WHY LYNCHING IS COMMON.

Smotice Brewer Says Failure to Exforce Law Against Offenders le the Resson.

Lynching was both defended and rebuked by Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, at Yale the other evening. In speaking of disobedience of the law as a trait nostile to good citizenship, Judge Brewer said:

"It used to be said that lynch law was a matter for the far frontier, but it has grown till it may be said to be a habit of the American people. Now hardly a day passes without the people in some part of the country taking the law into their own hands. Lynching is a convenient and expeditious way of putting some scoundrel out of the way, and the fact that an occasional mistake occurs seems to make no difference in the minds of the lynchers.

"It seems sometimes as if legislatures made laws which resulted in protecting the criminals. It seems that appellate courts have a wonderfully quick way for detecting flaws in the processes of law wrung from the lower courts; furthermore, at the end of it all, there sits a kind-hearted exrecutive, sensitive to the appeals of relatives and friends. Under such circumstances the community chafes under the restraint and wishes to take no chances on conviction."

MAN IS LIKE APE.

British Surgeon Says Only Difference Is in Nerve Center Which Con-. trois Articulation:

A second Darwin has sprung up in the person of Dr. McNamara, who, in lecturing before the Royal College of Surgeons. London, making the Hunterian oration, said it had been proved that man and the anthropoid ape were derived from the same stock, but that the nerve center which controlled man's faculty of articulate utterance did not exist in apes, and consequently they could not acquire the power of speech.

It appeared, he added, that the defective anterior lobes in the brain of the ape were due to the small capacity of the creature's skull. caused by ossification during the first year of life into a rigid, closed case. within which the brain could not expand, whereas the brain of man did mot consolidate until adult age, and so anterior lobes of his brain, including the nerve area controlling speech. might continue to develop till he attained his twentieth year.

But this, he said, was not always the case, for the human skull found in the tertiary formation of Java was clearly on the border line between man and apes.

AMERICAN SHOES.

Are Specially Sought After in Hun-

Consul Chester, at Buda-Pesth, reports to the state department that United States, exporters still have many years in which to sell shoes in Hungary before the dealers in that country are able to meet the demands upon them. There are many retail shoe stores for the sale of foreign made shoes in Buda-Pesth, the consul says, but they are all offering ugly-formed. "Ill-sized, and fairly expensive goods. The leading American houses will act wisely, he says, if they open their own stores in European capitals, each under the management of a native American, who speaks the language of the country, "and is not too proud to try personally to please his customers." American shoe exporters are advised to select popular names for their shoes, as European customers always look for goods the names of which are synonymous for quality and reliability of fashion.

STAMPS AFFIXED BY MACHINE

The French Government Introduces Slot Devices in All Post Offices of Country.

As a result of the persistent objections of persons to licking postage stamps the Freuch minister of posts, telephones and telegraph instructed the engineers attached to his departement to design a slot-stamping marhine. Two types are now being experimented with. In one, after the socroin is inserted, the machine wets and affixes the stamp automatically if the letter is properly placed. The other weighs the letter, shows the amount of postage required, and upon the insertion of the price the stamp is printed directly from luked plates. Both machines are speedy and reliable. Every French post office will be provided with several as soon as they can be manufactured.

CANADA'S TRADE.

That Country Imports Three Times as Much from Germany as She Exports to William's Dominions.

Trade returns show that Canada imports three times as much from Germany as she exports to that country, says Commercial Agent Boutagnacher at Moneton in a recent communication to the department of state at Wash-Ington. The total value of imports from Germany during 1900 amounted to \$7,382,000. Canada's exports to Germany amounted to \$2,200,000. At one time Canada exported numbers of cattle to Germany, but under the altered tariff not a single animal has been sent there for three years. The value of Canada's imports from Germany in only about one-sixteenth of that from athe United States.

Sugar Cane. The sugar cane grows from six to twenty feet bigh.

ENEMY TO MANKIND.

Growing Ravages of Tuberculosis __ Stirs Canada to Action.

