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All business letters and remittances should be addressed. to The Bee Publishing Company.
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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-ishing cumpany, being duly sworn, says that the outsel number of full and complete copies of the ally Morning. Evening and Sunday Bee printed turing the month of December, 1895, was as fol-

19,004 19,654 19,689 19,674 19,128 20,135 19,119 19,187 19,119 19,113 19,650 19,518

Total
Less deductions for unsold and returned papers 7.743 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January, 1896. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

of arbitration Great Britain will now have to take a back sent. A republican senator from Kentucky right on top of two new republican sen

As a professed champion of the cause

ators from Utah would come in right handy now. Not less than \$115,000 short and probably from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in addi-

tion! How does this strike the taxpayers of Omaha? Calvin S. Brice, he ain't worrying. His term in the United States senate

lasts another year, even if his successor

should be a republican. If 817,028 people paid admission to the Atlanta exposition, a transmississippi exposition at Omaha ought easily to attract a million in the same period of

time. There is a rumor abroad that the Pullman company will voluntarily lower the rates on sleeping car berths. But that is one of the rumors that will have to be verified.

What difference is there between Councilman F. J. Kennard and ex-Councilman Ike Hascall when it comes to using the whitewash brush on derelict protect the people against the same, A officers?

populist national convention ought to no steps whatever to enforce the antibe located in Omaha in recognition of trust laws, if indeed he has given them the hospitable treatment accorded the the least attention. His predecessor in populists in 1892.

The populists will probably hold their national convention on July 4 again this institute proceedings against one trust year. The populists do not intend to drop any of the spectacular glamor from their political nominations.

It may be uncharitable to ascribe the elevation of Mr. Rhoades to the presidency of the Board of Education to his vote turning down Dr. Marble. But it squints very much that way.

According to Harold Frederic, England wants to fight Germany more passionately than she has desired anything else since the Georges. When ale meets beer then surely will come the tug of

war. The senate is simply wasting time in discussing free silver coinage. No free silver bill will ever get through the present house, and if it should by acci-

dent slip by, President Cleveland's ob-

jections are sure to be encountered.

Interest on county and school district bonds held for the state school fund has been defaulted to the extent of some \$15,000, but the state treasurer thinks it is none of the taxpayers' business what the public securities are on which interest payments have ceased.

The eulogy pronounced by that em inent statesman, Paul Vandervoort, upon the retirement of his colleague from the police commission is worthy to be framed and sold together with that dollar chromo for the adornment of parlors of members of the Industrial Legion.

A Brooklyn congressman is said to have tired of his job in Washington, although congress has been in session scarcely more than a month. If this congressman is already tired of his congressional career, what can be the feeling of his constituents in reference to the same subject?

With the United States supreme cour bench once more completely filled it ought not to take very long for the Ne braska maximum freight rate law to se cure an audience. The decision in this one case will do more to inform the people of the federal court's existence than any one thing possibly could.

Commissioner Jenkins' demurrer against the payment of witness fees to a county officer who testified in an arbitration court seems to be well grounded. A parallel case not long ago arose with reference to police officers wro drew witness fees in the district court. The practice was stopped, as it should have been, and it is as reprehensible in one place as in another.

"The city's credit abroad is being seriously injured by reports being circulated that its finances are in a deplorable condition and I deem it proper to be did not know it at that time, he correct any erroneous impression by a should have known it. financial statement of facts. . . At except as stated will be in as good condi-

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD. The opinions of some of the principal

European financial houses regarding the chances of American bonds being purchased by foreign capitalists should receive the serious attention of the American people, because they indicate in Europe and the reasons for it. It will those who give an opinion is that the chief obstacle in the way of selling our government bonds abroad is the uncertainty respecting the outcome of the ssue between England and the United States. The fact that the new loan is made payable in coin, instead of specifically in gold, is referred to as a drawback to its acceptance by foreign capitalists as an investment, but it is permake little difference and there would that would eagerly seize an opportunity to invest in American bonds to almost any amount.

