

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1903.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKERS' BIRTHDAY

Two Hundred and Fifty Years Old, but the Town Doesn't Look It.

HOW THE EVENT WILL BE OBSERVED

New Yorkers invited to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Day New Amsterdam Was Granted Civil Government.

Beginning today and continuing throughout the week New York City will celebrate in various ways the 250th anniversary of the granting of the city's charter...

Proclamation of Mayor Low.

The proclamation of Mayor Low calling attention to the celebration and its object is of interest. Says the mayor: "On the 24th of February, 1624, Governor Peter Stuyvesant of the province of New Netherlands issued a proclamation granting the privileges of city government to the city of New Amsterdam."

"The handful of population—about 1,000 in number—who greeted with acclaim the proclamation of Governor Stuyvesant establishing municipal government here, has grown to be a vast multitude of more than 3,500,000 souls."

"Many vicissitudes have befallen Manhattan island and our country in this long interval, but the city of New York greets this anniversary year as a city that is inspired alike by the stirring memories of its past and by its confident anticipations of a still more glorious future."

"In no spirit of unworthy pride, but with grateful recognition of the Divine blessings that have made our beloved city what it is, I call upon the people of New York to make the week beginning May 24 and ending May 30, which has been designated by the board of education as the week of the city's history, a week of civic devotion and patriotic sentiment."

"It is hereby ordered that the flags shall be displayed upon the school houses and upon every city building during this entire week, and the Board of Education is requested to provide for special exercises in every school in the city on the 26th of May, the day upon which the granting of the charter of the city of New York is celebrated."

"The following are the verses set to music by Mr. Damosch: He! Watchman of the city gate, How doth the city fare? Doth any foe man look and wait? Doth any foe man look and wait? And watchman, is the wall made stout With Freedom's holy might? And is it with Honor, Truth and Right?"

Refrain: Oh, yes; the city wall is strong, Our lives protect New York from wrong, Our deeds defend her fame. The ship that glides on yonder bay Has touched far India's strand; It bleeds the blood of noble men, To bless some distant land. The ironclad horse, with lightning speed, The flag above, with fearless hearts, Lays at our door, to meet our need, The riches of the West.

But city walls are strong in vain, And wealth itself is poor, If we seek to gain in many hearts secure, We'll dare to do the right; We'll do our great, our humble parts, And right will make the might.

Poor Harold: "I don't know what to say, Harold," replied the lovely girl, after a long pause. "There are so many things to be considered. Did you ever care for anybody before you met me?" "Never, Lucy!" fervently responded the young man. "You are the first and only."

"Would you want me to go and live with you people?" "No, we will have a little cottage of our own."

"You would be tired of me in less than a year."

"I wouldn't tire of you in a thousand years."

"Would you be willing to spend your evenings at home?" "Every one."

"Men are such tyrants—and I've always been used to having my own way."

"You shall have your own way, I assure you. You will never tell me I must or mustn't do anything?" "Never."

"Always let me do just as I please?" "Absolutely."

"Then I shall have to say no, Harold," the maiden said, tearfully. "I never could trust myself with such a husband as that."

Chicago Tribune.

MAJOR ANDRE

Major Andre made the camp here his headquarters before General Clinton sent him to negotiate with Arnold.

The old Schermerhorn house, built in 1626, on Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and Ferry village, about which there were clustered many houses, taverns, stables and shanties, and which was a famous place in the old Dutch days, will also be shown.

In Manhattan there will be views of New Amsterdam in its earliest days; of Broad street in the seventeenth century; of the Palliser on Wall street, built in 1633; of Governor Stuyvesant's country house, located about Tenth street, near Second avenue, near the site of the present St. Mark's church; of the city hall and the great coat (Stadt Huys), in 1697; of Governor Stuyvesant's tomb, of France's tavern, where Washington took farewell leave of his officers; of St. Paul's chapel, where Washington attended services just before he was inaugurated; of the battery in 1812; of the first free school in New York City; of the first free Indian company, which in 1664 declared a dividend of 75 cents on a capital of \$2,000,000 and the gross receipts of which in 1807 were \$12,000,000; of the Adrian block tablet at 41 Broadway, on the site of which it is said that the first white man's house was built on Manhattan island in 1624.

New York, during the period of the Revolution, will also come in for a fair share of the attention of the lecturers of the Board of Education.

Some Manhattan Views. There will be views of Manhattan island, showing the American defenses in 1776; the spot on Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, where Washington and Putnam met during the retreat of the latter; of McGowan's Pass tavern; of the old Dykeman house, on the Kings Bridge road (now Broadway), at Two Hundred and Tenth street, past which Washington's army went on its way to White Plains; of Kings bridge, built in 1825, where Washington's retreating army marched; of Lord Howe's headquarters, now within the grounds of the Westchester Country club; of Gouverneur Morris' house, still standing, near St. Ann's avenue, of Broadway, at the common jail, built in 1776, between Broadway and the site of the present city hall, and which was used by the British as a military prison; of Van Cortlandt mansion, erected in 1748, near the Albany post road, where Washington and Rochambeau dined on July 21, 1781, and of the Government house, built south of Bowling Green for a permanent presidential mansion, but which as the capital was afterward moved to Philadelphia, was used by the governor of the State until the removal of the state capital to Albany.

