THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 August, 1895, was as follows:

1	19,125	17	19,070
2	19,147	18	20,135
3	19,065	19	19,107
4	20,040	20	19,058
5	19,063	21	19,171
6	19,117	22	19,141
7	19,071	23	19,072
8	19,066	24	19,146
9	19,052	25	20,050
10	19,109	26	19,074
11	20,180	27	19,246
12	19,082	28	19,147
13	19,068	29	19,129
14	19,106	30	19,082
15	19,058	31	19,135
16	19,069		

Total	596,138
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	10,011
Net sales	586,127
Daily average	19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of September, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

As usual, it is once more the harmonious democracy of New York with the harmony left out.

President Cleveland has another opportunity to display his ability as mediator between the warring factions of his party in his own state.

After doing everything he can to make other people avoid the Union Pacific and travel over the Southern Pacific road C. P. Huntington shows great condescension in himself using his pass over the Overland route.

Dr. Talmage is apparently tiring of being a preacher without a pulpit and is looking with favorable eyes upon a tempting call from Washington. Washington has some charms for people who are not professional politicians.

If the railroads can afford to haul anthracite for $1 a ton for even a brief period they can afford to haul corn and other farm products at rates that will enable the farmers of the west to compete with other farmers and to get a living price for their crops.

The question is, Will the Texas authorities be as violently opposed to prize fights on the day the great contest is to occur as they profess to be now. Is it not likely that their ardor to suppress pugilists will become less and less until it finally disappears just in time for the great event?

The nonpartisan idea as applied to a judge "means one who will faithfully and impartially administer the law to all alike without feeling, bias or prejudice." Obligate a judge to any political faction and he will feel constrained to temper his decisions favorable to that faction or to members thereof. Keep the judiciary out of the mire of party politics.

Collis P. Huntington swears that he has no intention of crippling the Union Pacific by diverting traffic from the connecting Central Pacific to his Southern Pacific. Mr. Huntington's deeds would be far preferable to his swearing. If he is really in earnest about his good will toward the Union Pacific, let him use his influence to restore the train facilities which were formerly accorded the public.

Local coal dealers complacently assure the people of this community that should the transportation charge on hard coal between Chicago and the river go down to 50 cents a ton the price to local consumers would not be reduced. The supply, they say, has long since been stored in their bins, and upon it the regular rate was paid. The dealers forget that when the rate was raised in midwinter the price to consumers was hoisted to $11.50 a ton. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Republican presidents have appointed democrats to the federal supreme court out of respect for that wholesome American sentiment which is opposed to a partisan judiciary. Look back over the line of district judges elevated to the bench by the electors of this judicial district. The men upon whom all parties centered are those who honored the office and the profession of law. And the men who have scandalized the bench and made hollow mockery of justice were the creatures of machine politics.

An enterprising member of the South Carolina constitutional convention proposes to create by the organic law a county board to pass on the qualifications of all applicants for marriage licenses and to refuse to grant them to parties not physically fitted to enter the married state. This is unique to say the least. But of what avail would it be if other states were to remain as they are, without regulation of this subject? If South Carolina should adopt the proposition she would soon see elopements from that state in numbers never dreamed of.

