PROPOSED PLATFORM.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists Prepared This.

MORE MONEY FOR EVERYBODY.

And Government Loans in Addition at 2 Per Cent.—A Brief Tariff Plank.

St. Louis, July 19.—The "middle-of-the-road" Populists have a platform prepared, drawn up by Hon. Alfred Daggett, of California, which they will support and under which they will attempt to nominate a straight-out Populist for the presidency. The financial and tariff planks are:

On Finance.

First—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, with a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and such national currency shall be issued by the general government direct, without the intervention of any national bank, and without the agency of any financial or other corporation whatever.

Second—We believe that the United States is in fact a free and independent nation, and that its freedom and the financial liberty of its citizens should not be made to depend upon the financial whim, caprice or avarice of any foreign nation, and therefore we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver by the government of the United States at their present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without reference to the action or financial course of any foreign nation.

Third—We demand that the laws authorizing the incorporation of national banks be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, and that all national banks and the national banking system now in vogue be abolished.

Fourth—We demand that congress enact a law which shall declare that all contracts, obligations and judgments of every kind and character requiring the payment of money, shall be payable at the option of the debtor in gold or silver coin or other legal currency of the United States, and that such law shall declare that every provision inserted in, or made part of any such contract, obligation or judgment, which requires the debtor to pay the money due thereunder in any specified kind of coin or currency, shall be null and void, and the court in which suit may be brought to obtain judgment on such contract, obligation or judgment shall adjudge the provision which requires the debtor to pay the sum due thereunder in any specified kind of coin or currency, to be null and void.

Fifth—We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita of the population.

Sixth—We demand that the government establish a system of postal savings banks in each city, town, village and hamlet of the United States which contains a population of 1,000 or more, and that the people be permitted to deposit their money for safe keeping in such postal savings banks, and that the government carry on the business of transmitting money from one point to another through the medium of postal bills of exchange issued by authority of the government through said postal savings banks.

Seventh—We demand that a law be passed by congress authorizing the government to loan to citizens of the United States, but not to aliens or to corporations, money on all landed property to the extent of two-thirds of the assessed value of said landed property, which said loans should be secured by mortgage to the government, and should be made for periods of not less than five years nor more than ten years, to any one citizen upon a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. per annum.

Eighth—We demand that a law be passed by congress authorizing the government to loan money to municipal corporations in the various states for the purpose of public improvements only, to the extent of one-third of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in such municipal corporations, and the rate of interest should not exceed the actual cost of issuing the loan, and all loans should be paid to the government by the municipal corporations receiving the loan in annual installments, each installment not to exceed 4 per cent. of the sum loaned.

On Tariff.

We recognize that the government must have revenue with which to pay the expenses thereof, but in view of the constant agitation of the questions involved in tariff legislation, and the unsettled condition of business brought about by such agitation, we demand that congress pass a law providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, on which commission all the laboring, manufacturing, agricultural and mining industries of the country shall be represented, the members of which commission shall be selected from the different states of the Union, which said commission shall collect all the facts and data as to the operation of the various laws passed on the subject of tariff and shall annually report the same to congress for its information, to the end that congress may have authentic knowledge as to the operation of said tariff laws, so that the same may be from time to time amended in the interest of justice, alike to the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the miner and the American laborer, so that the protective features, if any, shall extend to the whole body of American industry. And we demand that all tariff legislation be so framed and enforced as to prevent the formation of trusts and other combinations, which reduce the price of product for their own profit, reduce the wages of the laborer and enhance the price of the product to the consumer.

Railroads, Telegraphs, Etc.

This proposed platform also demands that the government own and operate the railroads; that it establish and maintain schools in which American youth shall be taught the science of railroad building, equipment and transportation; that it own and operate the telegraph and telephone systems, to be a part of the postal department. It demands that the government at once build the Nicaragua canal and operate it; that the people should have the right, through the initiative and referendum, to declare their will on all questions touching the domestic and financial policy of the government, and on all questions pertaining to national and international improvements and treaties with foreign nations; that the president and vice president be elected by the direct vote of the whole people; United States senators to be chosen in the same way; that women should have the right to vote; that there should be a graduated income tax; that land should not be owned for speculative purposes, and that all aliens, resident and non-resident, should be prohibited from owning any land in this country, and to prevent and destroy "land monopoly" there should be a graduated land tax; that every enterprise of public utility which requires the aid of the sovereign power of eminent domain or taxation should be owned and controlled by the government; that congress should pass an effective law against foreign immigration, and that such law should be rigidly enforced to the exclusion of all foreign immigration which directly or indirectly competes with the American laborer, and to accomplish this end a per capita tax is favored. That the Monroe doctrine should be enforced. Sympathy is extended to Cuba.

