

The Washington Times.

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The whole country has reason to deeply regret the failure of the Morgan Steel Trust, and its subsidiary, the Tin Trust, to compose their differences with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. Up to today there was every reason for believing that a spirit of concession would dominate the conference at Pittsburgh, and that, both parties to the controversy being anxious for peace, a modus vivendi would easily be found. That optimistic idea has been rudely shattered by the news that the meeting was a failure and that not less than sixty thousand operatives of the Steel Trust have been ordered on strike, the order to become effective this morning.

It goes without saying that, in ordinary circumstances, public sympathy is with the working classes in cases where they have a real grievance. Whether justifiably or not this is particularly true when the hosts of labor are aligned in battle array against trusts. In the anthracite coal strike of a year ago there is no doubt that a settlement favorable to the men was considerably promoted by undeniable evidence that the cause and course of the strikers were approved by popular opinion. The anthracite strike of a year ago was a complaint of their treatment by the coal magnates, and the justice of their position in effect was recognized by the Republican National Committee, who, through their Chairman, Senator Hanna, used every available means to secure a settlement satisfactory to the miners, fearing that if that were not accomplished, the labor issue might be the means of defeating Mr. McKinley for re-election. When an agreement was reached, everybody in the United States was glad. It gave the workers measurably what they asked, and it presented the lesson that there are rights and equities which even a monopoly is sometimes compelled to respect.

The present case is different, and in connection with it we doubt if public sympathy will be on the side of the strikers. On the face of the returns it appears that the Amalgamated Association has demanded more than any dispassionate person would agree that the trust ought to be asked to concede. The point of difference is not one of wages. In fact, there is no quarrel on that score. The Morgan people have exhibited complete willingness to grant the scale presented to them. They have even been willing to allow the Amalgamated Association to go into any and all of their mills, and, if they could, to induce non-union workmen to join their organization. Such a concession, one would think, ought to be sufficient to dispose of all obstacles to an amicable solution, but it has not so operated. The representatives of the Association at the conference started in with an ultimatum demanding that it should be recognized as the controlling force over not only union, but non-union mills, and on that account the negotiations came to naught.

The trust insisted, and we think rightfully, that such a concession would be tantamount to ordering outside workmen to join the union. This Mr. Morgan's people positively refused to do, and there the books were closed. President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, and his advisers do not emerge from the incident with anything like flying colors. On the contrary, they present themselves to the public in an indefensible attitude. Their employers have shown no disposition to persecute anybody in the United States. They have offered to throw all their mills and shops open to walking delegates and labor organizers of all sorts and conditions. They simply have rejected the proposition to force men who do not want to join the union to do so. In adopting that policy they are American and right. It would be restrictive of the rights of free citizenship to say that a man should not join a labor organization. It is no less his right to do so. We are sorry that the strike has been ordered. It will tend to demoralize business conditions at a juncture when they should be religiously conserved. But it is not necessary to discount trouble in this case. The strike is unjustifiable. If persisted in, it will lead to troubles which might and should have been avoided. Shaffer and his colleagues have assumed a grave responsibility. We are greatly mistaken if they do not regret their precipitate action before they are ninety days older.

The Kaiser's Ideal. It is curious that a man can so accurately measure his own character and possibilities in a single speech. When a novelist makes a personality in a story do this, we say it is art, but it sometimes happens in real life. Emperor William made a speech not long ago in which he summed up his own character quite as accurately as any historical novelist is likely to do it. He said: "The noblest task is the defense of the fatherland, the noblest weapon is the sword, and the noblest uniform is the uniform of the Prussian soldier." The best thing I can imagine is the career of an officer, in which everything constitutes the duty of an officer: hard to be kind, obedient, with rigid self-discipline, the traditions of his house and regiment, the respect of his officers, and with one eye before his eyes.