Growth of the City. The growth of New York City is phenomenal. At the last federal census it had a population of 3,477,392. The Board of Health estimates that it contains 3,732,350 at the present time. The births in Manhattan borough alone during the first four months of the current year exceed those of the corresponding months of last year by 7,000, while the percentage of deaths is decreasing. Much of the foreign immigration into the country has also settled in the eastern metropolis.

The testimony of the vital statistics of New York regarding its wonderful expansion, which involves the expenditure of \$24,000,000 more, public works of all kinds in course of development will thus cost a total of \$24,000,000. The private improvements which are being made to meet the calls of the city's growth in population and commerce swell the grand total to an incredible sum.

"Night Makes Right." Walter Damosch and John Jerome Rooney have furnished the words and music of the song "Night Makes Right," to be sung by the school children at the celebration on the 26th.

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Chicago Tribune.

GENERALS OF OUR CIVIL WAR

Few of the Old Division Commanders Now Among the Living.

RANKS OF THE UNION LEADERS THINNING

Interesting Anecdotes Recalled by General "Baldy" Smith's Death—His Conspicuous Part in the Great Struggle.

In this country we have no more forcible reminder of the fact that we are entering upon a new era in our national history than the bulletins which announce to us from day to day the death of the men who figured prominently in the command of our army during the civil war.

The three chief commanders long ago passed away, and since their deaths the ranks of the men who actively guided the Union have been thinning with steadily increasing rapidity. The death of General Benjamin F. Butler, General Franklin and General William Farrar Smith removes among the last of the men who inaugurated and conducted separate campaigns. There are still a number of other generals who held that rank during the civil war, and of these only one or two ever commanded independent divisions or corps. As these figures pass from the scene of present day affairs many contrasts between the way in which they met and solved the problems of their day, and the methods followed at the present time are presented. Much of the picturesque of civil war times has disappeared in our ordinary life, and this is even truer in the case of our military and naval establishments. There are few connections with the death of General Smith, "Baldy" Smith he was always called by his intimates, it will be pleasant to recall as a key to the man's character the courage and resourcefulness with which he conducted his campaign with the Army of the Potomac in the action leading up to the attack on Richmond. No more picturesque incident stands out from the history of the civil war. Smith's command was a "movable column," consisting of 15,000 infantry, six pieces of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, and he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. On June 1 he took up a position near Cold Spring Harbor, engaged the enemy for nine days, and on the fourteenth retired to Bermuda Hundred.

The enemy made no further attempt to gain Lookout valley. For more than thirty years the glory for this movement belonged to General Smith. A few years ago, however, the atlas of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park commission was issued, and in it was the legend which reported that the demands of depositors on the river line of communication with Bridgeport was opened by execution of a plan for recovering Lookout valley, devised by General Rosecrans. "Baldy" Smith declared this was incorrect, and asked for an investigation.

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Acting as His Own Scout. The enemy's artillery was strong and well served, and Smith could not bring up his own guns. He had no engineer officer to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's line to discover its weak points, and so "Baldy" Smith became his own scout, crawling on his hands and knees forward, in hours he counted his men forward, in small bodies, gradually getting his guns into position, and this way they fought until 7 o'clock in the evening when a general assault was ordered. Two hours later the principal fortifications to the key of the confederacy were taken. Smith lost 600 men in the process, and 500 of whom were negroes. He took sixteen guns, six being captured by the black troops, who fought gallantly. Hancock's troops had been ordered to operate with Smith at this battle, but the instructions were defective and the corps was delayed. Smith was ordered to attack the enemy's position, but the defective instructions were given to embarrass him.

General Smith's General Grant once said: "Smith, while a very able officer, is obstinate and is likely to condemn what ever is not suggested by himself." He was not averse to criticizing his superiors, and this fact did not add to his popularity in certain quarters. He was a fighter, not a diplomat, and as a result his career during the war was a stormy one.

It was in the Virginia peninsula campaign that he rendered his most conspicuous service. At the close of the battle of Chickamauga on September 21, 1863, General Rosecrans drew up his army near the southern side of Chattanooga, Tenn. The railroad connecting Chattanooga with Bridgeport, which formed the then only available base of supplies from the north, left the city, crossed Chattanooga creek near its mouth, followed the river closely to the north end of Lookout mountain, passed through a tunnel and then descended into the northern end of Lookout valley. All passes in the mountain were abandoned, for the union line was behind Chattanooga creek and Lookout valley.