The issuance of government bonds is denounced as unconstitutional in law and vicious and unjust in morals; interest-bearing bonds should not be issued except by an act of congress. Opposition to the Pacific railroad funding bill is expressed and the demand made that the government proceed to enforce the collection of all debts, principal and interest due from the Pacific roads. Liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers are favored. The platform concludes thus:

"Believing that the mal-administration of this government during the last twenty-three years has produced and brought about a degree of financial and industrial distress to the American people greater than have ever been known in the history of the republic prior to 1873, and believing the mal-administration of the government has arisen from a disregard of the principles enunciated in the foregoing platform, and being firmly convinced that the observance of these principles and the accomplishment of the reforms hereinbefore demanded will preserve our institutions and make this truly 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' we earnestly invite the voters of the United States, without respect to former party affiliation, to unite with us in the coming election, and by the ballot engraft the foregoing principles upon the administration of the government and accomplish the reforms which we have hereinbefore demanded."

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

M'KINLEY'S QUIET SUNDAY.

To Attend the Cleveland Centennial and Deliver an Address.

Canton, July 19.—Gov. McKinley passed the day very quietly at his home, receiving a few callers. Tomorrow he and Mrs. McKinley go to Cleveland for three or four days, to visit the Hanna home and attend the opening of the Forest City centennial. The governor will be one of the speakers of the opening day.

SPOKANE FIRM SUSPENDS.

A Receiver Appointed for the White House Dry Goods Company.

Tacoma, July 19.—Late Saturday evening Judge Hanford appointed Joseph R. Robertson, of Spokane, receiver of the White House Dry Goods Company, of Spokane, one of the largest business concerns in Eastern Washington. The appointment was made on application of Frederick A. Brown, of this city, attorney for the H. B. Claflin Company, of New York, the latter's petition alleging that the dry goods company is indebted to it in the sum of $100,000, it being the principal creditor. The court directs the receiver to continue the business until further orders. The nominal assets are said to nearly equal the liabilities.

THREE BODIES FOUND.

After the Fire in the Chicago City Railroad Barns.

Chicago, July 19.—Three men lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the car barns of the Chicago City railway at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street last night. The bodies were discovered in the ruins after daylight, and until a short time before the discovery was made it was not supposed that any human being had perished. The dead are: Patrick Martin, conductor; William Elwell, driver, and Frank Crosby.

Quarreled About a Woman.

Denver, July 19.—A special dispatch to the Rocky Mountain News from La Veta, Col., says that Dr. J. W. Collins, a prominent citizen, this afternoon shot and killed Capt. E. R. Coleman, a well known hunter and an old soldier. The shooting occurred in Dr. Collins' house. No one except Dr. Collins, his wife and the murdered man witnessed the tragedy, and the doctor claimed it was done in self-defense. The parties had been eating dinner together and drinking. Collins claims Coleman commenced abusing Mrs. Collins and Coleman fired a shot and that he (Collins) fired in self-defense.

Japan's Great Tidal Wave.

San Francisco, July 19.—News received from Japan to July 3 states that the loss of life from the recent tidal wave was between 25,000 and 30,000. The government has received reports from all the devastated districts and it is thought all the victims of the disaster have been found or accounted for.

Death of a Journalist.

Denver, Col., July 19.—Hugh J. Mehan, well known in Colorado for many years as a newspaper writer, died suddenly of heart failure this afternoon. Mehan is said to have a wife and family somewhere in California and he has claimed to be a relative of Senator Stephen M. White, of that state.

Prof. Moses May Leave.

San Francisco, July 19.—Prof. Bernard Moses, who occupies the chair of political science at the University of California, has been offered a similar chair at the University of Chicago. Prof. Moses has been connected with the University of California since 1875 and is very popular with the students. He has a world-wide reputation as a political scientist.

Fire at Ashtabula.

Ashtabula, O., July 19.—John Ducro & Sons' brick building and a dozen smaller frame structures were burned this morning. Loss $60,000; insurance partial.

Four Months for $2.50.

