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in my presence and sworn this day of July, A. L. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee cent to them regularly by notitying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The latest triumph of infant industry -Asbury Park's annual prize baby parade held last week.

The managers of the County Democracy picnic announce there will be plenty of water on the grounds. With democracy water is a side issue, however.

Once more we propound the still unanswered question: How much did it cost Bartley to get the World-Herald to champion his premature liberation from prison?

London telegrams say it is too early for Englishmen to enthuse over the cup denied later.

Kansas City people think they saw a meteor the other night. It was probably only the breaking out of the new star in Kansas that is to take the place of Carrie Nation.

Fourteen persons and "Calamity" Weller were present at the mass state convention of Iowa populists. When all else shall have faded away the distress signal will still be in evidence.

It is to be feared the steel strike may interfere seriously with the work of planting free libraries in American cities that have not yet made arrangements to erect monuments to Mr. Car-

A base ball player has been suspended for life for slugging an umpire. The privileges of players are gradually being curtailed until it will soon be necessary for them to behave themselves like other people.

why, if those well-defined rumors warranted a grand jury, they did not war rant the county attorney in filing informations against the parties alleged to be concerned.

Bryan denies that he is to move to Chicago. The city by the lake is a large one, but its capacity is entirely too small to hold three such democratic lights as Bryan, Altgeld and young Carter Harrison.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri has announced that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination, but will be content with a senatorship. He may not be content, but if the plans of others do not miscarry he is likely to get along with less.

The European press continues to be agitated over the position of the United States in the South American difficulties. They should understand by this time that this is our ple over on this side and we will stick our finger in whenever the time appears opportune.

Now that Li Hung Chang has extricated his country from the perilous position into which the hotheads had forced it the press is calling upon the emperor to degrade him. Li's yellow have been taken away from him and Methodist preachers.

The big steel strike has now been in progress six weeks. The waste of money in wages and producing capacity to the manufacturers has been enormous, but the contending forces show no sign of approaching a settlement. In a large measure, of course, this is the private business of the parties to the controversy, but the public is also a sufferer. though under existing conditions it can do nothing but look on and see the waste continue.

DUTY OF GOVERNOR SAVAGE. When Joseph S. Bartley was liberated from the penitentiary six weeks ago Governor Savage made this declaration to the press:

I have given Bartley a sixty-day furlough but whether that time will be extended repretty hard requirements upon Bartley and I shall impose some still harder ones. It he does what I ask him to do I will let him out of the penitentiary, but if he does not, then'he will have to go back. I don't care to say just now what these requirements will be, but I am confident they will meet the approval of the people of the

state. Immediately after the parole it was given out confidentially on behalf of Bartley by parties who claimed to speak with authority that he was paroled on condition that he would turn into the state treasury every dollar for which he defaulted. A few days later Bartley repudiated this alleged compact and both he and his attorneys have denied positively that any pledges whatever were made.

Within the past week Governor Savage has made this unofficial declaration: When I paroled Bartley he made certain definite, specific promises as to what he would do, and whenever he carries out those promises I shall feel under obligations to to something for him. He knows perfectly well what those requirements are and he knows I have been waiting for him for three weeks to do as he agreed. Unless Bartley does as he promised me, he need not expect any further leniency. As soot as he complies with the conditions which I mposed on him when he was paroled, I shall take his case under further consideration. If he does not carry out those pledges which have been made by himself he will have to go back to the penitentiary, and stay there.

The time has come for Governor Sav Bartley and when they may expect its ethical precept? fulfillment.

The only public record in the case so far is the petition asking for "the unlimited, unrestricted and unconditional ne was unable "through no criminal intent of his own" to deliver to his successor all the money with which he was charged and that his wife and family require his care, support and protec-

Everybody conversant with the testimony on which Bartley was convicted knows that the assertion of the petition that the wrecking of the state treasury was brought about with no criminal intent is a downright falsehood. From beginning to end the career of Bartley as state treasurer was a deliberate breach of trust. If the governor has been misled into the belief that Bartley was an innocent victim of business depression he should ask a few questions.

