

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Copies, Total. Rows include 1. 34,430, 2. 30,360, 3. 31,080, 4. 30,680, 5. 30,370, 6. 30,720, 7. 30,480, 8. 30,940, 9. 30,470, 10. 30,680, 11. 30,240, 12. 30,430, 13. 30,550, 14. 30,500, 15. 30,850.

Less unsold copies, 9,600. Net total sales, 21,250. Daily average, 20,928.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1906. (Seal.) 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 requested.

Some other people, evidently, should also have filled a box car or two and built a bonfire.

Gulf skippers anxious for the safety of their craft will fight shy of light-houses until those at sea are located.

Secretary Taft realizes that Latin races expect their rulers to shine as brightly in the social firmament as in the statesman's realm.

The czar might keep an eye on Cuba to learn how to pacify a people without exterminating them. As a teacher Uncle Sam is a success.

Governor Magoon's expression on the subject of Chinese laborers on the isthmus may be subject to revision before the canal is opened.

The arrest of President Smith of the Mormon church for violating the anti-polygamy law is the first evidence of his confidence in his defense.

With two Washington ice companies indicted, the real power of the federal government over pernicious combinations will be thoroughly tested.

While the meat packers' association is formed ostensibly to co-operate with the government, its co-operative arrangements will also invite inspection.

King-Ak-Sar-Ben has led the van in devising electrical parades and automobile parades, and it is just possible the next new departure will be an airship parade.

The railway merger suit at St. Louis gives Joseph Ramsey, Jr., a chance to demonstrate how well his memory has been improved by his quarrel with George Gould.

It is to be noted that none of the great meat-packing houses at South Omaha have any difficulty in complying promptly with the new meat inspection law.

The Board of Education has saved the trust officer no small amount of work by ordering the schools closed during the afternoon of the Ak-Sar-Ben day parades.

Having taken the highest honors in contests on land, water and air, Uncle Sam can await with equanimity the discovery of some new form of sport by decadent Europe.

The South Omaha Board of Fire and Police commissioners seems to be in imminent danger of getting some information from the governor that it does not care to have.

In the light of published items of cost that company which bid \$9.48 on coal for the Norfolk asylum is probably donating money to the state, but probabilities are not always conclusive.

Alexander Dowle's determination to remain in Zion City indicates that the "apostle" is not going to sacrifice that possession which is said to be "nine points of the law," even for a chance to commune with nature in Mexico.

Nebraska's own Buffalo Bill is back again on native soil after a protracted sojourn abroad. His home-coming reception will reach its climax when the Indians who have been doing the royal courts of Europe with him reappear among their friends on the reservation, with a new supply of pipe dreams for distribution.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Aside from the intense anxiety of President Roosevelt for the success of Cuban self-government which his every act has signalled, no man has more reason than he to regret the necessity for intervention at this particular juncture. There is ground for the general belief, born of confidence in him, that his return to Washington would only mark the completion of preparations for pressure of his program upon congress which will assemble within two months for the short session. The time of the long session was so consumed by the arduous struggle over the rate bill that, although the meat inspection, pure food, free alcohol and a number of like positive reform measures were also passed, many important plans of the president had to go over, while there cannot be doubt that he has all the time contemplated still further steps towards the goal he has set up. Moreover, in the enforcement of the law against powerful corporation interests, cases of vast importance are pending which call for his initiative and direction at the head of the great executive machine, while the Panama canal is an enterprise that is in the very stage requiring most concentrated attention.

It vastly increases the burden on the president to have at this moment also to deal with the difficult novel questions arising out of the Cuban situation which cannot be postponed, and many phases of which also must go to congress. The president thus, while dividing his own attention, has before him the task of preventing public attention from being divided by a foreign subject to the detriment of the domestic readjustment to which his administration has been so memorably dedicated. It is fortunate that in that work he has already accomplished so much and so buttressed public confidence in his energy, capacity and zeal to go through with it in spite of every obstacle and even the distractions of the Cuban crisis, most inopportune though it be.

FREE ALCOHOL PROBABILITIES.

