THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year.. 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.... 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week..17c
Sunday Bee, per copy.....5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week. 6c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week.....10c

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—2328 Park Row Building.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1903, was as follows:

1	30,990	17	28,450
2	30,975	18	31,030
3	36,290	19	30,780
4	30,590	20	30,860
5	30,730	21	30,870
6	35,570	22	30,940
7	30,670	23	30,830
8	30,810	24	28,230
9	30,740	25	30,830
10	27,775	26	30,790
11	30,440	27	30,750
12	30,370	28	30,680
13	30,620	29	30,660
14	30,730	30	31,850
15	30,650	31	27,900
16	30,890		

Total.....953,900
Less unsold and returned copies..... 10,348

Net total sales.....943,552
Net average sales..... 30,437

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

This is when the Mississippi river comes in handy to carry off the overflow.

Mark Hanna pushed the button at Columbus yesterday and the Ohio state convention will do the rest today.

Above all the flood wreckage Judge Gordon's salary claim seems to float on the top as if it were made of cork.

More shipments of gold to Europe are scheduled in the financial news. Europe knows where to look when it needs the money.

Denver has bravely survived its city election contest, but it will take several days to take the bitterness out of its mouth.

At the rate it usually sprouts and ripens, it will not take Nebraska corn long to catch up if it can only once get started.

First round results in six points apiece for mayor and council, but each appears to have held out a few cards for the next deal.

Senator Hanna is holding an Ohio state convention of his own, but he will permit Senator Foraker to act as permanent chairman.

Just a little longer and the railroad time tables will again tell when the train will come in instead of merely when it is due.

These various organizations that have the temerity to appoint committees at this time to arrange for their annual picnics are deserving of success in any cause.

While the mayor and council are sparring over appointive patronage, the holdover incumbents whose successors have failed of confirmation can keep still and look happy.

Mayor Moores has started the ball a rolling for the relief fund for the Kansas flood victims. Let all disposed to help send their contributions to the mayor. Every little counts.

In return for his pains Mr. Tulloch seems to be getting it from all sides. It is quite evident that when he tried to spring his postoffice sensation he bit off more than he could chew.

It does not make much difference who pays the expense of the water works appraisement in the first place. If they buy the plant, the taxpayers of Omaha will foot the bill in one form or another.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been through the mill too often to be frightened off in advance by being told that his yacht has no chance to lift the cup. He goes on the theory that no race is ever won until it is run.

At one of the group meetings of the Nebraska State Bankers' association the serious subject will be up for discussion, "Overdrafts and How to Avoid Them." We would suggest that this subject properly belongs before some organization of bank depositors.

President Roosevelt is sure that the future will put Abraham Lincoln on an even higher pinnacle than we have put him. That has been the case through all history. It has always taken time to give the proper perspective to enable us to appreciate the real greatness of our great men.

The campaign entertainment given by Joseph Chamberlain to jolly up his constituents is called a "garden party." American politicians, will, however, continue to stick to the clam bake, the barbecue and the good old-fashioned picnic and let these new-fangled British innovations severely alone.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Ambassador McCormick, who has just returned to this country from St. Petersburg, says that Russia will undoubtedly maintain the open door to trade in Manchuria and his opinion in the matter is of course entitled to great consideration. Recent advices from Peking, however, indicate that Russia is inflexibly opposed to having any new doors to trade opened in Manchuria and that therefore the efforts of other powers, including the United States, to have additional ports for foreign commerce established in that province by the Chinese government is likely to fail. If Russia is really favorable to the open door policy in Manchuria and honestly intends to maintain it, if she wants foreign trade to go there for the development of the country, as has been asserted by the Russian ambassador to the United States, why does she oppose the opening of new ports to such trade?