Four months of the Daily Post-Intelligencer for $2.50 is bringing in many new subscriptions. This campaign offer is an extremely liberal one. Until November 15 the Daily and Sunday Post-Intelligencer will be delivered to any address for $2.50, strictly cash in advance. Leave your subscriptions at the Post-Intelligencer business office or give it to the regular solicitors. The Weekly Post-Intelligencer until November 15 sent to any address for 25c.

Something Swift.

If you are in a hurry to get to your destination and want to avoid delays and lay overs at junction stations insist upon having your ticket read over "The Northwestern." Three of the finest trains in America leaving St. Paul for Chicago and all points East. F. W. Parker, P. S. A., 601 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

First Regiment band and Bicycle Carnival Y. M. C. A. park Tuesday evening.

TOUGH ON FLIES

Instantly and positively prevents flies, gnats and insects of every description from annoying horses and cattle. It improves the appearance of the coat, dispensing with fly-nets. Applied to cows it will give them perfect rest, thereby increasing the quantity of milk. It is also a positive insecticide for Fleas. We guarantee it pure, harmless and effective. Recommended by thousands using it. One gallon lasts four head an entire season. Price, including brush, quart cans, $1.00; half-gallon, $1.75, and one gallon, $2.50. COOPER & LEVY, Seattle, Washington, Sole Agents for Oregon and Washington.

Isn't it wrong to allow a good horse or a good cow to suffer and be annoyed day and night by flies, gnats, or other insects? Tough on Flies is the best remedy and affords instant relief.

Trial can, 25c.

COOPER & LEVY, GROCERS.

104 and 106 First ave. south, one door south of Yesler way.

JAPAN BUYING LAND.

To Start a Gigantic Colonization Scheme in Mexico.

COOLIE LABOR TO BE USED.

Another Steamship Line on the Pacific Coast, to Ply South of San Diego.

San Francisco, July 19.—Among the passengers on the steamship China, which arrived today from Yokohama, were Sho Nemato and Kausikado, prominent Japanese business men, whose errand is to arrange the details of a gigantic colonization scheme in Mexico. They have secured an option on 300,000 acres of land in the state of Chiapis, Mexico, and are on their way south to consumate the deal. The land is sold to them at $1 per acre. The immense tract will be cut up into small farms, which will be operated by coolie labor brought from Japan. Cotton, sugar, tobacco and other products adapted to the climate will be raised.

In addition to the above scheme, Sho Nemato has been commissioned by the Japanese government to investigate the trade prospects of Mexico and Central America. It is the desire of Japan to trade directly with the countries south of the United States as far down as Panama, and a steamship line has been subsidized to run to ports along the Pacific coast. The main port will be San Diego in this state. It is the intention of Japanese manufacturers to import all their cotton via San Diego, instead of through San Francisco and Victoria, as at present. A traffic arrangement will also undoubtedly be made with the Tehuantepec railroad, thus giving the new steamship line access to the Atlantic coast.

This steamship line has nothing to do with the one about to be established with Seattle as the terminus.

TROUBLE IN HONOLULU.

Capt. John Good Arrested on Several Grave Charges.

San Francisco, July 19.—Steamship China arrived tonight from Honolulu, bringing news up to July 13, as follows:

Capt. John Good, who has been in charge of one of the government military companies since the overthrow of the monarchy, was deprived of his sword this morning and placed under arrest by order of Col. McLean. For some time there has been friction between Good and his superior officer, and the arrest is the result. Minister Cooper will not give the exact reason for the arrest, but it is understood that Good refused to obey orders. Other grave charges are hinted at, said to have been preferred by Lieut. Coyne, of Good's company. Good took a prominent part in the 1893 revolution; it was he who fired on the native police, when they attempted to capture a wagon load of arms and ammunition; one officer was badly wounded, but finally recovered.

JAMESON RAID REPORT.

The Commission Finds Rhodes Was an Active Promoter of It.

Cape Town, July 19.—The select committee of the house of assembly appointed to inquire into the commission of the Jameson raid has made a report. It finds that Cecil Rhodes was fully acquainted with the preparations for the raid and that Alfred Beit, director in the South Africa Company; Dr. Jameson, the administrator for the company in Rhodesia, and Dr. Rutherford Harris, secretary for the company at Cape Town, were active promoters of the raid. It also finds that Dr. Jameson personally obtained from Johannesburg a letter of invitation for his raiders to come fully a month before the ostensible date. There was no evidence adduced to show that Cecil Rhodes intended that the Pitsani force should invade the Transvaal uninvited, but at the same time there was an absence of any peremptory command from Mr. Rhodes to prevent the raid. Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Harris drafted a telegram containing such a command, but it was never dispatched, not even the wires (cut by Dr. Jameson's orders) were restored. The committee, therefore cannot acquit Mr. Cecil Rhodes of responsibility.