The inference is that European capitalists do not doubt the credit of the United States, either as to its ability to pay all its obligations or its willingness to pay them in the best money, but in the presence of the possibility, however remote, of a conflict between Great Britain and the United States they are apprehensive and are not disposed to take any risks. Especially is this the case with British capitalists, but the feeling is shared by those of the continental countries, although they do not explicitly express it. This sentiment abroad ought to produce two good results. In the first place it should more strongly impress upon the American people the duty as well as the necessity of promptly taking the new loan and fortifying the national treasury. The government is not seeking to sell bonds to foreign capitalists. It asks our own people to take them and there should be no doubt about the response, for manifestly if it is not what is hoped for the situation must become more embarrassing and the danger that threatens the national treasury more serious. Another good result should be in strengthening that conserv ative sentiment which, while most so licitous to maintain the rights and the honor of the nation, demands that all honorable means for preserving peaceable relations be exhausted before there is resort to war. Those who would in cite the great English-speaking nations to hostilities are the enemies of American credit.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

The house of representatives yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon Attorney General Harmon for information as to what steps had been taken to enforce the laws against trusts and combinations and what further legislation, if any, is needed in his opinion to prompt response to this request is to be expected, for so far as the public is If one good turn deserves another, the aware the attorney general has taken the office of head of the Department of Justice, who took the first opportunity to discredit the act passed in 1890, did under that act and being defeated in the courts went no further, although in the new tariff law an anti-trust provision which was supposed to represent what the Department of Justice at the time thought to be necessary to protect the people against trusts and combinations. Attorney General Harmon has, so far as known, entirely ignored this law. The present administration came into power pledged to use all its authority to suppress trusts, which Mr. Cleveland strongly denounced in his inaugural ad dress. The pledge has not been kept. An explanation from Mr. Harmon will be read with very general interest.

COUNCILMANIC OSTRICHES. Kennard offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that Comptroller Olsen had been in office four years and handled millions of dollars, accounting for them with th greatest accuracy. That in the matter of the Bolln shortage Olsen had refused to check the \$77,709 item, and that his estimate of the shortage as about or not under \$100,-000 had been verified. . . . The resolu tion concluded:

"The edium that has been sought to be thrown upon Mr. Oleen through the defalca tion of Bolln and the effort to make him a scapegoat for the shortcomings of others have made him a greater sufferer than the guilty parties. Therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That it is but right and proper that we as members of the city council, who have been connected with Mr Olsen in an official way for the last year should express and do hereby express ou belief in his honesty and integrity, and so far as his responsibility in the matter of the defalcation of Bolln is concerned it is the sense of this council that he is not by contributory negligence, nor any other way, responsible for such defalcation."-Official

Combine Organ. When an ostrich is hotly pursued on the desert, he is said to stick his head into the sand and leave his posterior exposed. This is exactly the position assumed by the outgoing city council when it adopted these extraordinary resolutions.

Do the councilmanic ostriches imagine that such a brazen attempt to whitewash the utter inefficiency and gross negligence of the ex-comptroller will McKinley law. Of the foreign products deceive any intelligent person? Where and when did this comptroller handle millions of dollars, accounting for them with the greatest accuracy? The comptroller is not a disbursing officer nor is he legally entitled to receive money. His business is to audit the accounts of all officers who do handle municipal agricultural products during the first money and to verify their receipts and expenditures. When the Bolln embezzlement was made public by The Bee, Mr. Olsen assured Thomas Swobe that the treasurer's books were all right and 000, and the value of the exports of that the bondsmen would not be called upon to make good a dollar's shortage. If he knew about that \$77,700 item why did he not say something about it? If

If Olsen was an efficient comptroller the close of the year the various funds why did he fail to check up Bolln's accounts for the first term at the betion as heretofore."-Comptroller Olsen ginning of the second term instead of to the City Council, September 24, 1895. letting matters drift along for two sion whatever to this country. On the

of Bolln's shortage date from his first term if Olsen had attended strictly to

business? The councilmanic ostriches, with Mr. Kennard as their spokesman, declare the present standing of American credit goat for the shortcomings of others be noted that the uniform expression of the guilty parties. That may be literally true so far as "the others" are the guilty parties have not been made to suffer and that no attempt has been finance committee, of which Mr. Kennard was the tail and Cadet Taylor the just before election to throw dust into the eyes of the people. They instituted feetly obvious that but for the political proceedings for the arrest of ex-Deputy crisis the character of the bond would Coulter. But did they ever take any be an abundance of European capital last report, stating that the deficit would exceed \$115,000, contain one word recommending legal proceedings against the guilty parties? Is not their attempt to exonerate the comptroller the most severe indictment against themselves?

