THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 5.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.50
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year... 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.... 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..17c
Sunday Bee, per copy..... 5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week. 6c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week 10c

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—Z23 Park Row Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha, or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,620	16	31,120
2	30,970	17	30,970
3	30,650	18	30,970
4	30,860	19	30,990
5	30,810	20	30,930
6	30,830	21	27,700
7	27,980	22	30,630
8	30,720	23	30,660
9	30,510	24	30,680
10	31,000	25	30,630
11	30,530	26	31,210
12	30,840	27	31,310
13	30,730	28	27,260
14	27,810	29	30,690
15	30,770	30	30,630
Total			912,050
Less unsold and returned copies			9,786
Net total sales			902,264
Net average sales			30,075

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1903.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

It's a little early for the democratic machine to get in its work, but it is already being oiled up for action.

King Peter of Servia has managed to celebrate one royal birthday in regal style. In this he is showing the wisdom that takes no chances on postponed pleasures.

Now that our councilmen have returned from their pavement inspection tour we may expect our council meetings to be enlivened by lively tilts on the paving question.

We presume Denver is entertaining the Christian Endeavorers and other religious societies now to fortify itself for the invasion of populist reformers called to meet there later in the month.

St. Louis proposes to propel exposition visitors on a moving sidewalk. Omaha goes St. Louis one better. It is now trying to propel traffic on North Sixteenth street over a moving pavement.

The movement to nationalize the business men's organizations indicates that the employers are learning what the employes learned some time ago—that there are no state or municipal lines in industry.

Our amiable democratic contemporary appears to be very enthusiastic over the movement in favor of a nonpartisan judiciary. Why not take up Judge Dickinson as the nonpartisan candidate for supreme judge?

Ak-Sar-Ben IX promises to be a more beneficent ruler than his predecessors. No one who is interested in Omaha's progress and prosperity should have to be invited more than once to pay homage to his court.

An unexcelled exhibit of tobacco is promised for the St. Louis exposition. An unexcelled exhibit of tobacco smokers and tobacco chewers is promised without any efforts on the part of the exposition management.

Philadelphia has taken advantage of school vacation by turning a large school house into a laboratory for pasteurized milk, which will soon become an adjunct of the kindergarten. This is a suggestion Omaha may emulate in the near bye and bye.

Pope Leo's illness threatens to be the cause of standing grievances arising out of the claims of precedence for admission to the bedside by attendants on his holiness. This is not the first time, however, such exhibitions have been made in the shadow of an extinguishing light of greatness.

One of the papers read at Denver tells "What Christian Endeavor Has Done for the Indians." Christian endeavor is doubtless doing good work for the Indians, but it will still have to be supplemented with vigorous endeavor to protect them from spoliation by fraudulent land grabbers and collusive Indian agents.

Omaha people will do well to second the efforts of President Kerr of Bellevue college to have the growing timber along the bluffs to the south of this city preserved from destruction. If the government authorities have any power to protect these little forests they should be urged to exercise it. Should this stretch of woods be wantonly denuded, our people will regret it many times, for it would be difficult if not impossible to restore it.

EFFECTS OF OVERCAPITALIZATION.

The most profound students of the trust problem are all agreed that the most dangerous feature of these colossal combinations is the fictitious capitalization. The victims of fraudulent capitalization are not merely the credulous investors and stock jobbers, but innocent depositors in savings institutions and banks that carry trust securities on margins as collaterals for loans.

A striking example of the injurious effects of fictitious capitalization is furnished by the defunct Asphalt trust, which in the nineties managed to float millions of 5 per cent bonds and many more millions in inflated stocks that had no substantial value. The stocks were largely held by men who held the bonds and then sold the latter at an enormous profit.

The suits now pending in the Pennsylvania courts disclose the fact that since the extraordinary depreciation in the 5 per cent bonds most of them have changed hands, so that the real losers are in no position to regain their loss, while those who bought at the low prices would be benefited. Commenting upon these disclosures the Philadelphia Inquirer declares:

> There is one lesson to be learned, in any event, whether the parties who are supposed to be responsible are made to disgorge or not, and that is that investors should be very careful how they go into schemes of which they have no knowledge. It is a curious fact that large blocks of these bonds were bought by the leading financial institutions of the city, so that the poor widow who was also an investor may have some excuse for her mistake. It is a sad fact that women and children are among the greatest losers and that $30,000,000 are supposed to have been lost, first and last, in an enterprise which common sense ought to have shown was predestined to failure, though no one supposed it would come so soon.