The statement by Congressman Hill, who with Commissioner Yerkes of the internal revenue service has spent three months in Europe investigating methods for light in formulating regulations under the now effective free denaturalized alcohol law, is most encouraging as to its great beneficial results. One main source of apprehension has been lest the regulations, through excessive caution against revenue frauds or through the influence of the big distillers or other adversely interested combines, might be so drawn as to prevent manufacture at small distilleries, thus limiting competition and removing manufacture to a distance from the raw materials on the farms, where also much of the distilled product will be consumed. Mr. Hill, however, emphatically asserts that there need be no difficulty whatever from revenue fraud on account even of small farm distilleries to be operated by a single farmer or a small group in a farm neighborhood, as has been conclusively proved in Germany, where 70,000 such plants are operated about as cider and sorghum mills are operated in our own country, and Mr. Hill significantly declares that he confidently expects to see untaxed alcohol extensively produced here in this manner.

The further noteworthy point appears that in Mr. Hill's opinion undrinkable alcohol can be manufactured here at materially lower cost than in Germany, where it has become so important an industrial factor. The materials rich in alcohol exist here in far greater profusion, enormous quantities of vegetables, roots, fruits and grains, which have been pure waste, being available, especially under the small farm distillery system.

It is probably true that unreasonable hopes on the one hand and unwarranted fears on the other have been excited during the discussion of the measure for free denaturalized alcohol, but the substantial facts as they develop indicate that it will prove a means of immense economy in the aggregate, although some time will be required for its full utilization. A vital point will have been gained at the outset if the administration of the revenue department shall adopt the policy of favoring to the utmost small distilleries right at the sources of the raw materials, as the information coming from Mr. Hill warrants us to expect will be done.

HUGHES AND HEARST.

The party standard bearers, rather than the party platforms, are counted on to figure most in the contest this year in the great pivotal state of New York. The republican platform, while it contains traditional party generalizations and also satisfactory statements on contemporaneous questions, obviously could not of its own force attract the masses of decent citizens that are acting with the party. In New York, as in many other states, mere words no longer suffice, platform formulas having in recent years been too often found to be merely tricks of the dishonest politician's trade and designed not to be made good, but to defraud honest voters. The real guarantee given by the New York republican convention is the known character of Charles E. Hughes at the head of a ticket satisfactory to him and in harmony with President Roosevelt. And it is noteworthy that in accepting leadership Mr. Hughes put stress upon conscience in administering the state government rather than on the terms used by the party carpenters. The whole situation is implied in the names of Hughes and Hearst. The latter, too long in advance, boldly and contemptuously repudiated the

binding force of convention pronouncements, and immediately after the democratic convention he publicly rejected some of its most important specific planks. But back even of his personal, as well as of his party declaration, the test of fire to which the worthy citizens of his own party have subjected him is the test of character as a public man. According to this crucial test fortunately the line is being drawn in the Empire state, and indubitable proofs show that it strikes at a very oblique angle to habitual partyism or platformism.

It all means that a vast new party, if the term may be used for convenience, is rapidly mobilizing on the basis of practical independence that insists and is going, henceforth, to insist more imperiously on the real thing of character and not result in politics, without so much regard to platform strategem, and it is up to New York to give this year a memorable object lesson of what can thus be done for decent and wholesome government.

A QUIBBLE THAT WON'T PASS.

Judge Graves has not been accused of riding on passes as district judge. Moreover, he has stated that he has not done so. World-Herald.

This is decidedly tame as compared with the effulgent eulogy pronounced by the World-Herald a week or so ago proclaiming the democratic candidate for congress in the Third district to be "a judge whose principles lead him to refuse the railroad pass."

It now develops that while conscientious scruples have prevented the great judge from traveling around his district on passes to hold court at the different county seats, they have not prevented him from asking for and accepting passes for his family while holding official position. In a letter published in the Newman Grove Reporter Judge Graves, himself, confesses to one case where he asked for passes over the Minneapolis & Omaha road in the fall of 1901 for his wife and her mother from Pender to Minneapolis and return. Attempting to explain the circumstances, Judge Graves writes that "this is the only road which enters my district," and by inference the only road interested in litigation on which he might have to decide. In a nutshell it transpires that Judge Graves draws the line exceeding fine—that as judge he is careful not to ride on a pass for fear of the effect it might have on his political future, but has no objections to placing himself under obligations to the railroads for his wife and her mother, which he would otherwise presumably have to pay for out of his own pocket.

If, as the learned judge says, "there is an impropriety in public officers and especially judicial officers accepting and using passes or free transportation" for themselves, it must be no less an impropriety to ask and accept passes for members of his immediate family. What right has he, then, to pretend to a superior virtue over those who have asked for passes, but made no attempt to cover it up?

