

THE JOURNAL

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THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. General Adm. M. LER STARK, Tribune Building, Chicago Office, Tribune Building, Washington Office, Post Office, Representative.

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MINNESOTA POLITICS. An effort has been made within the last month to induce Julius H. Block to enter the field as a candidate for governor.

Books and Authors. JUSSEUR ON OUR LITERATURE. M. Jusseur, the new French ambassador at Washington, has been made a member of the Authors' club of Philadelphia.

THE NONPAREIL MAN. Casually Observed. "I know not why he loves me so," writes Josephine Pollard in a long poem telling all about "him" and his affection.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 73 per cent more advertising than the daily Tribune.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 74 per cent more want advertising than the daily Tribune.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 9 per cent more advertising than the Sunday and Daily Tribune combined.

The Minneapolis Journal out of 5,798 residences canvassed, had 4,739 subscribers—the Evening Tribune 1,178—the Morning Tribune 766.

The Minneapolis Journal in 81 apartment and flat buildings canvassed, had 1,250 subscribers—the Evening Tribune 185, and the Morning Tribune 178.

In Behalf of the Jews.

The president has determined to send to our diplomatic representative at St. Petersburg the petition of the Jews in behalf of the amelioration of the civil and political condition of their brethren in Russia.

The sending of this document to the czar is important, as the Russian government, which is the aggregation of bureaucrats who are supposed, thru the council of the empire, to carry out the will of the absolute, hereditary monarch, has already very emphatically declared that it resents, and will resist in this case of the Jews, all movements of foreign nations to interfere in Russia's domestic affairs.

The various massacres of Jews in Russia are regarded as essentially domestic affairs. On two or three occasions when our government, in former years, has addressed notes to the Russian government remonstrating against such acts, the action was treated with cool indifference, and to-day, that government has restated its position in unmistakable terms.

It is possible that the Jewish petition incident may further delay the settlement with Russia as to full recognition of our rights in Manchuria. That territory is so practically in the possession of Russia that all the subtleties of that tricky power to conceal the fact are utterly useless. We have secured a very advantageous commercial treaty with China, which lacks only the assent of China to the opening of Mukden, Tushan and other ports in Manchuria to our trade.

The Virginians are sure you can't get too much of a good thing. They have declared for Roosevelt for president in 1908.

Not Ready for the Question.

The recent vote in the English house of commons, 464 to 32, against the proposition to retain the tax on imported wheat and flour, accentuated the opposition to the Chamberlain policy. Judging from the debate on the budget proposition the opposition was based chiefly on the cry of "dear food" for the people.

The British manufacturers perceive that, if parliament restores the former policy of protection, the workmen will be inclined to demand higher wages than they are now getting, and the cost of production will be increased.

There is doubt whether the manufacturers will, to any noticeable extent, assist in legislation which will compel a considerable advance in wages. Another feature of the Chamberlain policy is that not a colony has reported itself ready to give an equivalent reduction of its tariff duties on British goods to meet a British proposition to tax foreign foodstuffs to give preference to colonial products of this kind.

and go before the country in a general election, making the proposition to tax food from foreign countries and let colonial food products in, duty free, the basis of the struggle, with the additional proposition to raise an old-age pension and by taxation, the present temper of the constituencies would lead to an adverse result very probably, because it would take a long and strenuous educational process to get the people of the United Kingdom to see startling advantage thru the revolutionizing of the fiscal system of the country, for the benefit of the colonies who are evidently unwilling to pull down their high tariffs, established largely for the purpose of keeping out British goods, to any even moderate extent.

The German agriculturists are gentlemen of discriminating judgment. They think Minnesota farms were the best they saw during their tour.

Brush Up.

Mr. E. J. Conroy, superintendent of police, intends to make members of the police force more careful about their personal appearance. We suppose that most every chief-of-police gets an idea of this sort at some time, but few of them stay by it. While Mr. Doyle was chief-of-police the Minneapolis policemen appeared to better advantage than before or since. Under the Ames regime there was a noticeable decline in the personal appearance of members coincident with the general demoralization of the force.

