

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c...

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, 15th and 16th streets...

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

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table with columns for date, number of copies, and total circulation.

Net total sales, \$27,007. Daily average, \$29,892.

GEORGE B. TSCHEUCK, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company.

Those Delaware regular republicans are awfully irregular.

Several congressional boomlets have been put in cold storage for two years.

The way to raise the wind is to run a republican congressional primary in this district.

Parker and Watson have gone off at the same time, but they are as far apart as the poles.

The reform forces of Nebraska can only march to victory under the leadership of General Calamy.

The Blackburn patent primary is not copyrighted, but then there's no need. Nobody is likely to borrow the pattern.

Now that the books are closed on the congressional race track, a discussion of the qualities and records of the respective racers will be in order.

When Champ Clark broke the news gently to the Sage of Esopus in a tearful voice he looked very much like the chief mourner at his mother-in-law's funeral.

It was eminently appropriate that the first telegraphic message flashed across Alaska by wireless signals should have been received by General Greeley, who won his first laurels as an explorer of the polar regions.

There is absolutely no excuse for the action of the council ordering more fire hydrants when there is no money in the water fund to pay the rental. A city, like an individual, ought to cut its coat according to its cloth.

Parker's speech of acceptance forcibly reminds us of the breakfast-food editorials in the "defunct Omaha Republican, that invariably ended up with 'and we desire it distinctly understood that we do not wish to be understood.'

Nebraska prohibitionists have nominated their presidential electors and state ticket, but the "wickedest city" does not even get a smell. "Here is a statement," the school boy said when he was made to sit among the girls.

The first step toward the acquisition of a municipal paving plant has been taken. Manufacturers of the machinery required have been invited to submit proposals, and the Harbor Asphalt company has made an orderly retreat to Des Moines.

If Gideon could only rise from his grave with his salvation army and march around Fort Arthur seven times blowing horns and beating tin pans and camp kettles, the Oriental Gibraltar would take a tumble and save the Japs a lot of gunpowder.

America has something to be proud of now. Germany has dropped back to the second place in beer production and the United States has captured the position so long held by the Fatherland. No wonder the average American is steadily growing in girth measurement.

When the governor of Wisconsin called on the governor of Nebraska they felt very much like the governor of North Carolina when he met the governor of South Carolina, but they did not speak it out. There is a no-trust law in Wisconsin as well as in Nebraska.

Jim Hill, the Great Northern railway magnate, has been projected by powerful democratic leaders and hungry democratic leg pullers as a candidate for governor of Minnesota. Mr. Hill would doubtless make a model governor. He would come equipped with executive ability of the highest order, but this is not an off year, even in Minnesota, and the merger dispute has not yet been entirely forgotten.

PARKER'S NOTIFICATION.

After careful consideration and consultation with the greatest democrats in the country, collaborating with him, if you please, the best democratic sentiment that could be obtained, we have today the unquestionable opinion of the standard bearer of the democratic party and a statement that the party must stand by, whatever its platform or anything else may be.

Who is this man that the American people are asked to support for the office of president of the United States? Is it a man who has made himself prominent in the councils of the nation, or simply a man who has been ordinary in the political relations of his own state? Who in the past has heard of Parker and why should anybody regard him as anything more than a cheap and ordinary man?

Let us consider now the address of Judge Parker in response to the notification of his nomination. He had for weeks deliberated over that speech and we know absolutely that it means and implies all that it says. Moreover, Judge Parker had the judgment and administration of some of the foremost politicians of New York as to what he should say, and the result is that the very commitment to his own idea of what is essential to the welfare of the country is practically republican.

Look at the acceptance of the democratic candidate in regard to protection. Does he antagonize the protective principle? Not at all. He would simply modify the tariff so as to give the American manufacturer, according to the democratic idea, a better opportunity in the foreign markets. We know today that that is an impossible proposition and Mr. Parker ought to understand that the American people cannot be deluded with the idea of another Cleveland proposition respecting their material interests.

Nobody will disagree with Judge Parker regarding his position as to the powers of the constitution and the absolute authority of the federal constitution in regard to people who undertake to violate the organic law, but in this respect he is absolutely in accord with republican doctrine and precedent, so that there is nothing to be gained for Parker's party from that presentation of the case. It is absolutely perfunctory and will be so regarded by everybody in the nation.

Respecting the tariff, the paramount issue of the St. Louis platform, what does the candidate of the democratic party say? He thinks that the present law is unjust and yet he does not say how it is unjust. He does not undertake to deny, because it would be absolutely impossible for him to do so, that the policy of protection has been instrumental in building up the industrial and commercial interests of all the American people. His argument is not in favor of the policy of his party as expressed in the national platform and the reason for this is perfectly obvious. The democratic party does not dare to take a position antagonistic to the policy of American protection.

There are some other propositions in the acceptance address of Judge Parker which invite comment, but this can very well be postponed to a time when their consideration can be given more care than an off-hand consideration allows. Sufficient to say for the present that Judge Parker appears to be a man who has a proper appreciation of the traditional ideas and policies of his party and is willing to stake his chances upon his convictions of what is real democracy. It is of course almost impossible that he can win, but the American people will at least give him credit for having been an earnest exponent of democratic principles.

GIVE THE POOR MAN A CHANCE.

An ordinance has been introduced in the city council to clear the streets and sidewalks of push carts, fruit stands and peddlers who dispense popcorn, peanuts, root beer and lemonade on public thoroughfares. This move has been instituted under the plea that the push cart banana man and the street corner peanut vender and the man who sells shoe strings and lead pencils are a nuisance on general principles and should not be tolerated. In the interests of a common humanity we hope this ordinance will be laid on the table. Omaha is no longer a village. Its population is made up of all classes and conditions of men. Whoever is trying to make a living in an honest way should be encouraged and not driven out of the community. Give the poor man a chance.

We can stand the nuisance of push carts and street corner peddlers as well as New York. The busiest and most densely crowded thoroughfares of the great metropolis are full of push carts and peddlers selling fruit, pastry, lemonade and knick-knacks without molestation.

The streets of Omaha are wide enough to permit the stream of humanity to pass without jostling too hard. It is a good deal more humane to let people who have to other occupations earn a livelihood than to make them choose between the poor house and the jail.

Railroad managers in Nebraska have no just cause for complaint about the taxation of railroad property. They have fared a good deal worse in other states. For example, the railroads of Wisconsin will have to pay \$600,000.25 more taxes this year under the new ad valorem law—that is, under the law requiring their properties to be assessed on the basis of their market value instead of their gross earnings—than they would have had to pay under the old license fee system. In 1901 the aggregate amount of taxes paid by the railroads in Wisconsin was a fraction over \$1,000,000. In 1902 it was \$1,313,388.25. The total taxes to be paid for 1904 under the new law will amount to \$2,907,044.00 on 6,780 miles, while in Nebraska on a mileage of 5,670 miles the

aggregate railroad taxes for 1904, including state, county, city, village and school district, is not likely to exceed \$1,400,000, or \$1,200,000 less than the taxes imposed on the railroads of Wisconsin.

There is nothing small about the blanketed red man of the prairie. He not only claims the earth but also everything beneath it, if not above the skies. The latest example of the noble red man's progress in civilization may be found in the announcement that three Sioux chiefs have placed in the hands of a Chicago attorney preliminary data in a claim against the United States government to mining lands in the Black Hills that yield an annual income of more than \$6,000,000. The claim is that Uncle Sam's wards were unlawfully deprived of the land by the treaty of 1876 following the Custer massacre. The chiefs who want to become mining millionaires are John Grass, White Eagle and Peter Tall Mandan. We appreciate that there is just about as much chance for the collection of this fabulous claim as there is for the collection of the \$2,000,000 which the George Francis Train heirs want to recover from owners of Omaha realty.

There are three ways of keeping down taxes. One is to compel everybody to bear his just share of the burden of taxation. The second is to stop the lawless expenditure of public moneys. The third is to stop wastefulness and extravagance and enforce business methods in the management of municipal, county and school district affairs. The Real Estate exchange has fought a good fight on the first base, but it lacks efficiency on the second. So long as city councils, county boards and school boards are allowed to create overlaps taxes will continue to be high. The first example ought to be made in involving the power of the courts to restrain the council from ordering more fire hydrants in the face of a deficit of \$65,000 in the water fund.

The temporary restraining order issued by the supreme court of Wisconsin granting to the "stalwart republican" faction of that state leave to bring suit to compel the secretary of state to certify to the nominees of that faction and to place their names on the official ballot, cannot in any way be construed as giving advantage to either side. The action of the court in granting leave to bring suit and in issuing a temporary injunction does not even imply that the court has jurisdiction. All the issues involved in the controversy will be fully argued at some time in the future and finally disposed of during the September term of court.

American Enterprise Spreading.

American enterprise is spreading. A bunch of American counterfeiterers were recently captured in Yucatan with complete assortments of counterfeit money. Among them were found the money-making instinct is strong with them.

Come In and Quit Granting.

Canada doesn't like to have the United States call her America, and thinks the assumption savors of condescension and bumpiness. But Canada's claims to its share of that designation will be fully met one of these days, when it makes up its mind to cast its lot with us and takes partnership in a really big and first-class governmental concern.

Still There Are a Few Left.

If you will take the trouble to add up the number of Russians and Japanese who have killed since the war began and the number of Japanese the Russians have slaughtered in the same time you will find a total greatly exceeds the number of soldiers both countries have sent into the field. And still there are a few left between Mukden and Port Arthur.

Democratized Qualities.

When the government of the United States is to be entrusted to the guidance of a chief executive there is nothing more sane as an issue in the election of an incumbent to that office than the man himself. Upon his honor, courage and common sense everything pertaining to his office depends absolutely. The people of the United States have never been given reason to doubt Mr. Roosevelt's possession of the qualities named. They will vote for him.

Just as a Reminder.

In doing business with the suits it is always best to have a few yards handy. Albert Tibbles is a trifle absent-minded, and the experience of several nations has shown that his memory is fogged remarkably when floating armories are lying off Smyrna custom houses. The customs receipts are an important source of pocket money and the suits are indispensable to regard them with solicitude. The presence of the feet in the harbor is likely, therefore, to accelerate a satisfactory understanding with the Constantinople government.

Too Much Coal on Hand.

There is something just a little queer and not altogether amusing—in the fact that the latest advance in price of coal comes just as the mine owners suspend operations for a week because their stocks on hand have become inconveniently large and they want to give consumption a chance to catch up with the supply. Over-production usually results in a lowering, not a raising, of prices, but the coal trade is peculiar in many ways and it has a good right to be peculiar in this matter of prices as in other matters. And even a consumer can see that a stoppage of production is a much pleasanter development than a dropping of prices would be.

Faction of Conquest.

It may be that the advance of what we are pleased to call civilization demands the opening up of Tibet, but there is something pathetic in the spectacle of the grand lama fleeing from his temple at Lhasa, when his predecessors have lived in unbroken succession for hundreds of years. Just why the conquest of a nation should necessitate the conquest of a people who ask nothing better than to be left to themselves is one of those questions which British statesmanship always answers with some plausible phrase. The "diplomatic" expedition—which has slain some thousands of Tibetans—will no doubt be as skillfully defended by the British government as numerous savagely punitive expeditions have been.

ROSAFARTE ON ROOSEVELT.

Baltimore Reformers Give His Brother Charles J. Roosevelt a Good Send-off. Charles J. Roosevelt, at Baltimore, in a convention speech, seconding the nomination of a candidate in the Second Maryland district, said: "Some of our democratic friends are much troubled just now because they think President Roosevelt 'unsafe.' He has had to deal probably with more Theodore Roosevelt's demands for their solution of the tariff, self-control and sound judgment on his part than any president since the close of reconstruction, and while in many cases he has done what many people thought he shouldn't do, in nearly every instance he has surprised and disappointed his numerous critics by complete success. To vote but a few illustrations: The pacification of the Philippines, success of self-government in Cuba, the settlement of the coal strike and the consummation of the Panama canal, with its assurance of an isthmian canal; a man justified by the event as well as by the fact, I think, 'safe' enough for another trial. At all events, those who often mistake in their prophecies of failure might show a little less assurance in calling him 'unsafe.' In truth, I doubt if we have ever had a president, and I at least have never seen a man, more open to suggestion, advice or remonstrance than Theodore Roosevelt. He could be cooled; he cannot be heated; he cannot be bought, either with money or with anything else. If democratic editors mean that these qualities render a president 'unsafe,' then they are quite right to prefer another candidate, and I venture to add that Mr. David B. Hill is remarkably well fitted to succeed a candidate to suit them."

It may be noted, that, whether Mr. Roosevelt be 'safe' or not, certain classes of people would undoubtedly feel in greater safety were he out of the White House. "Graters," who look to "pull" for immunity; men, whether rich or poor, few of whom in the north and west, who trespass on the constitutional rights of their fellows; rebels and conspirators in the Philippines; Moorish brigades who kidnap our citizens; South American adventurers who would "hold" us canal; in short, criminals and lawbreakers of high and low degree, our mild, sensible of country, both at home and abroad, who these gentlemen agree in finding him too "frenuous" for their comfort and would sleep better with a "safer" president at Washington. If the newspapers which declare him "unsafe" are the mouthpieces of one or more of these classes, I find no ground for complaint, except as showing that they have nothing more sensible to say."

AGE OF PRESIDENTS.

Pointed Statistics Reflecting on the Candidacy of Davis.

Chicago News (Ind.). Of the entire number of presidents who have held office since the founding of the republic sixteen were between 50 and 60 years of age at the time they were first sworn in. Four—Pierce, Garfield, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt—were under 50. Three were between 60 and 65. Three only—William Harrison, Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan—were 65 or over, the oldest being Harrison, who was 68 when he took office. Several of the presidents who have been elected for two terms were under 60 on the date of their second inauguration, only one—Andrew Jackson—being more than 65.

Of the entire number of vice presidents at least four—William Adams, John C. Calhoun, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson—were under 40 when they took office. The youngest of the vice presidents at the beginning of his term and thirteen years older than the oldest of the vice presidents on the date of his qualification for office. He will be ten years older at the beginning of his term than was the oldest of the presidents at the time he received his position and ten years older than the youngest of the presidents at the time he received his position.

The records of history as regards both the country is against the elevation to power of any man who has passed the age of 70. It indicates a decided and natural preference for men in the years of prime manhood. The records of history as regards both the country is against the elevation to power of any man who has passed the age of 70. It indicates a decided and natural preference for men in the years of prime manhood.

Nebraska's Peerless Number Two Breaks Out in Song.

Kansas City Times. Now that Kipling's "Things and the Man" is out of the way, the country will wait impatiently for the campaigning series by Thomas Tibbles, popular nominee for vice president. Mr. Tibbles, it is reported, "makes a tenuous plea for Nebraska to turn out and redeem itself from incorporation rule." That is a worthy sentiment and there seems to be no reason why it should not lend itself to lyrical treatment, especially as the basis of a national interest for the Boer people.

TABLES TUNEFUL TIBBS.

Nebraska's Peerless Number Two Breaks Out in Song. Kansas City Times. Now that Kipling's "Things and the Man" is out of the way, the country will wait impatiently for the campaigning series by Thomas Tibbles, popular nominee for vice president. Mr. Tibbles, it is reported, "makes a tenuous plea for Nebraska to turn out and redeem itself from incorporation rule." That is a worthy sentiment and there seems to be no reason why it should not lend itself to lyrical treatment, especially as the basis of a national interest for the Boer people.

President Loubet, by a decree dated June 16, 1904, and bearing his signature, as well as that of General Florentin, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, has conferred upon General Felix Agnus, publisher and proprietor of The Baltimore American, the cross of a knight commander of the French Colonial Order of Nicholas II. This order is used by the French government more especially to recognize colonial services, and if it has been bestowed to reward the work of General Agnus as the moving spirit of the French Benevolent society in Baltimore, it is because before coming to America and enlisting in the union army during the civil war he saw considerable service as a French soldier in Algeria.

Cost of Martial Victory.

St. Louis Republic. The glory of war is exemplified in the present siege of Port Arthur. The Japanese army captured two hills where the red and white flag of the mikado soared proudly with the breeze, while 11,000 Japanese soldiers, brave men all of them, lay dead or wounded on the field over which their brother conquerors had just passed. The cost of martial victory is human sacrifice.

Pure Boose to Pure Politics.

Baltimore American. When Gotham's model tavern, in which the poor man is to have his club and to be made good by the snobbing influences of pure beer and pure whisky, is well established in New York and Baltimore, we are to supply its frequenters with pure politics. Filled with pure spirit, the model tavern ought to become a tremendous factor in the political and moral regeneration of the wretched metropolis.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Chicago Tribune. When the first stock yards strike was settled by an agreement to arbitrate, the strikers undeniably broke that agreement by calling the second strike.

It is fair to state, however, that the agreement was not broken in a spirit of dishonesty or bad faith. The second strike was called hastily, in hot blood, because the men thought the employers were violating the peace agreement. Without stopping to investigate, as they should have done, the men lost their heads and went out again.

In this the men were certainly to blame. If the strikers had been guilty of a similar breach of faith they would have incurred the severest public odium.

The public disapproves of excesses, arbitrary habits and bad faith when exhibited by trades unions just as it disapproves of excesses, arbitrary habits and bad faith when exhibited by capital.

But the public considers organized labor a necessary corollary to organized capital. Because organized labor often errs the public does not want to see it abolished any more than because organized capital often errs the public wants to see it abolished.

If it becomes apparent that the packers are planning to refuse any reasonable settlement in order to prolong the strike and extinguish the union, the sympathy which they now enjoy because of the way in which the second strike began will largely evaporate.

The strike has gone on long enough. The packers are suffering from diminished output and loss of by-products; the strikers are suffering for lack of work; the farmers and ranchmen are suffering because of the low price they get for meat; the public is suffering because of the high prices it pays for meat.

If the strike has gone on long enough, the representatives of the unions and of the employers should get together and talk it over.

"Let us have peace."

POLITICAL SNAPSHOT.

Philadelphia Press. A contest for governor of New York between Root and La Follette would be a tug between two ex-secretaries of war of great national interest.

Washington Post: There is no longer any question as to where Mr. Bryan stands. He refused to lecture before a Kentucky caucus until he had received his fee in gold.

Chicago News: Several New York democrats are now pointing out that Judge Parker's election is a certainty, but Mr. Roosevelt is so willful he will probably insist on having the election held anyway.

Chicago Chronicle: "Be not alarmed," cries Colonel Bryan to the judges, picking up Frederick Vanderbilt's place on the Hudson. The Newport and Long Island country places are on the other roads and the Vanderbilt, except on some extra occasion, travel like ordinary mortals. The first change in this system has been made this summer by Alfred Vanderbilt, who has chief justly drawn the coat of apples for the fast motor boat, for the accommodation of his guests from Wickford landing to his country place outside Newport.

Indianapolis News: Despite certain not wholly complimentary remarks concerning him and the possibilities of his future, Candidate Davis bears no malice. In his mind he would rather realize that rising young men of 50 or 60 are likely to be impulsive in their expressions of opinion.

Washington Post: "Rooseveltism" is not frightening the country to a panicky extent. The charge of usurpation brought against him, as it was against Andrew Jackson, may prove as important as the charge of usurpation. Putting all other issues at the rear and pushing "Rooseveltism" to the front may be good politics, but it will not enthrone the masses. And a democratic victory, if it be won this year, will be the result of a light vote, especially on the republican side.

PERSONAL NOTES.

King Edward has evolved a new fashion. He appeared the other day with double creases in his trousers, thus giving them a new look.

If the man who wrote the essay on "The Ideal Girl" wants to complete his work, most any young man under 35 can furnish her name and tell where she lives.

Judge Parker is a man who is constant to one tailor. The same man who made him a suit of clothes twenty years ago has been making the judge's clothes ever since.

Isaac Perry Decker is the sole survivor of the band of 147 men, women and children who crossed the plains to Utah with Brigham Young in 1847. He was the guest of honor at the pioneer celebration on July 8.

Two amateur swimmers who started to swim from Brooklyn bridge to the iron pier at Coney Island, a distance of more than thirteen miles, both went crazy within a mile of their goal. Strictly speaking, the men were crazy to undertake such a swim.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, formerly of Kansas, but now a wealthy stock farmer at Hiram, N. M., delivered an address at the conference of the National Union of Texas. He says that he is determined to enter politics and that his nomination by the democrats of New Mexico as delegate to congress is assured.

President Kruger is said to have expressed a hope in his death bed that certain of his personal effects might find a resting place in a national museum at Pretoria, should it ever be possible to establish one there. His wishes applied particularly to copies of the several constitutions of the republic and to a number of relics which might be presumed to possess a national interest for the Boer people.

President Loubet, by a decree dated June 16, 1904, and bearing his signature, as well as that of General Florentin, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, has conferred upon General Felix Agnus, publisher and proprietor of The Baltimore American, the cross of a knight commander of the French Colonial Order of Nicholas II. This order is used by the French government more especially to recognize colonial services, and if it has been bestowed to reward the work of General Agnus as the moving spirit of the French Benevolent society in Baltimore, it is because before coming to America and enlisting in the union army during the civil war he saw considerable service as a French soldier in Algeria.

Cost of Martial Victory. St. Louis Republic. The glory of war is exemplified in the present siege of Port Arthur. The Japanese army captured two hills where the red and white flag of the mikado soared proudly with the breeze, while 11,000 Japanese soldiers, brave men all of them, lay dead or wounded on the field over which their brother conquerors had just passed. The cost of martial victory is human sacrifice.

Pure Boose to Pure Politics. Baltimore American. When Gotham's model tavern, in which the poor man is to have his club and to be made good by the snobbing influences of pure beer and pure whisky, is well established in New York and Baltimore, we are to supply its frequenters with pure politics. Filled with pure spirit, the model tavern ought to become a tremendous factor in the political and moral regeneration of the wretched metropolis.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A striking display of generosity characteristic of the great metropolis was witnessed on a street car the other day. Edwin H. Brophy, a medical student, working out his vacation as a conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, found a pocketbook containing \$500 upon his car. The first passenger upon the return trip was an excited woman.

"Conductor," she screamed, "I lost \$500 in this car a few minutes ago. It must be yours." The woman minutely described the fifteen \$100 bills, the pocketbook and the manner in which the bills were folded, and received her money. She took the bills with a cry of joy, and said: "Conductor, you are an honest young man, and I shall take pleasure in rewarding you."

Brophy stammered that he expected no reward. The woman carefully stowed the bills away, and then, fumbling in her purse, produced a check for \$100, which she handed to him. "Take this, young man," she said; "take this; you have earned it."

Brophy stood transfixed. The woman bridled angrily. "Very well," she said, as she swept out of her car, "I will leave the money on the seat."

And she did.

New York is rich in odd restaurants and most of these from time to time have furnished material for stories in the newspapers. There is one, however, only a couple of blocks from the beaten path of Broadway, which only the astute seem to know. By some it is called "The Ditch," and by others it is known as "The Actors' Life-saving Station." The peculiar charm of the place is supposed to lie in the fact that for 25 cents one may obtain a meal and a huge salad of beef, while for a quarter one may feast, if not regally, at least to repetition. Soups are all 5 cents, and for the same price one may have a fair-sized hamburger steak, two small meat balls, a dish of stewed tripe or kidney or an Irish stew.

The 10-cent lunch is more elaborate, and such delicacies as roast goose, grouse, pot roast and turkey, are served colloquially (as German laborer) are included. The portions are generous, and even with the 5-cent dishes one's hunger may be satisfied.

A peculiar characteristic of the Vanderbilt is that individually they seldom, if ever, give railroad passes. These favors are managed more or less by Chauncey M. Depew and H. C. Duval. In fact, the Vanderbilts are told of guests of Frederick and William K. Vanderbilt, when there was no special train, having their fares paid for them by their hosts. The distances, except where special trains or cars were provided, were comparatively short; for instance, up to Frederick Vanderbilt's place on the Hudson. The Newport and Long Island country places are on the other roads and the Vanderbilt, except on some extra occasion, travel like ordinary mortals. The first change in this system has been made this summer by Alfred Vanderbilt, who has chief justly drawn the coat of apples for the fast motor boat, for the accommodation of his guests from Wickford landing to his country place outside Newport.

"When I came to New York," said the man from elsewhere, "my mind was made up that every hand in the city was managed by Vanderbilt's place on the Hudson. The Newport and Long Island country places are on the other roads and the Vanderbilt, except on some extra occasion, travel like ordinary mortals. The first change in this system has been made this summer by Alfred Vanderbilt, who has chief justly drawn the coat of apples for the fast motor boat, for the accommodation of his guests from Wickford landing to his country place outside Newport.

"I needed two things the other morning—a drink and the change for a \$10 bill. I went into a saloon, a place I'd never seen before, to get both at once. In my hurry I walked out with \$5 cents only. An hour later I found that I was \$9 to the bad, and remembered."

"I hustled for the saloon—a perfect stranger, mind you—and half expected to meet a stony stare and to be told that they'd never seen me. Instead, I hadn't opened my mouth when the bartender handed over an envelope. In it was my \$9, and on the outside was written 'Left by mistake.'"

"Forgot it, didn't you?" said the bartender, with a grin.

"Oh! New Yorkers aren't all crooks."

Sweeping down like a black cloud, a swarm of immense wasps took possession of the neighborhood of Seventy-second street and Second avenue and held their sway for more than an hour. The wasps say those who saw them, were not less than two inches long, and some measured three inches. One wasp, pincioned by a hat pin, escaped, carrying off the hat pin.

Several women were in the front window of their flats when the giant insects swooped down upon them, and they were screams and stampings of wild-wind in all directions. A bucket of hot water hurled at one swarm of the wasps came near scalding some passers-by.

A party of young women were enjoying ice cream soda in a candy store on the corner when a detachment of the insects entered, and there was a panic. In a drug store near by the proprietor was filling a prescription when another swarm entered, driving him into the rear room and his clerk under the counter.

Wood, the elevator ticket agent at Seventy-second street, was next visited, and the passengers on a train pulled out had a merry time dodging the pests.

Phillip Jacobson was selling a pair of shoes in his store. His customer never stopped to put on his old shoes, but dived into his store and took refuge in a doorway until the swarm passed. Jacobson engaged battle with the wasps for twenty minutes.

The drugist said that he had treated forty cases of stings during the afternoon and evening. It was almost dark before the swarms had passed across the city.

Great fun is being made of the way in which Russell Sage celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday—treating himself to a drive on the Riverside boulevard. One writer declares that in piling up his fortunes of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 the old man has purchased himself into a "millionaire's club." He travels in a motor car, and says 5 cents; never fails to attend a directors' meeting for the gold piece he receives on each occasion; wears a suit of clothes ten years; buys one hat every year; never says to have his shoes shined; takes 30 cents worth of crackers and milk for his luncheon, and when away from his office, as he was on his eighty-eighth birthday, compels his clerk to pay for the whole quart of milk that is usually divided between them.

The Public Service corporation, which operates plants of the gas and electric lighting in New Jersey, has been controlling considerable motive power and trolley transportation facilities in the sister state, has adopted a novel construction of what is worn by conductors. Somewhat resembling a woman's bodice but, it "vestee" is so adapted as to provide different pouches or pockets for pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, halves and dollars. It is accessible alike in summer and winter, during the former season serving as a substitute for a waistcoat, while in cold weather affording protection and shields and allowing of detracting the overcoat.

Hundreds of New Yorkers are complaining of peculiar physical distresses resulting from visits to Coney Island. Even the physicians are discussing the subject, which has been brought to their attention by suffering patients. Some of the symptoms related by a victim are as follows:

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. MAKES HOME BAKING EASY. Young housekeepers find it its use the beginning of success in cookery. Price Baking Powder Co. CHICAGO.

headache, rising temperature and nausea. If this had occurred to visitors in the exhilarating days of the old Coney island, the diagnosis and remedy might be easy, for the beer was then none too good and the temptations manifold. But since the reformation in that resort it must be that there is a new microbe at work.

TROLLEY AND STEAM ROADS. Competition Not Practical, but Room Exists for Both. Philadelphia Record.

A recent magazine writer on the competition of trolleys with steam railroads advised the latter not to try to compete because it was impracticable, but he recommended the distance on the West Shore that they had not lost all, or even a considerable part, of what the trolley gained, for the latter created an immense amount of new business that was not diverted from the other roads, and he gave them the more substantial consolation that trolleys give people leisure, rest and recreation, and they traveled more by steam cars than they used to, so that while the steam roads lost on the short haul they gained a great deal in the long haul business.

The New York Central railroad is about to make experiments on a large scale