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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1902. M. H. HUNGER, Notary Public.

Clear the track once more for the coronation. Perhaps Pat Cooney can now get into the running again.

The train robbery so well in Illinois as it does in Missouri. There is no call for wasting sympathy on Tracy. The dead bandit was simply a beast of prey in the human form.

Does the Real Estate exchange really want to launch into politics? If so, it will simply mean a smashing of the exchange.

Central Labor union might frame that autographed letter from Governor Savage along with portraits of labor's twin friends—Mercer and Baldwin.

The president of the Real Estate exchange is said to have abdicated his crown for the ring as a candidate for mayor. Does anyone see anything green in the political atmosphere?

Stock in the South Omaha Union Stock yards has just sold at a premium at an auction sale. By the time the property is up for assessment for taxation again this point will be carefully overlooked.

Nebraska retail hardware dealers are strengthening their state organization. It will take a hatchet hereafter for anyone outside of their organization to break into the business in this state.

Omaha still maintains the lead of all the pork-packing centers except Chicago. Since March 1 Omaha's output has been 800,000 hogs, as against 876,000 for St. Louis, Cincinnati and St. Paul and 812,000 for St. Louis, Indianapolis and St. Paul.

Does the little giant who is running as the democratic candidate for governor know what risks he is taking in turning himself over to the County Democracy as its guest for a day? How does he propose to square himself with the jealous Jacksonians?

Suppose the Real Estate exchange should project a set of political candidates. The Commercial club another set, the Board of Trade another set, the Audubonists another set, the Ak-Sar-Bens still another, wouldn't that make a picturesque merry-go-round?

Colonel Bryan says he could not say "no" in case the democratic party decided that he was the proper person to lead its forces again in presidential battle. Caesar put aside the crown three times, but Bryan would reverse the rule and accept the nomination three times.

The Standard Oil trust has advanced the price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon. That would seem very insignificant. The railroads proposed to advance the wheat rate 1 cent per hundred pounds. That also seems a trifling increase. But when these peoples all drop into the corporation slot they will mount into the millions and millions.

The letter of ex-representative Webb, the populist war horse of Custer county, explaining why he cannot swallow the fusion pill this year, pours hot shot into the democratic annexationists and makes mighty interesting reading. What is more, a whole lot of Nebraska populists who think for themselves have come to about the same conclusion.

County officials with two-year terms all over Nebraska are organizing to move on the legislature for the enactment of a measure that will lengthen the tenure to four years. Some people might look with favor on four-year officials limited to one term, but the idea of legislating into office for four years men who have been elected for only two years is generally repugnant to our conception of responsible government.

BALDWIN THE GREAT.

The portly and imposing figure of John N. Baldwin has for some years been well known to Nebraskans. The Council Bluffs basso profundo has entertained multitudes on this side of the river on festive occasions with innumerable orations and side-splitting stories, but his modest ambition to figure in the national arena did not manifest itself until two years ago. It was then that he became infatuated with the idea that his part in the great drama of life was not the favorite role of Richard Mansfield as Cyrano de Bergerac, but the part of honor as president of the United States senate.

To gratify this ambition it became necessary for the Iowa bombastic to engage the services of a peerless orator who had the right to the floor of the national republican convention to present his name for the nomination for the vice presidency. Although the Hawkeye state has a superabundance of gifted orators of the first magnitude, the great Baldwin found them all obsolete and impervious to his sweetest blandishments and most pathetic appeals; so he hit upon William F. Gurley of Omaha as the man who should, with one great trumpet blast acclaim to the world the qualities and quantities of this impetuous leader and magnificent statesman.