Important Convention Held at Ottawa-Disease Can Be Cured by Fresh Air and Sunshine-Not Necessary That Patients Go Away.

One of the most important conventions in the history of Canada has been held at Ottawa at the call of the governor general to discuss measures for the prevention of tuberculosis. Eminent members of the medical profession from every province of the dominion came to take part in the proceedings. Lord Minto opened the conference. Associated with him were James Grant, chairman; Sir William Hingston, M. D., Montreal; Dr. Borden, minister of militia; Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture; Dr. Roddick, member of parliament, and other prominent

The governor general said he had called the convention to devise means for combating the ravages of the common enemy. He was told that ten years ago the annual deaths from consumption in Ontario were 2,400; in 1899, they were 3,465; from 1887 to 1898 they amounted to 31.699. He believed the annual estimate now of deaths from the same cause in the whole dominion is between 7,000 and 8.000.

Addresses were delivered by many delegates, and some old prevailing theories regarding consumption were shattered.

Senator Hingston, one of the foremost physicians in Canada, declared that tuberculosis is not a hereditary germ. "If it is," he said, "we may simply fold our arms and lie down and

He declared that, for the consolation of those who could not afford it, a change of climate was not important, and friends should never consent to persons going to Florida or Colorado to die away from home.

Dr. Guerin, of Quebec, said: "All doctors know how curable the disease is. The fresh air and God's sun are the great curative agents, and these can be had anywhere. Sanitariums should be located so that poor men would not have to send members of their families far away."

Dr. Roddick favored cremation in the case of death from all contagious diseases, and said it should be insisted on by law in case of tuberculosis.

Several resolutions were adopted to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Legislation was asked in order that sanitariums may be established in each of several typical Canadian climates where, under careful medical supervision, the therapeutic effects of dry or moist, high or low, forest or prairie climates may be scientifically studied and the results published for the

information of the general public. A dominion association for the prevention of tuberculosis was formed, with Lord-Minto as honorary president and Sir James Grant as president.

MODEL BATTERY FOR CADETS.

Proposal to Place Big Guns at West Point for Instruction of Students Is Opposed.

The army officers are anxious to have a model seacoast battery emplaced at the military academy. This would mean an expenditure of nearly \$200,000, and there is objection to the provision on the ground of its great expense and the fact that guns so placed would be of no practical value. It is insisted by some of the military authorities that the cadets can be fully instructed in regard to the sea coast guns by taking them to the New York fortifications. Here they will have the practical experience of guns which may be fired as in actual service, whereas at West Point the mechanism alone can be operated, since it would not be possible to fire from such a land-locked region the guns which it is proposed to mount there.

It is proposed to mount at West Point one eight-inch gun on a disappearing carriage, another of the same caliber on a nondisappearing carriage, one six-inch rapid-fire gun, one 15-pounder rapid-fire gun and a 12inch breechloading mortar.

The principal objections to incurring the expense of such a battery arises from the fact that in years to come it would of little value for an illustration, since 15 or 20 years may bring about radical changes in the coast fortifications.

HELP TITLED SISTER.

Castellanes Given New Start in Life by Handsome Financial Ald from Goulds,

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have returned to Paris and are seen in their old haunts, looking happy. The Goulds are reported to have come handsomely to their aid financially. George, Edward and Howard baving contributed to their new start, but the chief assistance coming from Helen.

As soon as the family was satisfied that there would be no further recklessness, that Boni could be kept in check by guardians, and the creditors legally prevented from devouring the money advanced, the family did not hesitate. Helen is said to have been particularly desirous of helping her sister as soon as Boni's hands were tied.

Creditors with whom the lawvers agree are likely to be paid sooner than they expected.

High-Grade Men.

The new recruiting office to be located in Chicago would, says the CMcago Record, get more men than they need, if they would take nothing lower

HARD TO ENTER IAIL.

Frenchman Spends Twenty - Four Hours in an Ewort to Be Arrested.