The disclosures of flagrant incompetency exhibited by Candidate Williams when acting as county judge of Pierce county constitute another good reason why he should not be elected to membership in the new railway commission for which he secured a nomination by a convention held-out. But the controlling reason why he should be defeated is the inherent dishonesty of his conduct and his apparently uncontrollable propensity for falsehood. It would be bad enough to have an incompetent on the railroad commission, but infinitely worse to have a man subjected to the temptations the railroads are sure to offer to secure a continuance of the privileges they now enjoy at the expense of the taxpayers and shippers, who has a record of violating a most sacred trust for private gain.

The South Dakota Traveling Men's association has started something which ought to be taken up in other states, in resolving to agitate for a state inspection of hotels with special reference to the sanitary conditions and the provision of fire escapes. If South Dakota is like Nebraska it possesses a great many very creditable hotels which provide for their guests reasonable accommodations and assurance of safety, but also a lot of so-called hotels that are a travesty on the name. The traveling men, as the unfortunate victims of bad hotel conditions, are the proper parties to take the work of reform in hand.

Returned delegates from the League of American Municipalities at Chicago report that the subject of most absorbing interest there is that of municipal ownership, and that the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership was more pronounced than at any previous meeting of the league. We are apt to imagine that the puzzling problem of dealing with the franchised corporations is peculiar to our own city, when as a matter of fact it confronts every other American city in practically the same form.

A movement has been started in the Omaha High school to improve the spelling of the pupils. The fact is that it is not so much simplified spelling as correct spelling that is really in demand, and anything done to help public school graduates to meet this requirement will enhance their value materially in business life.

Fort Omaha will furnish the main body of the signal corps for the army of occupation in Cuba. This is surely complimentary to Fort Omaha soldiers, because they would not be drawn upon unless they were consid-

ered the most experienced and reliable companies in the corps.

racial Advertisements. Philadelphia Press.

The republican candidate for governor of New York has a fine lot of walkers, but the candidate on the other ticket is as barefaced as possible.

Kneek for Claims Agents. Buffalo Express.

An order of the War department forbids attorneys and others to solicit pension and other claims against the government on government property. If soliciting could be prevented entirely it would stop a good many undesired pensions.

Democratic Pool Stations.

There is one thing, though, that Mr. Bryan cannot accuse President Roosevelt of stealing from the democrats, and that is the fact that when anything is done for the United States must sit around "like a bound boy at a hustling" for fear it will be accused of "imperialism."

Well Fixed for the Fiscal.

The state of Oklahoma will formally enter the union with more assets and less indebtedness than any predecessor. The only financial obligation against the new state is \$500,000 in territorial warrants, while the last monthly statement of the territorial treasury showed a balance on hand of \$73,102. This would leave a balance of \$278,102, in addition to which Oklahoma will receive a school fund of \$5,000,000 in cash from the United States treasury. Besides several million acres of school lands for the further maintenance of schools and colleges.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

Statistics of Business for the Fiscal Year 1905. Cleveland Leader.

Better facilities for transportation and lower average freight and passenger rates are shown in an abstract of railway statistics issued by the Interstate Commerce commission. The showing made in fact, and it is unusually interesting at this time because of the important governmental questions which have arisen concerning the railroads.

On June 30, 1905, the length of the railroad lines in the United States was 245,000 miles, an increase of 1,436 miles over the year of 1904. There was a marked decrease in the mileage in the hands of receivers. The aggregate number of employees was 1,382,196, an increase during the year of 86,075. The total sum paid in wages and salaries was \$585,844,000, an increase of \$22,828,720, a satisfactory indication of the prosperity of the railroads. The gross earnings exceeded the \$2,000,000,000 mark for the first time, amounting to \$2,062,482,406. The average freight rate for the year was 7.60 cent a ton a mile against 7.5 cent for 1904.

The most important fact brought out by the report is that the average freight rate per ton per mile decreased for the first time in many years. Operating expenses increased materially after 1890 and there were slight increases in railroad charges. Economical management enabled the railroads to make reductions in 1905. It is reasonably certain that the figures for the fiscal year of 1906 will again show a decrease in rates, while in the fiscal year ending next June a marked decrease will be caused by the new railroad law about to go into effect.