Perhaps the true explanation is apprehension on the part of Russia that if larger opportunities for trade were given foreign nations her policy in regard to Manchuria, which undoubtedly contemplates absolute domination, might be interfered with. With existing conditions maintained she can probably carry out this policy, but affording larger opportunities for the admission of other foreigners would be very likely to strengthen opposition to Russian advance and thus embarrass and possibly defeat the designs of that power. Her demands for certain concessions China has refused, on the remonstrance of other powers, to grant, but the Chinese government is unwilling to risk complications with Russia by acceding to the requests of other nations for the opening of new ports in Manchuria. In this particular Russian influence has shown itself to be supreme at Peking.

There appears to be nothing more for the powers to do than to continue to insist that China shall grant no further concessions or advantages to Russia in Manchuria which might be inimical to other foreign interests. They cannot reasonably expect China to do anything likely to involve her in serious complications. Certainly the United States will go no farther than to insist upon its treaty rights, which are ample for the protection of our interests in China. Under the treaty concluded nearly sixty years ago, before there was any appearance of Russian influence in Manchuria, it is provided that citizens of the United States resorting to China for the purposes of commerce shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever, and that if additional advantages and privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same. Nothing has happened to impair the force of this obligation. On the contrary it has rather been broadened and emphasized by our subsequent commercial treaties with China. Our right, therefore, to equal trade privileges and opportunities in Manchuria is not due to Russian favor or concession, but is distinctly a treaty right, which our government may properly demand of China shall be respected.

THE HIGH JOINT COMMISSION.

It has been expected that this commission would reconvene at some time during the present year and again take up the questions awaiting settlement between Canada and the United States, giving the subject of reciprocity chief consideration. It is now said that the commission will not reassemble, owing to a change of attitude on the part of Canada respecting reciprocity. This change is understood to have been brought about by the Chamberlain proposition for preferential treatment of the British colonies under a tariff policy yet to be formulated. It seems almost incredible that the Canadians should take thus seriously the proposition of the colonial secretary, since the policy he advocates is not likely to be adopted and in any event cannot be for several years, still there is probably substantial foundation for the statement. There is a very strong imperialistic sentiment in the Dominion and to this the Chamberlain program peculiarly appeals. It holds out a promise of advantage over the United States which is very pleasing to a large majority of the Canadian people. It is safe to say that Mr. Chamberlain car rely upon them for hearty support, if he shall be able to convince them that his policy would operate to the injury of this country. As to the high joint commission its reassembling would be useless so far as reciprocity is concerned, but there are other matters for settlement which would justify again calling the commission together.

RELATIONS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

It is said to be the intention of Representative Cannon and other house leaders in the fifty-eighth congress to assert to the fullest the legislative prerogatives of the house as against the senate. They are determined, according to report, that what they regard as the undue preponderance of senate influence in shaping legislation shall no longer be tolerated if they can help themselves and they believe they will be in a better position to accomplish their purpose with Mr. Cannon in the speaker's chair than they have been in a generation, since he will be chosen to that position without any senatorial influence. Besides, the Illinois leader has always been one of the most earnest champions of the legislative prerogatives of the house, having in the closing hours of the last congress made a stirring speech in which he declared that a small body of senators had taken the house by the throat and was endeavoring to force that body to enact legislation which its members were well aware was of an improper character and would take from the treasury money for which the government would receive no equivalent.

There was a very strong feeling shown by representatives in the last house in regard to what was deemed an overbearing attitude toward that body on the part of the senate, but the disposition to resent the encroachments of the upper body was not sufficiently general to have any effect. The spirit of protest then manifested, however, may easily grow in the next house and it appears that arrangements are being made with a view to stimulating it. It is unquestionably the duty of the house to insist upon and protect its legislative rights and there is no doubt that it will have popular support in doing so. In recent years the senate has arrogated to itself prerogatives the authority for which was questionable and this tendency will certainly grow if allowed to. The intention of the house leaders to maintain the rights of that body is altogether commendable.

THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE.