Whether, in a country so given up to military ideas as Prussia, it was wise to state unequivocally an opinion like this is to be doubted, but the doubt obviously never entered the mind of the Emperor. He believes the soldier to be the noblest type of man, and he has not hesitated to define precisely the kind of soldier he means. There are likely to be two opinions as to the nobility of

this ideal, even from a purely military point of view. He has stated without reserve that the noblest task which a man can have is the defense of the fatherland. But a man may defend and love his country without going about with a chip on his shoulder. Moreover, the way in which to strengthen and ennoble the fatherland, in these modern days, is not necessarily by fighting. A country in which all the best blood of the people is drawn into the army has little energy left for colonization, for invention, for internal improvements of every kind. The men who have made Germany great have not, by any means, all been soldiers. Her musicians, her artists, her historians, above all her scientists, have made the name of Germany one to be respected and honored. Bismarck was a diplomatist and a statesman, not a soldier, though he had the soldier's temperament.

It is not well to allow any body of men to think that they are the elect and chosen of the earth. It is perhaps particularly dangerous in the case of the soldier. The scientist may think that no other work is as great as his, but if he becomes narrow he hurts no one but himself. The musician may suffer from similar narrowness, but his music may even be greater for his single-minded strength and courage to enforce what he believes. The diplomat may believe that nothing is so important as peace, and will only make him, perhaps, a little overconfident, when he will be likely to receive a sudden and beneficial check. But if the soldier goes about with the conviction that he is the salt of the earth, and by no other means can it be salted, his pride is more likely to be a personal matter, and he does not readily distinguish self-conceit from bravery, and self-respect from impudence. Moreover, he has the physical strength and courage to enforce what ever demands he may make of a weaker person. The German officer, while often a fine specimen of manhood, is to civilians sometimes a most insulting person. Incidents like that which occurred in a German restaurant some time ago, when an officer killed an unoffending citizen for unintentionally jostling him in a crowd, are not of a sort to be desired.

Our Foreign Trade. Very properly our enormous and rapidly growing export trade is receiving a great deal of attention. Although our foreign commerce constitutes but a small fraction of the country's entire business, it is nevertheless, as The Times has heretofore remarked, one of the chief factors in our national prosperity, because it represents a disposition of the surplus. This is a matter of vital concern to us, for the United States is far and away ahead of all other nations as a producer. It is not only a great source of wealth, but it is able to sell its products at such prices that we get good prices for it.

The official reports show that for the year ending June 30, 1901, our exports were in round numbers ninety-three million dollars greater than during the previous year. The total of our exports is given at \$1,481,656,544. If Hawaii had been included, as in former years, the grand aggregate would have been a billion and a half. During the same period the balance of trade in our favor was \$684,969,611, being a hundred and twenty millions greater than in the previous year. The rapid increase of our trade balance during recent years has been due to two principal causes, first, the productive capacity of our own country, and secondly, the need which other countries have of our products. Both the quantity of the goods sold and the prices obtained have been factors in making up the balance, and it is well to bear in mind the fact that the average prices of our export staples are some twelve or fifteen per cent higher than they were four years ago, which, in itself, has been no small item in swelling the balance. True, the prices of the things we have imported have gone up in nearly the same ratio, but as our exports have greatly exceeded our imports, the advantage has been largely upon our side.

The fact has long been recognized that the greater the productive capacity of a country, the greater is the interest of that country in maintaining a high price level. The cause of the business depression which, with only temporary revivals, covered the whole period from 1873 to 1897, was the steady fall of the price level, which made profitable enterprise unprofitable. During that period average prices fell about forty-five per cent, and there was nothing in the way of a revival until prices began an upward turn. No man engaged in legitimate business ever yet found comfort in a falling market, however desirable it may seem as an abstract proposition to be able to buy cheaply.

The swelling of the absolute quantity of our exports indicates the vast increase of the country's productivity. By far the most significant feature of the industrial situation is the fact that the United States is capable of producing so largely in excess of its own requirements. Sometimes, as in the case of India, a country must export products which it actually needs at home. The products must go in order to meet the inexorable demands of creditors. But while we send abroad hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of products, the value of which is simply applied upon foreign demands against us, it involves no hardship, for we always retain a ample supply for our own needs, and as a whole, the American people are the most comfortable of any in the world.