CUBA IN SPITE OF ITSELF.

Significant Features of Secretary Taft's Action.

Cuba is to remain a Cuba in spite of itself. That is the gist of Secretary Taft's proclamation. He accepts the situation which the Cubans have brought about. The Cuban president has resigned, and the vice president has taken the oath. Thus, failed to choose a successor to his office, as far as the Cubans are concerned, a vacancy is left in the chief magistracy. That vacancy Secretary Taft fills, with abundant authority in both law and morals. His action is logical and ethically flawless. The unique feature of it is that he keeps Cuba in the status quo, and maintains a Cuban government, conforming with the Cuban constitution. Intervention, protectorates and what not have hitherto meant the substitution, at least for the time, of the flag and the law and the actual authority of the intervening or protecting power of those of the state under tutelage. Not so in Cuba. There is no return to the status of the American occupation following the Spanish war. Cuba remains Cuban, only with an American instead of a Cuban at the head of affairs.

It is the unique feature of the case, it is also the most significant, from both the Cuban and the American point of view. It means that, as we said yesterday, American policy is to prevail in Cuba, and that the United States is not going to be stampeded into annexation of Cuba at the behest of sordid speculators or involved in any embarrassing complications. It could annex Cuba on the ground of that country's failure to govern itself. But before accepting that last unwelcome resort it wisely as well as generously decides to give the island another chance. In that we have no doubt some conspirators, in both Cuba and this country, will be disappointed, for which reason we are all the more gratified. We are certain that the overwhelming sentiment of the American people and the trust of the Cuban people also will cordially approve Mr. Taft's words and action, especially in this matter of insisting that Cuba shall still be Cuba, and the government of the island shall still be a Cuban government.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Pierre Loti, the French author, has just been promoted from captain of frigate to admiral of battleships. He has never quitted his service in the navy. Young Roosevelt is about as likely as any other average boy to get into a student fracas. The occasion for making a fuss about it does not appear. Millionaire Walsh of Colorado says the poor man of the country must have a greater share of his wealth. Yet he never gives them any. Edward J. Nally, who has risen to the position of vice president and director of the \$100,000,000 Postal Telegraph company, at the age of 15 was a telegraph messenger boy.

The empress of Germany has contributed a large sum of money towards the formation of an institution to be devoted to the saving of infant life, the mortality of infants in Germany being surpassed in England only by that of Austria and Russia. President Gustav Andrew of Augustana college, Illinois, who favors the spelling reforms advocated by President Roosevelt, has approved the adoption in Augustana of similar changes in the spelling of Swedish, recently promulgated in the mother country, but not yet generally adopted by schools or by the press. Charles Battell Loomis, the noted American author, is about to return to Panama, N. C., from England, where he has been residing. It is gratifying to Americans to learn that his success as a reader in England paralleled that of the English humorist, Jerome K. Jerome, whose guest he was when Mr. Jerome was here.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Noted Editor Dead. Al Fairbrother in Everlasting.

It is with feelings of sadness that we record the death of Editor E. Rosewater of The Omaha Bee. Rosewater had been for nearly forty years the presiding genius of that newspaper. He was early in life a telegraph operator and as manager of the Pacific Telegraph company in Omaha he took a hand in some politics that was on and which did not suit him. He started a small afternoon sheet for campaign purposes and called it The Bee, expecting it to die when the campaign was over. But there seemed to be a demand for it—he threw into it a personality and a fearlessness that even appealed to people who lived in the wild and woolly west—people who had been reading editorials from some of the best known editorial writers the west had produced—men of national reputation. But Rosewater went after things and brought them home with him. He was tireless, never slept if occasion suggested that he was needed at the office, and for several years he brought The Bee out under many disadvantages.

Finally he made it a morning paper and went after a state subscription list. He opposed all kinds of jobbery; was against monopolies; fought Jay Gould and his Union Pacific and the toll bridge at Omaha across the Missouri river. Gould sent for him and tried to fix differences between them with money, but Rosewater spurned his offer and lashed him the more furiously.

