The Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended June 1, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, May 26	20,846
Monday, May 27	40,722
Tuesday, May 28	40,383
Wednesday, May 29	40,518
Thursday, May 30	37,973
Friday, May 31	39,681
Saturday, June 1	40,154
Total	260,277
Daily average (Sunday, 20,846, excepted)	39,905

No Extra Session.

We are informed that, as a result of the Cabinet conference yesterday, the President has decided that it is unnecessary to call Congress together in extraordinary session. This decision, we assume, is in agreement with the opinion of Attorney General Knox that the Spooner amendment is sufficient to cover what the Administration may desire to do in the way of imposing tariff taxes on domestic trade; or, if it is not, then the duties can be levied and returned should the Supreme Court reverse itself in October.

The decision of the President not to call Congress together at this time will be hailed with joy by Senators and Representatives. They have a hard time of it, poor fellows, and at five thousand dollars a year can hardly be expected to attend to their duties more than during regular sessions. Between times they are lawyers, or lawyers and promoters combined, and the long vacation is their seed time, if not their harvest, which usually comes afterward, while they are burning the midnight oil in committee work. None of them like summer sessions, and small blame to them. Nobody does except Washington hotel and boarding house keepers, whose plants are generally demolished for repairs at this season of the year, and who might find it difficult to get in shape for a large influx of visitors to the Capital in July. Mr. McKinley has earned the gratitude of his political henchmen in relieving them of this extra duty.

As for the country, it does not matter. The American people have not yet recovered from their astonishment at the Brown decisions, and are not even now ready to say what they think of them, or of the institutional changes they involve.

Whether the immediately future government of the Philippines is to be carried on under the President's war powers or under a Taft civil government based on the Spooner amendment does not signify. It is plain that the Administration has received a court flat to do as it adjectively pleases with the colonies, and there is no appeal. The Constitution has been divorced from the flag, not only a mensa et thoro, but a vinculo matrimonii, and that settles the matter for the present. The United States is not a term comprising States and Territories, as Chief Justice Marshall held, but is an oligarchy of States holding Territories in subjection and without rights save such as the legislative body representing the States may be pleased to extend as a matter of grace. In the absence of Congress, the President is Supreme Dictator and Emperor of the Colonies and the Territories. This is a fact which needs to be kept well in mind, and may account for many things which we are about to see, which would be inconsistent with the Constitution of the fathers, but entirely consistent with the new Constitution enacted by the dicta of Brown.

Whatever objections we may have to the Brown Constitution, it must be said for it that it removes the last obstacle to the annexation of Cuba. Under the late Constitution the acquisition of that island would have entitled it to unrestricted domestic free trade with other parts of the United States. We can only contemplate with horror the anguish such a thing would cause to the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. But now that Mr. Justice Brown has decided that the President and Congress have plenary power to ignore the prohibition of the old Constitution, and to impose export and import taxes upon the products of Alaska, Arizona, and the District of Columbia, the case is very different. The trusts would like to see Cuba American, for purposes of exploitation and loot. They are happy to think that such an aspiration can be realized, while still treating Cuba as foreign ground for purposes of tariff oppression. So, unless our island friends acquire a propulsion, they will find themselves subjects of the great Republic next winter, or we are greatly mistaken.

That is not the only surprise which may be in store for them or us. There is nothing that we can see in the Constitution as amended by Mr. Justice Brown to prevent an executive declaration that the Territories, whether insular or continental, are Crown Colonies. Under such a theory of government it would be easier than it now is to turn over the undeveloped resources of Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska to friendly monopolies. The figment of home rule which has existed in them heretofore might easily be banished, and the areas they include transferred to the control of "our best business interests," or, in the case of Alaska, ceded to Great Britain. It is a great imperial expansion with which we are in contact.

The Evacuation of China.

Yesterday's news from the Celestial Empire conveys the impression that the evacuation of Pekin and of the country by the allied troops may not be as timely as might be wished. We all know that the Powers, without exception, are sick of the business and glad to get out, but they have responsibilities as well as feelings, and it may be said that their representatives have not prepared the way for a general withdrawal as well as they might.

For example, it seems that the question as to whether the Empress Dowager or Kwang Hsu is in dominant power has not been settled by the envoys, which is a sad mistake. Recently, a decree granting official honors to several mandarins was issued over the signature of the Empress Dowager, and this would naturally lead us to believe that the enthroned murderess, who should be taken and hanged for her fiendish design against the legations and their inmates last year, will return to the capital after the troops leave in complete possession of her old and villainous power.