The great speech that was to electrify the Philadelphia convention and put Baldwin in the vice president's chair as the running mate of William McKinley was duly prepared, carefully rehearsed at Union Pacific headquarters and firmly impressed upon the retentive memory of Mr. Gurley, but owing to unforeseen obstacles never unpacked at its destination. Although the great Baldwin labored under the hallucination that his name was one to conjure by, the Iowa delegation to a man positively refused to fall in with Nebraska's young Demosthenes. Instead of rallying to Baldwin with a roof-raising shout, they actually ridiculed the suggestion and proclaimed with one voice that if Iowa was to be recognized on the national ticket Jonathan P. Dolliver, and not John N. Baldwin, was Iowa's choice.

Thus the Baldwin boomlet died prematurely in the capacious womb of William F. Gurley and the nation was bereft forever of the superb intellect and profound statesmanship that Baldwin of Council Bluffs would have brought into the executive mansion as the successor of the lamented McKinley. Just think of the freaks of manifest destiny! Had Gurley only got the floor to deliver that nominating speech, the eyes of the world would now be focused on President John N. Baldwin, while Theodore Roosevelt would have been relegated to the seclusion of private life to rusticate at Oyster Bay.

Stupids may be surprised, but great men like Baldwin cannot be snuffed out by pig-headed delegates to a national convention. Although Baldwin had struck a barren field in Iowa, he has since found Nebraska in a very receptive mood. Within six months after the dismal failure at Philadelphia the pompadour statesman from Iowa, folding his cloak about him, crossed the Missouri and camped for three months at Nebraska's state capital with a well filled commissary chest to see that the Nebraska legislature should make no mistake in its choice of United States senators.

In this strenuous work Baldwin displayed such extraordinary resources and versatility that he was immediately commissioned plenipotentiary for the great railroad which pays his salary and incidental expenses. As political supervisor for Nebraska, Baldwin of Iowa has now taken the contract not only to renominate and re-elect Dave Mercer to congress, but also to devote his paternal care to the city of Omaha, provide it with fire and police commissioners and convert the police force into a railroad constabulary. While his post, Baldwin the First, has not been able to call William F. Gurley to a seat in his cabinet or to appoint him to a lucrative foreign mission, he is to be congratulated upon his success in appointing Gurley by proxy to a place on the Mercer police board. By what means he hypothesized Governor Savage into executing his orders will be told by The Bee in another chapter.

Great is Baldwin of the Union Pacific and Gurley is his profit.

THE DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

Regarding the decrease in our exports of manufactured goods for the last fiscal year, which was not large, the New York Journal of Commerce observes that it does not indicate any decrease of our ability to meet European competition, but only a decrease in our disposition, but with some decrease in the ability of Europeans to buy. The condition of business in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia would account for a decreased consumption of manufactured goods. The absorption of British energies and capital in the South African war checked the industrial development of the country. After all, adds the Journal of Commerce, the main reason for the decrease is that the home demand has been so great that the manufacturers could not respond to foreign demand. The decrease is mainly in steel rails, locomotives and cars; the demand for rails and railroad equipment in this country has been phenomenal. The exports of cotton cloths increased very much and there were smaller increases in some other lines.

Whether or not we shall recover this year the decrease of last year is of course uncertain, but the general conditions abroad at present are not favorable to an increased demand for American manufactures. It is therefore probable that our exports for the current fiscal year will not be larger than last year, but perhaps less.

The refusal of ex-governor Botes to sacrifice himself as a democratic candidate against Speaker Henderson shows that the Democrats have no hope of heading Henderson off, notwithstanding the brazen talk they have been putting up. There is no question but

that a number of interests whose questionable measures have been blocked in congress by Mr. Henderson would like to see him kept at home, or at least out of the speaker's chair, but they will have to take a new tack, with little prospect of success.

CONCILIATING CAPITAL AND LABOR.

No one has shown greater interest and zeal in the work of conciliating capital and labor and preserving industrial peace than Senator Hanna. Himself a large employer of labor, few men have been called upon to consider so carefully the question of the relations of capital and labor and the obligations and duties of one to the other. As a result Mr. Hanna is a most earnest advocate of a policy that will bring these great interests into more intimate and friendly relations and establish between them mutual respect and confidence. He has found this practicable in his own experience, benefiting both capital and labor, and he believes it to be a policy that can be generally and successfully adopted.