We hope that Mr. Conroy will not soon forget his good resolution and that the officers will co-operate with him in giving the city a police force it may be proud of.

Mr. E. A. Merrill, president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company, warns the public that it will lower the city's credit to raise the rate of interest on its bonds to 4 per cent. There is no little truth in that, and everybody is aware that Mr. Merrill is right when he says that we have been offering our bonds at just the wrong time. Yet the city is in desperate need of public improvements. The choice between lowering the municipality's credit and permitting the present deplorable conditions of some streets to continue is a hard one.

Horrible.

As the eastern papers come in they bring facts about the Wilmington lynching that must add to the feeling of horror of all orderly citizens at the revolting crime. The Wilmington mob, the largely made up of the so-called best people, was one of the worst kind of mobs. It was a thoroughly lawless mob which joyed in its atrocity and regarded it as an extraordinary amusement. It was a mob in which the spirits of the revolutionary Paris mobs and the ancient Roman crowds of the arena were mingled. The mob was out for a man hunt.

"I'm a poor man," said one young fellow who saw the awful spectacle, "but I wouldn't have missed that for \$100. Lord, but I have had a good time."

The members of the crowd were jealous of every groan and contortion of the writhing wretch at the stake. Short men complained of tall men in front of them, "Down in front," was a common cry, and one young man got his fiancée a position of advantage by crying, "Make way for Miss Bishop's sister." Miss Bishop being the poor girl whom the negro killed.

Also many negroes assisted in the lynching of the rapist and murderer, the mob spirit has been stirred up to such a height in Wilmington that it is reported that it would take but little to bring on a massacre of the negroes, and last night there was a race riot.

The Capture of Water.

The secretary of the National Irrigation association thinks there will be water enough to go round for irrigation purposes in the semi-arid region. Judging by the enormous waste of water during the past two months, which went whirling down the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio and their tributaries, the secretary's conjecture is certainly correct. The Mississippi river commissioners swear by the levee system which fails to protect adequately a large extent of country along the lower Mississippi when the flood tide comes along with the persistence it has shown this year, and in a good many previous years also.

The secretary of the National Irrigation association believes that 35,000,000 acres of land in the so-called desert lands can be reclaimed for profitable agriculture by constructing storage reservoirs far up on the Missouri and its tributaries. Why construct such reservoirs "far up on the Missouri"? The reservoirs should be lower down in order to impound the flood water so that it may conveniently effect the largest agricultural good. More than thirty or forty years ago Dr. Christopher Graham of Kentucky published a theory he had thought out as to disposing of the surplus water below St. Louis and Cairo. He did not believe levees could prevent the solution for the overflow problem and took the ground that despersions could be found in the configuration of the earth convenient for diverting the flood tide away from the rivers by canals into the depressions. He only had reference to the security of life and property along the lower river to the gulf. The same process can furnish the necessary water for irrigation. Canal and ditch digging from the storage reservoirs which can prevent vast quantities of water from uselessly rushing down the Missouri and Mississippi are the economical processes to meet the demand for irrigation water to be utilized when the period of the greatest pinch comes on agricultural operations.

The lessons of the floods of this year as to the vast acreage of arid and semiarid land between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast is: "There is plenty of water available if you will capture and impound it and keep it from running to enormous waste."

It will be interesting to see whether the Trades and Labor council will sustain the striking malsters of the North Star Malt company. So far as the facts have been presented to the public this strike is a peculiarly groundless one. The present manager, we are informed, has reduced hours and increased pay and has in several other ways endeavored to gain the good will of the men and work in harmony with them. But because he has found that his duty required him to discharge a member of the union all the others have struck, and they refuse to go back to work unless they are paid for time lost while on the strike. This seems to be about the limit of insolent unionism. As a general rule the public sympathizes with labor because there is a feeling abroad that labor has been the under dog in the industrial struggle, but such occurrences as the one here considered have a tendency to make the public look upon the employer as the one who is entitled to the presumption of suffering an injustice. Such unjustifiable and reckless conduct on the part of one union tends to attach odium to other unions, especially if they express their approval of the attitude of the strikers.