The effect of such a thing upon Chinese opinion will be bad. It will be represented to Chinamen throughout the Empire that, upon hearing that the ever-victorious Tsi Hsi was about to return to Pekin, the foreign devils at once took to their heels and ran. In any event it would have been better for the allied forces to remain until an agreement with the Court could be effected for its return to the capital. Such an arrangement was feasible enough, but the Ministers seem not to have realized the importance of the step, and the bulk of the civilized forces, including the German international commander-in-chief, are getting out of China as fast as possible. When they are all gone but the small legation guards, and the Empress Dowager is back in her old haunts, it would not surprise us to see a great deal of disorder, rapine, and riot in the city. The Chinese themselves fear this, and the consequences which might arise from it. No one can blame them.

Cuba.

Today it is expected that the Cuban Constitutional Convention will meet to receive the message which Governor General Wood has been instructed to convey to them. What its purport is, the people of this country already know, although, of course, the text has not been published. When it has been laid before the body there will be but one of two things to do. The convention must either accept or reject the Platt terms without further ado. If the delegates accept, there is an end of the matter, and within a year Cuba will be an autonomous State, with local independence under American suzerainty. If they reject, they will simply invite a continuance of military occupation with the prospect of annexation next winter. We shall watch their action with interest.

As far as it is possible to judge of Cuban sentiment from correspondence and the tone of the Havana press, it is favorable to compliance with the demands of this country. The chances, then, would seem to be that the convention will submit, and thus terminate a situation which is becoming annoying to the Government and people of the United States.

How About Citizenship?

The confusion engendered by the mixed decisions and contrariety of judicial reasoning in the various insular cases recently acted upon by the Supreme Court is by no means confined to the question of revenue laws, but extends to many other matters as well. Prominent among these is the status of the people living in the Territories. Are they citizens of the United States? If so, why are they, and if Congress is free from all constitutional restraint in the Territories, what assurance have the people living therein of any permanent status whatever? Without a most careful and labored study of the various opinions it would be presumptuous in anyone to venture a positive expression upon these subjects, and it is doubtful if any amount of study of the opinions would justify such an expression.

The majority opinion in the de Lima case presents no difficulty whatever when considered alone, for it holds broadly and clearly that Porto Rico is American territory, which, of necessity, makes its permanent inhabitants citizens of the United States. But in almost the same breath Justice Brown reverses himself and holds that the island is not American territory, but merely territory under American jurisdiction—whatever the distinction may be. This distinction is clear enough to that Justice to enable him to hold that the uniform revenue clause of the Constitution does not apply to it, and that Congress may lawfully pass a revenue act affecting it that differs essentially from the general law.

What Justice Brown would hold with reference to the citizenship of the natives is altogether uncertain. On its face it would appear that if the people of Porto Rico are not entitled to the benefit of our general revenue laws they cannot be covered by the provisions in the Constitution relative to citizenship. If Porto Rico is not American territory, but is merely under American jurisdiction or control, the conclusion follows, logically if not irresistibly, that the natives are not American citizens, but simply people over whom we are exercising jurisdiction.

Then again we have no means of knowing how far Justice Brown would go in applying the same rule to the other Territories, because his reasoning appears to be so contradictory as to furnish no safe guide to the judgment. Mr. Justice White seems to proceed upon the theory that the status of Porto Rico is essentially different from that of Arizona and the other organized Territories, but even he intimates that there are parts of the Constitution that are not applicable to the Territories. He is silent, though, as to what parts these are, and here again we are left in a state of rather painful uncertainty.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that leading Republicans, including representatives of the Administration, are now very earnestly contending that the position of the Government is fully sustained by the decision in the Downes case. In the argument of that case the law officer of the Government admitted broadly that the status of Porto Rico was the same as that of the other Territories, and he claimed for Congress the same unrestrained power in New Mexico and the District of Columbia as in Porto Rico. He made no distinction. This certainly tends to cast a cloud upon the citizenship of persons born in the Territories or the District of Columbia, and those of American birth permanently domiciled therein.

The question is both a serious and a curious one, in view of the fact that the Secretary of State under the very Administration that has invoked this remarkable doctrine is a resident of the District of Columbia, and possibly not a citizen of the United States, if the position of the Administration is fully sustained. To appreciate the importance of this suggestion it must be remembered that the Secretary of State is in direct succession to the Presidency, in the event of the death or disability of the President and Vice President. Mr. Hay would probably be deeply offended if it were intimated to him that he is not an American citizen, but merely a person over whom the United States has jurisdiction. And yet in a certain contingency he might not only be met with such an intimation, but his right to exercise Presidential authority be broadly and successfully challenged on this identical ground.