If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley deposit \$55,000 of state funds to his private account in his own bank at Atkinson, which was not a state depository and which, if it had been a depository, would not legally have been entitled to hold more than \$3,000 on deposit?

If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley register the state warrant races. It might be a good thing to sn. did Bartley register the state warrant thuse now, for the occasion might be for \$181,000 to draw 7 per cent interest HOW LONG CAN WE FEED EUROPET after the law had gone into effect re ducing the interest rate on state war-

rants to 5 per cent? If there was no criminal intent, why knowing all the time that it belonged to

the state? If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley advance \$28,000 of state money to Casey, whom he expected to be his successor? Was not this transaction on its face proof positive that Bartley wanted to cover up his shortage

as treasurer? Last, but not least, if Bartley's family were really destitute and needed his support, why did he not devote to them part of the \$40,000 he had laid aside to fee lawyers, buy public officials and subsidize newspapers?

The people of Nebraska have no disposition to be vindictive. They have no objection to the extension of executive clemency wherever it is merited. Governor Savage, however, has evidently been imposed on by specious pleading and delusive promises. His duty in the No one has yet explained satisfactorily premises is plain and should be fearlessly performed.

EUROPEAN APPREHENSION.

Expressions of European newspapers regarding the relations of the United three principal cereals alone will be States to the existing troubles in South America indicate that there is a strong feeling of apprehension abroad that this country is looking to self-aggrandizement in connection with the difficulty between Colombia and Venezuela. It is unnecessary to seriously consider the utterances of the Russian press, for it is manifestly lacking in accurate knowledge of the situation, but the views of 1890 placed at 42.6 per cent of the total tion. English and French papers are of some consequence. Thus when a responsible London journal declares that "North American interference South American affairs may the future lead to European activity." it may fairly be presumed to speak with some degree of authority, and when the same paper urges that "Europe ought not to allow itself to be eliminated from South American concerns" it may safely be By 1890 the area, notwithstanding a bounded by its editorial rooms.

assumed that it reflects a sentiment not further addition of 87,000,000 acres, or There is, of course, no substantial ground or basis for this European ap- opinion that the census of 1900 will alprehension. It can find no warrant in most certainly find it under nine acres. anything our government has done in shirt and three-eyed peacock feather connection with the trouble between Colombia and Venezuela. There has purposes and that consequently there restored so many times that the articles been no interference on the part of the can be no further considerable addition are as much accustomed to moving as United States and none is contemplated. to the farm area of the country. He But our government has treaty obliga- thinks this a too well established fact tions regarding the Isthmus of Panama, to be the subject of controversy and which is a part of the territory of Colombia, in order to fulfill which it must of 72.7 per cent is in states wholly have goods hauled cheaper than the govtake notice of the conditions there. The neutrality and the free transit of the isthmus this country is bound to maintain and if it should become necessary to use force in order to comply with this trenty obligation undoubtedly force the thirty-seventh parallel and from the will be employed, quite regardless of Atlantic ocean to the 100th meridian, are what Europe might think of such ac- situated twenty-six states which contion. Beyond that, however, our gov- tribute 82 per cent of the total corn election, will have a peculiar proposition ernment would not go. As to elimi- crop, 76 per cent of the total wheat crop, to meet in the charge made by his demo-

concerns, that has been already quite per cent of the total hay crop. effectually accomplished so far as relates to political concerns. There is no intention to go further than this. The American people are as strongly devoted today to the Monroe doctrine as they ever were and Europe will find them ready to uphold it whenever the demand for doing so shall arise. Meanwhile the United States will continue to treat the southern republics in the friendly and fraternal spirit it has always shown toward them.

NO CREDIT TO NEBRASKA

Chancellor Andrews has succeeded in over the remarkable statements he has drews, that lying may be justifiable when indulged in with good intent, but a great educational institution making such a lamentable display of moral turpitude.