AN ENORMOUS EMBEZZLEMENT.

After more than six months of check ing and counterchecking the experts employed at an expense of about \$2,500 have submitted their findings relating to the defalcation in the city treasury. They certify that the shortage in the accounts of ex-Treasurer Bolln exceeds \$115,000 and may run up to \$150,000 if interest due to the city and school fund is added.

For more than four months repeated assurances have been given by the coun cil committee on finance that the defalcation was comparatively trivial and the city would not lose a dollar. Now the members of the committee publicly ac knowledge that they have for months played a game of duplicity. They admit that as far back as July, 1895, they were apprised of the fact that one discrepancy of \$77,700 was unaccounted in addition to the \$35,000 originally missing from the cash drawer. While these startling disclosures have

been, in part at least, anticipated by investigations and exposures made by The Bee, the enormity of the embezzle ment is now for the first time forced upon the taxpayers of Omaha. For the first time they realize that they have boodlerism that championed its cause in the last municipal campaign. Whether the whole or any part of the huge sum stolen from the people can be recovered is still problematical. With a debased standard of official morals almost sanctioned by a demoralized and blunted public conscience which has ceased to rebel against rascality and honest government and the vigorous prosecution of the city's claims are scarcely to be looked for. Like other cities that have gone through a similar ordeal, Omaha must be rudely roused from the lethargy and indifference which its people have manifested when their most vital interests have been sacrificed by corrupt combinations of

dishonest officials. THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF. The revenue bill passed by the house provides for an increase of 15 per cen in the duties on agricultural products. The republican members of the senate finance committee are said to be considering an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. It is the policy of the republican party, as embodied in the tariff law of 1890, to protect the farmer as well as the manufacturer, but the democrats, while retaining some agricultural products on the dutiable list, reduced the duties to such an extent that they afforded no protection to the American farmer, and the result is shown in largely increased importations of agricultural products under the operation of the present tariff. The democrats were warned by the republicans that they were opening American markets to the agricultural products of other countries by the reduction in duties and that no adequate compensation would come in any increase in exports, but the tariff reformers urged their favorite theory that the opening of our markets to the products of the world would cause a larger demand abroad for American productions. How mistaken and delusive this theory is the experience of the last sixteen months, during which imports have largely increased and exports declined to almost an equal

extent, has conclusively demonstrated. The statistics show that our agricultural producers, who constitute practically one-half the population of the country, have suffered seriously from the competition of foreign products since the present tariff law went into effect. The chief agricultural imports are live animals, breadstuffs, eggs, flax, feathers, fruits, hay, hemp, hides, hops, provisions, rice, seeds, tobacco, vegetables and wool. In every one of these commodities the importations of the first twelve months under the democratic tariff are greater than during the preceding twelve months under the republican tariff. On the other hand, the exports of farm products fell off and were less in the first year of the present tariff than in the last year of the which came into direct competition with our own, it appears that the increased importation is from 50 to 400 per cent, while the falling off in exports is almost as strongly marked. According to figures obtained from the records of the Trensury department, the imports of year of the present tariff were to the value of \$107,000,000, while during the last year of the republican tariff the value of such imports was only \$51,000,agricultural products in those years was respectively \$301,000,000 and \$371,000,

000. Canada was the chief beneficiary of the democratic policy, under which the importations of agricultural prodnets increased about 20 per cent with out any compensating advantage to any American interest, for that country buys no more than formerly of the United States and has made no tariff conces-

months after that time? How could any contrary, when the Canadian government last revised the tariff some of the discriminating duties against American products were increased.