How long we shall be able to hold such a trade balance as we now have is a matter for much curious speculation. There are too many interdependent questions involved to justify anything like a definite prediction. One thing is sure: Europe will never part with any considerable portion of its money in order to buy our goods. Thus we see that during the last few years, the balance in our favor was six hundred and sixty-four million dollars, we only received about eleven millions in gold.

A serious panic strikes England, her purchases of American goods will fall off, and the sales of her own goods will increase, because the panic will make them cheaper and consequently increase the demand for them. The whole subject of international trade is a complex one, and it cannot be easily followed through all its intricacies and interlacings. Just at this time its edifying currents are running strongly our way. Some advantages we shall have ever with us, but we must not be blind to the fact that we have now reached a stage of our industrial development at which we may easily be hurt, and seriously too, by the growth of an unfriendly anti-American spirit abroad. The extent to which such a spirit is likely to manifest itself will depend largely upon our own commercial policy. It is a good thing for consistency among ourselves, and fairness in our dealings with other countries.

There seems to be a determined effort on the part of some people to make the shirt waist question a national issue. Whether these be suborned by some aspirant to the Presidency, or whether to form a shirt waist trust, cannot now be ascertained; but the fact remains that the population in general refuses to get excited over the matter of shirt waists for men. One advocate of the shirt waist goes so far as to say: "The coated man represents hidebound conventionalism, business, and unbusinesslike. The coatless man represents freedom, physical comeliness, and progress." That depends on circumstances. Like many other plausible but rash statements, this one does very well until it is closely examined. It is probably true that the shirt waist man, in the present circumstances, is considered the man in a coat, but that is because only a man with a figure can afford to adopt the new fashion. It is a matter largely of avoidance. When a man weighs over two hundred, he does not become a type of physical comeliness by leaving off his coat; not unless he is something of a giant and his height is well proportioned to his breadth. Neither does he become unbusinesslike by putting on his coat; it all depends upon the fit of the garment.

The fact is that the conventional masculine costume is the product of a struggle between tradition and necessity. Not many hundred years ago, civilized mankind was carefully divided into castes, and each caste had its costume. The men who did hard work were clad in trousers and shirts or smocks; the scholar, who was not expected to be an athlete, wore a gown; the king and his courtiers were clad in flowing robes. Gradually it was found to be convenient, even for the people who did not work, to be clad in a costume which permitted exercise, and which was easily evolved. These in turn were replaced by knee breeches, coat, and waistcoat. It is only within the present century that mankind has grappled seriously, though unconsciously, with the problem of producing a costume which shall be suited to the needs of all men alike. The problem has been partly solved. The laborer is at present most comfortable. No convention hinders him from being a shirt waist man, if he wants to be; and, on the other hand, there is nothing to forbid his wearing coats and waistcoats, if he needs them for warmth. The trouble with men in higher walks of life is that they would like to be as comfortable as the laborer, and at the same time as graceful and dignified as the courtier, and they have not all the figure necessary to achieve this result. Most men have decided the question so far as their offices are concerned. When they are at work, they do not wear coats in hot weather. It now remains to be seen whether fashion of their own taste will sanction the wearing of coats in a restaurant, at the theatre, or at church. To many people it would seem that a man might as well come to church in a bathing suit as in an unprepared shirt waist, but perhaps that feeling will pass.

Crowded Street Cars. Now that the Spate-Clausen chair fight has lulled, it is suggested that the New York public again turn its attention to the street car service. It alleged that during the rush hours of the day—that is, most of the time—it is impossible for more than two-thirds of the passengers to get seats, and that those who are standing are forced to crowd in between the seats, to the discomfort and disgust of those already there. It is rightly alleged that there is neither propriety nor decency in this, especially when the crowd is a mixed one, as it almost always is, and it is urged that the company should be compelled to run cars large enough for the needs of the people.

On the other hand, the company claims that the "kicks" come from men and women who ought to ride in their own carriages, and that the majority of the people are satisfied. It is a question, however, whether they are satisfied or merely too busy to kick. When a few people protest violently against some abuse they are likely to be backed up by the vast majority of many. Moreover, it is not the plant of the car company to dictate as to who shall ride in its cars and who shall not. If a millionaire wants to take a street car he has a perfect right to do so. The rich have some natural privileges in this world.