As the chancellor of the University of Nebraska Dr. Andrews ought to conduct himself as a model for the young men and women under his care to look up to. But what kind of a figure is presented to the university student by a professor who teaches that the commandment against lying can be conveniently ignored whenever the object commends itself as a good one. How are the young women who are gaining their education his confidence. They have a right to vice that deceit and intrigue may be know what task he has imposed upon safely resorted to without violating any

Dr. Andrews tries to distinguish between what he terms conventional untruths and what other people refer to as common lying, but he leaves the line pardon" of Bartley on the ground that between the two to be fixed by each individual. Might he not as well withdraw the entire inhibition upon falsehood as to leave everyone free to justify lying by persuading himself that he meant no harm?

Dr. Andrews has been pleading for absolute freedom of teaching with such zest in the cause of particular professors supposed to have been subjected to academic persecution that he has become completely blinded to the limits that should be set upon instructors in educational institutions. The fact that he is at the head of the State university gives no license to teach that lying is wholesome any more than it does to teach that stealing is lawful.

Even if he harbors such ideas as a matter of personal belief the chancellor of Nebraska's university has no right to lend the influence of his position to the dissemination of such perverted views. It is certainly to be regretted that Nebraska must suffer by reason of this misconception of his mission on the part of Chancellor Andrews.

From 1869 to 1879 the United State exported only about 20 per cent of its be formed out of nine others engaged 30 to 40 per cent. Referring to this ore and coal. He made a frank and did Bartley discount this warrant and the Springfield Republican says: "But full statment, going into details condeposit the proceeds in his own name, the time must come when this will no longer be possible-when the domestic demand will call for an increasing proportion of the home production." The question as to a continuing surplus in this country of the products of agriculture available for export is certainly a very interesting one. Assuming that the population of the United States in 1931 will be at least 130,000,000, Mr. Hyde, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, calculates the requirements of home consumption at a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushels, an ont crop of 1,250,000,000 bushels, a corn poultry products, meats and innumerable minor commodities in corresponding proportions. That is to say, without allowing a bushel for export there must be a wheat crop 34 per cent greater than that of last year, a corn

crop 64 per cent and an oat crop 54 per cent greater. Mr. Hyde thus puts the case: "The area necessary to the production of the over 15 per cent greater than the total acreage devoted in 1898 to grain, cotton and hay, while the mere addition of the two last mentioned products and of the minor cereals will call for an acreage exceeding the total area of improved utilizing for productive agriculture the farm area of the United States, Mr. Hyde is anything but sanguine. He points out that amazing as has been the increase of the farm area of the country during the last thirty years, it has not been sufficient to keep pace with the growth of population. The addition of 128,300,000 acres, or 31.48 per cent, to the area in farms between 1870 and 1880 only increased the area per capita of population from 10.57 to 10.69 acres. 16.25 per cent, amounted to only 9.95 acres per capita and Mr. Hyde is of the Mr. Hyde considers the public domain as practically exhausted for agricultural

adds that of the entire area undisposed

within the arid region and all but a

small part of the remainder is desert,

grazing purposes. Within a region ex-

nating Europe from South American 91 per cent of the total out crop and 83 cratic opponent that if it were not for Mr. Hyde assumes that, under the

influence of high prices, this entire under cultivation within the next fairty years, so that there will be added to its productive area some 80,000,000 acres. He finds that under a similar influence productive area as much as 30,000,000 agres, while 10,000,000 acres might be added on the Pacific coast and 3,000,000 acres in the arid region. This would make a gross addition of 123,000,000 acres, from which would have to be deducted 15,000,000 acres for those conprecipitating widespread discussion tinual withdrawals of land from agribeen making in his Chicago lectures, but degree of agricultural prosperity would the notoriety he has acquired does not entirely prevent. On the basis of our slip in. reflect credit upon the University of Ne- present actual consumption, to the enbraska. On the contrary, we are satis- tire exclusion of our export trade, Mr. fied the great majority of the people of Hyde concludes that the country will Nebraska not only take decided issue require, thirty years hence, a total adwith the position assumed by Dr. An- dition to its present acreage of wheat, corn, oats, the minor cereals and hay of 153,700,000 acres, without making any also doubt the propriety of the head of provision for the proportionately increased consumption of other products of agriculture. Here is a deficiency of something like 50,000,000 acres in the In the light of these figures it seems compass? plain that a generation hence we shall not be able to provide Europe with foodstuffs to anywhere near the extent

we now do.