Among the appointments made by Mayor Moores and confirmed by the council is that of Paul H. Patton for the position of city electrician. This selection is absolutely at variance with the specific provisions of the charter prescribing the qualifications of a city electrician. The charter provision reads as follows:

> The city electrician shall be a practical electrical engineer of not less than five years' actual experience as superintendent of electrical construction work or electric light or power station. He shall thoroughly understand the principles of the telegraph, telephone and electric light and power construction. The appointment of the mayor must be accompanied with an exhibit of the several works and their nature which have been supervised by such appointee. He shall have charge of all city electric light, telephone and telegraph lines and plants and the supervision of all electric appliances with the city, and shall have power to enforce all rules and regulations of the city in connection with their use and construction. He shall inspect all public electric light of the streets and other public places and perform such other duties as may be required by ordinance.

Mr. Patton, so far as we can learn, lacks the essential qualifications for the performance of the duties of city electrician. His electrical engineering experience has been confined to the inspection of telephone wires and telephone switch boards. He has had no experience whatever in electric lighting and has never turned his hand over in any electric light or electric power work.

Now that the water company has named its appraiser it may not be difficult for the two to agree on the third, so that the work of appraisement may be begun at an early day. Inasmuch as the city knows little or nothing about the man who will represent it on the appraisement board, would it not be well to extend an invitation to him to present himself for conference with the water board, the mayor and council, so that we may know to what extent we can depend on him to represent the city's interests?

The popular demand that custodians of public funds shall give the widest publicity to their financial transactions has had a very salutary effect, judging from the exhibit just published by State Treasurer Mortensen, which shows in detail every dollar of money handled in the state treasury, in what banks the public funds are deposited and in what securities the state now holds its permanent school fund.

The Board of Education is next on the list for a tussle with confirmations. Ugly rumor has had it for some time that there are too many incompetent teachers on the salary roll. Will the board have the nerve to meet the issue or will it, as usual, simply put off the evil day?

Deputy Labor Commissioner Bush is said to be busy preparing for the compilation of the biennial report of the state labor bureau. When Mr. Bush gets through with that laborious farce the compilation will be filed in the archives for future reference.

Denver polled only about 60 per cent of its vote in the municipal election just held, notwithstanding that the campaign was one of the most hotly waged in its local history. The new of woman suffrage must be wearing off.

If any of the drowned out establishments of the flood-stricken cities are bent upon seeking a new location, our Commercial club ought to be able to offer them a choice of fine, high, dry and healthy sites in Omaha.

Nature Slips a Cog.

New York Tribune.

Floods in the west and drouths in the east! Can any one strike a satisfactory balance by a reasonable method of adjustment?

Balance on the Right Side.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A treasury surplus of about $44,000,000 is in prospect for the fiscal year ending with the present month. The war taxes were abolished last year, but the republican balance on the right side is still entirely satisfactory.

Courage in an Emergency.

Chicago News.

It is pleasing to know that somebody in the War department has sense and courage enough to cut through several yards of red tape when occasion requires. The opportunity to give relief to the flood sufferers through judicious use of military stores is one of these occasions.

Sample of Franchise Grafting.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Right in the midst of the prosecutions now going on in St. Louis, largely growing out of the dishonest use of corporation funds to influence the grant of valuable franchises without compensation to the city, the Terminal association of St. Louis applies for an extremely valuable addition to its franchises, and loftily resents any idea of payment therefor. The "good accruing to the city" from its enterprise it affects to deem sufficient, without dividing with the municipality any portion of its profits. Regardless of morals, and as a purely business proposition, it would seem as though, if a city is to get nothing in any event from such franchises, it makes no difference to the people how much the "boodlers" fleece the corporation to which they are given.

Great Lovers of Liberty.

Chicago Chronicle.

Having blown up a bank and killed a number of innocent people in order to attract the attention of Europe to their wrongs, the Macedonians announce that they will now proceed to scatter the infection of bubonic plague throughout Europe for the same purpose. These Macedonians evidently are great lovers of liberty.