The Colored National Emigration and Commercial association wants congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 to transport the negroes to Liberia. If the race problem could be settled for that figure it would be cheap. But, after all, the negroes wouldn't go, except at the point of the bayonet, and many of them would fight for their lives rather than go back to Africa. In fact the great mass of the negroes in this country are happy and content. The educated people among them do, indeed, have a hard time of it, but they are paying the penalty of being in advance of their race.

"THE FATAL CARD"

There remain but three more performances of the Ferris Stock company's clever production of McFarlane's comedy-drama, "The Fatal Card," to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow evening. Next week, opening Sunday evening, the company will be seen in the famous romantic comedy, "Heart and Sword." Dick Ferris appearing in the role of Prince Victor. At the Tuesday matinee souvenirs of Dick Ferris will be presented to the ladies.

NOT DUMB ANIMALS

Battle Lake Review. Those editors who insist on writing of their fine trip to Washington should be arrested for cruelty to animals. The animals in this case are the editors who stayed at home.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Redwood Reveller. The Minneapolis Journal takes first rank as an up-to-date newspaper, as its widespread popularity and immense circulation testify. It is one of the Reveller's most highly valued exchanges.

MAD AND BAD

Chicago Tribune. Kind-Hearted Citizen—Tut! tut! tut! Don't worry over it, little boy. You didn't break your pitcher, and there's no use, you know, in crying over spilt milk. Little Boy—Do I talk as if I was crying, mister? (Resumes his violent language.)

A DANGEROUS WEAPON

Prison Mirror. Two men in South Dakota became involved in a dispute about religion and one hit the other with a Bible and nearly killed him. The Bible in the hands of a bigot is a dangerous weapon.

TOO LONG

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The German re-etching has just ad-journed after a five-day session and yet some folks think congress is too long-winded.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

Still another state official has been discussed as a candidate for promotion. Attorney General Douglas, who certainly deserves well of the state for the services he has rendered in the supreme bench, and is already considered as a candidate for one of the three vacancies that will arise next year. Mr. Douglas has always been known for his activity in supporting the rights of the business public as against the railroad companies, and he is, therefore, persona non grata to the latter.

The contest for supreme judgeship nominations is likely to be a warm one. Justices Lovely, Brown and Lewis are all understood to desire re-nominations. There are likely to be at least three candidates for the place, and perhaps more. W. J. Donahoe of St. Paul, the efficient first assistant under Mr. Douglas, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the place, and is strong enough in Ramsey county to command the support of that delegation. He is also well known in all parts of the state, and has a fine record in the office. He will have a foeman worthy of his steel if E. T. Young of Appleton comes into the contest. The seventh would probably be the warm friend of the senator, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate. The first district may also present a candidate in Thomas Farrer of Rochester, county attorney of Oneota county, and a brother of the representative.

The coming celebration of Independence Day will give the orators of the state an outlet for their eloquence, and may result in some spellbinding that will betget booms. Many of the smaller towns of the state have secured well-known men to deliver the oration. The celebration of the day will be a grand one. Congressman Stearns speaks at Fosston and Lambertson at Engage J. F. Jacobson.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON SMOKING