It is also claimed that it would be impossible to provide enough cars, even by a continuous procession, to accommodate all the people who wish to ride. There is a very simple way to add to the accommodations, however, without any great outlay. It is to provide double-deckers with seats above and below. These cars will accommodate about twice as many people as the ordinary car, and cost nothing except the extra expense of the car itself. If a certain number of people have to be carried over the lines, it will be, in the long run, more profitable to carry them so that they will be reasonably comfortable. The company may then secure some fares from the people who now refuse to abandon carriages, cabs, and horse-drawn carriages, and herds for the electric cars.

The two-storied car is in use in Paris, Glasgow, and many other cities, and gives general satisfaction. It is especially good on suburban lines, since the passenger may, if he likes, be lifted up above the dust and heat of the lower level, and seated where he can have both a view and a breeze. In winter the heated car is a great advantage, but good authority that a sudden shower of fifty million dollars would create a panic in England at almost any time, and probably the statement is approximately true. But the moment

beat suits their quality. The pleasure of a ride on a hot July day, however, is reduced to nothing when one is wedged in, sardine fashion, between two people of the species known as street car hogs," with, perhaps, a third one standing up in front, between the seats. In such a position many people who are ordinarily quiet decent begin to act like hogs themselves. In this civilization of the world, it is a necessity. Good car service is all but necessary. A slight delay in transit may cause the business man the loss of an important appointment, or the traveler the loss of a train. Overcrowding may send scores of people to their business weary, nervous, and cross, in which case business will not go so smoothly as it might. In a system of things as big and as complicated as ours, it is needful that all parts of the machine run smoothly, and that the street cars are cogs of great importance.

King Edward VII objects to being kissed by his faithful peers and archbishops on the occasion of his coronation next year, so he has cut that ceremonial out of the programme. We do not know what effect he has taken in the matter of peeresses, but it is impossible that those under thirty-five will not be barred.

Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, it is said, will tender his resignation to President McKinley. His resignation, however, Administration viewpoint he has done so well in his present position that he may be said to deserve something not only "equally as good," but better, and, as the Italian mission is in the market, perhaps a more important one. He has been asked to the condition of a well-done good-and-faithful-servant, and the Administration is not likely to ignore the fact.

It is rumored in London that, as an outcome of the Vlakfontein incident and its suppression by the military censor, and because of dissension between Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the former shortly will be promoted and called home, to be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Brudenell Blood. Kitchener may not be in the least bit bitter, but he certainly has not won the South African war as he was expected to.

A despatch from London yesterday stated that the English public is unaware that anything is going on in the world outside of South Africa, and considers that what is happening there should not be talked about. There is not a little equivocal about the Boer war in London the better. The bills will be presented, just the same.

PERSONAL. William Rollins, of Dogue, King George County, Va., who died recently, was widely known as the ferryman who carried John Wilkes Booth across the Rappahannock River in the night of April 26, 1865, to escape from his pursuers after the assassination of President Lincoln.

Hon. Paris Gibson, of Montana, a United States Senator, was recently elected to the position of Captain. He is one of the early settlers of Montana, N. H., residing there until 1858, when he removed to Brownfield, N. D. He was decorated by the President as father of Senator Gibson. The Senator graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1854, and was a member of the faculty of his class at that college, it being his first visit to Maine for thirty-five years.

Before his departure from Persia, Herberichs, the retiring minister to that country, was decorated by the Shah with the Grand Cordon of the Lion and Sun, the most ancient and honorable order of Persia, and also presented Mr. Bowen with a massive and costly staff, studded with fifty diamonds and set with a perfect gem of Porsia. These will be deposited in the vaults of the State Department until Congress adjourns, when they will be given to Mr. Bowen.