The intelligent and industrious farmers of the United States are certainly that the efforts to make Olsen a scape- entitled to better consideration than they received from the democratic conhave made him a greater sufferer than gress. They are encountering a steadily Increasing competition in the foreign markets, reducing from year to year concerned. But whose fault is it that the demand abroad for their products, while they also suffer from the discriminating decrees of foreign governments. made to bring them to justice? The If in addition to this they are to be denied a reasonable measure of protection against damaging competition head, went into the scapegoat business in their home market, what hope is there for their future prosperity? We do not think it probable that they will get fair consideration from this congress, but they ought to bear in mind The Bondsmen of the City Treassteps against his principal? Did their that it is the policy of the republican party to guard their interests equally with those of other industries.

A BAD BEGINNING

The new Board of Education has made a bad beginning. Almost its first official action after organization was the repudiation of the resolution by which the outgoing board had given notice that the office of attorney for the board would be abolished and the legal business of the board would be transacted The Former Taey Assert to Be through the legal department of the city. This was a measure in the interest of economy. There is no need whatever of a special salaried attorney for the school board and the board is at this time in no condition to squander \$500 a year for the maintenance of a sinecure. George W. Covell may be competent to fill the bill and he may need the emoluments of the useless office, but that affords no excuse for the board's action. If the new board has any disposition to listen to universal demand for retrenchment it will retrace its steps and recall the appointment which it has

A very pretty contest is rapidly shaping itself in the municipal arena. Heavy property owners are undertak ing to show the incoming council that public expenditures must be reduced and supernumerary clerkships abolished On the other hand, there is a horde of hungry applicants for place, demanding reward for campaign services rendered the victorious crew. It is to be hoped been systematically deceived by the the taxpayers will succeed in convinccouncil combine and the organs of ing the new statesmen of the imperative need of retrenchment in municipal affairs.

so hastily made.

The election of three directors of the Board of Trade hinged on the issue, whether or not the board shall resume the usual functions of a board of trade, or simply content itself with the business of a rental agency. The result downright thievery, the restoration of shows a majority of members to be favorable to the plan heretofore pursued of depending upon the Commercial club to perform the active work in bohalf of the commercial interests of the city. Under the circumstances this was doubtless the wise course to pursue.

> Readers of juvenile literature lose one of their recognized patrons in the death of Colonel Thomas W. Knox. The number of young people who have been made happy by Colonel Knex' stories s almost innumerable. He was very active in the movement for an international copyright law and possessed remarkable influence over his own circle of friends. Both young people and parents will regret his demise

> > List to This Demand.

If Nebraska wants the support of Iswa in securing the Interested exposition of 1896 for Omaha, the Manderson vice presidential boom must be punctured without further

Indianapelis Journal

The English-speaking bond is not so strong in this country as to prevent a large ma-jority of the American people from taking des with Germany in any quarrel with Great

Universally Condemned.

The action of Judge Scott, the modern Jeffreys of Omaha, in the case of Edito-Raker, is receiving the universal condemna e prove all over the west. Scott impeached if he does not resign in time to save the disgrace.

The Corn Crop. Gl. be-I

The corn crop of 1.22 is now put at 2.151. 139,000 bushels by the Department of Agri-culture. This is 200,000,000 below the estithe midlle of the year. record-breaking yield, however. The rops which came rear it were those of 1889 , 12,892 (00 tus els, and of 1891, 2,060 154,00) The aggregate certal yield of 1895 also brats all records. This means cheap food and plenty of it until the next harvest, at least.

THE NEW STATE.

Kaneas City Star: One flag and one wife will be the future motto of Utah. Cincinnati Commercial: Utah is now state-the forty-fifth in the constellation on the flag. It is to be hoped that she wil never again dim the fuster of the presents by lapsing into multitudinous matrimony.

Washington Star: As a territory this new mor has been prosperous and its history sique. The Mermon question was at one ime thought to interpose insuperable obsta-les to statehood, but with the downfall of Clygamy Mornibulum has ceased to be viewed as a menace to the institutions of the land. The people who form the new state are enrprising and vigorous, types of their sur-undings, and from the point of view of wealth, population and general enlightenme the right to contribute a new star to Old Glory.