At a debate upon "Smoking" among the members of the British association, many of the most eminent of the other speakers were present. Professor Huxley said: "For forty years of my life, tobacco has been a deadly poison to me. (Loud cheers covered the anti-tobaccoists.) As a medical student, I tried to smoke. In vain! at every fresh attempt my insidious foe stretched me prostrate upon the floor. (Repeated cheers.) entered the room, again I tried to smoke, and again met with defeat. I hated tobacco. I could almost have lent my support to any institution that had for its object the cutting of tobacco smokers to death. (Vociferous applause.) A few years ago I was in Brittany with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke. They looked very happy, and outside it was very wet and dismal. I thought I would try a cigar. (Murmurs.) I did so. (Great expectations.) I smoked that cigar—it was delicious! (Groans.) From that time I have never smoked. It is a comfortable and laudable practice, and is productive of good. (Dismissal and confusion of the anti-tobaccoists.) Roars of laughter from the smokers. There is more harm in a pipe than there is in a cup of tea. You may poison yourself by drinking too much green tea, and kill yourself by smoking too much tobacco. For my part, I consider that tobacco, in moderation, is a sweeter and equalizer of the temper." (Total rout of the anti-tobaccoists and complete triumph of the smokers.)

PUMPING FOR 15,000 ACRES.

Modesto (Cal.) News. In order to irrigate only 15,000 acres of land, the water company has had to arrange to dig wells in the dry bed of a river and pump the water into a cement-lined irrigation canal, twelve miles long, covered with a brick arch. Here in northern California, where the water that we waste, because it is too much trouble to save it, would fill hundreds of such canals, where hundreds of thousands of acres are waiting but the touch of water to redeem them, we cannot but be astounded at the poverty of natural resources and the wealth of human energy which can go to such pains to accomplish results which are to be had here almost for the asking.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Long Prairie Argus. The efforts to get the business men of the village to back a good baseball team covered with a brick arch. Here in northern California, where the water that we waste, because it is too much trouble to save it, would fill hundreds of such canals, where hundreds of thousands of acres are waiting but the touch of water to redeem them, we cannot but be astounded at the poverty of natural resources and the wealth of human energy which can go to such pains to accomplish results which are to be had here almost for the asking.

WHY GROVER MAY TAKE HOPE

Aberdeen, S. D., News. Grover Cleveland's chances are getting better. The news is getting so good that it is impossible. And everybody knows what happens when James makes a political prophecy.

ONE TRUTH

Chicago Tribune. In the midst of Missouri's tribulations over a war with the negroes, a beacon light. The profit on baking powder is immense.

NEW BOOKS

THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM. (two volumes). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$4.50 net. These volumes embrace the fourth report of the series of scientific investigations of the liquor problem, published under the direction of the Committee of Fifty organized in 1893 for the purpose of making trustworthy scientific investigations as to the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human body to settle, so far as possible, the questions as to the nature and amount of such effects and bring about a correct judgment as to the merits of the conflicting opinions as to the effects of the moderate use of alcoholic drinks, expressed by writers and teachers on the subject. The scope of the investigation was determined by a committee of the "Fifty" consisting of Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., General Francis Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor R. H. Chittenden, director of Sheffield Scientific school of Yale University. The inquiry, by this committee suggested, has been followed exhaustively by the most eminent scientific men in the country, the first report covering the legislative aspects of the liquor problem; the second, its economic aspects, and the third, its physiological aspects. The fourth, a most interesting discussion of that subject. The present and fourth report contained in these two volumes, contributes a vast mass of facts on the physiological and psychological effects of the liquor problem touching the influence of alcohol and alcoholic drinks on digestion and secretion; its effects upon brain workers in this country; the relation of drink habits to insanity; the influence of alcohol on growth and development, and its influence in acute form on the normal vital functions of rabbits and infection. The conclusions from the valuable facts gathered are that the effects of a moderate or occasional use of alcoholic drinks on the individual differ greatly in different individuals and depend on many of the peculiarities of age, occupation, climate, etc. They agree that science and the experience of life have explored the theory that alcohol is a stimulant, and that the stimulant power; alcohol and effective work are incompatible. The principle of the very moderate use of alcohol, at the proper time, is that it is a principle compatible with its non-harmfulness, and its possible benefits to be derived from it. The "moderate use" is believed to be half a pint of table wine in the twenty-four hours, under the conditions mentioned, and three ounces of whiskey well diluted and taken only at lunch and dinner. The nutritive value of alcohol is adjudged small. It is shown that many so-called "temperance drinks" and "family medicines" contain a considerable percentage of alcohol, some of the latter containing 25 per cent of it per bottle, and that 50 per cent of our male population are total abstainers and not over 5 per cent are positive drinkers in such excess as to cause evident injury to health. Of the reasons for the failure of the temperance movement, the committee find the moderate use of liquor most likely to be harmful to young persons on account of the danger of its leading to excess. The injurious effect of an alcoholic drink is in proportion to the amount of alcohol contained in it, and, for this reason, wine and beer are less injurious than the distilled liquors. The committee find diluted whiskey are seldom used for food purposes but mainly for their peculiar effect upon the brain and in large quantities by a few persons of peculiar temperament, even in moderate quantities, they are poisonous. Alcoholic drinks are utterly useless as preventives of infections or contagious disease, and lessen the power of the organism to resist the effects of the cause of such disease. The committee find that much of the methods and substance of the so-called scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is unscientific and undesirable. The temperance instruction should be given to the older pupils rather than the young children. It should be the part of the parents to instruct their children in physiology and hygiene. "It should be taught," say the committee, "that alcoholic drinks are almost always a useless and occasionally a harmful cause of much disease, suffering, and poverty, and of many crimes; but that such use is sometimes the result, rather than the cause, of disease. It should not be taught that the drinking of one or two glasses of beer or wine by a grownup person is very dangerous, for it is not true, and many children know by their own home experience that it is not true. The findings of the committee which makes the report to the Committee of Fifty, of which Seth Low, LL.D., mayor of New York city is president, are based on carefully ascertained facts. It is a trustworthy and straight report, handicapped by nobody's special theories, but based on personal scientific inquiries.