It goes without saying that the victims of the Asphalt trust have a right to blame the state of Pennsylvania and the national government for failure to provide proper safeguards against the confidence game by which they have been ruined. The publicity and supervision of corporations and legislation that would subject the promoters and officers of corporations that issue fraudulently inflated securities to criminal prosecution, besides making them individually liable, would go very far toward removing the worst evil from which the American people are suffering at the hands of the trusts.

TO RECOMMEND REMEDIAL LAW.

It is stated that Postmaster General Payne will endeavor to make it clear in his annual report that there should be a more careful consideration by congress next session of legislation needed to safeguard the department from the irregularities that have been disclosed by the present investigation. It would seem that there should be no difficulty in impressing upon congress the necessity for such legislation or in pointing out what must be done. It is remarkable that there is not already adequate legislation to safeguard the Postoffice department from such irregularities as have been disclosed. Each branch of congress has a committee whose duty it is to look after postal affairs. It seems to be quite clear that they have not given proper attention to this duty, for otherwise it would have been hardly possible for such a state of affairs as shown by the investigation to have existed in the department for years.

It is stated that the investigation by officials of the department is nearly concluded, a careful and thorough inquiry having been made as to all charges. It is quite possible that a congressional investigation will be made, though this may depend upon whether the present investigation is accepted by the public as sufficient. At all events congress must provide whatever legislation is shown to be necessary to prevent irregularities and insure a thoroughly honest administration of the postal service. Such wrong doing as has been brought to light, extending over a period of several years, must be made practically impossible in future.

SURPLUS AND TAXATION.

The liberal surplus in the national treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, may be exceeded at the end of the current year, if the estimates by the secretary of the treasury of receipts and expenditures, made in his last annual report, should prove to be approximately correct. He estimated that for the present fiscal year the revenues of the government from all sources will be in round numbers $720,000,000 and the expenditures about $52,000,000 less than that amount. It is thought that the estimated expenditures will not be materially if at all exceeded, while if the country continues to be prosperous there is reason to expect that the total receipts of the government will be somewhat larger than the secretary's estimate.

Figuring upon what appears to be probable results from revenues and assuming that the next congress will not greatly enlarge appropriations, it is calculated that the surplus at the close of the current fiscal year will be about $73,000,000. Adding this amount to the available cash balance in the treasury would give the government $303,000,000 in excess of the current expenditures for the fiscal year. If in addition to these expenditures there should be paid out $60,000,000 in Panama canal account there would still be on June 30 next $243,000,000 as an available cash balance. It is suggested that if the outlook for continued prosperity is as favorable one year from now as it is today the country will have to look forward to a further increase in government revenues during the fiscal year 1905 of approximately $50,000,000, so that if the next congress should not be wildly extravagant the surplus for the fiscal year 1905 may exceed $100,000,000. It can be safely assumed, we think, that the Fifty-eighth congress will not be very extravagant.

In view of the present and prospective condition of the national treasury it is being urged that a material reduction of taxation is practicable and there is very likely to be a demand for this in the next congress. It can be confidently predicted that the democrats will urge that the circumstances warrant reducing both customs duties and internal taxation and will spare no effort to make political capital out of this demand. There are already indications of a purpose to do this and it is altogether probable that very early in the session of the Fifty-eighth congress the democrats will propose tariff reduction. Whether or not such a proposition would receive any republican support cannot be foretold with certainty, though the probability is that the republicans will be found unanimously opposed to any changes in the tariff, while it is not impossible that they may be willing to make reductions in internal taxation. What may be regarded as assured is, that the question of revenue and taxation will command a great deal of attention in the next congress and that the democrats will make the most they can out of it for use in next year's presidential campaign.

THE EVANSVILLE LESSON.

The Indianapolis Journal remarks that the Evansville lesson is not for the local authorities of that town alone. It has reaped its whirlwind, but many other cities are sowing the same seed of lawlessness and political debauchery. "It is to be hoped," says that paper, "that few are as far advanced on the road to municipal disgrace by coddling the criminal classes as Evansville was, but many others are moving in the same direction. If the Evansville riot shall serve to prove the folly and danger of such playing with fire it may furnish a new example of good out of evil." It is admitted on all hands that political corruption and debauchery have long prevailed in Evansville and it is this that was largely responsible for the outbreak in that city that cost a dozen lives. The county and municipal officials are all more or less contaminated with corruption. All of them are involved in the practice of vote buying and of catering to the criminal classes. In this way lawlessness has received encouragement and when it grew formidable the corrupt officials would not deal with it as they might have done had they been themselves honest and law-respecting. Their own violation of the law made them cowards, for only the honest and upright official is capable of properly upholding and enforcing law.