DOES THE LEAGUE MEAN BUSINESS? There was apparently an earnest purpose on the part of the Anti-trust league to institute proceedings against the age to take the people of Nebraska into in the university to be helped by the ad- United States Steel corporation when it first announced its intention, but subsequent action seems to warrant a doubt whether it really means business. The attempt made to draw the attorney general of the United States into the matter was manifestly unwise and the result has been rather to the disadvantage of the league, so far as public opinion is concerned. As the Philadelphia Record says, this is manifestly a able of telling whether it is afoot or horsemost unfitting time for the government back. to bring suit against the trust if there be substantial grounds for proceeding. "Such action in the midst of the strike would be an arraying of the government not merely against the trust, but against the enormous industrial and financial interests that are drawn within cheers of the silverites. Thus does the its sphere and are deeply concerned in work of bringing the party together proits fate. It is open, however, to the Anti-trust league, or anybody else, to push proceedings against the billiondollar combination and if there be reasonable grounds of action it will be the duty of the attorney general's office to lend all its aid to the prosecution. But at this state of affairs," adds the Record, "it is utterly gratuitous to assert that the Steel trust is represented by Attorney General Knox in the cabinet of President McKinley."

That paper also points out that the information sought of the attorney general by the league is contained in the Steel corporation, Mr. Schwab, before the industrial commission, in which he cerning the organization of the trust, its methods of business, its prospective earnings and its relations to labor. There is certainly abundant information in Mr. Schwab's testimony for judicial proceedings, so that the Anti-trust league need not look elsewhere for the material necessary to bring the corporation into court and determine the question whether its organization and methods of business violate the federal anti-

trust law. Bids just received for Omaha's refunding bonds show that the city's credit in crop of 3,450,000,000 bushels and a hay the money markets stands higher than crop of 100,000,000 tons, with cotton and it ever did before, because its securities wool, fruit and vegetables, dairy and command better prices. This is not only gratifying to those who have always put faith in the city, but must be an eye-opener to people who have allowed themselves to be misled by the lurid tales of municipal maladministration promiscuously distributed for partisan purposes into believing that the whole city government was rapidly going to the bow-wows. While there is unquestionably room for retrenchment, economy and improvement in our city affairs the very fact that the municipal credit is so exemplary proves that the municipal management of Omaha compares most favorably with that of other American cities with whom it competes in the money market. A corporation farms at the present time." As to that can borrow \$100,000 on 4 per cent paper and get more than \$5,000 to boot the other two. unimproved land, which the census of must be a pretty good business institu-

Playing bandit in Cuba is no fun since a few more of this gentry are hunted which they live. down and either killed or sent to prison the world may come to believe the Spanish were right when they asserted the Americans were devoid of a fine sense of honor which should characterize gentlemen. But those who have suffered from constant raids will concede our methods are practical.

Army quartermasters are forced to confess that after years of study there are some peculiarities about railroad are allowed shippers and no secret rates cannot fail to have a healthful and highly made, but still private shippers can ernment. Many a small dealer has been up against the same proposition and up mountain, or at best suitable only for to date no one but railroad traffic officials profess to be able to tell how it is tending from the international line to and they will not do it.

> Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is soon to commence his campaign for re-

his incapacity as chairman of the democratic national committee Bryan instead of McKinley would be president today. region might have as much as 85 per The Arkansas democrats are to be asked cent of its total farm area brought to turn down Jones as a vindication of Bryan. It is needless to note that a man of Jones' caliber would hardly be are carefully restricted to enterprises which and that Chicago is the most healthful large retained in the senate for a third term by any northern state where enlightened the south might conceivably add to its intelligence controls, but in Arkansas the chances are considered fair for the perpetuation of Jones.