THE MAGAZINES

Everybody's has among its "Intimate Portraits" a full-page of Major General Young, chief of the new general army staff; of the great concert singer, Madame Lillian Blauvelt (Mrs. W. F. Pendleton), of the beautiful Baroness Von Sternberg. Mr. Jervis contributes a paper answering the question, "Can I Afford an Automobile?" and giving much valuable information on the subject. Dr. Banks interestingly tells "John Wesley's Love Affairs, in which he was singularly unfortunate. "The Kindergarten of the Streets" is a valuable contribution to the problem of the education of children in cities, with illustrations, and in "Dilemma of the Stage," Marion West tells interesting things about stage people. The first chapters of Burgess and Irwin's serial, "The Reign of Queen Isyl," appear and there are several good stories. New York: 21 East Seventeenth street.

LITERARY NOTES

H. L. Wilson's story, "The Spenders," is in its thirty-fourth thousand. It has been dramatized for William Crane by Edward Ross and will be produced in New York in September.

A great-grandniece of the first American novelist, Charles Brockden Brown, has entered the field of fiction literature. She is "Anna Roberson Brown" (Mrs. C. H. Burr, Jr., of Philadelphia), and her book is "Truth and a Woman."

Casually Observed.

"I know not why he loves me so," writes Josephine Pollard in a long poem telling all about "him" and his affection. We don't know either, Josie, but we suspect that he is slightly started somewhere.

"Hell," says Dr. Lyman Abbott briefly and succinctly "is within us." The doctor should let those early, Georgia, withered watermelons alone.

A bald head indicates experience. It shows that the owner and proprietor has tried eight bottles of Jo-Jo Hair Forcer and four packages of Topknotoxic Hair Food, and has discovered that they are baseless mirages of the desert. Hair once fed rarely has a return ticket.

Colonel Bryan in his Commoner advises religious and educational institutions not to accept Rockefeller money. The price of oil is likely to be lifted a notch in Lincoln, Neb.

Judge Emmons of Boston has decided that a man is drunk when his breath carries the odor of liquor. It might have been better put if the judge had decided that a man was intoxicated when his breath staggered and was unable to carry the odor of anything without falling down.