Mr. Rhodes never informed his colleagues of the raid. Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus Dewitt, British agent at Pretoria, alone sent telegrams to arrest Dr. Jameson's advance. The Chartered South Africa Company, the committee finds, supplied all the funds for the raid, with the knowledge of its London office. Cecil Rhodes afterwards refunded this amount to the company.

The report of the select committee concludes with an expression of regret that Cecil Rhodes did not attend the committee's meeting to give evidence. The committee is therefore forced to the conclusion that this conduct was not consistent with the duty of a Cape premier.

An Attempt to Clear Rhodes.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Times says that Sir Thomas Upington, attorney general of Cape Colony, besides signing the report of the select committee on the Jameson raid, has issued a minority report exonerating the London office of the Chartered South Africa Company from any guilty knowledge of the raid, and declaring that the evidence does not suffice to involve Cecil Rhodes in actual acquiescence in the raid, but that it shows that when he became aware of it, he did all in his power to prevent a further inroad. Sir Thomas Upington's report appears to be intended to clear Mr. Rhodes in his parliamentry capacity from the serious charge of responsibility for the invasion of a friendly state.

ALBION'S PERFIDY DENOUNCED.

Frenchmen Charge Her With the Murder of Marquis de Mores.

Paris, July 19.—A funeral service was held today for the late Marquis de Mores at Mont Matre. Eduard Drumont delivered the funeral oration, in the course of which he denounced English perfidy as being responsible for the murder of the marquis. Some disturbance ensued and there were shouts of "Down with England," and "Down with the Jews."

It was announced at the time of the departure of the Marquis de Mores for the Soudan that he went to consult Arab leaders there and to assist them as far as possible in placing obstacles in the way of the British expeditions up the Nile. But he was murdered by his escort before he got very far south of Trinoli. M. Dumont, who delivered the funeral oration today, is the editor of Libre Parole, and in 1892, during the anti-Semite campaign, the Marquis de Mores fought two duels which grew out of his taking the part of M. Drumont. The Duke of Orleans sent a wreath today.

EXTERMINATING THE CHINESE.

The Japanese Burning Villages and Killing Thousands in Formosa.

London, July 19.—A Hongkong dispatch to the Times says a missionary writes to a correspondent there fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south of the island of Formosa. The missionary declares that he is able to substantiate every fact. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over sixty villages have been burned and thousands of persons have been killed with revolting brutality.

Fighting in Pinar del Rio.

Havana, July 19.—Gen. Bernal, with the Wadras battalion, has met the bands of Varona, Gallo and Ybarra, 2,000 strong, in Pinar del Rio. Hot fighting ensued, the positions changing and the insurgents being dislodged after forty-seven minutes. The insurgent line was extensive, and their retreating troops kept up continuous volleys with Mauser rifles. The insurgents were overtaken by the cavalry and their infantry kept up the pursuit all day, burning many huts. The insurgents left forty-one killed and carried off sixty wounded. The insurgent leader Perez was one of the killed, as well as three insurgent majors and several other officers. The troops had four killed and eighteen wounded, six of them seriously.

Uncertainty of Our Currency.

London, July 19.—The dullness continues in the stock exchange and the only market at all active is that for home railways. The uncertainty of American currency affairs more or less dominates all the markets, and there is a tendency to restrict speculation and to prepare for possible trouble ahead.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's illness has still further depressed the American market, and though the support given to first-class American issues proves that there is confidence in the maintenance of the gold standard, there is still an uneasy feeling that many things might happen before November. Yesterday's prices showed a slight improvement. The week's decreases were as follows: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 7; New York Central and Reading firsts, 3; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 2¾; Erie mortgage and Louisville & Nashville, 2; Atchison, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific and Wabash, 1½; Pennsylvania, 1.

Abdullah to Be Retired.

Athens, July 19.—The porte, according to the demand of the powers, will remove Abdullah Pasha from the military command in the island of Crete.

From Playing With Fire.

Tacoma, July 19.—Saturday morning Johnnie Milano, aged 3 years, picked up a burning stick from a rubbish fire in his mother's back yard, and playfully set fire to the clothes of Anna Rosa, his 5-year-old sister. The little girl was terribly burned and died this evening from her injuries.