Many people do not appear to appreciate the advantages of living in this country. The Chinaman understands it, nowever, as recent disclosures show they are willing to pay from \$200 to \$500 if cultural uses which not even a high the customs officers will only shut their eyes long enough to allow them to

How to Stop It.

Chicago News. France is trying to discourage long-distance bicycle races. In this country we longer to pay admission fees.

Census of the "Remains."

New York Tribune. The silver republicans of Nebraska ar

> Who Will Blame Himf Buffalo Express.

The engineer of the wrecked City Golconda is accused of leaving his post to save his wife. This was not Spartan virtue. but how many weak human beings will blame him?

Washington Post. Another Chicago professor informs that Oliver Wendell Holmes was a rather ordinary word mucker. And Mr. Rockefel-

Those Chicago Critics.

ler continues to put up his hard-earned money for that sort of thing. Movement in Danger. Chicago Record-Herald. There is a movement afoot in France't put Louis Napoleon on the throne. If the movement permits itself to get caught in

the act it is likely to be render d incap-

Indianapolis Journal. In the democratic convention the chairdecision, whereat many of the gold democrats walked out of the hall amid derisive

gress.

What a Lie Really Is.

Baltimore News. In a recent lecture Dr. E. Benjami Andrews undertakes to analyze and define a lie. "Veracity is not merely a statement of for the Boers, but the government takes facts," he says, "neither is a lie merely a extreme care not to violate the diplomatic veracity." This is eminently comfortable from many points of view and relieves one's ment through his person, the occasion was conscience of a load of society fibs-"white lies," so called. But after all of Dr. Andrews' learned dissertation it is doubtful if dispute between France and Turkey has he puts the case so well as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's small boy, who defined a lie as "an abomination in the sight of God and testimony given by the president of the an ever-present help in time of trouble."

Length of a Day's Work.

Indianapolis Journal. The recommendation of the textile workwheat production. It now exports from in making iron and steel and in mining universal ten-hour day be established something that ought to win the general sympathy and support of the public. This movement will be most effective in the south, where few of the states have a tenhour law. It has been proved by experience that too long hours result in a deterioration of work. A man is not a machine and where he is called on for a task covering very long hours the tendency is inevitably o ease the work in order that effort may continue over the long time. It has been demonstrated that more work and better work is done in shorter hours than in longer hours. Where the task is one chiefly superintendence or attention, longer hours can more profitably be spent at it than where there is a greater call for both mental and physical exertion. But in any case, a ten-hour day would seem to be long enough even for textile workers.

INFLUENCE OF LAWYERS.

Their Place in Society and Their Importance to Business.

Denver Republican. The National Bar association aims and will far as it accomplishes this it achieves a of a fleet. When the sultan attempts to great work, for no other profession has so resist a European power it is a case of work is seen. They take the chief part in powers—some would say to their jealousies. making the laws. They have much to do They kept alive the foulest blot on civilizaof statutes intrusted. Of the three branches into which our government is divided, the legislative. executive and judicial, one is given over entirely to the lawyers and they have taken almost complete possession of

Those who are engaged in public duties of the kind just referred to are conspicuous in their work, but pone the less potent is the influence of those lawyers who follow closely the walks of their profession. the extermination of Spanish rule. The They are the men who establish the tone American authorities do not appear to and standard of the profession in any comappreciate the magnanimity of men who munity. The more noble and high-minded the men who practice law, who advise express a willingness to quit when they clients and who present legal propositions have stolen all they desire or the trail and facts to courts of justice, the higher becomes too hot for profit. By the time and better is the whole life of the place in

Unfortunately lawyers have the weakpesses and defects that are the heritage of frail human nature, and some of them fall short of the high standards in the recognition of which all are agreed. It is the province of a bar association to discipline the wayward and erring, and to drive out of the profession the hopelessly wicked and criminal. But it can achieve still more by awakening in the minds and hearts of the nobler and more intelligent members of the bar a proper sense of the obligations resting upon them as lawyers and gentlemen. To be a member in high standing of such an association is justly esteemed an honor, tariffs which they cannot understand. and every convention like the one now in Railroad traffic men insist no rebates, session puts in motion moral currents that

beneficial effect. In many respects the hope of the country is in the good lawyers. To them it must it must depend for the just and intelligent interpretation of the laws which may be enacted. The judiciary is drawn from the latter is not good the former cannot avoid being evil. We cannot expect wise legislation and properly framed laws if the lawyers, who constitute the chief part of our legislative bodies, fall to appreciate the need of such work or are incapable of perMACARTHUR'S REPORT.