Mighty Task of Assimilation.

New York Tribune.

Multitudes of immigrants are pressing with constantly increasing numbers into the New York gateway of North America. Four thousand newcomers passed through the buildings on Ellis Island in a day, and a single vessel has brought 2,900 steerage passengers across the Atlantic. Is this republic likely to become a weary Titan under the mighty task of assimilating all this extraneous material for citizenship?

Prospective Tariff Wars.

St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy of a retaliatory tariff war against the United States and Germany may ultimately lead all the great powers to enter into a more earnest and sympathetic study of the merits of reciprocity. Wars of any sort are calamitous, and the lowering of tariff walls already in existence would contain more promise of international benefit and general prosperity than the upbuilding of new tariff walls for the sake of revenge.

"Fighting Joe" Speaks.

Boston Herald.

General Joe Wheeler punctures that story about his having got the cold shoulder at the recent reunion of his confederate comrades in arms down in New Orleans for having worn his blue uniform on that occasion. The fact is that General Wheeler didn't wear his blue uniform, but arrayed himself in the ordinary garments of a civilian. So nobody will be compelled either to criticise General Wheeler for lack of tact in wearing the blue on an occasion when gray was the fashion, or to denounce the southern veterans for turning up their noses at nothing.

TRULY A "SPORT OF KINGS."

Contesting for the America's Cup Entitled to the Name.

Cleveland Leader.

Horse racing has ever been a pastime of those comparatively, if not absolutely, rich. The Indians of the plains who could distinguish themselves in the contests of their barebacked ponies were the possessors of animals which the poorer members of their tribes could not own. The race horses of the Arabs of the deserts, whether in Asia or in the northern and northeastern parts of Africa, have always been highly valued. They do not belong to men of ordinary means. In more complex and luxurious societies swift and stanch horses have been so costly and so monopolized, as a rule, by the rich, that horse racing was long ago styled "the sport of kings." It is still so expensive and so fashionable among the wealthy and powerful that the old saying hardly needs explanation or comment.

But if the use of race horses for glory or prizes is sport for men with regal purses, what shall be said of such yacht racing as the struggle for the America's cup brings on this year? If horse racing is kingly in its cost and its pomp, the favorite sporting venture of a very rich British baronet is truly imperial.

The Lipton squadron, as it has been styled, with good reason, is leaving British waters with about 170 men employed. It carries thousands of dollars' worth of supplies for the entertainment of the owner and his guests. The vessels have been insured for hundreds of thousands of dollars. When they reach this country they will be a veritable foreign flotilla, though welcomed warmly and wholly amicable in purpose. For many weeks before the international races the Lipton yachts will be tried against one another, and many thousands of dollars will be spent in preparing the challenger for the America's cup, so that every inch of distance possible shall be won in the final struggle for the international championship of the seas.

All of which is sport that demands more than the wealth of many kings. It is possible only to a few of the richest men of the times. It makes the proverbial "sport of kings" seem cheap by comparison. International yacht racing, for the highest honors of Great Britain and the United States, is what deserves that name better than any contests with horses.

NOT EASY TO AGREE.

Task Ahead for the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Washington Post.

"This are a hung jury," is a sign said to have been displayed in an Alabama court, and according to the view of a number of public men this same sign might well be placed over the door of the Alaskan commission which is to assemble next September in London. With three members from each side and a contention in which both parties have displayed a great interest, it would be almost a miracle if anything but a disagreement on all disputed points should be the result. The Canadians have not got all they want in the present modus vivendi, but it is far better than if the commission should agree to the American contention. It is not at all probable that the American commissioners will make any further concessions than were made in the modus of October 20, 1899. It is not likely that one man of either side will reach a conclusion different from his fellow members and vote against his country, making the necessary majority for a conclusion, so it would seem that a practically unanimous agreement must be reached or none. Should there be a disagreement on all the vital points it would raise an interesting question as to how long the present modus shall last. This interesting document does not fix any date for its termination.