THE TEN DOLLARS WAS GILDED.

Indian Missionary Buncoed on the Portland-Tacoma Train.

An unsuspecting Indian missionary fell a victim to a sharper on the Portland-Tacoma train yesterday afternoon. He is Robert Harris, a full-blooded Indian, who is on his way to Alaska to work among his own race. Harris was approached by a smooth-looking individual who was anxious to get change for a $10 piece. The missionary counted his money, and found that he had but $9.50. There was a short discussion about the stranger's difficulties, and then he offered to take the money, saying he would let Harris make up the sum when they reached Tacoma. But at Tacoma the smooth individual disappeared, and Harris on looking at the $10 piece discovered that it was only a gilded penny.

Harris came on to this city without a cent in his pocket, and last night he applied to police headquarters for lodging. What became of the sharper is not known. Harris expects to go north as soon as he can make arrangements to that end. He is well educated.

GERMANY AFRAID OF US.

Although She Does Not Fear the Competition of Europe.

From a Report by the United States Consul at Cologne.

The commercial and industrial development in Germany since the Franco-Prussian war (twenty-five years ago has been remarkable. During this interval Germany has succeeded in pushing her trade in almost every corner of the civilized world, and the fear of the decline of this foreign trade is just now receiving earnest attention, and the strongest kind of appeal is being made to the German government to lend its aid in opening up new canals and waterways and in reducing freight rates, etc., to the lowest possible degree.

The United States seems to be looming up in the German mind as the country most to be feared in the future as their competitor in the world's markets. The vast resources of the United States and its wonderful productive capacity are referred to by the Germans with great anxiety.

One reads in leading articles such words as: "The threatening competition of America; a cry of warning to be united." "America, thou art better off than our old continent; thou hast no ruined castles, no crumbling monuments; thou art not disturbed internally in busy, stirring times, by vain remembrances and useless quarrels."

The railways in Germany are mostly owned by the government, and strong representations are made to the latter that one of the most important factors to be considered in this connection is the lowering of the freight tariff on raw stuff to be taken to the works, such as ores, etc., that often have to be carried great distances. With refeence to America, a recent article says:

"Of the two raw stuffs, coal and iron ore, whose existence form the base of the iron manufacture, the former exists in America not only in large quantities—for the lowest estimate of the coal-bearing area of the United States gives at least 500,000 square kilometers—but costs only little to mine. This is proved by the fact that American coke had sunk last year to less than $1, and still does not cost much more that $1.20, while at the same time coke is not to be had in Westphalia under $2.50."

The article goes on to say that the United States is rich in iron-ore districts, the richest of them being near Lake Superior. More than 9,000,000 tons of ore were raised in 1890. When blasting was necessary, the cost was only 3 cents per ton. Thus the cost of raising the ore until placed on the railway was reduced to 21½ cents per ton.

In spite of the great distances, in the United States, from the ore to the coal deposits—distances unknown in Europe—the output of raw material has lately reached a height which puts all past records into the shade. In September last, according to the Iron Age, there were at work 215 blast furnaces, with a weekly output of 194,029 gross tons.

In consequence of this rapid increase of the output, it must happen that the prices will soon sink again, and that the Americans will appear in the world's market in a very unpleasant manner as competitors of the European, and especially of the German, trade. The hope is expressed that something will be done for German ores by reducing the freights.

It may be here stated that, in 1881, the average production of pig iron per furnace in Germany amounted to only 11,609 tons, while in 1892, it was 21,000 tons. The average make of pig iron per workman employed at the blast furnaces of Germany in 1881 is given at 136 tons, and in 1892 at 263 tons.

The net average annual wage of the miners in Prussia was, in 1894, in Upper Silesia, $169 to $174; in Lower Silesia, $178 to $184; in the district of Halle, $176 to $186; in the salt mines in the same district, $226 to $253; in the district of Clausthal, $166 to $177; in the district of Dortmund, $192 to $262; in the state mine at Saarbucken, $188 to $243; in the district of Aix la Chapelle, $183 to $229; in the Siegen-Nassau mines, $159 to $164; in the other mines on the right bank of the Rhine, $159 to $164, and on the left bank, $161 to $172.