If the Pennsylvania press is muzzled now, heaven save the commonwealth if it ever gets its face out of the cullender.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is out in an article telling you how to breathe deeply. One of the simplest ways is said to be to take deep breaths.

It isn't exactly a crime for a postoffice department papa to let a contract to the highest bidder, but it is "irregular."

In a letter to the Memphis Commercial Appeal a traveling man, describing a lynching at Greenville, Ind., writes: "Perfect order was maintained by the chief of police and his efficient patrolmen during the lynching."

The Commercial Appeal acknowledges that this is a joke.

A Minnetonka lady, who has had some leisure for thought this summer, has evolved a scheme of life insurance that is likely to revolutionize the entire business. The idea is so simple that it is a marvel that it has not been hit upon before, and it is so novel and valuable that it is likely to attract about all the business there is left to put into practice. Briefly stated the scheme is one that mitigates the hardships of the insured party when it comes to making the annual payments. Everybody knows that were it not for the annual dues, insurance might become quite popular. "The nub of the problem," said the Minnetonka lady, "was in the elimination of the disagreeable necessity of paying the annual dues."

After giving this problem severe and prolonged thought, she finally evolved a scheme for paying the insurance company these dues in one lump out of the insurance money paid the insured man's family after his death. In that way, the insured party never has to bother about annual payments at all, and the insurance company, of course, loses nothing, for it gets its annual dues finally out of the insurance. The Minnetonka lady is thinking of submitting the idea to some of the large eastern companies.

The Lakenfeld Herald offers an explanation of tramps. Last Sunday six Weary Walkers ate their "chuck" in the Lakenfeld stockyards and rode peacefully out of town on the next freight. Monday afternoon a gentleman of the same type was kicked off the blind baggage after having ridden comfortably from Prairie Junction. On Tuesday morning seven more "sons of rest" took possession of the roof of a hog car and were hauled out of town. Why, asks the Herald, will men seek a life of this kind, when there is work and to spare? The roadmaster of that division of the Milwaukee says he could use a hundred more men if they could be found. These fellows pass by good jobs every day, but they seldom stop. The Herald's explanation of the phenomenon is as follows:

"The writer once knew a young man whose father was well able to provide for him and give him a good education, but instead of taking advantage of this, every spring he would board the train and start on a trip. Altho provided with money to pay his fare, he would leave the coach almost as soon as he was out of sight of home, to ride the brake rods or blind baggage. In a month or two he would return to remain but a few weeks, for the spirit of unrest was too strong for him to withstand."

In a word the fascination of the tramp life is in the excitement of trying to beat the game of life. The world appears to this variety of genius as a train that is going somewhere, he doesn't know or care where, and he tries to steal his ride on the blind baggage instead of paying his fare like a man.

The result will be that some day along will come the conductor or brakeman and kick him off between stations.

AN ATHLETE AT 92 YEARS OF AGE.

New York Herald. In a cosy apartment in Madison avenue there lives the most remarkable and probably the oldest native of New York city. Altho turned ninety-two years old, Dr. J. B. Rich is as active and as vigorous as any man half his age. His physique still retains the muscular development and powers of a trained athlete. He is ready at any moment to run a mile, if not at record-breaking speed, still at ordinary racing pace. His figure is erect, his bearing military. He enjoys all the pleasures of life proper and becoming to a gentleman of means who has not yet turned his first half century.

Beyond a slight touch of rheumatism some years ago, he has escaped all the ills the flesh is heir to. Surely, if any man has solved the secret to perpetual youth it is Dr. J. B. Rich.

An hour's conversation with the grand old man is an education. He is no faddist. He freely expresses his contempt of all cranks. His theory of physical culture is built on sound and common sense lines. But it is as a story teller, a relater of anecdotes of generations gone by, as a living historian that Dr. Rich is at his best. His memory of his boyhood days and of each succeeding year is as bright and fresh as that of men fifty years his junior.