"It is hereby agreed," says the modus vivendi, "between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain that the boundary line between Canada and the Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of Lynn Canal shall be provisionally fixed as follows, without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary." Then follows a description of the temporary line. The disputed points are "provisionally fixed," but who can say for how long? These lines do not prejudice the contentions of either party in the "permanent adjustment" of the boundary, thus implying that a permanent adjustment must be made. Americans in the region affected did not like the modus, and claimed that Great Britain got much the best of it, and that the Canadian line was advanced far beyond what has always been considered the boundary line by Americans. Occasionally there have been complaints from that quarter, but for the most part the people seem content to await the "permanent adjustment" of the dispute. Now if the present commission does not reach an agreement the "permanent adjustment" will be postponed, and the boundary line will remain "provisionally fixed" by the modus. If there should be no "permanent adjustment," would it go on forever? If not, who would break it? Certainly the modus is a very interesting document.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Increase in Foreign Demand Shown in the Reports.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The high-water mark in our exports of manufactured articles was in the fiscal year of 1900, when the value of the goods we sent abroad was in round numbers $434,000,000. By 1902 the total had fallen to about $404,000,000. Thus far this year, however, a light increase is noticeable, equivalent to a little less than 2 per cent over last year. The exports in the month of April were especially good, reaching about $40,000,000, and surpassing any other single month in our history with the exception of March and May, 1900.

In two lines of manufactured articles there has been a heavy falling off in trade this year as compared with last—namely, in iron and steel products and in refined mineral oil. Our sales of iron and steel have been limited by the heavy demand for home consumption, while as for the oil England, China and Japan have greatly reduced their demand.

Leaving these two industries out of account, however, the figures for the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April show a gain in exports of manufactures of about $14,000,000 over the same months last year, and there are very few industries in the list that do not have their share in it.

The foreign demand for agricultural implements has been exceptionally strong. Canada and Argentine have offered excellent markets, while the trade with British Africa, though comparatively small, has quadrupled. Manufacturers of instruments and apparatus for scientific puposes, under which heading telephone and telegraph appliances are listed, have also done well, their exports showing an increase of about 50 per cent. Another good gain is in the trade in manufactured wood, though here it is our doors, sashes and blinds that seem to be in increasing demand abroad, and not our furniture.

Our foreign trade in cotton manufactures shows a gain of substantial total, though of comparatively small percentage. It appears that what little trade in this line we have with Europe is decreasing, and that the heavy trade with China is also falling off, but that extensions are being made in other regions which much more than make up for the losses. The gain has been in the exports of colored cloths and of wearing apparels, while the exports of uncolored cloth have declined.

UNION AGAINST UNION.

"What Was Sauce for the Goose Is Being Offered to the Gander."

Collier's Weekly.

Social history in these days is made fast. Here we have employers turning themselves into unions, like the laborers, and there we have the courts enjoining the employers from conspiring against union labor, for all the world like the injunctions which have been issued on the other side. What has been sauce for the goose is being offered to the gander. The rules are being shuffled up and distributed in opposite directions. Meantime, the public looks on cheerfully and heartily wishes that the best cause, in each particular case, may win. If you are building a house, and two unions are striking against each other, the situation is not so funny, but if you have no personal interest you can see all these details as incidents in the most interesting development of our era. Bullets and battles and heavy battalions generally are beginning to bore the more reflective minds. Force has become a "chestnut." The solution of human rights by the bayonet is now approved only when it is applied to nations of a civilization different from our own. Here in America we want things to be worked out in the realm of thought. The courts have been making important decisions about the rights of organized labor, of organized capital, and the people are thinking just as hard as the courts. If labor throws a brick we regret it, and disapprove, but not in a self-righteous passion, for we remember that while labor was throwing the brick, capital was buying a senator, thus breaking a law as important as the laws against violence. Neither bricks nor bribes are the worthiest argument, and public opinion condemns them both. More interesting, however, than the faults of the combatants, are the essential rights involved. The solution of them is of far deeper import than the condemnation of either party for irregularity. On the surface there is much scolding over inconvenience and unreason, but underneath is the national desire that justice be done, though it cost something to us all.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. Bell thinks he has gone a long way toward solving the flying machine problem. Here's hoping that he's not "up in the air."