His Fourth Had Gone.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I never pass a Fourth of July without remembering the awful break I made several years ago," said a Water street man. "There was a Clevelander with whom I was slightly acquainted, only knowing him well enough to exchange greetings when we met. The day after a certain firecracker holiday I met the man and nodded in a friendly way.

"'I suppose,' I said in a manner that was intended to be jocular, 'that you are glad the Fourth has gone?'

"'What's that?' he said sharply.

"I was chump enough to repeat my remark and he looked as black as a thundercloud and stalked away.

"I found out a day or two later that he had just buried his fourth wife.

"I hate a man who is so egostically sensitive."

THOSE SCHOOL FUNDS

The Delay in Apportionment Due to the Law,

WHICH IS A DEFECTIVE ONE.

The Fault Lies With County Auditors, Only Eleven Having Yet Made Proper Returns.

Olympia, July 18.—Considerable criticism, newspaper and otherwise, has been directed toward some state officers, and more especially the treasurer, on account of alleged derelictions in the apportionment of school funds under the "barefoot school boy" law. The assumption of these critics, instead of being based upon the solid footing of a defective law, are directed toward state officials and in this they are done a great injustice in that they are accused of delaying the apportionment of the school fund to the detriment of the several counties, and especially King.

Now those interested in the matter who will take the pains to inquire will ascertain that the officers are complying with the provisions of the "barefoot law" and whatever may be unsatisfactory thereunder is no fault of those who are now inforcing it. That portion of the law particularly relating to apportionment is as follows:

"Said tax levy shall be certified to the several county officers in the same manner as other state taxes are required to be certified, and shall be collected and transmitted to the state treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as other state taxes are required to be collected and transmitted; and it shall be the duty of the state auditor, within thirty days after the date at which county treasurers are required to transmit state funds to the state treasurer, to certify to the superintendent of public instruction the amount of all state annual school funds in the hands of the state treasurer subject to apportionment, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, within ten days after receiving the certificate of the state auditor, to apportion said funds to the several counties, according to the number of children of school age residing in each, as shown by the last annual reports of the several county superintendents on file in his office at the time of making any apportionment. He shall certify to the county superintendent and to the state auditor the amount of funds due each county, and the state auditor shall draw warrants on the state treasurer in favor of the several county treasurers for the amounts due their respective counties, as shown by the certificate of the superintendent of public instruction."

The law makes it the duty of the state auditor to certify to the superintendent of public instruction the amount of money to be apportioned, within thirty days after the date in which the county treasurers are required to submit their funds to the state treasurer. County treasurers make their settlement with the several counties at the end of each quarter and if they are prompt in remitting the state treasurer will receive the greater part of the money from the 10th to the 20th of the month succeeding the end of each quarter. The state auditor, by delaying this certificate to the superintendent until the 20th of the month, is enabled to certify to that officer a much greater amount than if the certificate is made earlier in the month. If the certificate is made early in the month, none of the money collected during the preceding quarter can be included, for the auditor can only certify to the amount actually in the hands of the state treasurer subject to apportionment, and remittances can only be made by county treasurers after the end of each quarter. A much greater saving could be effected if county treasurers were compelled by law to make their remittances of the state's portion of taxes monthly. The state would thus not only be enabled to apportion the school money earlier in the month but could apply the money belonging to the general fund to the payment of outstanding warrants at an earlier date than under the present system, and thus save to the state a large amount now paid in interest.

If county officials are behind in their work and fail to make their reports and remittances prompty, so that the money will be in the state treasurer's hands prior to the apportionment, so far as it relates to the school fund, those counties are unfair to the balance of the state, for the money will be apportioned pro rata among the several counties, and the counties that have not yet forwarded their school money collected during the quarter will receive their proportion of the school money collected and remitted by other counties, and their collections remain unapportioned until the subsequent quarter. While this is manifestly unjust, the fault does not lie with the state officials. Section 77, page 356, Laws 1893, is as follows:

"On the first Mondays of January, April, July and October each year, the county treasurer shall make settlement with the county auditor. The county auditor shall on or before the 15th of the same month notify the state auditor of the result, and the state auditor shall immediately certify to the state treasurer the amount of state funds in the hands of the several county treasurers, and the state treasurer is authorized to immediately draw a sight bank draft on each county treasurer for the amount of state funds in his hands. Should any county treasurer fail to honor such draft, he shall be guilty of nonfeasance in office, and upon conviction punished according to law."