His voice is the voice of youth. He is full of gesture and activity as he tells of happenings seventy or eighty years ago. And his knowledge of New York as it was in the early part of the nineteenth century is certainly unequalled by that of any living man.

"It amuses me," said Dr. Rich the other day, "to read some of the ridiculous errors which nowadays get into print concerning the New York of my boyhood days. "It was during my early life in this city that I laid the foundation of the enormous strength I afterwards possessed. When about eighteen I left for Paris to study medicine there. At that time I could break an inch deal plank with a blow of my fist. I was declared by experts to be a perfect man from a physical point of view. I weighed 196 pounds and measured forty-four inches around the chest. My muscles were marvelously developed. I was proud, and determined if possible to perpetuate my superb manhood. When I reached Paris I was declared to be the strongest man in the world. From that time I have made it a constant study to retain my strength and my health. My system of physical culture is the crystallization of seventy years' experience and study."

In support of his claim to be the perfection of manhood, Dr. Rich exhibited his hands, which even now are fit for sculptor's models. He pointed out that the "rugs" of his thumbs and finger tips are, in minute lines and markings used in the Bertillon system of identification—are arranged in perfect circles, and he declared that such formation is absolutely unique.

"They were both friends of mine," he continued, "and together we discussed the dream of the father of photography. We were skeptical but we determined to give the thing a trial. Chilton prepared the apparatus according to Daguerre's explicit instructions. Maps polished a copper plate. It was properly coated with silver, and we all three took the first camera in this city to the park and aimed it at the drug store. I made the exposure, and we got a picture of the northeast corner of Chambers street and Broadway as it then was. We did not properly understand preserving and fixing it, and the first photograph ever taken in New York faded away more than half a century ago.

"I am the vice-president of the Hundred Year club, Mr. George W. Smith, of West Forty-fourth street, being the president. I have not yet felt the approach of old age, and do not expect to for some years yet. I have never tasted tobacco, and if I have been where there are smokers I always wash my head, face and beard to remove the smell. I occasionally take a little wine at dinner, but I don't think I have drunk a quart of spirits thruout my life. "I have been married three times, and have three children living. The oldest is a son, seventy years old. He is still a bachelor. "My eyesight is still good. I only wear glasses while reading."

THE GIRL WAS "AWFUL WET"

Kansas City Journal. Will England, one of the clerks of the Kansas supreme court, described the Topeka flood in a letter to his folks in Winfield. The letter is printed in the Winfield Courier, and here is one of its paragraphs: "My brother Dick went into the heart of North Topeka Saturday night in company with another man and rescued two women in a boat, returning by burning cars and buildings, and then upon reaching within two blocks of the rescue camp, was rescued. They succeeded in landing the women in a tree and staying, there until rescued from the bridge. Dick says the tree was an elm, and there were only two prongs, and that they were well occupied for a few hours, with him holding onto the girl and the other fellow holding the old lady, who was 85 years old. I was down to see the girl and she is a great admirer of Dick. She says he talked of the beautiful scenery, etc., while in the tree, and seemed just as unconcerned as tho he had been in swimming. I asked Dick, when he said he was nearly dead with the cold, if there was not some warmth in the girl, and he said she was awful wet."

Everybody's has among its "Intimate Portraits" a full-page of Major General Young, chief of the new general army staff; of the great concert singer, Madame Lillian Blauvelt (Mrs. W. F. Pendleton), of the beautiful Baroness Von Sternberg. Mr. Jervis contributes a paper answering the question, "Can I Afford an Automobile?" and giving much valuable information on the subject. Dr. Banks interestingly tells "John Wesley's Love Affairs, in which he was singularly unfortunate. "The Kindergarten of the Streets" is a valuable contribution to the problem of the education of children in cities, with illustrations, and in "Dilemma of the Stage," Marion West tells interesting things about stage people. The first chapters of Burgess and Irwin's serial, "The Reign of Queen Isyl," appear and there are several good stories. New York: 21 East Seventeenth street.

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