It has been urged by some of the champions of this imperialistic policy that a decision holding Porto Rico to be American territory within the meaning of the revenue clause of the Constitution would have led to endless trouble. It is difficult to see how, except to a few favored beneficiaries of the Dingley tariff. But on the other hand it is perfectly clear that the decision which has been rendered, besides laying down a principle that is fraught with infinite danger to the Republic, has left us in a state of blank uncertainty as to what the court will say upon the next analogous case arising under this new-fangled doctrine.

The Sampson Nuisance.

The country is heartily sick of the Sampson-Schley controversy, but it will probably be kept alive just as long as the navy ring insists upon showering honors upon Sampson to which he is not entitled. Every plea that has been put forth on Sampson's behalf is fully understood by the people, and has been dispassionately and fairly considered. Regardless of party predilections the belief is entertained by an overwhelming majority that Schley, as the ranking officer in the action, is entitled to the chief credit for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and that an unjust effort has been made by at least a portion of the Administration to deprive him of the recognition that is his due.

The placing of Sampson's portrait upon a medal commemorative of the naval operations in West Indian waters, to the exclusion of that of Schley, is, in itself, a small matter, but it is of a piece with the studied effort that has been made from the beginning to enhance the glory of Sampson at the expense of Schley.

The argument of the Navy Department has been that Sampson is entitled to the main recognition and reward for everything of merit connected with the campaign, whether he was personally present or not, because he was the ranking officer. This principle, if established, would overturn nearly all precedents. What would be thought of a proposition to give General Grant the glory of Winchester to the virtual exclusion of Sheridan? No one ever dreamed of such a thing, and never will. Nevertheless, Grant had as much to do with Winchester as Sampson had with the naval Battle of Santiago. Grant was Commander-in-Chief in the field, and gave general directions to Sheridan, as he did to Sherman and others; but the special glory of a great victory is always given to the officer actually commanding in the action.

Even the glory of Sheridan himself in connection with Winchester is due not to the bald, technical quibble that he was the senior officer, but solely to the circumstance that he got back to the field in time to take part in the action and convert a rout into a triumph. If Sheridan had not returned in time, and the fortune of the day had been retrieved under General Wright's direction, the glory would have been Wright's—and Sheridan would never have questioned it.

Suppose that instead of going a few miles away to meet General Shafter, Admiral Sampson had gone to New York to meet the Secretary of the Navy, and had been in New York when Cervera made his dash for liberty. Would it still be claimed that Sampson should be hailed as the victor in the engagement? To be consistent with itself, the Navy Department would have to make just such a claim, which would be obviously ridiculous.

Very few persons, if any, have been disposed to blame Sampson for his absence at the time of the engagement; but the cold fact is that he was absent, and he had with him one of the best ships of his fleet—one of the only two that were believed to be capable of running down Cervera's fast cruisers, and successfully coping with them after they were caught. If, perchance, one or more of the Spanish ships had escaped, it might very easily and justly have been ascribed to the absence of the New York.

For the purposes of the Battle of Santiago, Sampson might as well have been in New York as at Guantanamo. He was effectually out of the action—as much so as was the President of the United States. There would, in fact, be more propriety in placing the President's portrait upon the proposed medal than there is in having it bear the features of Sampson. If actual participation in and direction of the battle is not essential to entitle an officer to the glory of a victory won, then clearly the President has the stronger claim, for he was the ranking officer.

It is highly probable that if the Navy Department has so decided, a Sampson medal will be struck; but medal or no medal, and regardless of what superior rank may be conferred upon him, it is certain that neither the American people of this generation nor the historian of the future will ever look upon Admiral Sampson as the real hero of Santiago.

We boasted too soon yesterday of the luck of the cup defender Constitution. Like her British rival, she has been squalled and dismasted. Boats which carry such enormous spreads of sail as these racing machines necessarily are liable to such accidents. But the fact remains that the Constitution, before her accident, had developed wonderful sailing qualities in all weathers and waters. We do not think the same could yet be said for Shamrock II.

It is announced that if Mrs. McKinley's health at the time will permit him to do so, the President will visit the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo on the thirteenth of the present month. It is to be hoped that nothing may happen to prevent his doing so. It would do his American soul good to see how the Buffalos have harnessed Niagara and are using its power, which had gone to waste for hundreds of centuries, to run their show. Besides which Mr. McKinley is extremely popular up that way. His charms are so different from those of the latest President produced by the town itself.

No Hope for a Change.

(From the Johnstown Democrat.)

Whatever the President may think, the trusts have too great a hold upon the machinery which governs the Republican party to permit any change in the law which has been declared by competent authority to be their mother.