The Iowa code commission expects to finish its work of code revision, upon which it has been engaged for more than a year, by November next. This is a great and expensive undertaking and everything will depend upon how well it is performed. The danger in all such commissions is that laws may be altered under the pretense of simple revision. There has as yet been no suspicion that the Iowa code commission has used its authority for this purpose. The people, however, will not accept the new code until they shall have ascertained by careful perusal whether it is precisely what they want or not.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The democrats of the Empire state enter upon this year's campaign with a record of two successive and crushing defeats. In 1893 and 1894 they were routed in the state and local elections. It was thought that the party would profit by these experiences, but the proceedings of its state convention show that it has not done so. It is plain that the organization is still controlled by the same machine which was in a large measure responsible for the disasters of the last two years, and consequently the old methods will continue to prevail. The influence of Hill and Croker and their adherents dominated the convention. Tammany was there in force and was as aggressive as of old. Moreover it received what it asked for. The state democracy, that element of the party which antagonized Hill in the last state election, while it was given representation, was so unfairly treated that it refused to accept it, and its delegates withdrew from the convention. Thus the factional breach remains open with no prospect of its being closed. Whether the faction known as the state democracy, and which embraces many of the most reputable and influential democrats in the state, will make war on the ticket, as it did last year, remains to be seen, but it can hardly be consistent and do otherwise. With the old machine still in control the men who organized for the avowed purpose of purifying the party and instituting better political methods it would seem are as much bound now as ever to antagonize the Hill-Croker domination. Nothing has developed within the past year to show that Senator Hill is not the same crafty, unscrupulous politician that he has always been or that he is less willing now than at any previous time in his public career to use any expedient, however base, to retain leadership and advance his own ends. As to Tammany it also is unchanged. The popular rebuke it received has not improved it, and with Croker again directing it there is no device of political trickery or rascality which it will hesitate to adopt in order to regain power. Hence there is as great a demand now as there ever was that the democrats who revolted against the machine shall not only refuse to give it support but bring their influence to bear to defeat it.

It is evidently the intention of the democrats to make the question of Sunday observance a prominent issue in the campaign, and the republicans having forced this question forward they will be compelled to accept the issue. The republican state convention declared in favor of enforcing Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality. This is construed as committing the party to the support of existing statutes, which prohibit the sale of liquors on Sunday. The democratic platform favors local option, allowing each community to determine for itself whether liquors shall be sold on Sunday. The democrats are responsible for the existing Sunday laws, but none the less it is to be apprehended that the republican position will lose the party a great many votes in the larger cities of the state, and may result in restoring New York City to the control of Tammany. The republicans elected the governor last year by a plurality of 156,000. Manifestly it will be a difficult task for the democrats to overcome this, especially as the party is not harmonious, but it may be regarded as certain that the new issue growing out of the enforcement of the excise law in New York City will materially reduce the republican vote. Undoubtedly the democratic hope of success is based chiefly upon this.

AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

We do not believe The Bee meant it when it referred to the country people as "country yokels." The expression was used in an editorial intended as a slap at the World-Herald for the latter's enthusiastic support of the state fair. What, may we inquire of the esteemed Bee, would Omaha amount to if it were not for the "country yokels?" The people of Nebraska, outside of Douglas county, have made Omaha what it is today. Their cattle, hogs, grain and other produce have made Omaha one of the best cities in the great west. Nebraskans have always looked toward Omaha with a feeling of pride. They have always looked upon that city as a product of their own creation. And now comes The Bee with a sneering allusion to "country yokels."—Fremont Herald.

The sneering allusions which are being tortured into an attack upon the out-of-town visitors to the fair had reference purely to the sky-scraping adjectives and hogwash that were being dished up in the editorial columns of our wind-bag contemporary. The reference to "country yokels" was embodied in the concluding paragraph of an article reviewing the pyrotechnic gyrations of the acrobatic concern.

The exact language used is:

This is simply gorgeous! It must strike the fancy and touch the heartstrings of every person endowed with a symphonic and synchronous temperament. Such pop-bottle effervescence of overwrought imagination dished up on an editorial page may pass for Mumm's extra dry with country yokels, but people who know the genuine article cannot fail to be nauseated with the first sip.

In the sense in which "country yokels" is used here, no intelligent person need take offense.

Self-laudation has never been the practice of The Bee, nor has it sought public favor and patronage by extolling its own work and belittling that of would-be rivals. Inasmuch, however, as the World-Herald has seen fit to pound the tom-tom and blow the trumpet about its wonderful contributions to the success of the fair, it will hardly be considered immodest for The Bee to institute an invidious comparison.