Around Chattanooga. General Rosecrans, in command at Chattanooga, was in a dangerous position, and the condition of his army, shut off as it was from the north, was such that this country afforded but little food for his (Rosecrans) animals, nearly 10,000 of which had already starved, and not enough were left to draw a single piece of artillery, or even ambulances to convey the sick. The men had to live on the ration of hard bread for a considerable time, with but few other supplies except beef from Nashville, across the country. The region along the road became so exhausted of food for cattle that by the time they reached Chattanooga they were much in the condition of the few animals left alive there. Indeed, the beef was so poor that the soldiers were in the habit of saying with a faint facetiousness that they were living "on half rations of hard bread and beef dried on the hoof."

Grant arrived at Chattanooga on October 3, and the next day General Smith, who was in command of the Army of the Cumberland, with the commander-in-chief remembered the position which the former said he had discovered at the mouth of Lookout valley. General Smith's plan was to surprise the enemy, seize the hills south of Tennessee river at Brown's ferry, and then to cross the bridge, recover the line of communication, and gain control of the river. General Grant gave his sanction and deputed "Baldy" Smith to command the forces which were to capture the heights and Lookout valley.

The movement, carried out on October 27, was successful and the army relieved, which allowed General Sherman to reach Chattanooga, and made possible the victory of Missionary Ridge. Thanks were tendered to General Smith and his officers, and in general order No. 38, issued on November 7, 1863, General Thomas, who had succeeded Rosecrans, said: "To Brigadier General W. F. Smith, chief engineer, should be accorded great praise for the ingenuity which conceived and the ability which executed the movement at Brown's Ferry. When the bridge was thrown across the river, the morning of the 27th the bridge was as great to the army within as to the army besieging it from without."

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COOPERATIVE HOME GETTING

Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Nebraska League of Local Associations.

SYNOPSIS OF SOME PAPERS PRESENTED

Annexing Savings Bank Features Pronounced Illegal and Impracticable—Separate Expense Funds and Forfeitures Condemned.

The twelve annual meeting of the Nebraska State League of Local Building and Loan associations was held at Wahoo last Thursday. Thirty-two delegates, representing fifteen associations, were present. Hon. E. Royce, secretary of the State Banking board, and his predecessor, Hon. P. L. Hall, and L. V. Haakel, state bank examiner, were among the visitors. Considerable recreation preceded and followed the business sessions. Wahoo associations, represented by Dr. Ben B. Rupp, H. M. Stratton and F. R. Clark, acted as entertainers and performed the task in a delightful fashion. A ride around the city, over hills and through valleys, afforded a perspective of rural beauty in May garb and report on the feasibility and value of adding savings bank features to building and loan associations. Dr. Hall had on several occasions urged the adoption of savings bank methods in order that members might deposit any sum available at irregular times. A majority of the committee reported in favor of the proposition, and that it was clearly illegal and would render shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock, as is the case with all other banking institutions of the state.

"Outside of any legal complications," says the report, "we think the building and loan association proper as a legitimate and broad field of usefulness in a community and that a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the association will best serve the interest of all parties connected with the same."

"Should it be desirable in any community, in order to meet the demands of depositors, that a savings bank feature should be added, we think it would be far better to organize a savings bank proper, outside of the building and loan association, and let it have no connection therewith."

Expense Funds and Forfeitures. President Bentley called attention to several matters of current interest in his annual address. He reviewed the work of the league in promoting legislation giving the State Banking Board supervisory control of installment investment companies, in securing the correction of errors in the revenue bill, involving double taxation of building and loan associations, and the assurance rendered by Attorney General Frazier in prosecuting to a successful conclusion quo warranto proceedings against "home co-operative companies." Mr. Bentley said that the root of the graft in these and its predecessors, national associations, bond companies, diamond cutters and debenture companies, was the failure of lapsed shares and separate expense funds. The contribution of \$1 a month to the investment fund and 25 cents a month to the expense fund is not an uncommon one. This meant that the victim paid the company \$3 during the first year for investing \$12 for him. Mr. Bentley said that the principle in the first year to the profits and expenses of companies organized to invest periodical contributions for the account of the contributor is embodied in our building and loan association law. Expenses are paid out of the gross profits and dividends and the profits are made pro rata, according to amounts contributed by members. Any deviation from this rule by an investment company must of necessity work injustice to some class of contributors. The forfeiture of contributions already paid in, when the contributor does not continue to make his periodical contributions," said Mr.