In an address on labor and its relations to capital Mr. Hanna referred to the failure of the Civic federation to bring about a settlement of the anthracite coal strike, because of the refusal of the operators to arbitrate, and pointed out what had been done by himself and associates in connection with coal mining in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Four years ago an association was formed in which both the operators and operatives are represented. Conferring together they agreed upon a scale of wages and since then peace has prevailed. That policy has been succeeded, said Mr. Hanna, by peace and harmony and successful business operations. The operatives have adhered faithfully to the contract. As to the charge that labor organizations cannot be depended upon to keep contracts, Mr. Hanna denied it and cited against the charge the refusal of the bituminous coal miners who met in convention at Indianapolis to strike in sympathy with the anthracite miners because such a course would violate their contracts. "There is one of the best lessons that has ever been presented to the American people," said Mr. Hanna. "There is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged in favor of getting farther with this policy and encouraging these men and their class by assuring them that they can earn and establish the confidence of their employers and the whole American people by such acts as these."

Had the men who compose the anthracite coal combine just appreciation of those who labor, had they the confidence in the honor of workmen which Mr. Hanna has found by experience to be justified, the great strike would have been averted and a fair and satisfactory agreement reached. There are untrustworthy men in the ranks of labor as there are in the ranks of capital, but the great majority of those embraced in organized labor are honorable and as zealous in the matter of observing their contracts as men in any other walk of life. It would be easy to produce the most ample and conclusive proof of this.

Mr. Hanna does not overstate the importance of conciliating capital and labor, of bringing them into closer and more friendly relations. It is indeed a great question, demanding the most careful and sober consideration by all who are concerned for the material welfare of the country and the good of society. There can be nothing more important for all interests than the conciliation of industrial peace and every effort looking to this merits the heartiest encouragement.

GROWTH OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The comptroller of the currency is said to feel some anxiety over the increase in the number of trust companies organizing nowadays, regarding this as an element of danger if another panic should occur. Official reports from New Jersey show that thirteen new companies have been organized since January and the records of nearly all the states show a great multiplication of these institutions.

Comptroller Ridgely is quoted as saying that the trouble with a trust company is that it does a banking business without the safeguards of a bank. It is supposed to be under state supervision and inspection, but in many states the supervision is far from adequate and there is little if any regulation. The companies are permitted to do business without maintaining any reserve to speak of. Their charters of incorporation permit them to hold real estate and to transact almost any kind of business, and there are undoubtedly many instances where trust funds are embarked in speculative enterprises which are far from legitimate. The multiplication of these institutions is a phase of financial development or evolution which certainly may involve some such danger as the comptroller of the currency suggests. They have been very active for the past two or three years in pretty much every kind of investment, legitimate and otherwise, and there is reason to believe that not a few of them are in a condition that could not withstand any severe financial pressure. There is very substantial ground, undoubtedly, for the anxiety respecting these companies expressed by Comptroller Ridgely and the authorities of states in which these companies are doing business should look after them closely.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS DESERVE RECOMMENDATION FOR DROPPING THE PROJECT TO ERECT AN ADDITION TO THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

In the face of the fact that no legislative appropriation has been made for the purpose. As the Bee has pointed out, no good reason exists why the penitentiary cannot get along with its present quarters and accommodations until the legislature responds to its needs after full investigation. To anticipate an appropriation will be creating an unauthorized indebtedness, excusable only on the grounds of emergency, whereas in this case no such emergency as is contemplated in the constitution exists.

ISLANDERS AS ALIENS.

The circular issued by the Treasury department directing that natives of the Philippines and Porto Rico arriving in this country shall be treated as aliens and that the head tax of \$10 shall be collected from all such persons, is a very good subject for litigation. For the first time it offers an opportunity for submitting to the question whether persons who owe their allegiance to this government can be held not to be citizens thereof. This issue has been avoided in all the controversies and all of the legislation growing out of our acquisition of the Spanish colonies.

On the face of the things it would appear incongruous that under a republican government such as ours a person could be held to fealty to us without at the same time receiving the rights and benefits of citizenship. But, incongruous as it may seem the law as it reads certainly sanctions that view of the status of these people. It will be remembered that the supreme court authorized congress to pass laws for the retention and control of the Philippines and of Porto Rico, and by legislation to define the relationship which should subsist between these islands and the nation. In accordance with that permission congress passed laws declaring that while the people of the islands owed their allegiance to the United States, they were citizens of Porto Rico or the Philippines, as the case might be.

This would appear to dispose of the matter and to authorize the action just taken by the Treasury department. But the great question of citizenship has never been raised in the legal proceedings had up to this time, and it is unsafe to go upon the presumption that the law will decide the position of the department. Rather should the entire matter be regarded as being in dispute, for in a republican government subject peoples and citizens are things between which no dividing line has ever been drawn. What the law will decide is entirely problematical, but until it does decide there is no use in denying the fact that those who have held that a nation in which every man is sovereign cannot hold subjects have a little bit the better of the theoretical argument.

The Democratic Brahma

All persons, according to Mr. Bryan's newer definition, are democrats if they believe in "a government controlled by the people, and favor political and legal equality"—with three notable exceptions, Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill and Arthur Pue Gorman. They cannot be good democrats no matter what they believe, because they failed to work for the election of Mr. Bryan in 1896.

The rank and file of the gold democrats are at liberty to become pure democrats whenever they can establish, to the satisfaction of the proper constituted authorities, that they have been purged of the least taint of aristocratic pretension. If they are friends of the people and love their country, they may be democrats. Otherwise they are republicans—always with the exception of Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill and Arthur Pue Gorman. Like the steeples dwelling in "The Bells":

They are neither man nor woman, They are neither brute nor human; They are ghouls.

Mr. Cleveland cannot be a good democrat because the devil of aristocracy has corrupted his soul; but Senator Clark of Kansas, who twice wrote legislation and debauched the politics of an entire state, is a democrat without fear and without reproach. No taint of aristocracy has polluted the pristine purity of his affection for "the people." Mr. Hill does not cherish the plain people; but Mr. Croker is a democrat of democracy. Mr. Croker's heart always throbs in sympathy with the great heart of the masses while he is relieving them of their impediments. Mr. Gorman cannot be a democrat. While

FUEL IN FAMILY ECONOMY.

Effect of Abnormal Price of Coal on New England Homes. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The law of expenditure as laid down by Dr. Francis embraced the rule that the percentage of family income expended for fuel or light is invariably the same, whatever the income. If the Engel law is sound, the aggregate expenditure on account of fuel for the same family might rise or fall with the income. In fact, it remains the same. This year as compared with last, it follows that while this year with last will be made for fuel by the average family, and no more, and as fuel remains at from \$8 to a ton, as now, and as it may remain well into the winter, the quantity purchased should shrink about 30 per cent, which is the approximate increase in price over last year.

Great Are the Experts.

According to the experts the United States now owns the only armor that cannot be pierced by a shell and the only shell that can pierce any armor. How can we win both ways?

As Example Worth Imitating.

It is very flattering to the United States to have the people of British colonies in the West Indies call their government attention to Porto Rico as an example of what ought to be done for them.

Hint for Democratic Bosses.

It will be well for some gentlemen to remember that a democratic national convention is pretty sure to be in favor of the free coinage of its own platform without the aid or consent of any boss whatsoever.

Perils of Pole Hunting.

The trouble about making a dash to the pole is that the explorer knows he must retreat every step of his laborious progress before he can be safe again. He may find that he has sufficient strength to push on to the pole by heroic effort, but he must use that strength in getting back to his nearest depot of supplies.

Sage Advice From Science.

Even calamities sometimes have their comic side. When the earth was shaking at Los Angeles somebody there telephoned to the "University" what their phones were tumbling down and what should they do. To this eminent scientific authority responded that the best possible thing was to run out of them. That certainly shows that the "scientific fellers" are not "mere theorists." No sounder advice could have been had from anybody.

Isolation of Employees.

The heads of our vast corporations cannot, of course, know all their employees. But they should know as many as possible. They do so greater credit than the preservation of good feeling between social classes. The way for our classes divergent to escape the perils of isolation is to go out as often as possible among the human beings who depend upon them for their daily bread, and make that bread sweeter by the sense of sympathy and brotherhood.

Trains That Count.

President Roosevelt beat a Boer market man "all hollow" in the heat shot off Oyster Bay the other day. "Teddy" made five "bull's eyes" in five consecutive shots and the South African declared that our president was a better rifle shot than any man on the field. It is his capacity for exceeding that which he undertakes that, added to his heroic confidence in his honesty of purpose, makes the people believe in Theodore Roosevelt as they have believed in no man since Lincoln.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Arturo B. Calva of Porto Rico has passed the examination and will enter West Point. We gather them in from everywhere.

Joseph Chamberlain will carry for the remainder of his life an ugly scar on his forehead, resulting from his recent accident.

Japan is reading up on the American-Chinese exclusion law and proposes to bar out the heathen from the neighboring country.

The Business Men's League of St. Louis is arranging to give President Roosevelt a suitable reception when he visits that city on Wednesday, October 1.

It is quite a shock to many naval officers to learn that a portion of their duties is to go to sea. We have plenty of water and a lot of ships; what is needed is competent officers to look after the latter.

Leigi Ardill, who wrote the famous kiss song "Hi Bacio," for Puccini's opera, besides many other notable compositions is now 80 years old. He lives in Brighton, England, happy in the loving companionship of his wife, son and daughter.

Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin has bought the Washington house in which the late John J. Ingalls used to live, while Senator Ingalls is in the city for the property. Mr. Babcock began life as a lumber jack and now is rated a millionaire.

The conferring of the rank of hereditary nobility on the Asiatic explorer, Sven Hedin, has evoked a violent controversy in the Swedish press. Some radical journals demand that the law be altered so as to make such a proceeding impossible hereafter.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the scientific essayist, recently urged that in the interests of scholarship the present democratic custom of paying the professors of a given college nearly equal salaries should be given up and great prizes offered to eminent men as incentive to research.

General James Smith will receive a roasting welcome from the veterans of the Philippine army corps who served in the Philippines. Among those who will engage in the demonstration are the survivors of a picket guard, seventeen of whose comrades were burned at the stake by the Filipinos.

The Democratic Brahma

He worked his way up from a page in the senate to a senatorship; he, too, is a born aristocrat; but the Hon. "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone is one of the original friends of man, and his democracy is warranted to be chemically pure.

For the rest, all of us possess the potentiality of becoming good democrats. If we subscribe to the Common and chase the bacillus of aristocracy out of our blood. Even the 440 heifer, in spite of her pedigree, is presumably a good democrat. In her environment it is not to be believed that she would aspire to give milk for any but the plain people.

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If you object to any of Mr. Bryan's theories, you are an aristocrat. The more haughtily your soul is attuned to Mr. Bryan's soul, the nearer you approach to being a True Democrat. Politically, Mr. Bryan is the Democratic Brahma. One has attained True Democracy when he is finally merged into the soul of the All in All.

'ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The pre-eminence of steam as a motive power in New York City is about to receive a smashing blow from electricity. The New York Central railroad has decided to substitute the latter for the former as its propelling power of all trains within a radius of thirty miles of the Grand Central depot.

The proposed change is the immediate outcome of the tunnel disaster of last winter. That accident hastened the inevitable. Ever since the Metropolitan elevated decided to substitute electricity for steam, it was only a question of a short time when steam would be obliged to abdicate in favor of the noiseless and smokeless monarch of municipal transportation.

The cost of the undertaking is estimated at \$10,000,000 and the time required to carry it out at from two to three years. The Central's plan involves the equipping of electricity on the main line from Croton to Forty-second street and on the Harlem line from White Plains to the same point. Six power stations will be established, each of 100,000 horsepower. Large yards will be built at Croton and White Plains, in which stations will be made the terminals of the steam traffic of the road. A large three-deck union station will be built in the borough of the Bronx, which will serve as a connecting point for the Central line. The Interurban Railway system and Manhattan Elevated railway, and will be a great clearing house for suburban traffic. The Grand Central station will be used exclusively for through traffic.

Suburban traffic will be operated by third rail, through trains by electric locomotives to Croton and White Plains, where steam locomotives will be attached. The Park avenue tunnel will be lighted by electricity and the number of trains running through it reduced by 50 per cent. The capacity of the yard at the Forty-second street station will be doubled.

Andrew Carnegie is not the only rich man who is determined not to die wealthy. There is Francis W. Dunlop, a bachelor of Brooklyn, who has avowed his intention to follow the Carnegie example, except that he will not give his money to found libraries, but to his relatives, in his lifetime. He has three nephews and a niece. They may not have been waiting for the decess of their uncle and in fact there is every reason to suppose they have a strong, distasteful affection for him. To make sure that they shall not have too much reason to hope for his death, he has just given all his real estate to his nephews and a large sum in cash to his niece. The nephews are required to pay their uncle \$300 a month as long as he lives. He is about 60 now and it may be that the apportionment of his property, relieving himself of all worry over it, is a shrewd business move.

It is generally supposed that a woman of average strength and size can control a 2-year-old boy unless he is abnormally powerful and vindictive, but Marie Bents, a governess of New York, says otherwise. She has entered suit for \$50,000 against young Harold Hartsbome, son of a wealthy resident of Madison avenue, for an alleged assault and battery by the boy when he was 9 years old in 1900. In her bill of complaint she declares that as consequences of the boy's attack upon her she has suffered and will continue to suffer from "hysteria, anastasia, abasia, paraplegia, partial paralysis, inability to walk, dizziness, twitching and cramps in face, legs and other parts of her body, head and limbs, difficulty of speaking, sensory disturbances, intense emotion, irritability and other distress." She charges that the boy knocked her down, beat her and jumped

upon her back, injuring her spine and head.

The largest and the finest kitchen on earth is in the basement of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. It occupies 20,000 square feet of space, 2,000 square feet being taken up by sixteen immense ranges, each having twelve separate fires and requiring five men to attend them. There are twelve broilers, four big steel ovens, three bake ovens, two pastry ovens, six gigantic copper cauldrons for soup, six for vegetables, which are divided into compartments; fifteen coffee urns and dozens of special grates, broilers, kettles, etc. In this kitchen have already been cooked 3,700 orders at the same time. This is the high-water mark, which was reached during the horse show a few years ago. Probably so large a number of people were never before served at a single meal covering only about three hours. That is not, however, the limit of the capacity of the kitchen. It is possible to cook 5,000 orders of soup, 6,000 orders of coffee, 8,000 orders of meats and 1,100 orders each of several vegetables, without confusion. The salad department can make 1,500 portions of different salads in an hour; the bakery can produce 4,000 loaves of bread during a morning, and the ice cream department can freeze 300 gallons of cream during the hours for dinner.

There are fourteen chefs, all accomplished cooks, each capable of taking charge of a kitchen himself. Nearly all of them are from the States. Each has his own department, and they are assisted by 181 men and twenty-four women scullions and dish washers. In the soup department, which includes the vegetables and also the boiled meats, there are twenty-eight men; eleven make up the kitchen staff. They are engaged in the salad department, which includes all forms of sauces. Three men handle all the cold meats and twenty are required for the ice cream, fruit and pastry department.

Russell Sage, the noted Wall street magnate, celebrated his 85th birthday anniversary August 4 by doing his usual full day's work watching the market's variations on tape and ticker. "I believe," he said, in response to greetings of associates, "that of all the oldest and the justest men in New York, and I feel fine. I can tell you. Give me work? Not a bit of it. How long do you think I would last if I gave up work? What sort of pleasure would I take in life? I gave up work, which, let me tell you, young man, is the best thing that life has to offer. I tell you, I would not be comfortable if I tried to get along without it, I know. I have tried it—when the doctors made me," and there was a merry twinkle in the veteran's eye.

He said the young men of today were looking for too many holidays, and added: "Always pay attention to business. I have done it, and I have done pretty well, you will admit. Be on the lookout for opportunities always. Get them when they come. Hang onto them if it drags your nails out of the back. Don't let go of a good thing. Every man must make mistakes. I have made them, lots of them. Be the man who succeeds is the man who sees his mistake a little quicker than anyone else, and who rushes in and corrects it."

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Chicago Tribune: "You complain of being half-starved on account of the high price of food, but you are making a fortune out of it." "That's just it. I can't afford to eat any of my veg-tables when they're out so much in the market, 's'gosh."

Chicago Post: "You don't seem to think very much of Mrs. Jones," remarked the visitor.

"No, I don't," answered the little girl. "What do you mean? She is making a fortune out of it." "That's just it. I can't afford to eat any of my veg-tables when they're out so much in the market, 's'gosh."

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Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The pre-eminence of steam as a motive power in New York City is about to receive a smashing blow from electricity. The New York Central railroad has decided to substitute the latter for the former as its propelling power of all trains within a radius of thirty miles of the Grand Central depot.

The proposed change is the immediate outcome of the tunnel disaster of last winter. That accident hastened the inevitable. Ever since the Metropolitan elevated decided to substitute electricity for steam, it was only a question of a short time when steam would be obliged to abdicate in favor of the noiseless and smokeless monarch of municipal transportation.

The cost of the undertaking is estimated at \$10,000,000 and the time required to carry it out at from two to three years. The Central's plan involves the equipping of electricity on the main line from Croton to Forty-second street and on the Harlem line from White Plains to the same point. Six power stations will be established, each of 100,000 horsepower. Large yards will be built at Croton and White Plains, in which stations will be made the terminals of the steam traffic of the road. A large three-deck union station will be built in the borough of the Bronx, which will serve as a connecting point for the Central line. The Interurban Railway system and Manhattan Elevated railway, and will be a great clearing house for suburban traffic. The Grand Central station will be used exclusively for through traffic.

Suburban traffic will be operated by third rail, through trains by electric locomotives to Croton and White Plains, where steam locomotives will be attached. The Park avenue tunnel will be lighted by electricity and the number of trains running through it reduced by 50 per cent. The capacity of the yard at the Forty-second street station will be doubled.

Andrew Carnegie is not the only rich man who is determined not to die wealthy. There is Francis W. Dunlop, a bachelor of Brooklyn, who has avowed his intention to follow the Carnegie example, except that he will not give his money to found libraries, but to his relatives, in his lifetime. He has three nephews and a niece. They may not have been waiting for the decess of their uncle and in fact there is every reason to suppose they have a strong, distasteful affection for him. To make sure that they shall not have too much reason to hope for his death, he has just given all his real estate to his nephews and a large sum in cash to his niece. The nephews are required to pay their uncle \$300 a month as long as he lives. He is about 60 now and it may be that the apportionment of his property, relieving himself of all worry over it, is a shrewd business move.

It is generally supposed that a woman of average strength and size can control a 2-year-old boy unless he is abnormally powerful and vindictive, but Marie Bents, a governess of New York, says otherwise. She has entered suit for \$50,000 against young Harold Hartsbome, son of a wealthy resident of Madison avenue, for an alleged assault and battery by the boy when he was 9 years old in 1900. In her bill of complaint she declares