The fight was won and was a wing of feathers in Rosewater's cap. They went after the politicians. He exposed them to the bone in their rottenness and their corruption, and the people of the west rallied to him. Finally he had a morning paper, an evening paper and a Sunday paper with a weekly edition that at one time reached close to the one hundred thousand mark. He built The Bee building which is one of the distinct and beautiful newspaper homes of the west, and in all his enterprises was successful. He was a thorn in the side of those who would dominate the politics of Nebraska, and upon one occasion his adversaries hired a negro ruffian named Curry to assassinate him. The negro assaulted him and pounded him into a jelly and left him for dead, but he recovered and was reticent against those who had provoked or employed the negro to kill him. The Omaha Bee is a great newspaper and it was Rosewater's genius that made it such. He always employed first-class talent and surrounded himself with loyal assistants—and when you saw in The Bee it was so.

It was our good fortune to be a pupil of his for four years. We were an editorial writer on his paper and also a political correspondent, and while we always differed with Mr. Rosewater in many things we respected his courage and his fearlessness. In his death Nebraska has lost a citizen who did a great deal for the state; Omaha has lost an invaluable force in her commercialism—and many friends are left to mourn.

He was prominent politically. He had several times been recognized by his party; was national committeeman of the republican party; had been in the legislature and the senate; was a member of the international postal congress, vice president of the body, had been sent on several official pilgrimages to the old world by his government—but he wanted to go to the United States senate. He made an unsuccessful run four years ago, and last month again was before the republican state convention for endorsement. His home county and several other counties were for him; he made a long fight and a strong fight—but the die-patches say that the campaign was too much for him—and after it was over, after he had pledged his support to the ticket and announced his resignation out of the race for good, the other evening in his own magnificent newspaper building, he stopped in the office of Judge Trippe presumably to rest—sat down on a bench and fell asleep and never woke. His wife had left a light burning for him; he did not return and she, uneasy, notified the chief of police that he could not be found. The judge, upon going to his office, saw the little old man sitting there, at last, after forty years of a most strenuous life.

In Nebraska there were many people who had many times wished that Rosewater was out of the harness; his political enemies were bitter and unpromising—but we dare say that in Nebraska no one has ever regretted his death. He will cause more universal sorrow than did the death of Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of The Omaha Bee.

A PATHETIC FINISH.

Incidents of the Career of President Palma of Cuba.

Springfield Republican.

President Palma's finish makes his career the more romantic by far than it would have been had he retired from office in the good old George Washington manner. To lose one's presidency in this style is almost like a king losing his head. Mr. Palma began to be a Cuban president over thirty years ago, during the ten years' insurrection against Spain, when he was made the head of the revolutionary government, which never really governed. After his capture and imprisonment in a Spanish dungeon in the Pyrenees, he always described himself to his jailers as "president of the Cuban republic." Spain banished him from Cuba when peace was restored, and it was during the ensuing twenty years that he conducted a private school in a small interior town of New York state. Our government considered him the ablest and safest man available for the Cuban presidency in 1892, when the first American occupation ended, but of course he entered upon his duties with the handicap of having lived so many years away from the island and its people that he had lost touch with the new generation that had come upon the scene. Mr. Palma is now 71 years old, and history is not likely to deal harshly with him. Doubtless he employed his best efforts, according to his lights, to make the republic a success, and it may be questioned whether his failure was not due as much to conditions as to his personal errors and faults. It can at least be said of him that he retired a comparatively poor man. Unlike some Latin-American ex-presidents, Mr. Palma will not proceed to Paris and live like a millionaire.

Secretary Root's Mission.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Both this country and the South American nations are more interested in events of Europe than in those of the people at the other end of our own continent. For instance, had Mr. Root's mission been to European nations, we should have followed it closely. Because it was in South America there was little public interest in his progress. And what is true of us is true of South America. Mr. Root's tour was designed to overcome this, to show the solidarity of the continental interests. He may not have made progress among the rabid haters of North America, but he has undoubtedly made an impression upon the governments and the people. His mission, it is fair to assume, has been as successful as could have been expected. If not so great as might have been wished for, but he has had time to do little more than sow the seed that we may hope will ultimately bring forth fruit of sympathetic and fraternal relationship.