The one official who showed himself equal to the emergency is Governor Durbin of Indiana, who has received general commendation for the prompt and vigorous way in which he dealt with the riot. Knowing his duty, when the local officials were unable to cope with the mob, he did not hesitate to perform it. He set an example that merits the heartiest approval.

Out of $1,000,000 in taxes collected by City Treasurer Hennings during the last week of June the railroad corporations converging in Omaha paid $10,532.98. This includes taxes on Union Pacific headquarters, Union Pacific shops, Burlington headquarters and the personal property of the railroads, exclusive of rolling stock, which is presumed to be dumped into the mileage assessment by the state board. Had the railroads paid their proportion of the city taxes on the basis of their assessed valuation as returned by the city tax commissioner and Board of Review they would have paid $238,344.14, in addition to the $10,532.98. This would not have been unreasonable, in view of the fact that the value of the railroad property in Omaha at a very conservative estimate exceeds $27,000,000, or more than one-fifth of the aggregate taxable property in the city.

Nebraska's state treasurer is again facing the prospective dilemma of having more money in the permanent school funds on hand than he can find places of investment warranted by law. The constitutional provision relating to the investment of school money should be extended to include approved bonds legally issued by cities and school districts in the state that have not defaulted on interest. With such a provision the state treasurer would have no repetition of his present embarrassment and both the state and the municipal subdivisions would be the gainers in the interest saving, which they would divide, instead of donating as now to eastern bond brokers.

The enlargement of Omaha's trade territory in Iowa and even into northern Missouri by the abolition of the bridge arbitrary is the justification of the trade excursions on the east side of the Missouri. The fact that Omaha jobbers are in better position to do business in this section than ever before ought to make the results of the recent excursion more pronounced than of those previously undertaken in other directions. Every town geographically located so that it can be reached by rail out of Omaha better than out of competing points, must be shown that it is to its advantage to look to Omaha as its base of supplies.

If George J. Gould develops and expands his Wabash railway system as he has outlined in public interviews, he will build up a road that will need depend on no others for business. The Wabash already has an entrance into Nebraska and Iowa, the two greatest grain and cattle states of the middle west and a direct outlet to a port of export such as he promises will be sure to attract a full share of this traffic. The people of these states will be glad to see Mr. Gould's plans fructify.

Can it be that that prairie dog extinction law is a mistake and that the prairie dog, instead of being exterminated, should be propagated and cultivated as one of man's most useful animal friends? If so, instead of a penalty for permitting the pests to live or a bounty on prairie dog tails, a premium will have to be offered for raising large prairie dog families as the best way to stimulate successful alfalfa growing.

An Inquiry for Benjamin.

Memphis Commercial.

Wonder how Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews is getting along in his geological researches?

Qualifications of Bryan's Favorite.

Washington Post.

The country is learning more about Judge Walter Clark, Mr. Bryan's candidate for the presidency. It is officially announced that he does not borrow money or drink gin.

The Real Thing.

Philadelphia Press.

Senator Clark has given the promotion syndicates of the country a genuine shock by purchasing a railroad that has real steel rails, rolling stock, and equipment, and by paying for it in real money.

No Ground for a Kick.

Washington Star.

Lincoln, Neb., objects to the execution of criminals at the state penitentiary because of the impression such proceedings create on outside cities. A town that can escape lynchings has no reason to complain of legitimate executions.

What Grafters Fear.

Philadelphia Record.

The asphalt grafters who managed to swindle a confiding public out of some $30,000,000 are not likely to lose much sleep of nights by the threats of civil suits for recovery. What disturbs their tranquillity alone is the danger of feeling the spikes of the criminal law.

Down with the Peanut Whistle.

Detroit Free Press.

It is the trifling annoyances that make life miserable and thousands will rise to bless the commissioner of police for his order compelling peanut venders to remove the whistles from their carts. The whistle attached to the peanut cart is a device of satan for the affliction of the human race. Its shrill note is maddening to the invalid and a heavy burden to the nerves of the strong.

The Past Will Not Down.

New York Sun.

Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate's suggestion that the United States and England exchange statues of Washington and Queen Victoria respectively seems, as Mr. Choate is credited with saying of a certain party, "too good to be true." It indicates too strenuous a crane to wipe out the past and live in the present only, and is too close in its philosophy to the nihilistic question and answer: "What's the good of anything? Nothing."

PROSPERITY AND THE RAILWAYS.

Prospects Point to a Further and Farther Improvement.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The good times which prevail throughout the country are reflected in a striking way by the record of the railroads. Only five steam railway lines changed hands through foreclosure proceedings in the last six months. Moreover, these roads were among the least important in the country, ranging in length from four to twenty-eight miles. This is pretty nearly the best exhibit which has ever been made in this field for this length of time. The roads sold under foreclosure represented only 116 miles of track, and $1,146,000 of bonds and stocks.

This shows a condition of things in the business world which is emphatically favorable. In 1893 and the succeeding three or four years the number of railroads which failed to meet their obligations was large. This feature of the general financial calamity was peculiarly marked throughout the whole of the convulsion of that period. Not until the republicans, on their entrance in to power in 1897, checked the general industrial disaster did the railroad situation begin to show any marked advancement. Ever since then, as business has grown more and more active and profitable, the condition of the railroads has improved.

As the mileage of the railroads is steadily on the increase, the shrinkage in the number of roads which are in business straits is a very favorable indication. The tables of railroad earnings continue to show, for the country at large, gains over the same period a year ago. This branch of the country's activities, in fact, has been making a particularly flattering showing for the last three or four years. So far as anybody can foresee, the outlook now is brighter even than it was at the beginning of 1903. Nobody looks for any check in the general trade expansion which prevails all over the country. The railroads merely reflect the existing industrial and financial conditions. The whole country is enjoying a prosperity at present such as has seldom been equaled in the past, and the prospects point to further and further improvement.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A. F. Gault, president of the Dominion Cotton company and the acknowledged cotton king of Canada, is dead.

This is ideal weather for the fat man. At no other time does the buckle of his belt dazzle beholders of the bay window.

The Chicago Telephone company gathered in $1,200,000 last year and is now heliolng for more. The C. T. C. is a thoroughbred porker.

An anti-moustache society has been formed in Pennington, N. J. This seems rather bare-faced, even in the "home of the trusts."

Elihu L. Bowman of Glenwood, Ia., claims to have been a citizen of that state longer than any other living man. He went to Iowa in 1829.

Joseph V. Quarles, United States senator for Wisconsin, is frequently seen, clad in overalls and jumper, at work on the hay fields of his farm.

A Missouri paper tried to find something complimentary to say of one of the state's congressmen the other day, and the best it could do was to say that he never wrote an indorsement for a patent medicine.

It is now proposed to diet St. Louis policemen with breakfast foods in order to reduce their belt dimensions to 44 or under. If that is not "cruel and unusual punishment" the constitution should be revised.

President Loubet's visit to London recalls the Irish people's claim to regard him as one of themselves. Loubet, they hold, is merely a Gallicised form of Loubett, a name which is quite common in the south of Ireland, and that the president's ancestors hailed from Ireland they entertain not the slightest doubt.

Among the little-heard-of relatives of the famous is Orestes P. Chaffee, brother of Major General Chaffee, who has just visited Washington. He is a vigorous, small man, with seventy years and many adventures behind him—a confederate veteran, for twenty years a resident of South America, but for a long time with the military department in Cuba.

PONTIFF'S PERSONAL CHARACTER.

An Ideal Type of Good Manners, Humility and Democracy.

Chicago Chronicle.

In any rank or path of life Leo XIII would have been a model of manners.

Manners mean more than deportment. Deportment is the shell of the individual's philosophy of living. If the individual philosophy be logical it will be reflected in a certain attitude of mind toward all other human beings.

In proportion to the validity of the logic that mental attitude will be a judicious blend of dignity and urbanity, of permanency of conviction in what ought to be deemed the unchangeable and of a gracious flexibility in what is incidental, personal and transitory.

No other man occupying a sovereign rank in the world at any time during Leo XIII's pontificate has been met within his private precincts by so many human beings of so many different types of race, culture or station as the pope. No matter who or what, all have withdrawn from his presence bearing the same witness to a charm of conduct justly described as ineffable to a phenomenal aspect of spirituality in flesh and to a benignity due is equal measure to logic and culture.

The logical basis of living toward others is a realization that no one in this world is responsible for being in it and that all are equally entitled to commiseration and congratulation for being in it. It is an essential of such logic to realize that as to rank, possessions, power, talents, opinions, each one in the world is as a rule no more to be praised or blamed than for the mold of one's physiognomy or the color of the eyes or hair.

An ideal democrat in his posture to all his fellow men, Leo XIII had the same manners to the humblest peasant that begged alms of him on the street when archbishop of Perugia as to Emperor William and King Edward. In his heart he probably congratulated the peasant more and poured his commiseration upon the monarchs.

The pontiff's personal patience has been one of the most signal proofs of his philosophic intellect. An instant of irascibility, of petulance, of arrogance has never been reported of him by anyone. The "personal equation" he seems to have reduced to its simplest and inexorable terms.

Unflinching in the face of menace, he appears to have been innocent of the vice of vanity. That vice has often accompanied not only power, but intrinsic as well as conventional eminence. Napoleon was vain enough to wish to be painted crossing the Alps on a fiery charger, his mantle flying in the wind, when in fact he made the passage in undress uniform on a mule. Pope Julius, whose love of the fine arts Leo XIII fully shared, was so imperious to Michael Angelo that the latter, with corresponding vanity, quitted his service in a rage and it required strenuous and prolonged diplomacy to reinstate a friendship upon which the progress of the world in that hour sensitively depended.

A brutalizing age has fallen into the vulgarity of thinking meekness is not manliness, that simplicity is fatuity, that there is no virility in courtesy, that sweetness in dignity is childish and that there is nothing mighty in the world but physical force.

The sublime years of Leo XIII testify that gentleness conduces to longevity. The awe and deference with which the entire civilized world has contemplated the death of the pontiff bear witness that his was a philosophy of living which it were well for the world that all reasoning human beings should strive to follow as best they may.

WALL STREET TURNS TO BRYAN.

Significance of the Demand for Rubberneck Currency.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

While little is taking place in national politics to warm the cockles of Mr. Bryan's heart, he must be deserving more or less quiet satisfaction from the criticisms directed against the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, by the eastern newspapers and the Wall street journals of finance. Mr. Cannon, who will be the next speaker of the house, recently said the Aldrich currency bill would not be considered by the next congress, and that there was no general demand for a "rubber currency." This frank and unqualified attack on the Aldrick financial program has pained the east excessively, and Mr. Cannon is variously represented as an arch and bucolic enemy of progress.

Mr. Cannon said that the demand for a "rubber currency" was made to satisfy the speculative desires of Wall street, and that the rest of the country had all the money it needed for its business. "What does Mr. Cannon mean by 'rubber?'" screams the Wall Street Journal. "Does he deny the value of elasticity? Is rigidity an essential quality for bank note circulation? If that is so, why does not Mr. Cannon have a law enacted to abolish the use of checks? They constitute a currency system which is all rubber. The check system is so elastic that their value expands and contracts with the varying pressure of business."

All this must conjure up before Mr. Bryan's delighted eyes new visions of the great Nebraskan panacea for all the ills of the currency system, namely, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. There is elasticity for you, and plenty of it. Free silver would expand the currency until even Wall street could not promote new billion-dollar trusts fast enough to absorb all the money that was pouring into the market, and this, we are given to understand, is the only ideal financial system that a country can maintain. There must be enough money to meet all the needs of Wall street; so that four corporations, capitalized for $1,000,000, can be merged and capitalized for $10,000,000, and the securities disposed of before the water begins to leak out.

The condition that Wall street now bemoans is precisely the condition that Mr. Bryan and the populists bewailed in 1896. There is not enough money in the country to do the country's business. The currency must be inflated. Mr. Bryan would inflate it by the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. Wall street would inflate it by issuing an asset currency secured even by railroad bonds. And when this asset currency had been stretched to its limit, Wall street will still have a few little mergers to unload, and new desires for a more elastic currency, secured, perhaps by the daily bank balances or the checks that pass hrough the clearing house every noon. The difference between Wall street's dream of an elastic currency and Mr. Bryan's dream lies chiefly in the fact that there is a limit to the amount of silver that can be taken from the mines, but practically none to the securities that can be turned out by a printing press.

Don't Go to Sleep.

Baltimore American.

If ever in the history of the republican party there was a time when overconfidence threatened that time is now. With nothing at all visible to prevent the triumphant election of Theodore Roosevelt to succeed himself in the presidency to which he succeeded through the death of William McKinley, there is a marked tendency of the party to go to sleep. That is not advisable at any time. There never was and there never will be an automatic campaign. There will be need next year of as active and thorough campaign work as has ever been done. And the victory will not be won until the votes are cast.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Process of Transforming the City Will Work Wonders.

"Within the next year," says a writer in Collier's Weekly, "a crowded city in point of population and variety of business will be swept off the map of Manhattan, yet New York will scarcely turn aside to notice the extraordinary transformation process. The beginnings of the operations involved in the creation of the Pennsylvania tunnel and terminal system in the heart of the metropolis compel the exodus of thousands of dwellers in district covering nearly a square mile, the obliteration of churches, tenements, apartment houses block after block of residences, stores, shops, factories, restaurants, nearly 300 separate buildings in all swarming with population.

"President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island railroad recently outlined the great change in the living problem of New York, in this forecast: The construction of the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroad tunnels, in addition to the rapid transit subway now building, is one of the factors leading swiftly to the absolute unity of New York. Tunnel construction will solve the problem which has confronted the city for more than thirty years: how to house comfortably, and at a reasonable cost, the enormous population which must do business on Manhattan island. These improvements will remove several hundred thousands of people from twenty to forty miles away from the city, and all the lower end of Manhattan, from Forty-second street down, will be cleared for traffic and business. The tunnel system will more than double the area available for residence within reach of the city's business, and at the same time vastly increase the area available for business and manufacturing purposes. Long Island and New Jersey will be moved against the shores of Manhattan, and make one land of it all.'

"There is no reason for doubting that trains will be running under Manhattan island, and pouring passenger traffic through the great station in the center of the city, within the five years fixed as the limit for completing the task of which one year and a half have elasped. Two tunnels will run under the North river from New Jersey, one entering Manhattan island under Thirty-first street, the other under Thirty-second street, and both continuing eastward to Tenth avenue, where they will meet the maze of tracks approaching the station. From the Seventh avenue, or western end of the station, subways under Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, across the city to the East river, where four single track tunnels will divide the traffic of the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads, to the real terminal station on Long Island. Three-fourths of the capital invested in these improvements will be hidden underground, and the same proportion of the work achieved will be invisible to the New Yorker. He will see four blocks of property cleaned of buildings, and imposing structures replace the hodgepodge of stores, tenements and dwelling houses. And this in itself will be the most impressive building and real estate operation in the history of New York.

"The general effect of the buildings outside will be a massive, low pile of granite, a story and a half in height, with a valuted glass-and-iron roof. Passengers going into the station through the Seventh avenue entrance will pass first through an arcade, lined with shops, for the convenience of travelers. Stairs and escalators will connect the arcade with the waiting room seventeen feet below. This will be the largest room of its kind in the world, and it will be finished and adorned in keeping with its dignity. It will be 300 feet in length by 100 feet in width. On this floor there will be also two large restaurants, separate waiting rooms for men and women, barber shops, bath rooms and apartments for the use of travelers who wish to dress for dinner or something of the sort. In brief, all necessities and comforts, except sleeping quarters, will be at hand in this underground palace. The train platforms will be another flight below, but stairs and escalators will make this descent convenient. A carriage way will lead down an easy grade beneath the surface structure, so that vehicles can be reached within only a few steps of the train platforms.

"The plans have been completed, and the construction of the station will be under way in another year. In order to carry a greater share of the passenger traffic in and out of New York the Pennsylvania railroad is prepared to increase its fixed charges to the extent of $2,000,000 a year in round figures. This sum would pay 3½ per cent, or nearly $60,000,000. The city franchise cost is $2,650,000, which includes the price of closing Thirty-second street and the use of four tracks underground for the first ten and of six tracks for fifteen years of the life of the franchise, for the first period of adjustment, the privileges continuing forever, subject to readjustments at the end of each twenty-five-year term."

One peculiar effect of hot weather in New York is that it has a tendency to help the restaurants and saloons under the elevated railroad structures. The people are quick to find out the cool spots. The big Broadway places are doing very little business, while the various weln stubes and rathskellers in the basements and those protected from the fierce sun by the elevated structures are crowded. Brandy and soda, an almost obsolete drink in the city, has sprung into popular favor. Forty cents has always been the regular price (with the imported soda), but in most places it is now served for a quarter. Shandy gaff is also making inroads on the highball. Sometimes it is concocted of ordinary beer and the first-class places it is understood English ale and ginger pop make the best mixture, and this raises the tariff to 40 cents. Drinking men generally have been driven to bad straits during the last week. The demands of appetite may call for ten or twelve drinks a day, but the dangers of prostration have forced this allowance down. In their extremity many men are ginger ale, and a dime pays for it, but in going to the fountain drinks, such as calisaya, coca-cola and other heart stimulants.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the blood, gives strength to the nerves, and brings color to the cheeks. Ayer's Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation and biliousness, and aid the digestion. Two grand family medicines. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

POLITICIANS AND JOURNALISM.

Duty of the Press in Dealing with Candidates and Principles.

St. Louis Republic.

Commenting upon the politicians and the press, the Kansas City Journal properly observes the distinction between the journal which fights for the policies and principles of its party and the small-souled, servile sheet which exists for the use and glorification of politicians.

Naturally an intimate connection exists between the press and politics. What should be an advocacy of honest belief on the part of journalism becomes too often a degraded defense of unworthy men. All sense of duty to the public is ignored in a base effort to "boost" some party manager or politician.

There is a vast difference between supporting the party and its principles and in being a hewer of wood or drawer of water for the politician. Frequently the highest duty of partisanship consists in fighting the professional politician, who, for the sake of his personal success, would jeopardize the party's future.

Guarding the party and its principles from the selfish and incompetent politicians, the press has a definite responsibility. It should stand between the public and the politician, if need be, and oftentimes teach the bumptious person his place—that he is not a hero, as he would have the world believe, but a mere representative for the time being, likely to be down, out and disowned on the morrow.

SMILING LINES.

"Is this a good place for trout?" inquired the angler, who had just arrived.

"It seems to be," replied the other, who had been fishing there patiently for hours; "they don't appear to be disposed to leave it."—Detroit Free Press.

She (reading)—Ah! here's an article about a man who got drunk and fell in the river and was drowned. That should be a lesson to you men who drink whisky.

He—Not at all. That's merely a case of taking too much water with your whisky.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Not one cent for foreign missions," asserted the man of affairs. "Why don't you look after the heathen at home?"

"We have a mission class," was the quiet reply, "but we never could get you to go to it."—Chicago Post.

"I would like to know," asked the parent, who had a son in need of some further education, "what is the course at your college?"

"The usual half-mile course of cinders and all that sort of thing, you know," absent-mindedly replied the president of the great institution.—Philadelphia Press.

"So he has fallen into financial straits."

"I'm afraid so."

"What was the trouble?"

"Paid too much attention to other people's race horses and not enough to his own delivery wagon."—Washington Star.

"Noah," exclaimed the grand old sailor's wife, "what are you slapping at?"

"Confound that mosquito," he answered. "I'll smash it yet, you see if I don't."

"Henry W. Noah, what do you mean? Have you forgotten that we have only two mosquitoes in the ark?"—New York Herald.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE REVISED.

Denver News.

Which I wish to declare,
Quite emphatic and free,
That for tricks the most bare-
Faced that ever I see
The heathen Chinee is the limit—
If you doubt it, please listen to me!

He had cards up his sleeve,
He had cards in his hair!
I sw'ar, I believe
He had cards everywhere;
And he took all my property, pardner,
And left me clean busted an' bare!

I sat into a game,
Just a short time ago,
With that Chinee (his name
I believe is Ah Dough).
And talk about cheating! Say, pardner
The cuss never gave me a show!

So be circumspect, pard,
An' take warning by me,
An' don't play nary card
With that heathen Chinee,
Or he'll put you plumb bang out of business,
An' fiendishly chuckle with glee!

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT

BROKEN LINES AT BROKEN PRICES

Our front table contains some of the values that gladden the heart and places before you an opportunity to purchase the best ready-made clothing in the world—at from 25 per cent to 50 per cent discount. Best in make—best in style—best in quality—best in fit. Our broken lines of spring suits—coat, vest and trousers—among the lot, are all sizes, and all materials are represented. Sale now on.

25 to 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Come in and pick out a fine summer suit—cheap.

NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS.

Browning·King·& Co

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.