Chicago Times Hersld: Four states besides Utah begins members of the union in the month of January. Georgia was the furth state to ratify the constitution, it did January 2: 1788, and the fifth was Con necticut, which came in a week later. Michigan, the twenty-sixth state, was admitted January 26, 1837; Kansas, the thirty-fourth, January 29, 1861, and sow we have Utah, the forty-fifth state, proclaimed a member of th union January 4.1 it is a very good month in this respect, though December can boast of than any other month, having nine states to its credit.

Indianapolis Journal: Utah makes the fortyfifth state in the union. When the constitu-tion was adopted there were but thirteen Vermont was the first one admitted after the adoption of the constitution. The delay i tween the people of the colony and the state of New York as to its owner-ship, New York claiming it under grants from the British overnment. This controversy lasted 1763 to 1791, and gave rise to a great deal of bad blood. Kentucky followed in 1792, Ten-1861, West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in 1864 Nebraska in 1857, Colorado in 1876, Norti Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, and now Utah.

JOURNALISTIC APOLOGIST FOR PUBLIC THIEVES.

BOLLN'S TREASURY SHORTAGE NOT LESS THAN \$115,000

World-Herald, June 19, 1896 MR. BOLLN IS HONEST HIS SHORTAGE NOT GROWING THEY CLAIM IT TO BE FALSE

urer do Not Question His Integrity.

While There is an Overdraft and a Shortage in Salaries, They Are Not Alarmed.

Quite Natural and the Latter is According to Precedent.

is Deemed Necessary to Bring Things Up to the Mark.

A Full Examination of the Books

Till Election Time-A Suicide That Did Not Materialize.

A LEGAL ABSURDITY.

Libel Law Suggestion of a Lincoln Jurist Seriously Considered. Washington Post. Recent events in Nebraska have occa-

sioned in 'hat state an animated discussion of the law of libel and the constitutional principles involved therein. As a rule, the newspapers taking part in this discussion show a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of the press, but object to a strained construction of the law for the purpose of inflicting what they believe to be an unwarranted sentence upon an editor. There is one exception, how-ever, to this rule of temperate conservatism. The Lincoln Journal propounds a theory that is altogether unique in the litera-ture of oriminal jurisdiction. It is a theory that would invoke all the pains and panal-ties known to criminal law, from the smallest fine to hanging. It would, if adopted, subject one convicted libeler to the payment of \$1 and costs; another to thirty days in jail; another to ten years in the peni-tentiary, and so on up to life imprisonment, and finally to the death penalty. The Lin-coln Journal lays down this simple rule as a fundamental doctrine:

"If a newspaper accuses a citizen of fel-ony or of a misdemeaner that, if credited, would render him infamous in the eyes of his neighbors and degrade and disgrace his family, and is not able to substantiate the charge, the liberty of the people can only be vindicated by subjecting the utterer of the charges to something like the punishment that the accused would have received had he been found guilty of the offenses No respectable newspaper deprecates the

offense of malicious libel or desires immunity for the editor who designedly makes his columns the vehicle of calumny. Self-respect, not less than self-interest, impels the management of a respectable journal to take every possible preventive against the publication of false accusations. But the rule enunciated by our Lincoln contemporary is iciative alike of common sense and constitutional principles. The Mosaic law, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," has been obsolete in all civilized countries. Eminent jurists have characterized it as "barbarous." But this rule goes much further than that in the es-sential elements of savagiry. The Post has paper that unjustly "accuses a citizen of a felony or a misdemennor that, if credited, would render him infamous in the eyes of his neighbors." But a false accusation of a crime is not necessarily as beingus as the crime itself. Suppose the accuration be murder in he first degree. Would the hanging of the libsler be an improvement on the statutory penalties now provided? Suppose the accusalon to be arson, burglary, forgery, or highway robbery. Would it be conducive to the interests of pociety to give the libeler the penalty prescribed for the commission of the act? We think not, and the lawmakers and cturts of the country are as inhospitable as we are to the theory of the Lincoln editor. The same principle of the law of libel that applies to the press covers all defamation of baracter, including that of tongue and pen, it also includ a both sexes. Under this new lispensation from Nebraska a woman accusing a neighbor's wife of infidelity would take the penalty for that offence and also furnish her husband with a valid ground for a di-

It would be better policy, we think, to enforce existing laws than to set up a code that would immediately demand the creation of new courts and the erection of new prisons in every state. The libel laws in some states need amendment, for they are inapplicable to the present condition of journalism in that they do not properly discriminate between the unintentional and the premeditated libel. But any change in the direction indicated in the Lincoln Journal's declaration is scarcely possibility.