Charles Montoussy spent 24 hours in trying to get arrested at Paris the other day and almost failed to succeed. He had just left the Tenon hospital, where he had had a leg cut off. He had no ill feeling against a society which places its surgeons and its gendarmes at the disposal of the socially disinherited. Encouraged by his reception in the hospital, he decided to continue his inspection of social institutions by going to prison.

But how to get arrested? He took a cab by the hour, drove about the Bois de Boulogne for four hours, and then said to the coachman: "I have no money. Take me to the commissary of police." But the cabman replied: Four hours lost with you, and another at the commissary of police-that will make five," and drove off.

Night was coming, and still Montoussy had not been arrested. He then broke some glass which a glazier had deposited outside the door of a wineshop. The glazier left his drink and came out to discuss the matter with Montoussy, whom he pounded thoroughly. At last, however, he was taken

to the police station. In this he was in luck, for if the glazier had been stronger or more evilly disposed it is probable that he would have been taken back to the hospital, and his study of the prison regime might have begun with the amputation of his other leg; which would have been a pity.

FARMER AS KING'S CHAMPION.

A Tiller of the Soil Will Throw Down the Gamtlet at the Coronation.

One of the most interesting features of King Edward's coronation will be the probable appearance of the king's champion, who, in the presence of the assemblage, rides forth, throws down his gauntlet and challenges all to dispute with him by personal conflict the right of King Edward to reign.

The present king's champion is a hard-working young farmer, who glories in the name of Dymoke. He lives in Lincolnshire, is of a modest, retiring nature, and is much exercised at the prospect of the greatness which is likely to be thrust upon him. Neither in his figure, which is small, nor in his appearance, which is that of the typical Lincolnshire farmer, is he cut out for such martial

duty. Since the times of the Norman kings the Dymokes have been champions. Several rulers, notably Queen Victoria, held their coronation without the appearance of the inevitable Dymoke, but it is thought King Edward is likely to revive the duty so long devolved upon the ancient fam-

CAT GIVEN NAVAL BURIAL.

Famous Fighting Mascot of U. S. S. Albatross Interred with Honors.

The crew of the United States ship Albatross at San Francisco the other day, with naval honors, buried the body of Jerry, the famous fighting catof the vessel. Jerry had been in the navy 16 years and seen many hard battles. He received serious injuries in a fight recently with another ship's cat called The Black Gentleman. The crew doctored Jerry and he was on the road to recovery when his enemy once more attacked and killed him.

The crew held a court-martial on Jerry's slayer and decided he was guilty of manslaughter. They sentenced him to walk the plank, and, having loaded him with scrap iron, literally carried out the sentence. Then they took Jerry, wrapped in an American flag, in a launch to Fort Baker, where he was buried with honors.

BUFFALOES' FIERCE FIGHT.

One Which Shows Signs of Weakening Is Promptly Gored to Denth. '

Four large buffalo bulls at the Golden Gate park, San Francisco, engaged in a flerce fight early the other morning, which resulted in the death of one of the finest of the buffaloes which had been born and reared in the park. The fight lasted more than an hour, and was witnessed by several persons.

The angry bulls paired off and fought by twos until one showed signs of weakening, when all three jumped on this unfortunate one and soon gored it to death. This is the first fight on record among buffaloes in the park. Superintendent McLaren said the buffalo killed had been sick for some time, and therefore could not hold his own in a fight.

Women in a French Court, In the lobby of a Paris court the other day a young woman who had just lost a breach-of-promise case was so angry that she made a violent attack on the defendant, who was ardently defended by a number of lady friends with umbrellas. The municipal guard had great difficulty in separating the fair combatants without using

High of Insanity.

Andrew Carnegie says he used to be afraid that he might some day go crazy. We have no doubt, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that some of his fellow-millionaires, having heard of the plans he has made to give away money, are convinced that he is

. Sold Hot Water.

A man who has just died in East London retired some years ago on a modest competence acquired by selling hot water at a cent a quart.

SILK FOR THE WORLD

United States Forging to Front as Producer of Finished Product.

Article on Silk Industry of World Recently Published in French Trade Paper Declares America Will Soon Lead the World.