Robert von Keudell, who recently died, aged nearly 80, used to be called "Bismarck's right hand," and he was wont to say that he and Bucher were the busiest men in the Department of the Exterior. He was noted for his musical talent, and often played for Bismarck. His memory was so good that he could play the piano for hours without notes.

James Hazen Hyde, vice president and chief stockholder in a New York life insurance society, is said to be slated for the position of ambassador to France. Mr. Hyde has devoted a great deal of time to training himself for the place named. His warmest friend abroad is President Loubet and he is perhaps better known among Parisians than any other American.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone inventor, denies that he is going to enter the airship competition at the St. Louis exposition. Dr. Bell says that while he has achieved some remarkable results with kites they will not be in any sense flying machines for some time to come. At some future day developments may induce him to make an independent aerial apparatus.

With the death last week of "Old Caribou Brown" there passed away one of the most picturesque characters in all the frontier history of the great southwest. Henry F. Brown, famed in sporting circles of the southwest under the sobriquet of "Caribou Brown," was for a quarter of a century one of the notable figures in the gambling circles of that part of the country. He died at the age of 87. "Caribou Brown" was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and in his early manhood followed the sea as captain of a merchantman. Brown for a quarter of a century made his various homes at Tucson, Tombstone, Prescott and Phoenix. He made and lost a dozen fortunes over the gambling table, but throughout his checkered career he maintained the name of being honest. He died at Tucson, Ariz.

Joseph B. Greenhut of Chicago, who is about to go to Europe for the purpose of studying the conditions pertaining to the Jews in Russia, and who will report his findings to the international Hebrew committee, is known in the west as a wealthy capitalist. Mr. Greenhut was born at the military post of Teinitz, Austria, on February 28, 1843, and went to Chicago when he was 9 years old. In response to Lincoln's first call for volunteers he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois regiment, and at the battle of Fort Donelson was seriously wounded. He was honorably discharged and returned to Chicago, but six months later recruited a company of infantry, of which he was elected captain, and which was assigned to the Eighty-second Illinois, with the army of the Potomac. Mr. Greenhut returned to Chicago and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Gossip in New York is busy with the domestic affairs of the young duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuela Vanderbilt. In circles where she shone before capturing a coronet the rumor is current that she will return to her native land this summer and will never return to England. Strength is given to the rumor by the stoppage of improvements in the Marlborough town house in London. The duke is said to be tired of his conjugal fetters. The ducal estate has been rescued from bankruptcy and put in first-class order by Vanderbilt money, and the financial charms which attract degenerate nobility to American heiresses have in this instance largely passed away. In fact, it is said, what little heart the duke has belongs to another. The discords of the family in years past are matters of international knowledge, and they have not improved much since the duke's father-in-law, William K. Vanderbilt, took him by the throat in a club room and was about to "mop the floor with him" when friends interfered. There are no husbands like American husbands and no place like home for American heiresses.

The celebration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of New York has brought out some curious facts connected with the early history of the city. One of these relates to the sharp practice of Aaron Burr in obtaining a bank charter in 1799. At that time Alexander Hamilton and Burr were professional and political rivals in New York, one as a leader of the federal and the other of the democratic party. As secretary of the treasury under Washington and organizer of the Treasury department, Hamilton had much prestige as a financier, and he and some of his federalist friends had organized the Bank of New York. To head off his rival on that line Burr determined to organize a bank also, but the question was how to obtain a charter without attracting public attention. To accomplish this Burr and his friends went before the New York legislature with a bill for the establishment of the Manhattan water works. The bill was passed and signed by the governor, and six months later the Bank of the Manhattan Company was opened. When Hamilton and friends began to investigate the question of the bank's charter they found that the water works bill contained a clause providing "that it shall be lawful for the said company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stocks, or in other money transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, for the sole benefit of said company." That settled the charter question, and the Manhattan bank has continued in business from that time to the present. A curious feature of the case is that the company has always felt obliged under its charter to maintain the semblance of a water works plant. This plant consists of a three-story brick building within the old city limits, containing a pump and reservoir. This pump is run by a "donkey" engine, and the reservoir, of iron, is between fifteen and twenty feet deep by about thirty-five feet in diameter. The pump is worked twice a week and throws water from a well into the reservoir.

A remarkable instance of conjugal affection was revealed last Sunday when at the coroner's office letters of Mrs. Goldstein Garling, who committed suicide a few days ago, were opened. Early last month her husband died of a contagious disease on North Brother island, and in the letters read today Mrs. Garling told her friends that she had promised her husband that she would take her life if he did not recover. She told pathetically of the sufferings she had endured since her husband's death. "He lived for me," she wrote, "and I will die for him. Two hearts cannot be separated by death, and I am now going to join my husband." In her will Mrs. Garling said she wanted all of her friends to come to her house after the funeral and divide the furniture among them to keep as remembrances of her and her husband.

This is what a prominent New York hatter has to say: "Of course, we notice no interest in Panamas, although this decreasing demand is not unexpected. Panamas were killed by cheap imitations, and the only alternative in summer headgear is the ordinary straw hat. There are some individuals who will wear expensive Panamas, especially in the country, but in town they will be few and far between. We are not advising the purchase of Panamas. 'Sennet' straw, a smooth coarse braid, is the proper thing." Another hatter made this statement: "Panamas are down and out and will never be in fashion again. Too many men have a $30 hat in their closets and no chance of using it. There are some Panamas in the street, but they are last year's product, and I wouldn't allow one of these hats to leave my store before saying definitely that Panamas are out of date as hopelessly as cooked hats. The 'sennet' straw hat is the thing and is ten times cheaper than a Panama."

John Wanamaker is to have a $3,000,000 store on Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The structure will be fourteen stories in height, rising 217½ feet above the curb level, fronting on Broadway 188 feet 2¾ inches, 187 feet 10 inches on Fourth avenue, 337½ feet on Ninth street and 339 feet on Eighth street. On the second floor there will be a large music hall for the entertainment of visitors. The facades will be Bedford stone for the first three stories and ornamental terra cotta for the eleven upper stories. There will be exterior fire escapes of ornamental iron. All the elevators will be of fireproof construction and there is to be installed a complete fire extinguishing apparatus.

According to the New York Press one of the richest business men in that city never allows himself to work more than five hours a day. In his youth he worked eighteen hours. His almost constant companion for twenty years, and for a while his business associate, has kept up the eighteen-hour habit. He is as rich as his friend, but has not the faculty of enjoying anything besides work. At 60 he plods quite as hard as he did at 20. Result—he is a narrow-minded bigot with chronic indigestion. The five-hour man is broad-gauged, happy, healthy. He accomplishes more in five hours than the other does in eighteen.

A tower 750 feet high, about 200 feet higher than Washington monument, is planned for the terminal of the New York Central railroad at Forty-second street. The shaft will be 100x120 feet at its base, and a clock with a dial twenty-seven feet across is proposed for the left, and a powerful beacon light may be placed at the top of the structure.

FORMER SENATOR IN TROUBLE

McLaurin of South Carolina May Have to Pay Note Twice.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Former United States Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina is concerned in a controversy over a note for $20,000 which, made by him on April 21, was payable in one month at the Mercantile National bank, New York. It was not paid at maturity.

The note was presented to the Guardian Trust company by former Senator McLaurin and the money paid. In an affidavit Mr. McLaurin says he paid the money to Frank A. Umstead of Worcester, Mass., the endorser.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment against Umstead in favor of the holder of the protested note.

A certificate for 16,809 shares of stock of the Brunswick & Birmingham railway of Georgia was attached.

The former senator is quoted as having said that a large sum of his money and that of his friends may be involved.

SMILING REMARKS.

Miles—How did De Jones get to be such a confirmed woman hater?

Giles—Oh, he was a floor walker in a dry goods store for seven years.—Chicago News.

Nell—Is she a society woman?

Belle—Yes, indeed. She belongs to no less than eighteen societies for the suppression of as many things.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Dick—I saw something today that made my hair stand up on end.

Mrs. Dick—What was it?

Mr. Dick—A comb.

Coddles—Whenever I see you you are reading a novel. You don't mean to say you remember all of them?

Short—Dear me, no! It's because I don't remember them I like to read them.—Boston Transcript.

"Great divinities!" exclaimed the shade of Nero, watching the automobile race. "Could I have had a bunch of them what sights of royal carnage the arena would have seen!"—Chicago Tribune.

Daughter—I'm so glad you haven't that horrid dyspepsia tonight father, dear.

Father—Yes. So good of you to take such an interest in your poor old father.

Daughter—I do hate to see you in a bad humor. By the way, I think George—er—that is, Mr. Timmid, will speak to you tonight.—Philadelphia Press.

Tess—Why didn't you speak to her? She met you with a smile of reconciliation on her face.

Jess—Yes, her face was what you might call "reconciled," wasn't it?

Tess—Reconciled?

Jess—Yes, that means "made up," you know.—Philadelphia Press.

"So you have decided to get another physician."

"I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."—Washington Star.

"What kind of breakfast food have you?" inquired the New Yorker in the Boston hotel.

"We have pumpkin, custard, apple and meringue pie," replied the waiter, carefully adjusting his glasses.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Why don't you make a plain, straightforward statement about whether or not you mean to be a candidate?"

"What's the use?" answered the prudent politician. "Just at present the only thing that's keeping me before the public is the doubt on that question."—Washington Star.

"GIVE ME OLD MUSIC."

Mrs. E. L. Parmalee in Rochester Times.

Give me old music, for my spirit faints
For some strong spell to touch fond memory's string;
For some sweet song of old, whose magic paints
With brilliant hues the shades which sorrows fling.

Give me old music, that which thrilled the heart
When youth's warm hopes and sunny skies were mine.
Ere disappointment pierced me with its dart,
And friendship knew no flight or love decline.

Give me old music, that to which the dead
In years long past have listened to and praised.
Oh, with their presence can our love have fled,
That memory basks not in the visions raised.

Give me old music, for the world's chill hand
Hath cast its fetters on my drooping soul,
And childhood's freshness flees at its command,
And cold suspicions like a torrent roll.

Forgive me, that I may not love thy lay;
The past with music is so sweetly twined
That round each song of old such raptures play
As touch the heartstrings with a power refined.

Oh, when the world grows dark and hopes expire,
And the heart sickens in the glare of day,
How some old strain wakes up the latent fire
And calls our freshness from its swift decay.

In the far spirit land shall all be new;
No sound, no strain, to whisper of the past,
Must we blest memory's hallowed power subdue?
How tasteless, then, the joys around us cast.

Give me old music, for the cottage door
Round which in thoughtless infancy I strayed
At its command, stands open as before;
Within the lute on which my grandsire played.

And hush that strain it echoes in my heart.
Whence comes it with its mighty power to quell
The fearful thoughts which into being start,
With strength too deep for human words to tell.

Whence comes it on the wild wind's mighty breath?
Doth darkness nurse it in its secret bower?
Say, is it mightier than the conqueror death,
Or fragile as the bright, sweet, summer flower?

I know not—ask not—since beneath its wing
My weary spirit finds a calm repose.
To its pure shrine my lowly gifts I bring,
And court the peace its breath around me throws.