Home Co-operative Graft. The death and burial of the "home co-operative companies," outlawed in Nebraska by the decision of the state supreme court, was the subject of a memorial paper by J. J. Fitzmorris. The largest and probably the most successful of these companies was the Kansas City Co-operative company, which was excluded from the state by the banking board, and which subsequently purchased the remnants of the company condemned by our supreme court. That a summary of the proceedings demonstrating the utter inability of the company to fulfill its contracts, formed the basis of the paper. According to the books of the company and the testimony of Samuel Epstein, secretary, the company was organized in 1901, with a capital of \$100,000. It was also shown that the company was hopeless of success in October, 1902, of which 40 per cent were due or lapsed contracts. There was but \$67,000 in the home fund to meet a deficit of \$33,000 in January and February of this year to \$74,000. It was also shown that the company was hopeless of success in October, 1902, of which 40 per cent were due or lapsed contracts. There was but \$67,000 in the home fund to meet a deficit of \$33,000 in January and February of this year to \$74,000. It was also shown that the company was hopeless of success in October, 1902, of which 40 per cent were due or lapsed contracts. There was but \$67,000 in the home fund to meet a deficit of \$33,000 in January and February of this year to \$74,000.

Recollections of the Tree Planter While in Washington. Alfred Henry Lewis contributes to the Saturday Evening Post some reminiscences of members of the cabinet during the administration of President McKinley. He tells of the late J. Sterling Morton, the first Nebraska democrat to be honored with a seat at the president's council table. Mr. Lewis writes: "The stubborn Morton of the Department of Agriculture was by training a newspaper man. Long ago, in Wilbur Story's day, and when the Chicago Times was a power and the government used to arrest its publisher for treason, Morton wrote editorials for that imprint. Perchance it was thus he cultivated that profound taste for combat which has made his name so prominent in the paper world since he was a boy."

"Long ago the latter set forth the cardinal of proper newspaper control, as he understood them, in an after-dinner speech. He was called upon to respond to the toast, 'The Friend of the Newspaper,' a compliment supposed at that time to be considered within itself a compliment for the guest of honor at the dinner, and who may be supposed to have been a gentleman having charge of the public advertising for the city of Chicago. Morton went to his point with a clear conscience."

"I am called on," said he, "to speak to the 'Friend of the Newspaper.' What is the friend of a newspaper? The friend of a newspaper is a man who wants you to leave out something you ought to put in, or to put something you ought to leave out. Friendship to a newspaper is a disaster to a newspaper; friendship gets between the newspaper's feet, trips it, and over it goes on its nose. To succeed with a newspaper it is only required that you interest folk; you do not interest folk by putting in a man to let the gutter than when you help him out. My own thought is that, for the best interests of his paper, your wise publisher will list his enemies as an asset and his friends as a liability."

Both Gresham and Morton were gifted with a mighty deal of what folk call common-sense. They hated frills and flourishes, and had scant patience with the mysterious and the occult. They were of the school of Phoxios were to be openly hated. They came from people and regions where men eat dinner at noon; where diplomacy is direct and proceeds by that axiom, "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points." And they were to be patient of nonsense. Speaking of the State department and its demands, Gresham on one occasion remarked: "Men are dazzled by the size of a stake. They think because billions are at bay in a controversy the principle involved must be as abstract as the secret of the universe, as a matter of fact, every country justice of the peace grapples continually with questions quite as difficult as any one will meet in the Department of State. The dispute over our Alaskan boundary involves nothing more desperate than a common case of trespass would present, while our wrangle concerning the Canadian killing seals does not propose so many nor such tangled law riddles as might be found at one in any revenue suit for a pig."

Morton added to this attitude of commonplace which distinguished Gresham and he to be ironical. He looked on his department as a humbug practiced upon the people—it was root and trunk and branch an imposition.

"I've been in that little house east of the main building," he would say, "that's my bug house; you ought to go in that house. I've got a \$300 bug lived up in that house. Common-looking bug at that; you'd hardly think he was worth the money. You see, he's a new sort of bug. My scientists heard of him, and at once organized an expedition. He was said to be hiding in the Rocky mountains. It was last summer, when my predecessor, Jerry Ruak, held this post. My scientists burst into the Rockies and took the trail of this bug. They passed him, they chased him to a point in the northward of the Yukon river, it was Alaska. Then he doubled on them; he was running into the winter, and so were my scientists. Naturally they headed for the south, for neither the bug nor my scientists are such fools as you might think. The hunt swept along until the bug again studied my scientists somewhere in the more tangled cen-

TRANSPLANTS INDIAN GRAVE

Peabody Museum at Cambridge Acquires Strange Property.

TWO SKELETONS FOUND RUBBING NOSES

Professors Incline to the Belief that the Flesh Was Removed Before the Burial Centuries Ago.

In the mound builders' hall, as it is called, in the Peabody museum of Harvard university, there has recently been placed a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peabody museum, who with W. C. Parabee of Harvard discovered the Indian grave, it is a view of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, which is not a very spacious grave, especially for a double grave, for it is only about two feet ten inches in length. In the opinion of D. I. Bushnell, Jr., of the Peab