According to Consul Covert at Lyons, an article published in a French trade 'paper shows that the United States is likely to take the lead among the silk producers of the world. During the last three years the consumption of raw silk in the United States has exceeded that of France. The trade paper says that the producing power of the United States has equaled that of France since 1897, "and American manufacture has a power of expansion that ours does not possess." Statistics show that the silk industry is growing and extending and that more people are wearing silk than ever before. According to the French authority already referred to, France heads the list of producers and the United States of America is pressing hard for the first place.

In a report to the state department on the ribbon trade of St. Etienne. Consul Brunot savs: "Just as surely as American iron products-bridges, machinery, etc.-have found a permanent market in Europe, so will American silks and other textile goods; and the time has almost arrived."

Imitations of American goods in Sweden are doing great harm to the American trade, says Consul Bergh, at Gothenberg, in a report to the state department. He says that inferior forks are sold by wholesale in Gothenberg as American products, at a price much lower than the genuine American fork. of which it is a poor imitation, is offered. That is only one sample of the many German imitations offered for sale in Sweden and represented to be "Best American goods." The effect is that the buyers soon discover that they have bought articles not worth the money, and blame the American manufacturers. The consul says that the practice causes prejudice against everything of American make. Sweden has no law compelling the mark of origin to be placed on imported goods. The Swedish law says simply that foreign-made imported goods shall not be marked, stamped or branded so as to make the purchaser believe that the goods were manufactured in Sweden.

GIFTS TO RULERS.

President McKinley and Emperor William Honored by Northeasern Saengerbund of America.

Maj. Carl Lentz, president, and the 32 directors of the Northeastern Saengererbund of America, called in a body at the white house the other day and presented to the president an album bound in red leather and containing the songs sung by the society at its last meeting in 1900. On the flylenf of the album is inscribed in illuminated letters the words: "William McKinley. President of the United States of America, in Commemoration of the Festival in Honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Northeastern Saengerbund, Brook-

lyn. New York, June 30-July 4, 1900." The directors also presented to Emperor William, through the German ambassador, an album of rare beauty, said to have cost \$1,200. This is an acknowledgement of the emperor's courtesy in offering a prize at the last saengerfest.

The album is of American manufacture, and a masterpiece of art. It consists of two silver plates, weighing 40 pounds, bound in leather, richly embellished with scrolls and silver mountings. Upon the face of the first plate is engraved the American and German flags and coats of arms, while on the back is a resolution of thanks for the emperor's prize.

On the face of the second plate is inscribed the song that won the prize at the last saengerfest, and on the back is an engraved reproduction of the "Wandering Minstrel," the emperor's

TO MAKE YOUNG MEN WED.

An Odd Bill Is Introduced in Counceticut by Andover Representative.

As an inducement for young men to marry. Representative Standish, of Andover, has introduced a bill in the Connecticut house entitled "the marriage of bachelors.". The bill reads as

"Every bachelor who remains unmarried at the age of 40 years shall not thereafter be allowed to enter into any matrimonial alliance except upon the payment to the state of Connecticut of

the sum of \$106." A few of the members looked upon the measure as a joke, but the Andover people who are behind the bill are sincere. Representative Standish said that many citizens of his town were alarmed at the decrease in the number of marriages and from the fact that young men are avoiding matrimony.

Large Landowners in Britain. The largest landowner in England proper is the duke of Northumberland,

who possesses 186,000 acres, mainly in the county from which he takes his title, and he is the only man of the English dukes who has not an acre either in Scotland or Ireland. The largest landowner in Ireland is Marquis Conyngham., who owns 156,000 acres; in Wales, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, whose acres amount to 145,000.

-Aside from the amount due the state permanent school fund and the notes due the state sinking fund, Arkansas owes to outside parties or creditors only \$216,000.

JEWELERS PROFIT BY POMP.

Coffers Swelled by Tiaras for Poofeases and Coronets for Peers at London.