C. W. Marx, professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Missouri, has declined the appointment to the chair of engineering in the University of Cleveland, Ohio. The town of Davon, in Switzerland, is considering a bold scheme for the abolition of all the ordinary forms of electricity. It is proposed to erect an extensive electric plant at the confluence of two large rivers, and to connect the plant with a power supply the necessary motive force. A large firm of Swiss electricians has offered to construct the plant, and to supply the power to the town. The scheme is being actively considered.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

British statesmen are faint by their Government, although it is ruled by King, is much more liberal than ours because their Parliament is absolute. The King can do nothing that affects the welfare of the people without their consent, expressed through the House of Commons, and there is no Supreme Court to review its legislation. The courts are often called upon to interpret the acts of Parliament, to decide what they mean in case the application of a law is disputed, but further than that they have no jurisdiction. Neither the judiciary nor the sovereign can veto, or set aside, or defeat the will of the people as expressed by Parliament, and no King has attempted to do so since Cromwell's time.

Englismen smile when you ask for a copy of the British constitution. That august document exists only in the imagination, although it is quoted and discussed and appealed to frequently. It is the ghost of a constitution that has been and it is and it ever shall be, but it is an intangible thing. The British constitution consists of the precedents established by Parliament during the last two years—a very complicated and intricate code which has changed at any moment in deference to public sentiment or to meet some emergency and emergency, but never to promote the ambition of any man. The voters of England are extremely sensitive and suspicious. They keep good men in Parliament, but bad men cannot stay and are seldom re-elected. Here was a member of the House, who had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present member of that body for forty-seven years.

Glasgow, Scotland, which suffers greatly from drunkenness among its people, is now, it is said, about to grapple with the evil by handing over a monopoly of the liquor business to a private corporation. The plan differs from the Gothenburg plan in being more comprehensive, and thus resembles somewhat the South Carolina plan. The Swedish system applies only to distilled liquors, leaving wine and beer, as well as whisky, are to be sold only by a licensed monopoly. Here was a member of the House, who had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present member of that body for forty-seven years.

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Placed by the side of Belgium, the diminution of the population of France is nothing short of a calamity. The agricultural departments show a further graduation of decrease. French harvests will have to be gathered in by laboring hands from the Rhine, and a dozen towns are as Flemish as they were 300 years ago. In this district the increase is accounted for by the immigration of the French population. The Riviera towns with foreign elements. The same remark applies to the districts of Lyons, and the Rhone valley. It may be taken, therefore, that in the last few years the population of about 6,000,000 inhabitants means a death of about double that number of French people. The population of the United States, it is calculated that when the census was taken there must have been at least 20,000 missing.

The chief cause of disappointment is the fact that the so-called colonial aspirations of France are a costly delusion. As far as Algeria is concerned, the majority of the population is made up of French and Italian immigrants. It is virtually a Spanish colony. The commercial and agricultural population of Tunis is Italian, and the so-called Albanian population of Paris is greatly augmented.

The Bavarian State Railroad is establishing a preparatory school for employees at Munich. Attendance at this school for at least one term is obligatory upon all who wish to obtain employment. Candidates who have passed the one-year army volunteer examination and who are desirous of competing for the higher executive positions in the railroad service are allowed to have two months' practical experience in railroad service before taking the entrance examination, in order that they may be better qualified to understand the ordinary working which they will receive. Candidates are to be allowed partial pay while attending the school.

Berlin is resolved to erect the most artistic Wagner statue in the world at the entrance of the celebrated Tiergarten. At the invitation of the Wagner Monument Committee six artists, representing nearly all civilized countries, submitted designs and out of these ten designs the one that is believed to be the design of Edward Boyer, a young sculptor, will be the successful one. A remarkable thing about this competition is the fact that all but one of the designs were submitted by Berlin artists, though the jury contained but one Berlin man. Three of the designs were by the Viennese sculptor, Prof. Hollner, M. Merle, of Paris, and M. Van Der Stappen, of Belgium. The design of the highest artistic Berlin opinion is the work of art, despite this fact, however, the project of the sculptor, Merle, has his fair chance to be the final choice of the jury.

Merle is the sculptor who constructed the "Gothic" monument at Strasbourg. Wagner is preferred mainly on account of the artist's business and character. The artistic pose of the immortal composer and the simplicity of the decorative figures of the gods.

