The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople.

AMBASSADORS OF THE POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
M. CONSTANS, FRENCH AMBASSADOR. BARON VON MARSCHALL, GERMAN AMBASSADOR. M. RAYBAUDI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.
SENOR OLIVA, SPANISH AMBASSADOR. BARON MACKAY, BARON VON MARSCHALL, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR. M. RAYBAUDI, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

The long-expected meeting of the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople, to consider the Armenian question, has been held, and the result is known. The ambassadors have agreed to demand of the sultan that he grant reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces, and that he accept the sultan who is most of Russian descent as governor. The powers have also agreed to permit the sultan to retain from his old domain the Kingdom of Candia. Germany, William is an ally with the sultan, Russia and France. England is hard up. Yet if the French claim is paid, it must come from England. Britain's new Britain would have a terrible time.

In the meantime Baron Marschall, German ambassador, has been recalled from his post at Constantinople. It is said that he has gone to Berlin to confer with William. But Germany has not changed her attitude toward Turkey. Germany is still the friend of the sultan, and France is the friend of Russia and England is the friend of Germany. William is an ally with the sultan, Russia and France. England is hard up. Yet if the French claim is paid, it must come from England. Britain's new Britain would have a terrible time.

CLEARING THE WAY.

The denouncing by the Nicaragua government of the canal treaty of 1850 is not an unfriendly act. It is a formal expression of a desire for a conclusion of that convention with no hostility to the United States. The action of the Nicaragua government portends no new complications, and is no cause for alarm. It is simply a request to congress, and indicates no opposition to the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua negotiated in 1867 and ratified June 20 last granted to the United States the right of transit through the Atlantic and Pacific canal, provided it should remain the property of Nicaragua. The present Nicaragua government is not opposed to the United States building the canal, but desires to be placed on an equal footing with other nations. It is willing that the United States shall control the canal, but desires that its influence with other nations be used to induce them to guarantee by treaties and protection the neutrality of the canal. The United States would at liberty on giving notice to the government of Nicaragua to terminate the treaty.

REAR ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD OF THE U. S. NAVY.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, WHO IS CREDITED WITH A LARGE MEASURE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACKS MADE UPON ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S RECORD.

WILL DICTATE TERMS TO NICARAGUA.

The action of Nicaragua in denouncing all treaties with the United States at this time, when the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for the construction of the isthmian canal is ready for submission to the Senate, cannot fail to attract public attention to the fact that the United Sates holds the "whip hand" in the offer that will be made to sell the Panama waterway.

If Nicaragua and Costa Rica evince a disposition to impose unreasonable conditions upon the government or to throw obstacles in the way of the enterprise Congress may suddenly abandon the Nicaragua route and turn to the Panama Canal, a portion of which has been completed, and which the French company is anxious to dispose of. In doing so it would acquire an interoceanic waterway only forty-six miles long, the engineering feasibility of which is no longer a matter of controversy among engineers.

Figuring the cost of the two canals to this government as nearly equal, and assuming that the Panama waterway could be transferred free of all claims and entanglements, the only advantage that can be urged in favor of the Nicaragua route is its nearness to our ports.—Chicago Tribune.

Search for an Honest Man.

Philadelphia Times: There is a new wonder every day. In the locust the miracles number less than a hundred. The modern miracles are legion. Every thousands ever night the miracles of science, invention, commerce and enterprise. In the new part of the old world greater records are mounting up big achievements. In the old part of the old world modernness is pushing grotesque freaks with their startling making contrasts that provoke even the serious to merriment. Fakes, for instance, Diogenes sitting in his tub watching a trolley car go by and looking for an honest man. Not to hunt with the improvement, but after long the conductor rings up a five-cent fare on a mechanical contrivance to protect him from temptation.

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children.

EX ENDING THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The friends of temperance in Sweden have given a new impetus to the Gothenburg system by proposing that beer containing more than 2½ per cent alcohol shall be taxed 40 kroner (11) through the authorized establishments which have the exclusive sale of strong liquor in the districts where the system is adopted. It is a remarkable fact that in the large cities where the system has been introduced the consumption of beer has increased, but it is very easy to find a reason for it in statistics, information is due to developments of the liquor traffic.

In the towns that the system was established in 1865 down to the year 1885 there was a steady decline in the consumption of spirits and in drunkenness. The natural deduction was that the system had much to do with the improvement, but after 1885 there were some disquieting signs of retrogression.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England at $1,700,000,000 to be about $55 lotta

As the World Revolves

ARCHITECTURE AT ST. LOUIS.

The pictures already printed of the principal structures at the St. Louis exposition show anything but classic simplicity and intellectual beauty. It is evident that dignity, massiveness and grandeur are to be the dominant architectural features of the fair.

This is as it should be. To gain success it is necessary to draw crowds, and upon the Greek architecture of the Parthenon and the Temple of Jupiter Olympus the crowds will flock. In the [illegible] at St. Louis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]