Boston Transcript: Our policy in the Philippines must be to show to their people that we legislate evenly for the good of the two races. Such a policy is not inconsistent with offering inducements for the investment of capital so long as such inducements shall benefit the islands without saddling city in the country. The nation's death upon them all the responsibilities.

menters with the liberties of a subject To what extent can we afford to let the Filipines govern themselves? Shall and still more to the value of improved our civil government be allowed to be- methods of sanitation and precaution come quite uncivil toward a people whom against disease in cities. Through these MacArthur says have superior instincts if properly encouraged? Why not give the longer lived. Statistics of deaths are more best of the Filipinos a conspicuous share in the offices and administration of the government? It is ourselves who are on trial in the Philippines. Time will tell whether the new civil government there curate. Probably there were more omisshall redown to the rapid pacification of the people or become the prey of vulgar New York Mail and Express: His coun-

rymen owe to General MacArthur gratitude also for his plain speaking. His reports have been luminous and informatory. discouraged them long ago by refusing He has never hesitated, for reasons of policy, to disclose even the most disagreea-ble features of the military, social and industrial situation in the Philippines. Advocates and opponents of the administration have accepted his statements as bearreported to have "disbanded." Were there ing the stamp of open candor. Nor does enough of them left, all told, to scatter to it detract from his fame that this comarea required to feed 130,000,000 people. the separate and recognized points of the manding general has awarded credit to individual officers and men who have distinguished themselves in loyal support of his campaigns. The American people will give a cordial welcome home to this efficient, truthful and modest commander.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

New York Post: Such a sharp diplomatic rupture as that between France and Turkey would portend trouble if it were question between two ordinary powers But the sultan is used to harsh treatment and minds it no more than a chronic debtor minds having a fresh execution in the house, or being once more distrained for non-payment of rent.

Baltimore American: According to our profit. Paris dispatches the difficulty between breaking off diplomatic relations at Constantinople, is not regarded with any approach to excitement in the French capital. It appears to be rather taken for granted that Abdul Hamid will back down and satisfy the demands of France, especially when he realizes the fact that the chancelleries of Europe generally do not approve of his course. He is hardly foolish enough to has unquestionably cost not a cent less than man refused to listen to an appeal from his risk war in his present more than precarious situation.

Washington Star: France is today fur ther from a warlike policy in its international dealings than is any other European government, save, perhaps, Spain. According to a French authority writing in one of the recent magazine issues, the French policy is distinctly and exclusively pacific. The Parisian populace may hurl denunciations at England out of sympathy statement of what is not true. A bad inten- courtesies. When Sir Edmond Monson a tion is necessary to constitute a lack of year or so ago entered protests against the "pin-pricks" bestowed upon his governamoothed over quickly. New York Tribune: The long pending

reached a crisis. Negotiations at Constantinople are ended and diplomatic relations between the two countries may be suspended. That does not, of course, mean tive estimate of the cost of defending the that war is imminent. France has resorted cup this year. to the breaking off of negotiations in order ers' council in session at New York that a has been conducting them and in order to plain, at any rate, that only men of enorbring greater pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant Porte. Turkey has been subjected to such pressure before and has generally yielded. It is to be assumed that in the present case she will likewise yield in some fashion.