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No alum, no phosphate—which are the principal elements of the so-called cheap baking powders—and which are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Truly these are melancholy days for Thomas Collier Platt, New York's senior senator. Famous as the "Easy Boss" who for a score of years shaped the destiny of the republican party in the Empire state, Senator Platt now is broken in health, shorn of his political power and threatened with a divorce court scandal. Reports have it that Mrs. Platt has grown weary of the aged senator and is unusually interested in men nearer her own age, causing grief in the family household and threats of divorce proceedings. To cap the climax Senator Platt's famous "Amen corner" at the Fifth Avenue hotel has passed away. Since 1869 the republican headquarters have been located in the Fifth Avenue hotel, except for the years 1874, 1885 and 1886, when they were transferred to the Gilsey house. Since 1887, however, they have remained in the Fifth Avenue. Only one employe of the republican state committee, who has been continuously with it since 1869, is left. He is Stephen A. Smith, confidential messenger.

The name "Amen corner" was applied to the plush-covered seats in the corner of the Fifth Avenue lobby, where the Platt Old Guard gathered and said "Amen" to everything Boss Platt did in the committee rooms. It was also the rendezvous of the newspaper men, who in the past years of Platt's rule formed an association known as the "Amen Corner," which gives annual dinners at which prominent politicians are present. The association is incorporated, and it will continue to exist as a relic of the times when the Fifth Avenue was the Mecca of republicans.

Upper Broadway, between Forty-second street and Seventy-second street, has been named Garage Row by the automobilists. In the last two years automobile garages have sprung up there at a great rate. Most of the ground which the garages now occupy was vacant lots a couple of years ago; some with squatters' shanties on them. Then one automobile manufacturer erected a temporary garage above Fifty-ninth street. It was a hit from the start, and other manufacturers followed suit and erected garages.

At first the garages were only temporary affairs, the majority being only two stories high. As business increased substantial buildings took the place of the temporary ones. Each builder tried to outdo his rivals in the appearance of his garage, with the result that some of the garages resemble private dwellings more closely than business buildings.

"Down with the robber landlords" is the keynote of the Tenants' union, which numbers 2,000 members. The union holds large open air meetings in the evenings and has for its president "Con" Sullivan, an old-time Tammany orator. The meetings are opened with prayer, but they do not always close with benediction, because someone they almost and in a fit fight. The union was appropriately organized May 1 last, of all the days of the year the most calculated to infuriate tenants against landlords, rents, janitors and owners of moving vans. At a meeting of the union, the other night the orators spoke from a truck illuminated by brilliantly lighted. They declared the landlords form the biggest, greediest trust on earth. They gave horrible examples of the rapacity of the landlord octopus and swore that the landlords are the only tentacles of the tenant-devouring monster.

A lonely reporter sat on a stoop down on West Thirty-seventh street early one morning recently, waiting for some new development in a murder mystery to be given him at the police station. The midnight squad of cops had tramped off to post and for over an hour no footstep had sounded on the pavement. The reporter called over one of the night prowling pussies to him and by dint of honeyed urging inveigled the lean black shadow to slip up between his knees.

While the reporter was stroking and cuddling the tramp cat other shadows appeared from dark corners, and after much circling around and hesitating advances, one by one six tabbies came to join the impromptu family reunion. The cats rubbed against the reporter's legs, climbed by his shoulders and in every one of the cozy pussy cat's ways of expression the seven tramps of Hell's Kitchen showed their gratitude for the first petting they had probably ever received.

No developments in the murder mystery came into the police station, and at 1:30 o'clock in the morning the amateur Pied Piper started for the elevated to go back to his office. Seven vagrant pussy cats followed him to the corner, there stopped, crouched down and watched him climb the stairs to the train platform.

Half of New York lives in the street. Overflowing from their crowded flats and uncomfortable rooms, the people pour out onto the front steps, the sidewalks, the city parks and the great highways. They play all over the street in continual danger, and their elders scatter about, singly or in groups, but always in the girlish light. This, of course, is in the districts of the poor, where flats are stuffy and rooms crowded with humanity. No day is so different in the other sections where the flats become apartments and light and sunshine illumine them. The spirit is characteristic of New York and the same restlessness that drives the poor to the curb sends the rich into public dining-rooms for a long drawn-out meal.

Browning, King & Co FULL DRESS SUITS No man can expect to be harbored in the social swim without Full Dress and Tuxedo clothes. They are becoming more and more imperative each year. Our Full Dress clothes are demonstrations of high art in tailoring. Full Dress Suits \$40.00. Tuxedo Suits \$30.00 and \$38.00. Ready for instant use. All kinds of full dress fixings to go with the clothes. "No Clothing Fits Like Ours" Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. Omaha, Neb. BROWNING, KING & CO. BROWNING, KING & CO. NEW YORK.