An annual nightingale competitive concert is held in various cities of Japan. This curious exhibition takes place every year in April. The main feature of the quaint recreation is to bring together some tame nightingales of melodious voice, according to the accepted standard of the connoisseurs, and to let each of them sing in turn. By this singing the grade of the songsters is determined. The method adopted in collecting the concert expenses is peculiar, for the amount is set on the owners of songsters is greater as their exhibits set a higher grade. It is estimated that the competition is more popular in Nagasaki than anywhere else in Japan, and that consequently the songsters command an extraordinary price in that city, as much as 1,000 yen (1500) a bird. In Tokyo they hardly fetch more than 300 yen (450) a bird.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Speaker Henderson will now have to explain to an enraged constituency his record in abolishing with Royal Ed-Birmingham Ave Road. It has been proposed to make Hawaii a county of California and to annex Guam to Rhode Island, which needs more acreage. To these suggestions we add that Utah should be made an appendage of the Territory of Colorado, and that religious purposes. The eminent fitness of the proposed annexation falls to the floor by the discernment of a sane legislature.

The Prince Edward Island Sons of Temperance have sent a resolution of thanks to King Edward for referring to temperance in his first speech from the throne. They said nothing about his summary disposal of the royal collar to the highest bidder. -Boston Herald.

With a depleted treasury Hawaii has little chance of being an office-holder. -Cleveland Plain Dealer. The natives of Guam have already begun to kick against the Government. A very sure sign that they are becoming Americanized. -Chicago News. Does Governor Savage, of Nebraska, realize the number of puns he has invited by attending those bullfights? -Buffalo Express.

Now that it is out there we have sent a batch of Congressmen among the Filipinos. The British will probably try to get even for what has been said on this side of the Atlantic about their atrocious rule in the Philippines. -Chicago News. Body-snatching is going on in Boston. This may explain the going into hiding of leading Mugwumps.—Mexican Herald. Thus even the dead meet, most contemptible of beasts, is set before Admiral Sampson on the very day when his flag appears on the medals prepared for Santiago heroes. Why was the victory at Matanzas overlooked by Secretary Long when he set in to design the Sampson medals? Here was a victory over a naval admiral really won. Here he, or the feet under his command, actually threw a bomb into the face of the thrones of death left off the medals? Why was this opportunity to perpetuate pure history and glory by the name of a hero neglected? -Galveston News.

If the Cubans would promise not to break it, we might permit them to have a little more of the little white.—Houston Post. Dr. Kovalevski, professor of zoology in the Imperial Academy of Science, is coming to this country under excellent conditions. That is a good idea, provided he doesn't sprain his little Russian brain, but why, if he is a zoologist, should he be selected to study us gives a field for conjecture.—El Paso Herald.

Mayor Thomas L. Johnson has suggested that the name of the city be changed to "Public House Trust" expects to get at least a few model suburbs in which to build his "Public House Trust." Here was a member of the House, who had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present member of that body for forty-seven years.

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RAZING YALE LANDMARKS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—Old North College, a system of halls and buildings torn down to make way for the new campus. That fact makes a thousandfold more to Yale men throughout the country than the mere words tell. It means that all the buildings but one of Yale's famous Old Brick Row have now passed away, and that he who returns to New Haven henceforth comes as to a strange country. The demolition of the old buildings has already begun. In a fortnight or more nothing will be left of the historic structures but heaps of brick and ruin. The old Yale is even shuddering the old to the wall.

One of Yale's most famous old landmarks goes with the tearing down of North College and Lyceum—the Old Brick Row. Until a few years ago the Old Brick Row was about all that Yale could boast in its college architecture. It had grown up in the olden days, a long, narrow, square brick building at a time, until there was a line of seven of them extending from Old South to Old North. There was South and South Middle, North Middle, and North, and Old Chapel. Each of the dormitories looked like every other one, and the three-stepped structures between were nearly of the same height. They were not a long stretch of yard—it was not called a yard, but a yard—it was a two-railed fence at the Chapel Street end, rounding into College Street, whereon the under class men lived. Lawrence was built opposite North and next to Farnam, and then Welch Hall, Vanderbilt. With the erection of Osborn Hall, however, the old Brick Row was shut in from the world and its day scaled. Since then the old buildings have been coming down one by one, in accordance with a new plan of the trustees, and now only one remains but Old South, the oldest and most historic of them all.