Wonderful is the calm succeeding the late series of processions at London. Trades people are gloating over and counting up their gains. Jewelers are particularly jubilant, for practically half the peeresses had to provide themselves with tiaras, and this just at a time when diamonds had gone up

35 per cent. Coronets have apparently gone out of fashion, yet a Bond street jeweler tells a curious tale of how a nobleman entered his shop and said: "I wish to be measured for a gold coronet." On the given day the jeweler went to the family mansion with the coronet and found the noble lord lying abed consuming champagne and oysters. The shells of the latter he was hurling at two or three of his companions. "Hah!" he exclaimed. "Here comes

my new nighteap." He tried it on, said it fitted like a billycock and signed his check with a signature which was undecipherable. but which was duly honored by his bank. Asked if the business had been profitable, the jeweler said:

"Very. The only drawback was that I got a bad cut on my forehead from an. oyster shell." "Now we are going to have a bit of a

rest," tersely said a sergeant of police the other day, in discussing the recent pomp, and this expresses the general hope of satiated London.

NEW CHINESE PAPER.

Celestials at New York City to Have Pleasure of Reading News in Native Characters.

Simultaneous with the new year celebrations in Chinatown, New York, the other day appeared the new Chinese paper, the Chinese Weekly Herald. The experiment has been tried before in New York, and San Francisco has its regular daily for the Chinese quarter, known simply as the Chinese Herald. Mr. Pang, who is to edit the new paper in New York, was formerly a member of the staff of the San Francisco sheet, and two years ago started a small evangelist paper at New York.

News will be translated from the New York papers each week, but the principal feature will be the special articles, written in Chinese by cultured Chinamen of the city. In this way it is hoped to bring American views most clearly before the foreign

The difficulties in printing are many. There are 38,000 characters in the language, and though some of these may stand for whole sentences there remain at least 12,000 characters that are needed for the ordinary combinations of everyday language. This is the number of letters in the largest font that Mr. Pang his imported.

SHOWS BIG GAINS.

Satisfactory Development of the Commerce of the Philippine Islanda.

The division of insular affairs of the war department has just made public a statement showing the commerce of the Philippines for the seven months. ended July 31, 1900. The total value of merchandise, gold and silver imported into the islands during the period named was-\$13,309,554, an increase of \$3,820,398, or over 40 per cent. as com-

pared with 1899. The total export from the Philippines to all countries combined amounted in value to \$15.624.015, an increase of 341/2

per cent, over 1899. The trade with the United States was: Imports from this country, \$1,-092,726; exports, \$1,826,678. These latter figures, as compared with the results for the same period of the preceding year, indicate a gain of over 78 per cent, in the imports, and a material decrease in the exports.

OLD LIBERTY BELL IN PERIL.

Independence Hall Clock Weights Almost Full on Historic Relie at Philadelphia.

The clock in Independence hall tower, at Philadelphia, is stopped for the first time since it was put up in 1876. On Saturday one of the guiding arms broke under the strain of the heavy iron weights which operate the clock. They have a combined weight of 3,600 pounds. Only the quick action of Superintendent Reeves prevented them from crashing down through the tower and destroying the old liberty bell. which stands directly beneath in a glass case. The present clock in the tower was presented to Philadelphia by Henry Seybert in 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

Lap Dogs in Paris.

There are to-day 45,000 fashionable lap dogs in the city of Paris. They have almost as much attention after they are dead as during their comfortable lives. The dog's owner pays ten france a year to the city during its life. If it becomes sick it is taken to a special clinic for the housing and treatment of dogs in poor health.

densation at Paris.

Count Boni de Castellane has created a sensation in Paris by riding in a hired cab. We can't imagine, says the Chicago Times-Herald, why such an actshould attract especial attention-unless the count also paid the cabman.

Chinaman's Irish Bull. Minister Wu says the only way to

keep up with Americans is to get ahead of them. We have suspected from the first, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that Wu had some Irish blood in his

SAYS IT WILL FLY.

Army Officers Claim to Have Solved Problem of Air Navigation.

Constructing a Machine from Working Model That Will Carry 1,200

Pounds - To Be Ready for

Trial in Few Months.