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.

Some Very Airy Assertions About The report that the entire North American the demand of the United States for indemnity for losses suffered by Americans in Asia Minor has stiffened the national spine and caused a large output of nonsensical clatter. In many quarters it is gravely as serted that the American fiset will do that which the allied powers do not attempt, namely—force the passage of the Dardanelles and lit the eagle scream definace in the palace of the sultan. But talk is cheaper than powder and ball, and Imagination surmount barriers impassable to the modern man of-war.

Suppose the American fleet should attempt to force the passage, it would find the task an exceedingly difficult, in fact a hopeless, one. The strongest of the fortifications along this strait are creeted where the strait nar-rows down to a little less than 4,000 feet in width; on the one side is Fort Sultans-Kalch (Sultan's Casti), and on the other Killd-Bahr (Lock of the Sea).

The Dardanelles proper are protected by three lines of defense, an outer, a center and an inner line. The batteries of these forts are provided with Krupp guns of large callber, there being \$14 of these guns distributed along the lines of fortification. The points of defense have been so well selected that passing vessels, who have to pay full attention to the rapid current and the frequent turns in the channel, may be taken into cross-fire at almost any point within a stretch of more at aimset any point within a stretch of more than three miles. The greatest weakness of the fortifications along the Dardanelless consite in that they are almost defensiless from the land side, and, during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, they were in danger of being taken by the Russians. Since the Dardanelles were fortified they were forced but come in 1807 by the Euclide admiral Daily. once, in 1807, by the English admiral, Dalk-worth, and then only on account of the miserable armament in use. At the present time these forts are positively impassable for no matter what man-of-war, according to the judgment of experienced German artillery of to follow the method of historical investiga-

World-Herald, June 20, 1895.

Him to be Very Far Back.

The Amount Still Appears to Be Confined to the Salaries Advanced in His Good Nature.

Coulter Is Not Yet Suspended Despite the | The Man Is Short Just the Amounts Ad-Statements That He Has Been Permanently Let Out.

World-Herald, June 21, 1895.

Henry Bolln's Books do Not Show | The Bondsmen and Examiners of Henry Bolln's Books so Pronounce Evil Inference.

> Sensational Stories Implying Theft of Funds Are Declared to be Utterly Without Foundation.

vanced in Unearned Salaries and Thus Far Nothing More.

Deficit in ex-Treasurer Bolln's

Accounts May Reach \$125,-

000 to \$135,000.

Expert Accountants Solve All the

Financial Puzzles and Make

Their Final Report.

World-Herald, January 7, 1896,

World-Herald, June 25, 1895. WILL SERVE OUT HIS TERM GROWN TO BE A MOUNTAIN

Bondsmen of Treasurer Bolln Come to that Conclusion After Investigating.

Are Not at all Pleased with the Manner in Which Comptroller Olsen Has Been Acting.

Thomas Swebe Likely to Look After Things | Facts About the Condition of the Office Have Been Reserved for a Chosen Few-Tell-Tale Slips.

ficers who are now in the Turkish military

service.

After the Dardanelles are passed, the Sea of Marmora may be passed without interruption; at the entrance into the Bosphorus

strong forts on rocky cliffs guard the gate-

way. Altogether, this narrow strait, which winds in seven sharp serpentines, is but fif-

teen miles long. Eleven forts and nineteen batteries, with 633 guns and fifty-one mor-

tars, protect this northern gate of Constantinople. Upon the land side this city is enclosed by a wall, varying from twenty to forty-two feet in height. In the southwestern part of the city the citadel of the "Seven Towers" is erected, and near the point of the neutronla which forms the city proper the

peninsula, which forms the city proper, the Seraglio is also protected by batteries, and

the so-called Leander tower, which is about seventy-five feet high. This tower stands at

the furthest seaward point of the peninsula, and just across the Golden Horn is the Ma-