Lyceum Hall was built within two years of a century ago, in 1802, and it is still sound in every timber, as the workmen find as they look for a little while.—Houston Post. Dr. Kovalevski, professor of zoology in the Imperial Academy of Science, is coming to this country under excellent conditions. That is a good idea, provided he doesn't sprain his little Russian brain, but why, if he is a zoologist, should he be selected to study us gives a field for conjecture.—El Paso Herald.

Mayor Thomas L. Johnson has suggested that the name of the city be changed to "Public House Trust" expects to get at least a few model suburbs in which to build his "Public House Trust." Here was a member of the House, who had been re-elected continuously for forty-five years. The present member of that body for forty-seven years.

The town of Davon, in Switzerland, is considering a bold scheme for the abolition of all the ordinary forms of electricity. It is proposed to erect an extensive electric plant at the confluence of two large rivers, and to connect the plant with a power supply the necessary motive force. A large firm of Swiss electricians has offered to construct the plant, and to supply the power to the town. The scheme is being actively considered.

In Belgium a new method of propelling cars is being experimented with. The tracks are made of powerful magnets which pull the car forward. As there are no moving parts on the car or tracks the troublesome motor is got rid of. The tracks are supplied by current from the power station in the ordinary way. There are no electric wires, and the car also carries coils, the arrangement being such that the current is kept constantly circulating in the track coils just ahead of the car, so as to pull the car forward by magnetic force. The scheme seems to work fairly well at high speeds.

Placed by the side of Belgium, the diminution of the population of France is nothing short of a calamity. The agricultural departments show a further graduation of decrease. French harvests will have to be gathered in by laboring hands from the Rhine, and a dozen towns are as Flemish as they were 300 years ago. In this district the increase is accounted for by the immigration of the French population. The Riviera towns with foreign elements. The same remark applies to the districts of Lyons, and the Rhone valley. It may be taken, therefore, that in the last few years the population of about 6,000,000 inhabitants means a death of about double that number of French people. The population of the United States, it is calculated that when the census was taken there must have been at least 20,000 missing.

The chief cause of disappointment is the fact that the so-called colonial aspirations of France are a costly delusion. As far as Algeria is concerned, the majority of the population is made up of French and Italian immigrants. It is virtually a Spanish colony. The commercial and agricultural population of Tunis is Italian, and the so-called Albanian population of Paris is greatly augmented.

The Bavarian State Railroad is establishing a preparatory school for employees at Munich. Attendance at this school for at least one term is obligatory upon all who wish to obtain employment. Candidates who have passed the one-year army volunteer examination and who are desirous of competing for the higher executive positions in the railroad service are allowed to have two months' practical experience in railroad service before taking the entrance examination, in order that they may be better qualified to understand the ordinary working which they will receive. Candidates are to be allowed partial pay while attending the school.

Berlin is resolved to erect the most artistic Wagner statue in the world at the entrance of the celebrated Tiergarten. At the invitation of the Wagner Monument Committee six artists, representing nearly all civilized countries, submitted designs and out of these ten designs the one that is believed to be the design of Edward Boyer, a young sculptor, will be the successful one. A remarkable thing about this competition is the fact that all but one of the designs were submitted by Berlin artists, though the jury contained but one Berlin man. Three of the designs were by the Viennese sculptor, Prof. Hollner, M. Merle, of Paris, and M. Van Der Stappen, of Belgium. The design of the highest artistic Berlin opinion is the work of art, despite this fact, however, the project of the sculptor, Merle, has his fair chance to be the final choice of the jury.

Merle is the sculptor who constructed the "Gothic" monument at Strasbourg. Wagner is preferred mainly on account of the artist's business and character. The artistic pose of the immortal composer and the simplicity of the decorative figures of the gods.