TO RESTORE THE CANTEEN.

A Vigorous Fight to Be Made in Congress Next Session.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The "Evening Post" prints the following from its Washington correspondent:

"In conversation with a friend in Washington a few days ago, Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, predicted that Congress would repeal the Anti-Canteen law very early during the winter. 'It is possible that the repeal will come before the session is two months old,' he added. Other members of the same committee who have been in Washington within the last two weeks agree with this statement, and it is certain that the old fight will be renewed in the Fifty-seventh Congress with even greater bitterness than characterized it last winter. In all probability, bills will be introduced in both Houses on the first day of the session. These will go at once to the military committees, and then the battle will be on. The temperance people will be here in force to lobby against the repeal, and it is known that they are now hard at work collecting evidence which they hope will act as an offset to the report and recommendations of the Secretary of War, who, it is assumed, will ask Congress to repeal the law, basing this request upon official statements from post commanders from all parts of the country.

"The law abolishing the canteen has been faithfully enforced, and it is a part of the Secretary's duty to note the effect of that enforcement and report on it to Congress, just as he reports on other matters of timely importance. Personal letters from post commanders to department officials indicate that the abolition of the canteen has, in the opinion of the writers, had an injurious effect upon the enlisted men, and, should this judgment be reflected in the official reports of the year, the Secretary will be called upon to show Congress what the argument is in favor of the repeal of the law. The reports of the post commanders will be in the hands of the Secretary soon after July 1.

"A War Department officer, discussing the new law, said today, by way of contrasting conditions at Fort Snelling, Minn., with those at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from both of which places detailed newspaper reports of lawlessness have come:

"'I should expect the troops at Fort Snelling to be under better control than those at Fort Sheridan. At Fort Snelling there is a battalion of seasoned men; long service has resulted in good discipline, and it is comparatively easy for them to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. At Fort Sheridan, however, which is now a recruiting station, there are many new soldiers who do not know what discipline is. The outbreaks there, though they are to be regretted, do not surprise me; but at Fort Snelling I have looked for an entirely different state of affairs. The old soldier can more easily obey an unjust and personally offensive order than a new recruit can a reasonable one.'

"On the question of the canteen in general, the same speaker said: 'It is my understanding that the Secretary of War will make public the full text of every report relating to the enforcement of the new law. The Department's circular letter calling upon post commanders for exhaustive treatment of this subject was sent out soon after Congress had adjourned, and is mandatory. In the reports comparisons will be made between the conditions before and after the law went into effect. The many unofficial statements which have been received from time to time by Secretary Root and other officers will not be permitted to color the Secretary's recommendations. The letter recently printed in the newspapers in which Colonel Van Horne described the goings-on at Fort Sheridan was written to an officer of the Department and not intended for publication.'"

REDEEMING WAR TAX STAMPS.

Possible That Internal Revenue Laws May Be Amended.

Through representations to the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue by merchants and business organizations it is possible that an amendment may be made in the department regulations concerning the redemption of documentary stamps. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue some time ago issued a circular containing the statement that "under the law and regulations all stamped instruments and all imprinted checks, drafts, etc., presented for redemption of the stamps thereon, must, when the stamps are redeemed, be retained with the claim; therefore no such instruments can be returned to the owners thereof."

The return to their owners of imprinted checks sent to the department for the redemption of revenue stamps is a matter of great interest to many important business concerns who issue a large number of checks in the course of a year. They have been put to the expense of printing books elaborately with suitable headings and numbers, and to lose those books with the sequence of numbers would in many instances involve as great a sacrifice as would be failure to obtain a rebate on the imprinted internal revenue stamps.

At the time of the redemption of internal revenue stamps in 1883 arrangements were made by the Internal Revenue Office for the return of the blanks on which the stamps were printed after the redemption of the stamps. Under the Dockery law in 1894, however, provision was made for a double system of auditing and the Auditor for the Treasury Department has had more or less correspondence with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue looking to the delivery to the Auditor of all stamps presented for redemption as an incident to the proper auditing of claims. It was with that end in view that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue adopted the regulation which has been mentioned. There is nothing in the law, however, which prevents the return of the imprinted checks after the stamps thereon have been redeemed and properly canceled.

Many checkbooks have been sent to the Treasury for the redemption of stamps and before the end of the month they will be coming in by the boxful.

THE KOREAN MINISTER'S CALL.

Greetings Exchanged Between the President and the New Envoy.

Chyo Min Hui, the Korean Minister recently appointed to succeed Chin Pom Yo, called at the White House yesterday in company with Secretary Hay and was formally presented to the President. The Minister was also accompanied by two members of the Korean Legation, all wearing the official court dress of their rank. The reception occurred in the Blue Parlor and a mutual exchange of greetings took place.

Upon being introduced by Secretary Hay, Mr. Chyo said:

"I have been especially favored by my august sovereign, the Emperor Tai Han, with the commission of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

"Mr. President, in presenting my credentials, I find it my agreeable duty to convey to you in terms of warmest friendship the personal gratification of his Majesty in the close connections that have so long continued between our countries and people.

"It will be my earnest desire, Mr. President, as well as my official duty, to maintain and strengthen the cordial relations now existing between the two countries.

"I pray you will enjoy unlimited happiness."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letter by which his Majesty the Emperor of Korea accredits you as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

"The assurance which you give me of the warm friendship of his Majesty for the United States is very gratifying to me, and I shall at all times be happy to give you my hearty co-operation in maintaining and strengthening the good relations which have so long subsisted between the two Governments.

"I thank you for your personal good wishes and hope that your sojourn in this Capital will be pleasant and agreeable.

"I shall take occasion to acknowledge directly, through the Legation of the United States at Seoul, his Majesty's letter recalling your predecessor, Mr. Chin Pom Yo."

MANY ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES.

Consul General Stowe Overwhelmed With Work at Cape Town.

The Department of State has received a despatch from the Consul General at Cape Town in regard to the duties which have devolved upon him on account of the large number of American citizens whom the war between Great Britain and the Boers have brought to South Africa. Colonel Stowe states that covering a period of three months about 700 letters of enquiry reached his office. The despatch then continues:

"The requests in these letters were many and varied. Parents and friends in the United States enquiring for their relations who had come to Africa, many of whom had enlisted in the British and Boer armies, and who, in many instances, ask their discharge and passage home. It may be well to explain that very many of the 'muleteers' who came in charge of mules and horses in the British transports from New Orleans enlisted in the army. Many came for that specific purpose, and many being out of funds on their arrival were obliged to, and many also gladly joined for adventure. Many left their homes without the knowledge of their friends, who afterward learned of their destination and have asked the assistance of the Consul General to discover and report on these men, their whereabouts, and condition; to forward them letters, and in some cases packages. Some of these letters are very pathetic.

"It has been my pleasure to have been the means of returning to the United States, free, hundreds of these boys, to ascertain their whereabouts and to report to their friends, to raise money from American residents to care for them in their great need, and to draw from my own limited means more than I should have done. One cannot see an American boy starve. Many who have served their time in the army I am now sending home. It is those who still remain in the service, who came as muleteers, but also many who had seen service in the Cuban war, who, through their friends and their own letters, are deluging this consulate with requests, and in some cases with demands.

"There are also others who entered the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay to serve the Boers, and who are now prisoners of war that urge action in their behalf. Some who have been taken in arms are very urgent for discharge, and, as they are without funds, a free passage home.

"It has been my sad duty to report to parents the death of a son, to report their whereabouts in the hospitals and also the prison camps, in which they are located as prisoners of war, captured on the battlefields. Americans have served both in the British and Boer armies. The work of the consulate is enough at all times, but with war and plague added the duties grow. I am doing all I can, and while many parents and friends in the United States may think I am dilatory they must remember that I was on leave of absence, which was necessary on account of breakdown by overwork; that it takes seventy days to send and receive a reply to letters, but also that it takes much time to trace men who are scattered over a large territory, many in hospitals, some in prison for offences, many in the prison camp in this city, Simons Town, Durban, St. Helena, and Ceylon. I want to assure friends that the men who are at the prison camps are well cared for and actually fare, as compared with the British soldier, much better.

"That the work of the consulate must be attended to, that with plague now upon us, and railway lines closed, mail must take the slow carriage by sea, be fumigated and necessarily delayed. There are also many refugees from the Transvaal, Americans who left their all behind them and have used up their spare cash, who must be looked after. But I desire to say to the several hundred parents and friends who are waiting reports from me that I have filed the necessary requests with the authorities in all their cases, and as a report comes in I will, on every weekly mail boat, write them.

"To add to this labor, manufacturers in the United States looking forward to the business after the war, are writing for all kinds of information and the majority request names of houses in their several lines of business. To them let me say that all their letters shall be answered, but as the war is not over it would be well if they would refrain from writing for a month or more. My desk is clear today, but the weekly mail has yet to land. These manufacturers must also understand that my replies cannot reach them until about seventy days after they write."

FILIPINOS TO BE SENT BACK.

Unhealthy Islanders Cannot Go to the Pan-American Fair.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the deportation from San Francisco of seventeen native Filipinos who were detained there several days ago for medical examination at the quarantine station. They belonged to the party of Filipinos bound for Buffalo to form a part of the exhibit of the Philippine Islands at the Pan-American Exposition. It was found that seventeen of the twenty-five or thirty persons forming the party were suffering from various diseases. The rest of the party will be allowed to enter provided they show no signs of contagious disease at the end of the quarantine period.

NO PHOSPHATE COMBINATION.

Failure to Consolidate the Properties in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—Options taken a few weeks ago on the Mount Pleasant phosphate fields in this State by Philadelphia capitalists have expired without any sale being effected, and the parties have written that they are unable at present to effect a consolidation. The options are still, by mutual consent, to be effective, if it becomes possible within the next thirty days to effect the combinations.

The movement of phosphate rock from the Mount Pleasant field now average between forty and fifty cars a day. This is larger than the output of last summer. Mining is becoming more active, and companies are still wanting laborers. Foreign enquiries for Tennessee rock are numerous, and the indications are that the export business will receive an impetus soon.

TO DO AWAY WITH STRIKES.

A Boston Plan for the Establishment of Industrial Courts.

BOSTON, June 4.—A plan for an amicable adjustment of the differences between employer and employes is under consideration in this city by several persons interested in that subject. Such men as Henry D. Lloyd, ex-Mayor Alvin A. Perry of Somerville, William S. McNary of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Thomas M. Costello of Altmar, N. Y., Prof. F. S. Baldwin of Boston University, Col. F. S. Hesseltine of Boston, J. A. Stockwell, William B. Bigelow, Conrad Reno, and others have been applying themselves to the question.

The plan which seems most feasible is the establishment of courts, authorized by law to hear all the parties to industrial disputes, to decide what shall be a fair minimum wage and a fair maximum workday for a reasonable time in the future, and to enforce such decisions by appropriate penalties, but not authorized by law to order employes to work or to order capitalists to carry on business.

Prosperity.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Indeed this country just now is the poorest place in the whole world for the croaker. If he cannot get satisfaction in the East he might go West. Out there, so we are told, the farmers are lassoing every idle man that comes along in the hope of paying him top-notch wages and getting help for his crops.

Chief Justice Fuller.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Chief Justice Fuller has been favorably mentioned as a suitable Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He would have had a stronger claim upon the admiration of his party if with the weight of authority and arguments in his favor he had been able to carry a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court with him on the decision of the insular cases. But even then the place he holds would have been the place for him to stay in. The Supreme Court is not a proper hatching place for Presidents.

DADY'S BID TOO HIGH.

The Municipality of Havana Rejects It by a Unanimous Vote.

HAVANA, June 4.—The municipality, in accordance with a letter received from City Engineer Barden, has rejected the bid of Dady, Onderdonk & McLennan for the sewering and paving of the city for $13,656,575. The vote was unanimous.

In his letter Lieutenant Barden says that the engineer's department estimates the actual cost of paving at $4,561,455, including the up-keep for five years, and 25 per cent added for contractors' profit, makes a total of $5,701,865. However, as many contingencies might arise, 40 per cent was added to the estimate, making it total $6,386,092.

The actual cost of sewering is placed by Lieutenant Barden at $3,516,888, or, plus 25 per cent, contractors' profits, $4,569,111. As the contingencies under this contract might be greater than those under the paving, 50 per cent was added, making the total cost for sewering $6,275,233, which gives a grand total of $11,661,089. The Dady bid is therefore 69 per cent above the actual estimated cost of the work.

The cost of the pumping station at the Morro is estimated at $213,500, while the Dady bid asks $421,218 for the work. The lieutenant says the cost of paving can be estimated accurately. The actual cost of a square metre of vitrified brick paving on a sand cushion is $2.26. Add 40 per cent and the cost reaches $3.16, plus 25 per cent more and the total is $3.95. The 25 per cent extra is added because the contractor has to guarantee the paving for five years, which would probably mean the renewal of 25 per cent of the whole area in that time. The Dady bid was $4.15 for the work.

Dady's bid was $2,055,325 in excess of the estimate of the engineers.

Further bids will probably be asked for after the expiration of ninety days. The mayor objected to the deposit on the bid being made the day before the bids were opened, as in case of only one deposit being made the bidder would know twenty-four hours before the opening of the bids that he was the only bidder.

The Constitutional Convention delegates favoring the Platt amendment had a meeting today, but nothing was done. A meeting of the convention was called for tomorrow. It is expected that the letter of Secretary Root notifying the convention that the United States would not accept the constitution as adopted with the Cuban interpretations of the amendments will then have arrived.

FEW VISIT WEST POINT.

This Year's Attendance Declared Smaller Than Ever Before.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4.—This has been the first perfect day that West Point has had for some time. Notwithstanding this, there was a very small attendance at the third day's examinations. It is said there has not been so small an attendance at the examinations for several years as at the present time.

This is attributed to the fact of the first class having been graduated and so many cadets being confined to barracks on account of their recent disrespectful demonstration against Colonel Mills and thus prevented from seeing or visiting their friends if they did come.

The second, third, and fourth classes were examined in philosophy, Spanish, and French today. The Board of Visitors has been in session all day at the hotel, discussing the increase in the scope of the academy. Mr. Taliaferro has not yet arrived. The committees are divided as follows: Increase in Scope of Academy, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William H. Upham, John Kean, Charles B. Landis, James Hay, J. P. Taliaferro, John Allison; Buildings and Grounds, James Hay, Dr. J. W. White, John Allison, William H. Upham; Hygiene, Athletics, and Lights, Dr. J. W. White, James Hay, R. C. Heaton, T. M. Mahon; Armament and Equipment, J. P. Taliaferro, R. C. Heaton, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Benjamin I. Wheeler; Examinations, Instruction, and Discipline, Benjamin I. Wheeler, W. H. Upham, J. Allison, Dr. J. William White; Fiscal Affairs, Supplies, and Expenditures, John J. Kean, T. Mahon, J. P. Taliaferro, Charles B. Landis.

This afternoon there was an exhibition drill of mountain battery and light battery for the entertainment of the board. Tonight there was an open air concert on the lawn in front of the hotel.

MEDALS GIVEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Commencement Exercises Continued at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.—The exercises of commencement week at the Naval Academy were continued this morning by general quarters on the monitor Puritan by the cadets. She is a double-turreted monitor and was one of the ships of the blockading squadron off Havana during the Spanish-American war.

The Puritan was commanded by Lieutenant Commander T. B. Howard and his assistants, Lieut. L. S. Van Duser and Ensigns A. E. Kalbach and W. T. Cluverius. The ship was turned over to Cadet Lieutenant Commander E. J. King. Every post was occupied by a cadet.

At 3 p. m. exercises in fencing and physical training were witnessed by a large number of visitors. At the dress parade this afternoon prizes were awarded for the year 1901. Naval Cadet Roger Williams, captain of the Second division, will have the distinction of having his name inscribed on the Thompson silver trophy cup. Cadet Orie Foley, captain of the football team, received a sword. Cadet Byron A. Long received a sword for his individual excellence and personal influence in athletics. Cadet Jesse B. Gay received a gold medal for great gun target practice. A silver medal for great gun target practice was given to John Jackson, and John C. Fremont, jr., received a bronze medal.

Medals for target practice in small arms were awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal, Cadet F. D. Hall; second prize, silver medal, J. W. Woodruff; third prize, bronze medal, R. R. Adams. The first prize for small swords, a gold medal, was awarded to Naval Cadet Sidney M. Henry; second prize, broadswords, Lewis R. McBride, silver. Canoes, a bronze medal to Owen H. Eckley. For handling boats under sail, first prize awarded to R. F. Sogbaum, jr., second prize to H. R. Stark.

WON BY THE ERIE.

An Exciting Contest Between Two Lake Steamers Ended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4.—The steamboat race of 100 miles for $1,000 a side between the City of Erie, of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company's line, and the Tashmoo, of the White Star Line, of Detroit, was won by the former by twenty seconds. The two boats crossed the starting line as follows: City of Erie, 9:37:56; Tashmoo, 9:38:21. They finished as follows: City of Erie, 1:57; Tashmoo, 1:57:55, making the City of Erie's time for the 100 miles 4:19:04, an average of 23.2 miles an hour.

For the first fifty miles the two boats raced on even terms, first the Erie half a length ahead and then the Tashmoo. At Ashtabula, sixty miles from Cleveland, the Tashmoo led by four length. This advantage was soon cut down by the City of Erie, who took the lead off Conneaut and maintained it to the finish off Erie, Pa.

The race was witnessed by thousands in excursion boats and on the wharves of the various ports along the course.

The Campaign of Education.

(From the New York Evening Sun.)

A short time ago we were hurrying troops to the Philippines. Now we are preparing to send thither 500 school teachers. That is a decidedly encouraging development.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Rumors of a Combination by the Montague Faction.

RICHMOND, Va., June 4.—A report is current here tonight that a combination is being formed to secure three political offices for two of the gubernatorial candidates and a prominent lawyer of this city. The combination, it is alleged, is being formed for the purpose of electing the following ticket:

For Governor—A. J. Montague, of Pittsylvania.

For Lieutenant Governor—Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax.

For Attorney General—Henry R. Pollard, of Richmond.

While Mr. Willard and Mr. Montague are already candidates, it is well known that Mr. Pollard has not as yet announced his intention of becoming a candidate to succeed Mr. Montague. It is said, however, that the ticket will have a strong backing if the combination is formed.

There was a turn in the political tide today in favor of Mr. Swanson. Grayson County instructed her thirteen delegates for him, and adopted resolutions endorsing him for the Governorship. The election today makes the standing of the candidates as follows:

MONTAGUE.

Alexandria County	3
Bedford	25
Charlotte	11
Danville	13
Dinwiddie	7
Fredericksburg	4
Fairfax	22
Goochland	6
Henrico	10
King William	5
King and Queen	8
Loudoun	27
Lynchburg	14
Manchester	8
Mathews	7
Middlesex	7
Powhatan	5
Prince William	14
Pulaski	4
Richmond	7
Smyth	12
Spotsylvania	8
Tazewell	12
Williamsburg	2
Winchester	6
York	6
Total	254

SWANSON.

Alexandria city	23
Alexandria County	1
Bristol	8
Carroll	14
Floyd	6
Franklin	15
Grayson	13
Henrico	5
Henry	14
Lancaster	13
Madison	10
Patrick	10
Pittsylvania	28
Petersburg	16
Pulaski	6
Sussex	7
Total	193

ECHOLS.

Appomattox	11
Staunton and Augusta	36
Total	47

DOUBTFUL.

Henrico	7
Lunenburg	6
Radford	3
Portsmouth	4
Total	20

Attorney General Montague addressed a large crowd in Old Market Hall here tonight. He was introduced by George Bryan. Tomorrow night Mr. Montague will speak in Swansboro, and on Thursday he will go to New Kent County, where he will address a large club composed of farmers. Mr. Swanson will speak at Concordia Hall tomorrow night. He has received several invitations to speak throughout the State.

All the gubernatorial candidates are here tonight and will probably remain until after the election Thursday.

Mr. Swanson was at his headquarters, at Murphy's, today, and was likewise in good trim. He was happy over the results in Franklin and Pulaski, and claimed that there was no doubt about the delegates in the former county being for him.

Lieutenant Governor Echols is here and will remain until Friday. He conferred with some of his leaders at the Library this morning and is pushing his Richmond fight with great vigor.

Col. B. C. James is the recognized leader of the Marshall forces in this city. He is putting up a good fight, and is claiming some of the Richmond delegates for his man.

The Democratic committee at Hampton has changed its plan and will select delegates to the Norfolk convention at ward meetings and not by primaries, as desired by the supporters of Mr. Montague. This, it is contended, is a distinct, outright defeat of Mr. Montague, and will have the effect of placing Warwick County, Newport News, and Hampton in the Swanson column.

Gloucester County, which was to have elected delegates yesterday, decided to postpone the election until June 15. The county will instruct for Mr. Montague if any instructions on the governorship are given.

GUESTS OF MR. CHOATE.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Delegation Honored.

LONDON, June 4.—The visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce is assuming the significance and importance of an international event. The members of the delegation are almost overwhelmed by invitations, many of which it is physically impossible for them to accept, and everywhere they are entertained with the utmost hospitality.

The first of the principal functions of the week in their honor was the reception given tonight by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and inasmuch as the Court mourning forbids official gayeties it will probably rank as the chief social event of the season.

The ambassorial residence in Carlton House Terrace was thronged until midnight. About 500 guests were present, including Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister; Lord Alverstone (Sir Richard Webster), the members of the Diplomatic Corps, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Morris K. Jesup.

WHEAT RUST IN EUROPE.

The Yield May Be Smaller Than Last Year's.

BUDAPEST, June 4.—An official report on the crops of Europe says that since the last bulletin was issued there has been unfavorable weather, with the result that rust has begun to spread rapidly on the lower blades of wheat.

There is every reason to believe that unless the weather becomes more favorable the year's yield will be considerably less than that of last year.

RESTRICTING THE SUFFRAGE.

Ex-Governor Oates' Plan Up in the Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—Ex-Governor Oates introduced his long-expected suffrage plan in the Constitutional Convention today. He disqualifies vagrants, paupers, gamblers, those guilty of election frauds, and all delinquent taxpayers. Ever