From the land side Constantinople is amply protected by its walls, and an attack upon

the city could not possibly be successful with-

out a simultaneous attack from the sea. The most serious defect in the defense of the

city walls. In former years when difficulty of communication on the land side arose,

Constantincple has always been supplied with water from Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Besphorus. The current in the Bosphorus is very rapid and treacherous; there are many well-pools and eddies, so that the

Turks themselves have named it the "Devil's current." All things considered, it must be admitted that it would be a difficult matter

to take Constantinople by force, and even the combined navies of several European

powers could not force an entrance through the Dardanelles, nor is it likely that Russian

men-of-war could enter the Bosphorus from

OPEN FOR PROPOSALS.

Washington Star: It is a pleasure to note

that Governor Morton so highly esteems

Ohio State Journal: The name of Justice

Brewer as a presidential possibility is men-

tioned. He will probably be nominated by

Globe-Democrat: It is one of the peculiari

ties of our politics that not every man who

Fort Worth Gazette: The boundary line

Kansas City Star! When Governor Mor

on comes to St. Louis with a large slice of

Mr. Reed's eastern support, the McKinley

people will undoubtedly give him a cordia

New York Journal: Governor Bradley

friends in Kentucky are working determinedly

to get him a place on the republican national

ticket. But he says he has achieved the

Philadelphia Ledger: The Ledger does not heattate to say that Levi P. Morton of New

York would make an excellent president of the United States, and, therefore, would be a

god candidate for the head of the republican

Chicago Tribune: The idea of electing

man to the presidency who would be nearly 77 years old at the end of his term is so pre-

sterous that I don't care to talk about it.-

I fully endorse the foregoing .- McK-i-y.

Indianapolis News: It has long been under

tood in a mild sort of way that Hon. Levi . Morton had presidential espirations, but so

far little has been heard thereof in comparison

with the clamor arising from the promoters of

the booms of Messra. Reed, McKinley and

Mr. Harrison's friends. But from now on we

governor and his qualities and claims. Mr

T m Platt, the able mechanician, who engineered Mr. Morton's campaign for the gov-

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"Abe" Buzzard, the notorious Pennsylvania

outlaw, now serving a term in prison, has

Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania ha

"Healer" Schlatter may be as big a hum

bug as the pugilists, but he certainly is no

as big a nulsince. Up to date he has not asked the papers for a line of space in which

Dr. Mary Walker is now living on a farm

about three miles west of Oswego, N. Y. She is a familiar figure on the streets of the

town, to which she drives nearly every day

She always wears a full suit of black broad cloth, with Prince Albert coat and silk hat

Governor-elect Griggs of New Jersey

having a remarkable experience. Although be is the first republican governor the state

has had in nearly thirty years, nobody is worrying him for appointment to office

governor-elect says "so far all have acted with great courtesy."

Inscription on the blade of Kaiser Wil

ageous in battle, in order that you may preserve your honor and your glory! The one

who relies courageously on the aid of God

is never beaten. Your strength belongs to the fatherland. To my dear son, Wilhelm. May 6, 1892. Wilhelm, R."

Italian literature has suffered a great loss in the death of Prof. di Leva. His fame rests chiefly upon his well known history of Charles V., a work of eight volumes. He was the first Italian writer of eminence

"Trust in God!

There are applicants, of course,

in search of the fountain of youth.

to make a "personal explanation."

the cares of state and gone south

may expect to hear more about the New York

on, or with the dignified utterances of

makes formal announcement that

Expresses my views exactly.—R-d. Mine too.—Alg-r.

between McKinley and the presidency is of

would make a good president would also

Washington as a place of residence.

Schomburgk line just at present.

crowning ambition of his life.

rine Argenal Tophane.

the north with success.

the prohibitionists.

welcome.

ticket.

ernorship, makes he is in the field.

occome totally blind.

and walks with a cane.

helm's sword:

make a good candidate.