Until the reports of the county auditor are received by the state auditor, that official is unable to certify to the state treasurer the amount of money in the hands of county treasurers, thus preventing the treasurer from complying with the law by drawing a draft upon delinquent county treasurers. The county auditors incur no penalty for failure to forward their reports within the prescribed time, and it frequently happens that these reports are long overdue. For instance, an examination of the records in the state auditor's office shows that at the present time eleven out of thirty-four counties have forwarded their reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1896.

Thus a careful study of the laws relating to school and other state funds will convince any fair-minded reader that no fault attaches to any state officer in the matter of the apportionment of school funds or otherwise.

Ladies' Leather Belts.

LATEST NOVELTIES, DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

Alligator Belts, tan, brown and green ..... 50c Each.

Seal Belts, black, tan, brown and green ..... 65c Each.

Black Seal Belts with chatelaine bags ..... $1 Each.

Papillion Belts in all the new shades ..... 75c Each.

White Kid Belts, 1½ inches wide ..... 50c and 75c Each.

Empire Elastic Belts, art buckles ..... 65c, 75c, $1 Each.

Special.

Gilt Belts, assorted buckles, 1 inch wide ..... 15c Each.

Leather Belts, black, 1½ inches wide ..... 25c Each.

Silver Sets.

Sterling Silver Waist Sets, in large variety ..... 35c a Set.

Bathing Suits.

Bathing suits, all sizes, for ladies, misses, children and boys.

THE GREAT SUMMER SALE OF WOOL AND WASH DRESS FABRICS CONTINUES. IMMENSE BARGAINS.

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OLD WHISKY BETTER THAN NEW.

Fusel Oil and Its Poisonous Effects on the Human System.

The Lancet.

The commonly prevailing ideas as to the chemistry of whisky are evidently confused. The public notion has always been that crude or freshly distilled whisky was injurious and that it required the mellowing influence of age to make it fit for consumption. In other words, new whisky was held to be deleterious because it contained fusel oil, and that the reason why old whisky was more wholesome was because this fusel oil changed in course of time to the so-called oenanthic ether. To put it chemically, the amyl alcohol (fusel oil) oxidizes slowly into amyl ether, which is not only thought to be innocuous but to improve the flavor. The deputy principal of the inland revenue branch of the government laboratory would remove these notions at one sweep. Thus, in reply to a question before the liquor commission on Tuesday last he stated—and it was a repeated statement—that it was a mistake to suppose that new spirits contained more fusel oil and were more unwholesome than old.

With the former part of his statement we will not deal, but to the latter we distinctly demur. It cannot be supposed that whisky merchants take the trouble to store their whisky for years unless they know that it is thereby improved from the dietetic point of view. Again, it is well known that so convinced are the authorities of the Canadian government of the unwholesomeness of new whisky that we believe that they have a regulation in force prohibiting the sale of whisky that has not been stored for a certain number of years. Fusel oil is admittedly injurious—indeed, poisonous—according, at least, to the experiments of several observers. In one case, for example, one part of alcohol in 500 parts of water caused anaesthesia in frogs in twenty minutes, the heart's action becoming slower, the skin dark, death occuring in about two hours, and the cardiac pulsations gradually ceasing. The common effect of fusel oil is to produce intense headache, and it must be borne in mind that in the case of whisky the action of alcohol must be added to that of the fusel oil. The amount of fusel oil we believe, in whisky, averages about 0.2 per cent. These observations hardly bear out the statements made before the commission. Incidentally we may add that it is exceedingly satisfactory to find that the consensus of opinion of the witnesses before this commission appears to be that there is a decrease in drunkenness in the metropolis, but this decrease, it is noteworthy, is less among women than among men.

How Use Doth Breed a Habit.

New York Sun.

"That shows what reiteration can accomplish," said a gray-bearded man pathetically, as he stood in front of the Hoffman house the other night. "The man I was just talking with is a well-known San Francisco politician. He was born there and has lived there all his life, and used to be a local product down to his finger tips. Just now he spoke of his native town as 'Frisco.' Ten years ago he never would have done such a thing. 'Frisco' was always the mark of the stranger. No San Franciscan ever thought of using the expression. The actors started first to use the abbreviation; then other people outside of San Francisco took it up and it got into the newspapers. Now even some of the natives are using it, and it goes to show that you've only got to stick to a thing like that and after you've rubbed it in long enough it's bound to win in the end. Think," he added, dejectedly, "only think of a real native Simon pure San Franciscan calling his town 'Frisco.' It's dreadful."

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