Buffalo Express: The break in diplomatic relations between France and Turkey is probably a more or less consequence of the payment by Turkey of the American indemnity claims a few weeks ago. The sultan is a notoriously bad debtor. Every government in Europe has claims against him and all have met with much the same experience that the United States did in trying to collect. Months and even years almost constant dunning have been found necessary. In fact, the final excuse which the sultan made for not paying us was that if he yielded so much other nations with much greater claims would become uncomfortably insistent. That apparently

awful coward. He may not believe that
M. Constans, by his boisterous course,
represents the French government; he
will very soon be undeceived on the: primarily to elevate the legal profession and hints of the intentions of the government, make its members feel more the honor and should he remain obdurate, that he will the responsibility of their calling. In so surrender without waiting for the arrival powerful an influence for good or ill upon the basest ingratitude. The old villain the country. In all phases of public life and his horrible empire owe their existthe influence of lawyers is felt and their ence altogether to the forbearance of the with their execution, and to members of tion because they fear that if Turkey were their profession alone is the interpretation destroyed some of them might not get as

> his oft-repeated and many times broken promise to pay the United States that little indemnity to enjoy to the full the unusual sensation which must have come of keeping his word, France was "after him" to satisfy a claim of some of her citizens. The sultan eadily issued his pledge-a little way he has, in common with some people of less sublime birth, to stave off duns-and now, for no better reason than that he has failed to live up to his obligation, France has broken off diplomatic relations with him. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but France is worse in the eyes of the sublime Porte-she is unreasonable-to expect him to keep two promises in such close succession, especially when the claim on which the latter was founded has been running not more than a dozen years or so. Brooklyn Eagle: The comment which

comes from Paris indicates what the Europeans are thinking. We are told that it is likely that the matter will be kept open till after the czar's visit to France and he has seen 150,000 troops paraded in his honor and for the edification of the sultan. And it is further suggested that now that England is occupied in South Africa there may be a concerted move against Constantinople by Russia and France nominally for the collection of the claims of the Quay company, but really to carry Russia a step or two nearer the control of the Bosphorus and to the opening of the Black sea gate to its dominions. This is not likely, but it is among the remote possibilities Russian purpose once fixed does not change As all the natural forces are drawing Rusbody of the legal profession, and if the sia into northern China and to the Arabien sea through Persia, the pressure of commercial and political interest is pushing her through the Bosphorus to the Mediterranean and the free Atlantic. The situation is in interesting one and it deserves the careful attention of those who want to understand the world movements.

DECREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Encouraging Figures Shown by the Latest Mortality Statistics.

Chicago Tribune. The mortality statistics issued by the census bureau at Washington show that the death rate of the nation is growing less rate has decreased nearly 10 per cent in Boston Globe: We are the last experi- the last ten years.

These statistics bear trustworthy testimony to the advance in medical science, causes the nation is growing healthier and reliable than those of births or of marriages, because a death is not easily concealed or overlooked. The records of this kind also are constantly growing more acsions in 1890 than in 1900, so that the actual percentage of decrease in the death rate is even greater than the available figures show.

Ten years ago the average age at death was 31.1 years; now it is 35.2 years. In general there is an increase of deaths from old age discases and a decrease in the discases of infancy. While infant deaths still constitute about one-third of the total, there is an encouraging falling off in deaths from infantile diseases. This improvement no doubt is due to better sanitation, purer water and a more general observance of the laws of health. The advance in this respect is more marked in the cities than in rural districts. The statistics show a lower death rate in the country than in the cities, but allowance must be made for the fact that many country people who are fatally ill go to the city hospitals for treatment, and their deaths then appear upon the city's mortality lists.

COSTLY FUN IN CUP LIFTING.

Items of Expense that Add Zest to the Sport. Boston Globe

Sir Thomas Lipton is with us and completes the procession of rich men who have lavished money freely for the amusement of the people, not to speak of their own

What it costs to get up racing machines France and Turkey, rendered more or less is hardly conceivable to a man of small serious by Ambassador Conetans' action in means. Without a doubt \$150,000 were breaking off diplomatic relations at Conspent on Columbia in 1899 and it cost \$50,-

000 to carry it through the season. The great designers are not unlike those who build ships for the government. They charge several thousand dollars, it is said, for each minute of speed over that re-

corded of the racer's predecessor. Following these deductions Constitution \$200,000 to build. It has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew o sixty-eight men. It has three or four it will go into drydock before the cup races. Outside of the \$200,000 spent on its construction the racer will probably cost the