The chief proprietor of the World Herald subscribed $200 to the State Fair association, no part of which has been paid, and probably never will be. The chief proprietor of The Bee subscribed and paid in cash $300 to the State Fair association and has obligated himself to pay $200 more in two annual installments. In addition to this, he contributed to the Ak-Sar-Ben committee what would be equal to about $100 more. The most extravagant estimate of the cost of illuminations and decorations of the World-Herald office would be about $20. The illuminations and decorations of The Bee building during fair week were made at an outlay of over $500. The World-Herald boastfully points to its cockle-shell band stand on the fair grounds. The Bee was content with sheltered quarters in the Mercantile building. The Bee building, the most costly and monumental structure erected by any Nebraska man or corporation, was within itself one of the most attractive features that made Omaha interesting to its visitors.

It is true that the W.-H. gave the fair a great deal of space to save composition, just as it has given freely a vast amount of space to party platforms, calls for conventions and such trumpery as can be kept standing in the place of news and reading matter. It is not quantity but quality and volume of circulation that gives value to an advertising medium. If that were not true, a poster would be worth more than a newspaper. The Bee covered the field completely with full and exhaustive reports of the progress of the state fair from its inception to its close. This was done at great expense, without remuneration or special favors in return. The proof that its efforts were appreciated is found in the fact that the sales of The Bee on the streets and in the hotels during fair week were three to every one of the sales of all other Omaha dailies combined. The fact that the advertising patrons of The Bee cheerfully paid and continue to pay from 30 per cent to 50 per cent more for space in its columns than for space in the great fake sheet also speaks volumes as to the superior value of The Bee's contributions to the success of the fair.

Last, but not least, The Bee on September 1 chartered a special train and inaugurated a connecting pony express service in the South Platte country and into western Iowa at an expense of over $1,200 a month. This service enabled The Bee to cover a field in which no other Omaha paper has any circulation worth mentioning. This enterprise contributed more toward advertising the fair and bringing people to Omaha than all the sky-scraping editorials and sea-foam pictorials about which the W.-H. will probably never cease blowing.

THE ALLEGED BEEF TRUST.

At latest advices the attorney general of Illinois had not received from Washington any official information of the reported transmission to him of the evidence obtained by the Agricultural department regarding the alleged beef trust and its operations. But he says that in case he receives it and it shows there is a trust in violation of the Illinois laws he will institute proceedings against the packers said to be in the combine. Attorney General Moloney can be depended upon to do this. He has shown a praiseworthy disposition to enforce the Illinois anti-trust law, which is very stringent in its provisions, and has had one notable success in the case of the Whisky trust. If the government has evidence sufficient to convict the Chicago packers of being in a beef trust Mr. Maloney will undoubtedly make the most of it.

Meanwhile the packers unqualifiedly deny the charge and assert that there is absolutely no foundation for it. Mr. Armour declares that Secretary Morton is simply threshing old straw and that the accusation now made was answered under oath before the senatorial committee at Washington, when Mr. Armour testified there had never been any combine or agreement of any kind between the firm of Armour & Co. and any other party or parties to fix the price of live cattle or of beef. A member of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co. also stated that there is absolutely no understanding among the packers which affects the price of beef or cattle one way or the other. The investigation by the senate committees did fail to show the existence of a beef trust, but these were publicly conducted and notice of them given so far in advance as to enable the parties to the combination to dissolve it and go before the committees and make oath that nothing of the kind existed. The Department of Agriculture investigation has been conducted quietly and it is quite possible that it may have discovered facts to justify the charge that an understanding exists among certain packers by which they are enabled to regulate and control the prices of live cattle and dressed beef.

At any rate the matter is again commanding public interest, for it is one that concerns every household in the land, and if the government authorities have such evidence of the existence of a beef combine as the report from Washington has indicated they should lose no time in taking the necessary steps to have judicial proceedings instituted. As the administration regards the federal anti-trust law with disfavor, holding it to be so defective as to be practically worthless, the best thing it can do is to turn over all the information it has to the Illinois authorities and give them whatever other assistance it can. The public will now demand that this matter be sifted to the bottom and the only way to do this is by judicial proceedings.

A PIECE OF RANK LAWLESSNESS.

In defiance of the law governing the assessment of property for taxation twelve members of the city council have gone on record to override the veto of Mayor Bemis of a resolution to reduce by nearly one-half the assessment of the Mercer tract on upper Cuming street. That tract covers an area of nearly twelve acres. It was assessed at $10,000 for 1894 and had been placed on the tax list for 1895 at the same valuation. Compared with the assessment of adjoining property the Mercer tract was assessed if anything lower and not higher.

The powers of the council in relation to taxation are limited. They are those of a board of equalization. Acting in that capacity the council has no more right to lower the assessment for one property owner than it has for another. In fact, it has no right as a board of equalization to reduce the assessed valuation of any piece of real estate without correspondingly raising the assessment of other property. In respect to the Mercer tract, as in respect to all other real property, this power had been exhausted when the council concluded its labors as a board of equalization. To reduce assessments by resolution is not only a usurpation of power, but no different from taking money out of the treasury and making the owner a present. With equal propriety the council can select a dozen or a hundred favorites and by remitting their taxes load the burden of which they are relieved upon the shoulders of taxpayers who happen to be without a pull.

It is not a question of $400 or $500, but it is the principle involved. It is a dangerous precedent which is sure to cause trouble in the future. Let each of the eleven men who voted to rob the entire taxpaying citizenship of Omaha for the benefit of one property owner explain their lawless conduct if they can. The action of young Mr. Mercer requires no explanation.

It is decidedly annoying to have a man bob up with a government land patent granted upon one-tenth of an acre, for which $1.10 was paid, and beclouds the title to twenty acres of accretions upon which thousands of dollars have been expended in improvements. Thus it happens that a Council Bluffs claimant, with an investment of less than $2, can claim color of title to property worth nearly $50,000. It does not look right and all the law in Christendom cannot make it right. It is one of those woful legacies incident to a supreme court decision, which put hundreds of acres of Nebraska lands west of the river under the domain of the state of Iowa. Let us hope that time and greater wisdom will work a reversal of the high court's decision in the premises.

Collis P. Huntington disclaims the purpose of the Southern Pacific to abandon passenger trains between Ogden and San Francisco. He says the newspaper report to that effect has caused him a great deal of annoyance. For this The Bee is directly chargeable. This paper was first to print the fact that Superintendent J. A. Fillmore of the Southern Pacific had officially notified eastern connections that in all probability the trains alluded to would be abandoned November 1. Mr. Huntington will get the straight of this matter after having a conference with his line officials. If the proposition has been shelved it is because the publication of the facts raised a popular protest, which the Southern Pacific saw it could not withstand.

Don't Want Christianity.

New York Tribune.

It seems an undoubted fact that the Chinese do not want the Christian religion, nor any other except their own, which is of great antiquity, embodying a moral code against which nothing can be said, and that they regard the intrusion of any other upon them as an unwarranted and exasperating procedure to which nothing but fear reconciles them. In most cases they would rather tolerate the missionaries than have their heads cut off, but not in all, as the case of the recently decapitated assassins at Ku-Cheng duly attests.

Municipal Self-Government.

New York Times.

The notion that the people of the city are less capable of self-government than those of the country is an absurd allusion. The notion that they cannot or will not direct their own affairs better than outsiders can or will do it for them is ridiculous. The problem of municipal government must be solved by the people of cities, and the more completely the task of self-government is put upon them the sooner and the better will they work it out. All they need from state legislation is the opportunity and the power, which has thus far been denied them and out of the denial of which has come much of the failure.

An Aromalous Condition.

New York Press.

As matters now stand, the government is not called upon merely to maintain the gold reserve, but to furnish the gold necessary to pay trade balances arising from the business transactions of private firms. As was intended, the new tariff has so changed the current of foreign trade in the interest of importers as to make a balance against us a permanent and increasing condition. This calls for export of gold, and the government, which has nothing to do with the business, is forced to furnish the gold to pay the adverse balance. Such an anomalous condition exists in no other country pretending to popular government.

When Neutrality May Cease.

Springfield Republican.

The remarkable manifesto of Senor Canovas del Castillo regarding the war in Cuba, in which he substantially announced a campaign of extermination, cannot fail to affect public opinion in America. If Spain, unable to subjugate the insurgent population by civilized methods, undertakes to exterminate it, the Christian world will have as much occasion for interference as it has in Armenia. In such a situation we doubt very much whether the American people could be kept neutral. Spanish government has been a colossal failure in Cuba, as it was in all of Spanish America, and there's not likely to be much mincing of matters if the methods of savages are to be used in maintaining Spain's power.

An Evidence of Progress.

Baltimore Sun.

It is noticeable that one of the best speeches at the opening of the Atlanta exposition was made by a negro. It was striking for the breadth and practical character of the views expressed, showing that the negro, when really educated, in manners and morals as well as in book lore, is likely to be a reasonable, conservative person and not given to the assertion of unwelcome social pretensions. "An opportunity to earn a dollar a day," said the orator, "is worth more than the opportunity to pay a dollar for an opera ticket." The welfare of the negro is to be sought first, he suggests, in material prosperity, not in pushing himself discourteously forward at places reserved by custom for another race. The speech is in itself proof that progress is being made in Dixie, and in an unexpected quarter.

Schofield's Successor.

Detroit Free Press.

In the face of what General Miles is and what he has done, the fact that he did not attend West Point ought not to be cited to his disadvantage. He has always shown himself a fighter, and even in the most trying emergencies in time of peace, has displayed the most consummate judgment as well as that control of temper which is absolutely essential in a great leader. When complaint was made to Lincoln that Grant indulged in liquor on occasions, the president only intimated that he would like to get the same brand of whisky into a few other generals of the army. The silent soldier was a winner and that was what the pressing needs of the country demanded. General Miles has been a winner, and the American people do not care the turn of a hand because he did not happen to need a West Point training.

DENY THE CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Wyoming Officials Reply to the Allegations of State Senator Foote.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 25.—Governor Richards and other Wyoming state officials today sent an open letter to Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior department, denying generally and specifically the charges of fraud made by Robert Foote, state senator from Johnson county, against certain state officials and prominent citizens of Wyoming and published in the People's Voice, a newspaper of this state.

The letter denies the charge of fraud made by Mr. Foote and corrects a number of misstatements concerning the mode of procedure of the land board under the Carey land act and gives the correct manner by which applications for land under the Carey act are considered and acted upon by the state engineer and other state officials. It denies that Mr. Mondell, the present member of congress, Mr. Hay, the state treasurer, and Mr. Gilchrist have been given water under this act for lands in the state. It asserts that neither Senator Warren nor Senator Clark have any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the irrigation enterprises mentioned in Mr. Foote's letter. The letter gives in detail the action of the land board and state engineer in considering applications for selections of land under the Carey act. These applications are six in number, aggregating 102,000 acres of land, some of the persons applying are democrats, some republicans and the political faith of others is unknown.

"All," the letter recites, "are men of standing and character with reputations for honor and integrity never before assailed to our knowledge. All will unite in the statement that their political views have not been called in question on these selections, nor will they be. All that the state will require is a prompt and full compliance with state and national laws, and the characters and standing of these men is a sufficient warrant of both their intention and ability to do this."

The letter concludes: "As officers of Wyoming, proud of our state and jealous of her good name, we feel deeply mortified at having to consider seriously this lying and libelous publication, concocted and given publicity by one of our own citizens and which does not end with an attempt to assassinate the reputation of the state officials but attacks honorable citizens of our state who, in good faith and in accordance with our laws, are giving their money and energy to the development of our resources. Mr. Foote was one of the two members of the last state legislature who opposed the acceptance of this grant, but his opposition then, as now, was personal and based, as is his letter, on misrepresentation and personal abuse."

FOUND HIS WANDERING WIFE.

Newspaper Woman Who Abandoned Her Husband Found in Far West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Examiner says that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Tompkins, the eastern turf writer, who mysteriously disappeared from Chicago two years ago, has been found in this city. She is at present with Norman Brough, the official handicapper for the California Jockey club. She came to this city with him from Saratoga in 1893. At that time Brough was a writer on racing matters in Turf Topics. Both are well known in the east and Brough is quite a figure in local sporting circles. Mrs. Tompkins' disappearance caused no end of talk when her absence became known. From time to time speculative articles have appeared in the eastern papers wondering why she left her home and her present whereabouts.

About October 11, 1893, Mrs. Gynne R. Tompkins left her husband at Washington, D. C., for a visit to her mother in St. Louis, taking with her their only child, a boy 3 years old. Ill health was the reason for the trip. October 15, 1893, she concluded to go to Chicago to visit the World's fair. Her mother protested without avail. She boarded a Wabash trian at St. Louis, reached Chicago, and that was the last heard of her.

Her mother telegraphed to Tompkins in Washington and he arrived in Chicago on October 20 in search of his wife. He enlisted the services of the Chicago police, but no trace of the woman could be found.

JAPAN STRENGTHENING HER NAVY.

Adding Battleships and Cruisers to Her Already Strong Fleets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A local paper has the following advices from Tokio under date of September 13: Two Japanese cruisers, Yoshino Kan and Naniwa Kan, noteworthy for their achievements during the war between China and Japan, recently added to their record some valuable services in the Formosa campaign. Steaming along the west coast of the island they bombarded barracks, shelled strong positions, landed parties of marines to capture villages held by insurgents and materially facilitated the operations of the troops.

Japan's ship building for the next five years has been definitely settled. In addition to two large ironclads now building in England she is to have four battleships of the royal sovereign type, three cruisers of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, four cruisers of 4,000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots, and a number of smaller craft. When this program is carried out her fleet will comprise six first class battleships, each more powerful than any vessel flying a foreign flag in eastern waters, together with a large squadron of magnificent cruisers.

Ready to Test the Wright Law.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25.—A. J. Condee, county clerk of San Diego county and a large land owner in the Las Andre mining district, accompanied by George H. Maxwell, a San Francisco attorney, has been in this city and vicinity for several days past for the purpose of arousing interest in the movement to secure Joseph H. Choate of New York and other eminent lawyers to appear before the supreme court of the United States and uphold the decision given by Judge Ross in the Fairbrook case, declaring the Wright law unconstitutional. Their mission has been quite successful. Members of the various irrigation districts of this county have subscribed and paid a considerable sum toward the fund and have appointed an executive committee, consisting of Captain J. H. Barbour, J. E. Bost and Carlos Olvera to look after their interests. The committee has retained ex-Supreme Justice John D. Works of this city to represent them in the legal contest at Washington.

Navy Yards at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Sept. 25.—The award for the construction of one of the new torpedo boats by Secretary of the Navy Herbert to the Moran Bros. of this city, on condition that Chief Engineer Wilson of the Mare Island navy yard make a favorable report of the company's capacity to do the work, is believed to insure the construction of the boat in this city, as the company is abundantly able to show that it has the necessary facilities. On a tract of twelve acres on the waterfront it has a plant which cost $300,000. Its foundry is the best on the coast, with the exception of the Union Iron works of San Francisco, and its ship building facilities are almost unequalled and are immediately to be largely increased. Financially the company is very strong.

Advised Against Missionary Agitation

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25.—In reference to the dispatch from Mexico, furnished by the Associated press September 23, stating that the United States minister had advised against the proposed publication of a paper by Protestant missionaries attacking the adoration of the Virgin of Guadaloupe, H. C. Morrison and Walter D. Lambeth, secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal church south, of this city, officially wrote the American today that they sent advices on September 10 to all Methodist Episcopal church missionaries in Mexico directing that they desist from any part in the contemplated newspaper attack, and that the action of the United States legation is heartily approved by the Department of Missions.

AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Cleveland Leader: All along the line the international contests between this country and Great Britain have been very much on the side of the American republic this year, save only for the defeat of the Cornell crew at Henley. In that field we shall have to try again.

New York Tribune: Certain London newspapers anticipated the defeat of the British athletes by complaining that the team was not truly representative. The Americans would have beaten a considerably better set of runners and jumpers than those they met on Manhattan field.

Springfield Republican: The American team was beyond a doubt the greatest aggregation of track and field athletes ever brought together. With such a victory on land and the admitted discomfiture of the Valkyrie on the sea America may be truthfully said to have fully maintained her position in sports for the year of 1895.

New York Press: There is a positive national advantage in such a sweeping victory as the New York Athletic club men gained over their British competitors on Saturday. It means one more supremacy to be maintained, one more game made worth the candle, and the preparation for maintaining it makes longer and healthier lives—more footton power, as Mulhall would put it, to the new conglomerate American race.

Boston Globe: Coming as it did so soon after the fiasco off Sandy Hook the complete success of the American athletes in the international contests Saturday is hailed with peculiar satisfaction by every lover of sport on this side the Atlantic. The best of the victory is that it is unchallenged and unchallengeable in any quarter. The superiority of American methods has been so clearly exemplified that it will be recognized as cordially in London as in any city of this country.

Indianapolis News: Saturday's victory evens up for the Cornell fiasco, and takes the sting out of the hollow triumph of Defender. If the Yale men can only defeat their Cambridge rivals in the games which take place on Manhattan field a week from next Saturday, it is possible that our English cousins may admit that we rear a pretty vigorous type of man on this side of the water. But, as Daniel Webster once said: "the past, at least, is secure. Nothing that can happen will dim the achievement of the New York Athletic club, which is on the testimony of the Chronicle "without parallel in international sport."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF VEST.

Chicago Tribune: Senator Vest denies that he has recovered from the free silver delusion.

St. Louis Republic: He has wandered east and wandered west for many a weary day, but at last Senator Vest's cold feet rest peacefully on the Pertle Springs platform.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Vest will renounce his free silver views whenever he becomes convinced that such a course will promote his chances of continuing to be boss of the democratic party of Missouri.

Chicago Chronicle: Senator Vest of Missouri corrects the rumor that he had abandoned his silver doctrines. He says, however, that while he still believes in the free coinage of silver he thinks that "it would be impracticable." It amounts to the same thing.

Brooklyn Eagle: The zeal with which Mr. Vest enters his denial is suggestive of an apprehension on his part that the silver movement is on the point of collapse. If one thing more than another is calculated to hasten its expiring gasp it is the senator's advocacy of it. The silver cause will owe its demise to its friends, among whom the senator from Missouri is by no means the least flamboyant and ostentatious.

Philadelphia Press: Senator Vest repudiates the report that he has abandoned the cause of free silver coinage. He is still wedded to that idol it seems. Mr. Vest is a true Bourbon and it was rash to assume that he had seen a new light. The free silver ranks, nevertheless, are being thinned rapidly by desertion, even though Senator Vest adheres to the forlorn hope, whose slogan is 16 to 1 and the crime of '73.

Philadelphia Record: Senator Vest is very much in the situation of the woman "who, swearing she would ne'er consent, consented." He denies that he has changed his views as to the free and unlimited use of silver against the single gold standard, but significantly adds: "It is irrational to suppose for a moment that I would insinuate that free coinage at the old standard was any longer possible." The old man has seen light, but he doesn't want to make premature acknowledgment of his conversion.

Spain's Example.

Philadelphia Times.

If the United States had acted in imitation of Spain at the time of our civil war we would have recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents long ago. Within little more than a month after the first battle of Bull Run, that was no more a victory for the insurgents of the south than was there a victory for the Cuban insurgents at the battle of Bayamo, from which the Spanish commander had to flee for his life, the government of Spain recognized the confederates as belligerents. We have, therefore, high authority in the example of Spain to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents, and unless the war can be conducted according to the laws of civilized warfare it must become the duty of all civilized governments, in the interest of humanity, to declare the belligerent rights of the insurgents, and maintain them even at the cost of war with Spain.

TICKLISH TRIFLES.

