of freight cars with grabirons, handholds and standard drawbars. The former asks an extension until June, 1896, and the latter until October 1, 1895. The roads composing the Atlantic coast line system have also petitioned the Interstate Commerce commission for an indefinite extension of time in which to equip with grabirons and handholds, under the act of March 3, 1893, certain cars described in the petition as logging cars of peculiar design. The commission has set July 22 as the day for hearing the petitions.

Looking Over Locations for Army Posts.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is understood at the War department that both Secretary Lamont and General Schofield have made an inspection with a view to the selection of a military post on Puget sound. The secretary looked over the ground selected for the post at Spokane, which was authorized in the military appropriation bill. This post cannot be established without an order from the secretary. This is also true of the post on Puget sound. General Schofield is known to favor a post on the sound, and he stopped at Tacoma today with a view to making an observation of the advantages offered for such a post. Seattle is also anxious for the post, and considerable rivalry exists. Secretary Lamont also has discretionary power as to the location of this post, and previous to his western trip he was not very much disposed to incur the expense of the new post in the Pacific northwest this year.

Papers in the Stanford Case Received.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Attorney General Harmon today received a letter from Special Attorney McKissick at San Francisco, transmitting a copy of the recent decision of Judge Ross in the suit of the government to recover about $15,000,000 from the Stanford estate. Mr. McKissick is of the opinion that the court erred in its decision, and states the reasons for his belief. He says that if he is not instructed to the contrary, he will take an appeal to the United States court of appeals for the Pacific coast circuit. Although the attorney general has not yet given any specific instructions, there is no reason to doubt that he will direct that the appeal be taken.

TOLD TO AMUSE.

Indianapolis Journal: "That woman dispenses a great deal of social lemonade."
"What do you mean?"
"Simply that she is always saying sour things in a sweet way."

St. Louis Republic: She—Aren't these little suppers quite expensive?
He—Yes; but they're not half so dear as you are.

Life: "Won't you please take off your hat so that I can see the play?"
"Yes, if you'll stop talking to your escort so that I can hear it."

New York Recorder: "You in a schuetzen corps! Bosh! You can't shoot any more than a hen."
"You're mistaken there. There isn't a man in the corps who can surpass me in proficiency in firing in beers."

Detroit Tribune: "Ah, old man! What are you doing these days?"
"A street car company," rejoined the corporation lawyer, absently.

Texas Siftings: If you want to learn just where a man stands, follow him into a crowded street car.

Indianapolis Journal: "I have just captured a slot machine maker down on the beach," said the servitor.
"We'll have him served broiled alive," said the king of Mbwpka, grimly. "He and his kind have been responsible for a falling off of more than 50 per cent in the missionary contributions."

Washington Star: "They do say," remarked Mrs. Dolan, "that a shock by electricity don't entirely kill a man."
"Maybe not," replied Mr. Dolan. "But thot's phwere the faith-cure idee worruks backwards. It convinces yez so completely thot ye're dead thot yez hovn't the courage to come to loife."

ODE TO THE WEATHER.

Atlanta Constitution.

Too hot to think, too hot to write—
Too hot to sleep by day or night.
(Beware that dog—he'll bite! he'll bite!)

Too hot to prate of good or ill;
Too hot to travel or keep still,
(Here comes the ice man with his bill).

Too hot to smile, too hot to sigh,
But still to live the world must try,
(It's really most too hot to die.)

THE WHEELING WOMAN.

American Wheelman.

There is something captivating,
And, upon my word, elating,
That is quite exhilarating,
In the merry cycling girl.
She is chipuant,
She is piquant,
And she's kickuant
When you see her in the whirl.

And she rides with head erected—
Not a single point neglected
That will make her pose respected
As a fascinating girl.
She is dainty,
Never painty,
Nor is sainty
When she rides right through the whirl.

And she dresses for her walking,
For her riding, for her talking,
From her bonnet to her stocking,
Does this entertaining girl.
She is witty,
And so pretty,
Every bitty
Like a ship with sails unfurled.

SYRUP of FIGS

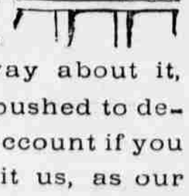
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WE DON'T



Want to do a rushing business—we want time, as a matter of fact. However, we don't have our own way about it, and on Saturdays we are pushed to deliver all orders. On that account if you can call today it would suit us, as our bundle boys ask us to make this request, and then if there is any trifling alteration we'll have time to make it.

-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-

We find that about $15.00 hits the mark oftenest for our Men's Summer Suits. We'd rather sell you a $25.00 Suit.

If you prefer, for reasons of your own, to come down to $8.00, $10.00 or $12.50 we can accommodate you.

-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-

Your Money's Worth, or We'll Trade Back.

-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-(-)-

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE