

THE-OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published during the month of June, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Rate, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different periods.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1906.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

The railroad tax agents have to make a show of earning their money.

The czar has "called the hand" of the Duma and the world waits to see what it holds.

Only the fastest trains will enable the Eagles to keep up their reputation for traveling at a rapid pace.

The "fake reformers" are not confined to any one political party, nor do they all flaunt the republican label.

The "crisis" passes so often at St. Petersburg that both the duma and the court are rapidly reaching the immune class.

Having signed bonds to keep the peace, those Central American republics will have to be more careful in their political campaigns.

Nebraska is to have another formal "corn contest" in December, but the real contest is now taking place between the corn and the weeds.

With Bryan visiting Richard Croker in Dublin, democratic officeholders may change their mind about prosecuting "ice trusts" in the United States.

King Peter of Serbia is to build a new palace and may realize the truth of a western proverb about "fools who build houses for wise men to live in."

Those Shoshone reservation towns have an unsurpassed opportunity to attract new citizens by showing how well they can preserve order under difficulties.

Japanese traders busily sending supplies through the port of Dalny believe it is open to all trade probably before that Japan means what it says about the "open door."

Would it not be a good deal better if all these disputes of rate discrimination could be settled promptly by impartial arbitration rather than by boycotts and blacklists?

The sooner Nebraska assessments are made on the true value basis instead of the confusing and misleading basis of one-fifth, the better it will be for all whom it may concern.

Americans fleeing from Mexico for fear of a native uprising are not just the kind of which this country will be proud—but, perhaps, they know why they are in a hurry to come home.

For once in Nebraska the democratic state convention is called to meet a week ahead of the republican state convention and the railroad demagogues will have to show their hands first.

Since express companies are asking for more time to file rate sheets with the Interstate Commerce commission, one is led to wonder why a copy of the book the local agent uses cannot be transmitted.

With Washington ice dealers given until September to answer to indictments they may conclude to plead not guilty and go out of business at that time, thus escaping punishment and if Nebraska precedent is to be followed.

With "arbitration" being discussed at the Panamerican congress at Rio Janeiro and the interparliamentary conference at London at the same time, it is probable that the new force will make more rapid strides in international affairs than it has in labor disputes.

THAT UNSEEMLY SCRAMBLE.

The platform resolutions adopted by the Cheyenne county republican convention taper off with this declaration: We deplore the fact that from present indications the scramble for this distinguished place (the United States senatorship) bids fair to be more unseemly than though it was left to the legislature to decide without a recommendation.

With all due deference to the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the republicans of Cheyenne county, we should like to know why and wherein the nomination of a United States senator by state convention is regarded as an "unseemly scramble?" Why should not the preference of the rank and file of the party govern in the selection of senator as it does in the selection of congressmen, governors and other state officers?

Since the admission of Nebraska into the union fourteen senatorial elections have only held. Five of these terminated only after a protracted struggle that in each case scandalized the state and party and deprived the people of Nebraska of the beneficent legislation which they had a right to expect from their lawmakers. In nearly every instance these deadlocks were stimulated and engineered by the corporation lobby through which too many of our legislatures have been debauched, demoralized and corrupted.

Nebraska is by no means the first state that has set its face against the legislative deadlock and dark horse. Ohio republicans have for the last ten years made their choice of senator through state conventions. Senators Foraker and Hanna, as well as Senator Dick, the successor of Senator Hanna, were all nominated by state conventions after "an unseemly scramble." In Illinois Senators Cullom and Hopkins were compelled to stand the ordeal of "an unseemly scramble" for nomination by state conventions, and another "unseemly scramble" for the distinguished place is now in progress in Illinois for the Cullom succession.

Even if the discarded method of legislative logrolling and wholesale bribery of the lawmakers was less objectionable than the nomination in the open state convention, there can be no retreat without disastrous consequences. The republicans of Nebraska established the precedent in the nomination of Elmer J. Burkett two years ago, and the call of their state committee for the nomination of a senator this year is almost imperative. The "unseemly scramble" cannot be snuffed out even if it shocks the tender sensibilities of candidates who are unwilling to trust the people.

AUTOCRACY VS. DEMOCRACY.

The peremptory dismissal of the Russian National Assembly by order of the czar brings to a climax a struggle which has been acute since the czar was forced by menace of outbreaking revolution to yield the form of a national legislature. It was indeed little more than an illusion form, with only the shadow of power, but the parliamentary result and the tortuous methods of reaching it suggest the irrepressible conflict which is in progress and of which this lame and impotent assembly is itself one of the landmarks.

Americans especially have to rid themselves of their preconceptions of a constitution in order to realize the situation. Our idea is a framework of government established by the people granting a portion of their power to agents chosen by themselves and the powers of government being strictly limited by the terms of the grant. The constitution, or the fundamental law as it is called in Russia, defining the functions of the National Assembly, proceeds on the diametrically opposite theory. Its powers do not come up from the people, but down from the autocrat, in whose sole will resides the sum total of the power to govern. The constitution, so far as the assembly's jurisdiction is concerned, therefore, amounts to an elaborate series of denials by the absolute authority of the czar of power to the elected representatives of the people, and they are denials of precisely the powers, like that of the purse, of legislation, etc., which is the very life of our constitution. At the very utmost the assembly, as chained down by the czar, was a mere advisory body, with no actual power of legislation or part in government.

In short, the Duma has operated as a cunningly devised scheme to thwart the rising national will to govern or to have a real share in government, the merest shadow instead of the substance of what we understand by constitutional government. And during the sitting of the assembly the autocracy has rejected or nullified every important reform demand formulated by the elective branch.

The autocracy, or the formidable interests and powers that control it, dismissing the assembly, simultaneously confront the people with military force, the instrument and mainstay of despotism. That this menace will diminish or stop the people's agitation for government by their own authority, instead of by the will of the czar alone, is impossible. The agitation has obviously gone too far and too deeply. The experience of the assembly, if the teachings of history are not belied, is likely rather in the long run to accelerate the revolutionary movement.

The agitation of the W.-H. for the adoption by the democratic state convention of its pet plan to block a convention nomination for senator by inviting all the candidates to run by petition seems to have become suddenly paralyzed. For some unaccountable reason the enthusiasm of the foster parent of this scheme has collapsed along with any following it.

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AN OYSTER BAY CONFERENCE.

The conference at President Roosevelt's cottage at Oyster Bay, including among the participants Speaker Cannon and Congressman Sherman of New York and Tawney of Minnesota, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the republican congressional campaign committee, must be regarded as an important event in the preparations for the political contest which will soon actively open. The place of the meeting signifies the deep interest of the president in the result of the campaign which will decide whether his hands are in a serious measure to be tied during the last two years of his term of office or whether he is to have the effective support of the party to which he belongs and which elected him to the presidency in carrying out those policies, still unfinished, for which he so distinctly stands.

The record of the congress that has just adjourned is one on which the party can appeal for support to the people, who are so overwhelmingly in his continued efforts along the same line during the remainder of his administration he can expect nothing but obstruction and embarrassment therein, especially as the temptation to partisan and perverse opposition tactics, never slight, always increases in congress as a presidential election draws nearer. What part the president may personally take in the contest cannot, of course, be foretold, but that he is profoundly interested in the preparations for it and in the event is perfectly apparent and ought to impress every man, of whatever political party, who has been a sincere supporter of the president and desires to see his policies successful in the future.

THROWING GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD.

The special attorneys of the Omaha Water board have secured permission from the United States court of appeals to carry up the decision recently rendered by which Omaha is enjoined from reducing the water rates established by its contract with the water company to the supreme court of the United States. For this special effort with the appellate court the special attorneys will, of course, draw a special draft on the city treasury and this draft will be followed up by sundry and various drafts from year to year until the case is finally decided. What has Omaha to gain by this litigation?

There are ten chances to one that the supreme court will affirm the decision of the appellate court and saddle upon Omaha all the costs of the proceeding, besides from ten to twenty thousand dollars more for the services of special attorneys who have already drawn \$12,000 of the taxpayers' money in this rainbow chase. Nobody, including the eminent special attorneys, expects the supreme court to reach a final decision within less than three years.

In the meantime the contract with the water company will have expired and the city will either have secured possession of the water works by purchase or have negotiated a new contract under more favorable conditions than it obtained in the original contract. Very naturally the taxpayers of Omaha will want to know what benefit they will get out of this legal battle in the high courts.

No one blames the special attorneys for milking the cow while the city is tugging at the horns and the water company at the tail of the animal, but to the man of horse sense it looks very much like throwing good money after bad.

Attorneys for the Water board have been granted their application for an appeal from the adverse decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in the Omaha water rate case. The attorneys are now assured of at least two or three years more at the milking stool.

According to the official exhibit the Auditorium association lost \$11,317.95 on the guessing contest supervised by a Kansas City promoter. This only affords striking proof that games of chance like shotguns are more dangerous at the breach than at the muzzle.

The socialist party in this state seems to be the only political aggregation without any factional turmoil. At the recent primary election in this county ten socialists had to be drafted to fill twelve places in both state and congressional conventions.

Misouri's republican vote of 1904 is responsible for the presence of the leading political speakers of both parties in that state in the campaign of 1906, but it is not to be expected that politics will interrupt business there as it does across the Kaw.

Although the warning sent out by Secretary Wilson regarding local slaughter houses was not addressed specially to boards of health of states and towns, they should not stand on dignity in such cases.

Tainted Money. Kansas City Star.

Since several railroad companies have been heavily fined of late for giving rebates, the question naturally suggests itself: What use will the courts make of this tainted money?

Canada Strikes the Trail. Springfield Republican.

Both the government and the opposition have united in Canada to bring express companies under public regulation like railroad companies, and the express companies, convinced that they cannot make a successful fight, have withdrawn opposition.

THIS IS where the United States leads the Dominion Express companies here will fall under government control the last of next month.

Weeds in Democratic Pastures. Boston Transcript.

"Roll-weevil" democracy is a term applied in the south to members of the party who favor Hearst, the "roll-weevil" being the meanest thing known to that section. Up here they must be gypsy-moth democrats.

Laughed Out of School. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There seems to be no probability that the list of 300 words suggested for simplified spelling by the New York superintendents of schools will be adopted. They evoke too much derisive amusement, but that has always been the way with reforms.

There Are Others. Cincinnati Enquirer.

If there was vulgar gambling on the streets controlled by Mr. Thomas Taggart he has no doubt the satisfaction of feeling that it was no worse in morals than the aristocratic gambling by affluent men whom the world does not call gamblers. They are, though, engaged in tremendous speculations on "other people's money."

His Stilet Majesty, King Corn. Philadelphia Record.

Corn is a modest crop. Most of it stays at home and feeds the stock on the place where it grew. Relatively little of it is taken to the railroads or goes abroad, though it has a terrible blow in the North Atlantic shipping business. But it is a great crop, though it makes less noise in the market places than wheat and cotton. The area in this country planted in corn this year is far the largest area ever devoted to one crop in any one country in the history of the world.

A Tip for Omaha. New York Sun.

Milwaukee wants to raise an auditorium fund of \$100,000, and Mr. William F. Hooker, private secretary to Mayor Sherboe, believes that the thing can be done by a series of entertainments including boxing and wrestling matches, a horse show and lectures by the Boy Scouts. Mayor Sherboe calculates that a prize fight "on the level"—he calls it a boxing match, however—would bring in \$50,000. If the "pups" would be introduced by the youthful mayor with a lecture on the many art of self-defense and Mr. Hooker would act as referee, a check for the whole amount might be sent to the city treasurer the following day.

UNIFORMITY IN FOOD LAWS. Move to Harmonize State and National Regulations. Chicago News.

With the enactment of a national law relating to food products prepared for interstate shipment, the public acquires a largely important protection against adulterated foods and against the form of fraud involved in their sale. Something still remains to be done. The national law applies only in the case of foods shipped from state to state. It cannot prevent the manufacture and sale of impure food within the borders of any given state. Furthermore, as the provisions of some of the state laws do not harmonize with those of the government and are, in fact, wholly at variance with them, the resulting confusion places a difficult problem before the manufacturer who seeks to carry on a legal business in all parts of the country.

An effort to correct these conditions is occupying the attention of the national convention of state food and health officers now in session at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Hooker, in the convention will urge more stringent laws to be passed in the states which fail to provide proper protection for their residents and will endeavor to work for the adoption of substantially uniform provisions throughout the country. The Illinois statute, for instance, differs radically from the federal law on the important question of labeling and the health officers will urge that it be amended as to avoid this conflict.

Now that the necessary food legislation has been secured from the federal government there should be no delay on the part of the individual states in taking what steps may be necessary to conform to the federal regulations and thus insure the greatest benefit from them. Every commonwealth, of course, has a right to fix its own standards in the matter of purity, but in proportion as these standards tend toward uniformity all will benefit.

UNWILLING TO UNDERSTAND. Railroad Lawyers Tackle the Rate Law with Cleverness. Chicago Tribune.

Executive officials and lawyers of the western roads met in Chicago to talk over the new railroad rate law and find out whether they were agreed as to its meaning. It is said that they were not—that there was a wide range of interpretations as to what the law meant. The art of writing laws, none of whose clauses shall be obscure or capable of more than one interpretation, appears to have been lost. Legislatures often are so careless or so overworked that they pass blind laws and leave it to the courts to say precisely what they mean. It may be that there are provisions of the new interstate commerce act which are not so clearly worded as they might have been, although there is little room for doubt as to what they mean.

The law is not hard to understand when one approaches it with an open mind and a sincere desire to know what significance the framers wished to convey by their words and phrases. There are many railroad men who do not approach it in that spirit, but in the spirit of destructive criticism. They do not wish to understand the law, but to find flaws. They know that the object of the law is to put a stop to certain cherished railroad abuses, and they wish to determine how far the law can be twisted or misinterpreted so as to work the least possible interference with those abuses. They do not hold counsel together to agree as to a method of complying with the law, but a method of getting around it. It would be more gratifying if the railroad men were to go to those who are to administer the law and seek them what construction they put upon the provisions and what they would like to have the railroads do in the way of conforming to it. If the interpretations put on any section of the law by those who have to execute it should seem strained and unjust to the railroads, and they should be of the opinion after the matter had been argued between them, they should appeal to the courts.

The railroad lawyers do not approve of that kind of procedure. It suits their purposes to assume that the law swarms with unconstitutional provisions, obscurities, and double meanings. They see in it an opportunity for the exercise of their skill at quibbles and in earning fees. They will make much money out of the new law.

The railroads will not accept it cheerfully, but acting under the advice of counsel will dispute the accuracy of the interpretation put on it by the officers of the government and compel the courts to define the exact meaning of every clause. The period of struggle to secure the enactment of the law will be followed by a period of litigation over what it means.

None Better Qualified. Wakefield Republican (rep.).

Edward Rosewater is getting more favorable words from the press on his candidacy for the United States senate than any man in the state. And why shouldn't he? He has fought the battles of the people for over a third of a century and is certainly deserving of some reward, besides there isn't a man in the state any better qualified for the position than the sage of The Omaha Bee.

Long and Consistent Record. Wayne Herald (rep.).

As between the two candidates aspiring to become the choice of the republican state convention for United States senator, it appears from what the Herald can learn, that the sentiment in Wayne county is favorable to Edward Rosewater, the veteran editor of The Omaha Bee. His long record as an active enemy of oppressive combinations of wealth is believed to be consistent with the demands of the public.

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NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

In a Spirit of Fairness. Fremont Herald (dem.).

In a spirit of fairness the Herald suggests a careful comparison of the anti-monopoly record of Edward Rosewater and the anti-monopoly records of Tiggs Harrison and the editors of those newspapers which he controls. Perhaps it is not the province of a democratic newspaper to mix in the fight between the republican leaders in Nebraska, but it is our province to ask fair treatment of Mr. Rosewater. He ought to lose or win this senatorial fight on the strength of his record.

If the republicans are really looking for an anti-railroad candidate then Edward Rosewater comes closer to the mark than any other Nebraska republican. This is not saying very much for him, because the record of that political party in this state is a record of shameful subservience to railroad interests. The record of the record occurred in those years when the surrender to railroad interests became so notorious and so shameful that Edward Rosewater could not stand for it, and sometimes on such occasions the ultra railroad party in the republican party were carried down to their political knees by a magnificent public protest engendered and led by Mr. Rosewater and his newspaper.

Edward Rosewater will probably win the republican nomination for senator, and after the winning some republican brother will probably ask the Herald to say as many good words in his behalf as we uttered before he became a nominee of his party. We promise in advance to do so. We shall give Rosewater, after his nomination, all the praise we give him now. We shall say then, as now, that he is the only one among the many republican senatorial candidates with an anti-monopoly record worth looking at. His record might be much better, but it is by all odds the best offered by any of the dozen republicans who are now looking for senatorial honors in Nebraska.

No Dark Horse Candidate. Humboldt Leader (rep.).

Evidences multiply daily that the sentiment among Nebraska republicans is growing more favorable to the candidacy of Hon. Edward Rosewater for senator, and a delegation to the state convention to work for his nomination is being organized, and voice for him. One thing is imperative, however, and that is that each county instruct its delegates to follow the precedent already established and name some one for this important position, and thus prevent a repetition of the events of 1905, when the legislature took up all their time thrashing over the senatorship problem, neglecting so many vital matters that needed attention. In all means, let a candidate be designated, and let the republicans in convention agree to abide by the result of the convention.

Not a Subject of the Railroads. Dakota City Eagle (rep.).

Rosewater seems to be the strongest candidate in the field so far for the senatorship. One thing is certain, if Mr. Rosewater succeeds in his ambition to become United States senator, the people of Nebraska will be represented by a man who will look after the interests of the people and who will not be in subjection to corporate or railroad interests when those of the people are at stake.

Between Rosewater and Brown. Bancroft Blade (rep.).

Another senatorial candidate has entered the race in the person of George D. Melkijohn, formerly congressman from this district. George D. is all right and has the dignity as well as the ability to fill the office with credit to the state. The announcement, however, comes a little late for the state convention will endorse a candidate in either Rosewater or Brown, with the chances strongly in favor of the former, and the man who tries to break into the legislature and become a tool for another accident is neither a republican nor a good citizen.

The Two Rival Candidates. Wahoo Wasp (rep.).

Omaha, Edward Rosewater and Senator of The Omaha Bee, and Attorney General Norris Brown, rival candidates for United States senator, were pleasant callers at the Wasp office Monday. These gentlemen came to Wahoo to meet the people and to address the republican state convention which met here on that date. The meeting at Wahoo was the first meeting of these two distinguished gentlemen since the campaign for senator began. There seems to be the best of feeling prevailing between them. Mr. Brown remarked in his address at the court house that if he was not pledged to another he would probably be for Mr. Rosewater himself. In return Mr. Rosewater said that if Mr. Brown was a candidate for governor—and he wished he was—he could support him, and that if he was nominated by the state convention he would support him for United States senator. Aside from the rivalry for the senatorship they are friends.

If the People Had the Say. Wayne Herald (rep.).

A Norris Brown supporter, who has traveled over the state considerably, was heard to remark in Wayne recently that if the republican choice for United States senator were left to the people, Edward Rosewater would be the man.

Right on the Issues for Years. Stanton Pickett (rep.).

Among the duties of the republican state convention will be the nomination of a United States senator to succeed J. H. Millard. The two leading aspirants for the position are Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee and Attorney General Norris Brown. Mr. Rosewater is a man whom we all know has been advocating for years the issues that are now paramount in the state and nation. His nomination and election would mean that Nebraska would be represented in the senate by a man who would look after the people's interests. Mr. Brown has made a good record as attorney general and upon this record alone is making his candidacy for the senate. Mr. Brown has only done his duty as attorney general and should be given a renomination to that office to enable him to finish the work already begun. Of the delegates instructed for senator up to date Rosewater has 98 and Brown 117.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

What is distinctively known as "The Great White Way" in New York City is lit by 30,000 electric and gas lights. When the shadows fall the section of Broadway from Twenty-second to Fifth street takes on the artificial glow, brighter than any other part of the great city, and continues a blaze and alive till dawn sends the night hawks to roost. Not only is each theater front a blaze of light, but your carriage number is called by the display of electric numbers; not only do signs of light at saloon and restaurant doors invite you, but great broad signs of light shine through the windows. To more certainly attract the eye huge electric letters are made to appear and disappear.

Then mighty signs in letters of light, reaching fifty feet above buildings and extending for more than 100 feet, appeal to you in colors of red, yellow, blue and green, recommending sodas, cigars, cigarettes or some beverage. These signs are the most conspicuous and the most expensive in the district, being in some cases visible and readable for miles and costing hundreds of dollars in their construction. One of the largest of these blazes out with 1,572 lights.

So great has been the recent multiplication of brilliant points in the district that now they are beginning to interfere with each other, one often cutting off the view of its neighbor, and choice positions for signs are at high premium. But there is a readjustment going on and the blaziness will continue to increase, daily adding to and extending the great, attractive white light district of the metropolis.

A drunken man is a rare sight in Broadway in colors to attract attention when he does appear, but for nobility of dress, perhaps, does he possess quite the interest that he has for the motorman when the motorman sees him essaying to cross the street ahead.

The motorman can calculate on the sign of a truck and other vehicles, and he can figure, at least on what people in their senses crossing the tracks will do, but nobody can determine the erratic movements of a drunken man, and with him the motorman takes no chances, and him he seems always to see.

By this particular one set out by a sign on the street, the motorman was deviated by the motorman of a car coming up Broadway at the moment he stepped down from the curb, and though the car was then fifty feet away, the motorman turned off the power and took a turn or two on the curb, and so got the car under complete control, keeping his eye all the time on the drunken man.

The drunken man was still far away, but nobody could tell which way he might lurch, and the motorman was taking no chances; and so he kept the car down and looked on the man, and not until the drunken man was close to the street and had stepped up on the curb on the other side did he give the car full power again and throw off the brake.

The street beggar with pockets lined with money is a fairly familiar figure of New York life, but one of the free dispensers reports an instance of an attempt to get free medicine, on the plea of poverty, that deserves a place in the catalogue of good stories of "graft." A middle-aged woman appeared the other day and got a prescription, after which she took her place in the line of persons waiting to have their medicine made up by the apothecary. This particular woman, it should be said, had given satisfactory answers to all the questions put to her, designed to show whether she was a proper subject for charity. Suddenly there was a cry: "I'm robbed! I'm robbed!" The victim was this woman, who so far forgot her previous professions as to assert that her pocket had been picked and that the thief had got away with \$60. Then she lost the opportunity to get free medicine, thus adding, in her view, insult to injury.

New York City has the largest diamond cross in the world, though it is not recognized as such. Its main line runs along Maiden lane, with its foot resting on Broadway and its arms extending north and south along Nassau street. Here there are 40 men in the diamond business, and there are more of the gems there than in the every floor in any other city. On nearly every space of every building in Maiden lane from Broadway to beyond Nassau, and both ways along Nassau far enough to make arms for the cross, are thousands of diamonds, from those in the dull condition as taken from the mine, to those in their sparkling condition, as set for ornaments.

When a heavy shower hits the streets of the East Side these July days it means a bath for a good many thousand children. They run out some taking most of their clothes off, others not bothering to. The streets are vacant except for the children—just as a bath when you go to bed. Everyone else has out for shelter. So they can take the full force of the big hard raindrops and run about in the open enjoying the lark of getting a good wetting. They sail boats down the rapid gutters, following their course on the run. If there are drain pipes emptying overhead, they stand under the spouts if they were enough rubbish they suit a date, from the gutter and deposit in the depths of the lake that collects. "Ve like de voder," said one wet urchin. "Ve wouldn't get tired of de voder every day."

The New York man arose and gave his seat to a woman in a street car. His friend looked at him in amazement and then after a moment of hesitation arose.

also and stood talking with him.

"Aren't you to die, are you?" he asked apprehensively. "Gettin' so polite." "I may," said the first, "but more likely I'll get over it. I've got to go, however. I've got to do it. I've just returned from a trip to a southern capital and I don't mind saying I felt like a boar when I first went there, as compared with those southern men. I had to fall in line mighty sudden to save my self-respect, for no man down there would ever sit at a street car while a woman was standing, or in any other place, for that matter. Every man has come off instantly when a woman steps into an elevator, even in the most public office buildings. Perhaps we haven't time for those things in New York, but I was brought up that way and I can't help really preferring it, though I have been out of the habit for a while."

PERSONAL NOTES.

There can be no further doubt as to Manila being Americanized. A million dollar hotel has been projected there.

John D. Rockefeller has promised \$200,000 towards the rebuilding of the Young Men's Christian association building in San Francisco, providing a like sum is raised.

When living Alfred Belt was reported a billionaire. Now his possessions are estimated in some quarters as low as \$50,000,000. Being dead, he escapes the bill.

Having been privileged to attend an Oyster Bay cabinet meeting, Mr. Dooley ought to have many matters of interest to impart to his readers. Perhaps we haven't time for those things in New York, but I was brought up that way and I can't help really preferring it, though I have been out of the habit for a while."

A great funeral was given "Burch" Harrington of New York, who was a prominent figure in that city for forty years. He had successfully avoided work and was a great story teller.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, who has a large estate in Orange county, New York, has received three cub bears sent from Alaska. His wife will summer them on his estate and they will spend the winter in the Bronx zoo.

Miss Ellen Terry has written the following letter to the students at the Leeds Dramatic college: "I have been asked to say a word to you. If I say one word I should say 'the patient' and if it were three words, 'Don't be vain.'"

Nathan Hawk, a veteran of the Mexican war and the man who in 1848 first brought east news of the California gold discoveries, is a hale and hearty citizen of Folsom, Cal. Mr. Hawk, who is now 82 years old, left his Iowa home for California in