Belmont syndicate about \$80,000. It also costs a small fortune to man a racer. Columbia has carried as trial horse a crew of forty men, each of whom will receive \$35 a month in wages. That makes \$2,200 a month, \$11,000 for the five months it will be in commission. The wages of Captain Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months \$6,000; the tender will cost \$7,500. forms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of \$1,000 and there is th cost of feeding them to be considered. Th makes \$25,000 and the sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another \$25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, \$350,000 is a conserva-

What the two Shamrocks have cost no strongest way her dissat- man knows but Sir Thomas and his assoof cun-lifting mous ready assets can support this fun. But there is no telling how much satisfaction, glory and profit there may be in it, especially if Sir Thomas succeeds in lifting the cup.

IN HAPPY HOUSEHOLDS.

Judge: Mrs. Waggles-Are you sure th's Waggles-Yes; I asked for imported.

Ohio State Journal: Mrs. Dedbete—Why are you so particular about there being a fire escape leading from our apartments? Mr. Dedbete—I simply want to guard against paying the rent.

Chicago Post: "Well," she said in some astonishment, as she looked up from her paper, "woman certainly is invading a l lines of business. A girl burglar has just been caught." he commented thoughtfuly,
"I wonder," he commented thoughtfuly,
"If the time is coming when timid man
will be worried at night for fear there's
a woman under the bed."

ts the French government; he soon be undeceived on that score probably be given such distinct the intentions of the government, the remain obdurate, that he will remain obdurate, that he will remain obdurate.

Town and Country: Nodd—I had an awful row with my wife this morning over a sliver penholder she recently gave me. Todd—What was the trouble? Nodd—She caught me using it.

Tit-Bits: "My dear," said Mr. Hawkins to his better half, "do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?" "Indeed?" roplied the delighted Mrs. H., with a flush of pride at the compliment. "Do you really think so?"
"I certainly do," continued the hearticas husband, "otherwise it would have been worn out long ago."

tion because they fear that if Turkey were destroyed some of them might not get as much of the spoils as others.

Baltimore News: The sultan is doubtless regretting that he ever allowed himself to be coaxed, cajoled and builled into fulfilling his oft-repeated and many times broken

coled and builled into fulfilling ted and many times broken by the United States that litbill. Before he had time he full the unusual sensation have come of keeping his was "after him" to satisfy se of her citizens. The sultan his pledge—a little way he on with some people of less much like gambling.

Chicago Tribune: Tired of life and the ever-present necessity of earning his faily bread by working, he had taken a dose of carbolic neid and lain down to die.

But the meddlesome doctors pumped him out and saved him to society.

"Oh. Horace!" moaned his wife, leaning over him, "why did you take that awful stuff? Laudanum would have been less painful and so much surer!"

Brooklyn Eagle: Mrs. Twoweeksoff—You needn't have invited Mr. Manhattan for Sunday especially, thinking our landlady gives us a better dinner then than on week days, because she doesn't.

Twoweeksoff (in desperation)—I didn't. I invited him on Sunday hoping that if she knew we were going to have a guest who might be a possible boarder, she misses give us a better one!

SOME NIGHTMARES.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American. Josh Wink in Battimore American.
The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I saw McKinley smile
And class the hand of Bryan
And squeeze it for awhile.
Then Eryan told McKinley,
As soon as he could speak:
"I'll boom you in my paper
With one full page next week."

The night I ate Weish rarebit
J. Pierpont Morgan came
And sang in soulful accents
None else but Shaffer's name.
He called for Mr. Shaffer
And sald: "Oh. Shaffer, please
Take each cent of my fortune
And raise all salaries."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit The night I ate Weish rarebit
I saw Tom Linton write:
"I would not win with Shamrock—
Not even if I might."
And all the New York Yacht club
Sang: "We will never float
Another cup defender
Unless it's Lawson's boat.

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I heard Maclay and Long
And Crowninshield and Sampson
All singing this glad song:
"At Santiago's battle
The greatest man was Schley"—
And then the old alarm clock
Set up its morning cry.