Howard S. Starrett, commissary sergeant of the Third battery, and a professional aeronaut, H. L. Stevens, a balloon manufacturer, are building at 250 Third avenue, New York, a controllable balloon, or air ship, under patents which have but recently been granted them. They have already constructed a working model, which both of the inventors claim has proved a success, and they are now engaged in building: a big machine of the same type, capable of carrying, the inventors claim, a weight of 1,200 pounds. . The machine will be given a trial when warm weather arrives. It will not be a public demonstration, although newspaper men will be invited to witness the trial voy-

The machine in course of construction is eigar-shaped, one end being considerably more pointed than the other. The elongated framework is of steel tubing, which is attached to the cigarshaped balloon, and in the passenger cabin there will be placed a gasoline motor for use in operating the machine.

The silken bag, constructed in the shape of a monster eigar, will be 65 feet long and 20 feet in height. The structural framework will be 30 feet long and ten feet high.

The flying machine will be propelled by two fanlike blades, each eight feet in length, and will be steered by a rudder, which will be made of aluminium. silk covered. Traversing the entire length of the structural framework of the machine is an iron weight, which will be moved along the framework when desired in order to elevate or lower the mass of silk and steel.

BRAKEMAN NOW MILLIONAIRE

Aladdin-like Story of a Young Califormian Who Struck It Rich in Oil.

John A. Bunting, formerly a freight brakeman on the Southern Pacific, has just ordered a \$30,000 private car from the Pullman company. Bunting began life ten years ago as the keeper of a railroad water tank on the desert near Tucson, Ariz. Then he was advanced and finally reached the position of

freight brakeman. He lent a man \$170 and took as collateral a watch and a mortgage on 40 acres of land in Kern county, Cal. The friend did not return the money. so Bunting sold the watch and foreclosed on the Kern land. Recently oil was struck near his-place. He resigned his position with the railroad and began to develop his property

oil, and now is rated as a millionaire. Bunting came into General Manager Filmore's office in San Francisco the other day and sent in his card. Mr. Filmore returned the reply that he was sorry, but he had no job for him, as] Bunting had voluntarily resigned his place. Bunting said he wasn't looking for a job, but wanted to buy a private car. Mr. Filmore congratulated him, and advised him to order a car with all the latest improvements, which would cost him \$30,000, and meanwhile to rent a car from the Southern Pacific. This

he decided to do. FINDS GOLD IN THE DIRT.

Heap of Supposed Brass at Tale Pegbody Institute Turns Out to Be Astec Jewelry.

A workman while engaged in sweeping out a storeroom in the Yale Peabody museum was stopped in his work. by a professor, who noticed a piece of shining metal in what was supposed to be a small heap of brass. It looked peculiar, and he requested the workman to cease until he had made an examination of the metal. Soon after the professor went hurriedly into the cellar again and ordered the workman to remove every particle in the heap to the museum office. The alleged heap of brass turned out to be \$10,000 worth of

gold in Aztec jewelry. How it became lost in the cellar is a mystery. It is supposed that the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, who was for years at the head of the Peabody museum, purchased the jewelry in his travels, and when he returned to Yale he deposited it in the cellar storeroom temporarily. Evidently he had forgotten all about it. No one knows how long the heap of gold had been lying there.

REFORM AT BELLEVUE.

Use of the Strait-Jacket Has Been Abandoned at the New York Hospital.

Use of the strait-jacket has been abandoned in Bellevue hospital, New York. This applies to both the alcoholic ward and the insane pavilion. The exit of the jacket was hastened by the presentment of the grand jury, which said:

"We find that for many years mechanical restraints, in the nature of restraining belts, strait-jackets, handcuffs, ankle cuffs, and other like means. have been commonly used in the Bellevue insane pavilion, whereas their use has long ago been abandoned at the Manhattan state hospital, Bloomingdale, Matteawan, and most of the prominent institutions of the state."

Kings and Kings.

King Edward did not refer to "my earth" in his speech at the opening of parliament, says the Chicago Times-Herald, so J. Pierpont Morgan has no kick coming.

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