Responsibility by the Council-Last

Comptroller Olsen Is Exonerated From All Meeting of the Year.

tion which has been brought to such perfection in Germany by Mommsen and Von Sybel. Charles H. Bulkley of Cleveland, who died the other day, was for many years one of Cleveland's foremost capitalists, and was

born in Albany, N. Y., fifty-two years ago, was a direct descendant of Peter Bulkley,

He was

the father of its park system.

the first Congregational minister of Concord, Mass., and the giver of the first library to Harvard college. Henry Cavling, a Copenhagen journalist visiting this country, said to a Beston re-porter: "Journalism in Denmark is de-cidedly different from the American. For instance, we have on our paper about forty editorial writers and five reporters. We have no need for more reporters, because nothing ever happens. Why, we do not have a murder once in ten years. So, of course, the papers there are more devoted

to literary articles than to news." Heber M. Wells, the first governor of the state of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City thirty-seven years ago, and was educated at the University of Utah. He was a member of the last two constitutional con-Turkish capital is the absolute absence of member of the last two constitutional con-outlying forts and works, and the fact that ventions and was the republican nominee there is no source of fresh water within the for mayor of Salt Lake City in 1892, but was defeated by R. N. Baskin, the present incumbent. He has been for five years cashier of the State bank of Utah. He is

a member of the Mormon church, SHORT AND CHEERY.

Washington Star: "One of de 'scouragin' t'ings 'bout disshere earf," said Uncle Eben, "am dat when er man wishes yer 'Happy New Year,' 'tain' no 'surance 'tail dat he ain' gwine ter tu'n roun' an' cheat yer in a mule trade."

Harper's Bazar: "Please look here a moment, Miss Grogan." said the gentleman whose mission in life was to hourly entertain the admiring public by dislocating his need. "Phwat is it, Mr. Smith?" returned the beautiful Circassian princess, pleasantly.
"Is my head on straight?"

Brooklyn Life: She-Poor uncle! And to be eaten by undiscovered savages! "Yes, but he gave them their first tasto of religion!

Cincinnati Enquirer: Miss Passe—Dear me! One cannot cross the street without a lot of horrid men staring at one. Maud Ethel—They don't look more than once, do they, dear??

Indianapolis Journal: The frog looked at the tadpole kindly and tolerantly. "Yes," he remarked, "I remember when I was your age I had a swelled head myself."

Detroit Free Press; "You seem to have something weighing on your mind, Harold." "Well, I haven't. Do you think my mind is a pair of scales?" "Oh, no; scales are evenly balanced."

Philadelphia Record: Hoax-Why do you call Colonel Warbinf's wife a peach? She's not handsome.

Joax-No: but she gets around the kernel so easily and naturally.

New York Herald: "Charley!" called the blind man to the deaf and dumb man, "I want to see you." "Well." replied the deaf and dumb man, "you needn't speak so loud." Chicago Tribune: "It's the meanest trick

Chicago Tribune: It's the meaning the Banks ever played me!" exclaimed Rivers.
"What is?" asked the sympathizing friend,
"He's sent me twenty-five boxes of the
finest wax taper matches, an amber and
meerschaum clgar-holder, and a box of Perjectos, and the brute knows I've just sworn
"Conclude"."

"An estate worth many millions is awaiting your command."

So to a verdant person wrote a lawyer shrewd and bland.
But he added this brief postscript: "You But he added this brief postscript: "You will have to send a fee—Please forward draft for dollars 'steen made payable to me." payable to me."
The verdant person told his luck to every one he owed one he owed And sent the draft without delay. Thus closed the episode.

> THE WAY IT STRUCK HER. Margaret Eytinge

Had had a home nor known a parent's care, And who, with shoeless feet and hatless head, head.

Newspapers sold to earn her scanty bread,
Was taken from the city far away,
With others of her kind, one summer day,
To look upon the ocean. At the sight
Her thin, sharp face was filled with great
delight: delight;
And some one said: "I wonder what can be
Her thoughts, poor child, about this mighty She heard the words, and quickly turned

Beecham's pills are for bilious. ness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most

Go by the book. Pills roc and 25c a box. Book free at your druggist's orwrite B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St.,

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes

THE USUAL EPISODE. San Francisco Examiner

little ragged orphan girl who ne'er her head,
her head,
And, in low tones, "I'se thinkin', ma'am,"
she said,
"I'se klad I comed, because I never sor
Enough of anything before."

frequent cause of all of them.

New York.