Philadelphia Record: No, Maude, dear, we do not know how long girls should sit up at night. Possibly in the same manner as short ones.

New York Recorder: Dunraven passed over the line, signaled his abandonment of the race, and then huffed. That settle's it. We'll never luff you any more.

Life: "Last night I dreamed that I died. What do you suppose waked me up?" "Was it the heat?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Ever have any trouble with your wheel?"

"Not yet," said the Sweet Young Thing. "So far whenever I have run over any one I have been able to get away before he got up."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "But if you are in earnest in your anti-cruelty-to-animal principles, how can you bring yourself to encourage their butchery by eating meat?"

"I even things up by not paying my butcher bills."

Chicago Post: His Father—Charles, it's time you were fitting for college.

Charles—I was going to speak to you about that matter, pa. I think four new suits would just about fix me all right for a starter, or, say, three at the least. There's nothing like being thoroughly fitted, pa, is there?

Chicago Record: "Say, cull, I saw an awful chump just now."

"Yow's dat?"

"He fell in a fit an' let 'em bring 'im to wid jes' one drink!"

SOON BE HERE.

Indianapolis Journal.

Now comes the season when are heard
these questions:
"What's trump?" "Who took that trick?"
"Whose play is't?"
With other loud and notable suggestions
Pertaining to a quiet game called whist.

SEPTEMBER SUNSHINE.

Harper's Bazar.

The day of the blossom is over, the clematis
twines its wreath;
The lace-flower waves in the meadow, the
corn is ripe in the sheath;
Sweet in the air is the scent of the vine,
the orchard bends with its load;
Armies with banners in serried ranks march
upon every road;
Golden-rod, sumac, and aster are guarding
each wayside pass,
And the honeyed waft of the aftermath
drifts from the springing grass.

Lazily homeward wings the bee when his
spoils are gathered in;
The tree-toad hides in the shadowy wood;
the lilies that toil nor spin,
That listen all night to the crickets and
sway in the moonlit dew,
Stand taper and tall in the sunshine the
beautiful long day through.

Fair is the royal September, and rich is the
wine outpoured
In these hours of blithe fulfillment at Nature's bounteous board;
For the hour of the blossom is over, the
hour of the bud in blow,
And here is the crown of the summer, ere
yet 'tis her time to go,
With the lace-flower white on the meadow,
the clematis twining its wreath,
Purple the grape in the cluster, and ripened
the corn in the sheath.

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.

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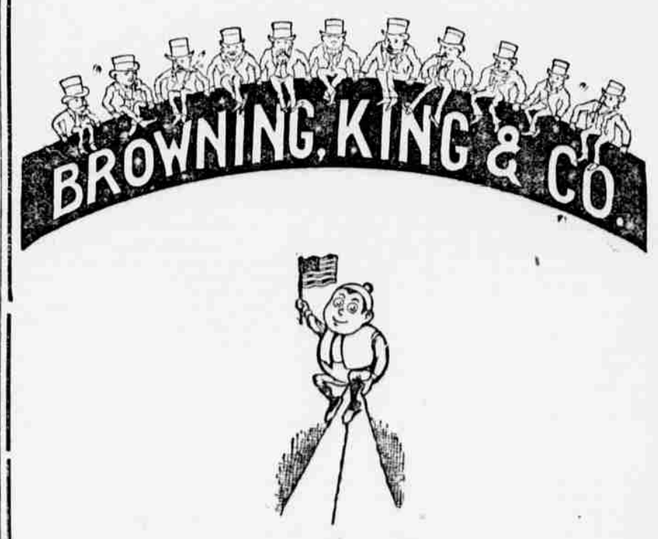

When Another

Little Cold Wave Comes

You'll have that fall overcoat—
That light weight overcoat—
If you get the right kind—the kind that fits well, is stylish and becoming—you'll get it of us.
Every once in a while there'll be just such days as Sunday—not cold enough for a heavy one—but a light overcoat is so nice and warm—
We have them at all sorts of prices from $8.50 up.

Browning, King & Co.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE