



FIGHT OVER RECIPROCIITY MR. PLATT DEMOLISHES BEET SUGAR ARGUMENTS.

A SHARP DEBATE BETWEEN THE CONNECTICUT SENATOR AND MR. TELLER.

Washington, June 27.—A sharp debate arose unexpectedly in the Senate to-day on the question of Cuban reciprocity. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, at whose instance the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba made its investigation, delivered a spirited speech in opposition to reciprocity with Cuba. He charged that the entire reciprocity propaganda had been backed by the Sugar Trust and by Americans who were interested financially in Cuban sugar plantations. The purpose, he said, was to strike down an important agricultural industry of this country. He was willing to join in a general revision of the tariff to most changed conditions, but unless the duties on iron and steel and other products were reduced, together with those on sugar, in order that the arrangement might be equitable, the beet sugar growers never would consent to reduction on their product.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, replied to the Colorado Senator. He maintained that there was nothing so wild in the desire to promote reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba, and said that the making of some concessions to Cuba was a plain duty of this country. It was a duty which this government owed to itself, as well as to Cuba, because absolutely friendly relations with the new republic were a necessary means of defence to this country, unless the United States should annex the island. That he hoped would not be done, as he regarded annexation as a grave menace to our institutions.

SENATOR TELLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Teller in beginning his speech said he did not think it proper to let this session of Congress adjourn without submitting some facts on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. After asking for the printing of several documents, he referred to the reports of distress in Cuba, and the statements that unless the United States should give relief to the island a revolution would occur. Mr. Teller declared that the statements were untrue and that there never had been any condition in the island which warranted them. It had been proved, he asserted, that no such condition existed. "I say," he added, "measuring my words, that never in my experience in public life has there been so patent and open an attempt to deceive the American people as this." The attempt at deception, he declared, was made by those who were relying on the well known desire of the American people to assist any other people in distress.

BEET SUGAR IN THE WEST.

Discussing the beet sugar industry, Mr. Teller said the question was one of great importance to the people of the West. They studied it, and it did not take them long to ascertain "that the American Sugar Refining Company—the American Sugar Trust—was particularly active in urging the reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar." There was some desire on the part of the Cubans to secure a reduction of duty on tobacco, but that was lost sight of in view of the propaganda for a reduction of the duty on sugar.

DISTRESS IN CUBA DENIED.

"There is no distress in Cuba," he declared, "and my correspondence with the people of the island proves this. The Cubans are not mendicants at our hands. The American holders of sugar lands in Cuba and the American Sugar Refining Company are at the bottom of this effort to change our financial system with reference to Cuba."

Mr. Teller said that Cuba was one of the richest countries in the world, and he referred to her exports. He asserted that the Cuban laborers received from \$23 to \$30 a month in gold—a sum, he thought, that would enable them to live as well as the laborers in this country.

Discussing the diplomatic situation of the Cuban Government, Mr. Teller expressed the belief that the Platt amendment ought not to have been adopted by the United States, as it was "a violation—an unnecessary violation—of good faith on the part of the United States."

He pointed out that Cuba might make a commercial agreement with Great Britain, for instance, in which the latter country might have advantages over the United States. He hoped no such agreement would be made, but Cuba could make such agreement if it desired.

He said that, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of laborers had recently arrived in Cuba from Spain, labor in the islands was scarce and high priced. In such circumstances there could be, in his judgment, no serious distress.

Referring to the bill passed by the House, Mr. Teller said: "When the differential was taken off there was a great falling off in interest in reciprocity on the part of the Sugar Trust."

"On the part of the beet sugar people, too," interrupted Mr. Spooner. (Laughter.) "No, no," replied Mr. Teller; "we did not go that far."

He understood that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba would be presented at the next session of the Senate. "I think," said he, "that it will be exceedingly unfair to the American sugar growers, both beet and cane, to make the proposed concessions to Cuba and let her maintain her present labor laws, and compel the States of Colorado, Louisiana, Texas and other States to compete with Chinese labor in the island."

READY FOR TARIFF REVISION.

"I am willing to join you," said he, addressing the Republican side, "upon general revision of the tariff, in making a proper reduction of the tariff to most changed conditions, but I do not propose to submit to a reduction alone on any product of the American farmer that has any real protection. When you get ready to speak for my people when I say we will agree to a reduction of the duty on sugar. We can make all the sugar necessary for the United States in this country if we are given only equitable protection. There is a reciprocity in

WARRANT FOR DISBROW GRANTED ON SWORN STATEMENTS BY FOUR WITNESSES.

THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO BE WITH A FRIEND OF HIS LAWYER IN CONNECTICUT.

Southampton, Long Island, June 27.—There was placed in the hands of the Sheriff late this afternoon a warrant for the arrest of Louis Disbrow. It was signed by Justice Edward H. Foster, of this place, who went to Good Ground this afternoon on a summons from District Attorney Smith. The warrant was issued on circumstantial evidence, the full nature of which Justice Foster, District Attorney Smith and Detective Fields, who has been investigating the case, refuse to make public now. Rowland Miles, Disbrow's counsel, will now have a chance to fulfill the promise he has made to produce his client should a warrant be issued for him. It is said that Pinkerton detectives know where to get the young man.

District Attorney Smith, Justice Foster and Detective Fields entered a carriage in Good Ground and started on a round of visits, which ended when the warrant was issued. The persons interviewed were formally sworn by the justice before they began to recount what they knew or thought they knew. Miss Pearsall, who, with her father, boarded at Turnell's house, where Disbrow also boarded, and who has repeatedly told of hearing a quarrel in Disbrow's room on the morning of the tragedy, presumably between Foster and Disbrow, and the remark that they might as well settle it, resented her story under oath. Nelson Squires, whose two boats have been important features of the case, was questioned at length. Edward Turnell and Warren Corwin were also examined.

Detective Fields made a statement concerning his investigation. He is said to have produced two cars, one whole, the other broken. These were identified by Squires as his property. The orlocks taken from the leaky boat were produced. They were taken from the leaky boat by two boys on the morning of the tragedy when they found the boat. Their importance is said to lie in the fact that they are of the kind that had the boat been even partly turned over, would have fallen out of the sockets. Squires is also said to have identified a piece of rope as belonging to him. It may prove that the water-tight boat was out on the bay that night.

Justice Foster, when seen at his home here to-night, at first declined to talk, but finally said:

"It is true I have issued a warrant for Louis Disbrow. The warrant is not in the hands of the Sheriff. It was issued on circumstantial evidence given before me by four persons whose names I do not feel at liberty to give. The warrant is not based on the checks which Disbrow is alleged to have forged, but directly in connection with the death of Clarence Foster. If the young man is arrested, as I believe he can be, he will be brought before me for a preliminary hearing. This will probably be held here in Southampton rather than in Good Ground. When he is arraigned those whose testimony I took to-day and others will be produced. Of course, great hearing must be public, and all will be known."

Justice Foster refused to say what the specific charge against Disbrow was. It was suggested that it was only assault, but the justice would not throw light on this.

Northport, Long Island, June 27.—Rowland Miles was seen to-night at his home here, and told that a warrant had been issued for his client, Louis Disbrow, in connection with the death of Clarence Foster. He did not betray surprise, and, after a moment's thought, said:

"I have received no intimation that is official that a warrant has been issued for me. I have nothing to add to what I have repeated many times since being brought into this case, that is, that I am ready to produce Disbrow when I am officially informed that a warrant has been issued for his arrest."

Although Mr. Miles will not admit it, he believes a friend here that Disbrow is now at the home of a general of Mr. Miles in Connecticut. The story current here is that after parting with his brothers at Jamaica, Disbrow came here on the first train in the morning, and as soon as possible went to Mr. Miles. After several hours' consultation, Disbrow, it is asserted, was taken across the Sound in a sailing boat by Mr. Miles.

FIRST CASE FOR HAGUE COURT HEARING BEGUN IN THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN SEALING ARBITRATION.

The Hague, June 27.—Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurist, who is to arbitrate the American-Russian sealing dispute, began the hearing of Russian sealing evidence to-day. The session was attended by the Dutch Foreign Minister, Baron van Londen; the United States Minister to the Netherlands, Stanford Newell; the Russian Minister, C. de Struve; the secretary of the Permanent Arbitration Court, M. Huysenaers; the Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, Herbert H. D. Pelro; who is counsel for the United States; the Russian delegate, P. M. Mass; Mr. Cufford; the American experts, Mr. Townsend and Captain Baker, and other officials.

Dr. Asser in opening the proceedings alluded to the fact that this is the first time a decision is to be rendered by the court on the basis of arbitration procedure.

To-day's session of the court was private, as will be also the one held to-morrow.

THE MORNING LIMITED FOR CHICAGO.

Leaves Grand Central Station 8:45 A. M., arrives Chicago 7:30 next morning. 24 hour train via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED."

One of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE SET FREE.

PRESIDENT TO ISSUE PROCLAMATION JULY 1 IF CIVIL GOVERNMENT BILL HAS BECOME LAW.

Washington, June 27.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day an agreement was reached on the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the Fourth of July. The War Department has had the draft of such a proclamation under consideration for some time, and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in the text. In its modified state it was agreed by the Cabinet to-day, and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for inspection. If he approves it nothing will remain but for the President, if the Philippine Civil Government bill has become a law, as is expected, to issue on Independence Day a formal proclamation setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders on the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine Civil Government bill, which are to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute civil for military administration. The bill is now in conference, and the proclamation will not be published until the Philippine government measure has been finally passed by

both houses and been signed by the President.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace exists in the Philippine Islands, except in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, with full amnesty, and allowed to take part in the civil government to be established on the islands. While the proclamation is subject to changes in text, the general language of the document is pretty well mapped out.

There was a general discussion to-day of the treatment of the political prisoners in the islands. There is no intention, it is said, to release prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the civil government. The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate the course of the United States Government toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home for the present, and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

Another subject discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day was the negotiations for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. Secretary Root took with him to the meeting all the correspondence which has passed between himself and Governor Taft while the latter has been carrying on his negotiations in Rome. It is understood that Secretary Root feels great confidence in the success of Governor Taft's efforts.

U. S. STEEL RAISES WAGES.

TEX PER CENT MORE PAY FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN—COST TO COMPANY \$4,000,000 A YEAR.

Pittsburg, June 27.—The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of one hundred thousand men has been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent, which will increase the annual payroll of the Steel Corporation by \$4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non-union men. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-union men of every constituent company of the corporation. This decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation after numerous conferences with the highest officials of the underlying concerns. The first men to profit by the increase, as was told in The New-York Tribune this morning, were those of the Carnegie Steel Company who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employees of American Steel and Wire plants.

In the Pittsburg district perhaps thirty thousand men will be entitled to the increase. Chief among them will be the blast furnace workers, all day men, laborers and machinists. The wages of the blast furnace workers and day men of the Edgar Thomson and Homestead steel works and all furnaces operated by the Carnegie Steel Company were advanced without notice.

Men working under a private scale will be debared from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, rodmen and tube workers. It is estimated that out of the total number of employees of the corporation one-third of them are paid on the tonnage basis. It is expected that the largest independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their day men, laborers, machinists and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

"THE CINCINNATI LIMITED."

Five trains a day from New-York to Cincinnati via the New York Central, including "The Limited" leaving Grand Central Station at 5:20 P. M.—Adv.

THE DAY LINE HAS SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM THE CATSKILLS AND SARATOGA ALONGSIDE THE BOAT.—Adv.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. COLONIAL STATESMEN NOT TALKING IN ADVANCE OF IT.

RUDYARD KIPLING SAID TO HAVE REFUSED KNIGHTHOOD—LITERARY AND PERSONAL NOTES.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, June 28, 1 a. m.—While the King's health remains the paramount issue, every bulletin from the palace being anxiously scanned, the Imperial Conference is looming up as a remnant of the coronation fêtes. The colonial statesmen assembled at the Hotel Cecil have missed the grand parades which they came to witness, but they have important business in reserve. They are discussing among themselves the work of the conference, and are not disposed to commit themselves to any premature statements of policy. Neither Premier Laurier nor Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Ross nor any other influential Canadian Minister will allow himself to be drawn into an interview. They frankly assert that they are looking over the ground and are unprepared to discuss the probable results of the conference. My own impression is that the colonial statesmen will avoid putting themselves in an attitude of coming before the United Kingdom and asking for concessions or privileges at the expense of the British taxpayers. They will consider it unworthy the dignity of self-governing commonwealths to appeal for tariff preferences like mendicants when the British Government, in order to comply with their demands, will be compelled to raise the

cost of living in the United Kingdom. What is more likely is a general agreement among the Canadian, Australian, New-Zealand and South African statesmen attending the conference to confine their tariff discussion to existing fiscal arrangements. For example, there are the grain registration duties, already imposed as war taxes, and the wine schedule, an important feature of the existing revenue tariff. Canada and Australia can join in asking for preferences based on the relaxation of these duties in their favor in return for a less restricted trade between the mother country and the colonies, and if they take this course they will not place themselves in an attitude of encroaching Englishmen, but, on the contrary, will suggest relaxing the existing fiscal system with the result of promoting the business interests of the loyal commonwealths without increasing the burdens of the British taxpayers. This is regarded by many colonialists as a practical method of approaching the imperial federation business side. As long as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is Chancellor of the Exchequer, an imperial Zollverein is impracticable, and there is no evidence that any influential representative of Canada or Australia favors it.

Publishers, after an idle season, are pulling themselves together for an active autumn trade. They are not alarmed by the prospect of the coronation in October, since the ceremony obviously will be greatly simplified. Morley, Clowes, Doyle, Parker and Leslie Stephen, who form the group of coronation authors, all have books in the autumn.

Rudyard Kipling's friends assert that he refused knighthood.

Dr. William Barry's "Papal Monarchy" will be issued in the autumn.

The following Americans have registered at the Tribune headquarters here:

New-York—George T. Seabury, Eugenia R. Seabury, Harriet C. Green, Mrs. H. Ardleigh, John M. Savage, J. S. White, H. E. Oppenheim, F. H. Doolittle, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. J. Fremont, A. E. Rhodes, G. C. McLean, Mrs. W. W. Graham, William F. Berlin, George J. Palmer and Miss Lillian Palmer.

Chicago—A. J. Caton, Mrs. R. N. Eddy and William Howard.

Pittsburg—Bishop Whitehead, A. E. McMurry and Philip S. Hinn.

Other cities—T. S. Sarmento, Miss L. Cottrell Smith, Mrs. Phineas B. Smith, F. E. Wadsworth, H. M. Hodges, Mrs. J. M. Ford, Dwight Cutler, A. Hopkins, Joseph Powling, L. E. Baker, Mrs. E. N. Layton, Mrs. Frank Moffit, Frank J. Collins, L. R. Moore, Mrs. Lattin, A. H. Bartley, Dr. John Detweiler, J. W. Cowper, Dr. J. A. Mead, R. B. Galvin and Charles B. Everson.

KING BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL.

London, June 28.—"The Times" this morning says:

The King remains recumbent; he takes with comfort the nourishment appropriate to his condition, and keeps bright and cheerful, in spite of the irksomeness of his enforced inactivity. Some of his medical advisers are always in attendance. There is happily good reason for hoping that his majesty will make a complete and speedy recovery."

In an editorial article "The Times" suggests utilizing the return of Lord Kitchener to England as a suitable occasion to organize some kind of ceremonial, in which Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales might participate, to express the national feeling of thankfulness over the King's recovery.

Lord Kitchener left Cape Town for England on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orontea on June 25. He is expected to arrive about July 12.

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The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat.—Adv.

THE KING STILL GAINING. HIS PHYSICIANS SAY HIS CONDITION IS SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY. A DAY OF GOOD NEWS FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

King Edward's progress was highly satisfactory yesterday, according to the official announcements of his physicians. The latest bulletin said that the King's condition was in every way satisfactory, and he had made substantial improvement. The medical profession of London believe the danger of peritonitis to have passed.

There was a constant stream of callers at Buckingham Palace during the day. The American Special Embassy in London began preparations to close up the Embassy. Mr. Reid, the American Special Ambassador, paid formal farewell calls on the Prince of Wales and Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary. To-day Queen Alexandra will receive Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS

CONFIDENCE GROWING.

HIGHLY FAVORABLE RECORD OF THE KING'S PROGRESS.

London, June 28.—King Edward's improvement had been maintained at 1 o'clock this morning. "The Daily Mail" this morning says that all

EXPECTATION THAT THE KING WILL SOON BE OUT OF DANGER.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, June 28, 1 a. m.—Last night's bulletin from Buckingham Palace is the best that has been issued so far. The King's condition is in every way satisfactory, and he has made substantial improvement. The crisis is not yet over, but his majesty is well armed against it, and it is confidently anticipated in the main quarters that the royal patient will soon be pronounced out of danger.

The favorable turn in the King's health has caused, as might be expected, deep and most joyful satisfaction and relief to the Queen and royal family. There is, therefore, no doubt that to-morrow's intercession services will be inspired with a feeling of deep gratitude to the divine ordainer of all things for the real progress already made. It is possible that some members of the royal family will attend the service to-morrow at St. Paul's.

An appeal has been made to the Canadian Government by a number of men specially interested in Anglo-colonial matters to give their consent to the Canadian coronation arch in Whitehall being allowed to remain in its present position for some time longer, subject to approval of the Westminster and City authorities. The proposal is that when the King is declared out of danger the Canadian arch will be illuminated with perhaps unprecedented splendor, for which its bold and imposing outline and central situation offer exceptional advantages.

There was a constant stream of fashionable people to and from the palace yesterday, most of the foreign representatives calling and signing their names in the visitors' book.

MR. REID'S LEAVE-TAKING.

WITH MRS. REID, HE CALLS ON THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

London, June 27.—The American Special Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid called by appointment on the Prince and Princess of Wales this afternoon to take official leave of their royal highnesses.

The inclusion of the Princess of Wales and the presence of Mrs. Reid in the audience to-day was simply a continuation of that especially friendly attitude which the British royal family and government have throughout shown toward the American Special Embassy. King Edward has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the receipt of President Roosevelt's message of greeting, and the members of the government have missed no opportunity throughout the embassy's visit of indicating its appreciation of the friendly feeling shown by the United States.

In spite of the arrangements made for closing the United States Special Embassy after Mr. Reid's audience of the Prince of Wales to-day, it has been decided that the flag shall remain flying to-morrow, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Queen Alexandra will personally receive Mr. and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

Mr. Reid's audience of the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day was quite extended, and served to convince the Ambassador that the members of the royal family are in even more hopeful spirits concerning the outcome of the King's illness than the public, who are dependent chiefly on the statements contained in the bulletins. Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who was to have represented the United States Navy at the coronation, went to Paris yesterday evening, and General James H. Wilson, the representative of the United States Army in the special embassy, is to follow him.

Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A., General Wilson's aid, will return to America.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

BRITISH GRATITUDE EXPRESSED TO AMBASSADOR REID.

Washington, June 27.—Acting Secretary of State Hill received the following cable dispatch to-day from Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy of the United States to the coronation:

London, June 28.—Took leave of Lord Lansdowne to-day, and after formal leave of Prince of Wales, shall close special embassy, unless otherwise instructed, and quit London to pay promised visit to Admiral Crounshield. Lord Lansdowne expresses warm appreciation of President's speech at Harvard and general American sympathy shown in this time of trouble. The feeling about the King to-day is distinctly hopeful.

The State Department will send Mr. Reid no instructions in this matter, so he will proceed as he has indicated.

Later Dr. Hill received another cable dispatch from Mr. Reid saying that the Prince and Princess of Wales received the Special Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at York House to-day for a formal leave-taking. Warm appreciation was again expressed of the public utterances of the President, which the King had read personally, and also for the generous sympathy of the American people as a whole. The dispatch also said that the King's condition is more hopeful to-day than yesterday.

THE MORNINGS NEWS ALL CHEERFUL. LORD LISTER QUOTED AS SAYING THE KING WAS PRACTICALLY OUT OF DANGER.

London, June 27.—The first official intimation this morning from Buckingham Palace regarding King Edward's condition was to the effect that the pain mentioned in last night's bulletin was at first attended by some restlessness, but subsequently improvement was noted, and his majesty passed a fair night.

IT SAVES A DAY.

The 20-hour train of the New York Central and Lake Shore enables a man to do a day's work in New York and be in Chicago next morning.—Adv.

King Edward's functions are working admirably. The drainage pipe has not yet been removed, says the paper, but the King's general progress is very sure and steady.

His diet already includes soup, fish and baked apples. It is probable that next week the number of daily bulletins will be diminished. "It has been informally settled," says the paper, "that as soon as it is safe to do so his majesty will be moved to Cowes and placed on board the royal yacht for his period of convalescence."

London, June 27.—The following bulletins were issued from Buckingham Palace to-day:

11 p. m.—His majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The King has had a comfortable day and has made substantial improvement.

6:15 p. m.—The King has maintained the satisfactory condition described in the last bulletin. His majesty shows no disquieting symptoms.

2 p. m.—His majesty passed a comfortable morning. All his symptoms to-day are so far satisfactory. His temperature remains normal. No other than important fluctuations in his majesty's temperature will be recorded in the bulletins issued.

10:15 a. m.—His majesty had a fair night and has had some natural sleep. His appetite is improving, and his wound is much more comfortable. On the whole, the King's condition is attended with less anxiety.

DANGER OF PERITONITIS PASSED.

London, June 27.—A small crowd waited before Buckingham Palace until the bulletin at 11 p. m. was brought out, and when the good news became known there were cries of "Hear! Hear!" and cheers. Lord Churchill, the Acting Lord Chamberlain, drove up to the palace just as the bulletin was issued, and he expressed his keen pleasure at the doctors' report of the King's condition. After learning the contents of the bulletin, the crowd at the palace quickly dispersed, and the rejoicing, which was already apparent in the crowded streets, increased in keeping with the terms of the latest report.

The unanimity among prominent physicians when questioned in relation to the case of King Edward is quite remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful, the doctors questioned regard the danger of peritonitis to have now almost passed, and believe his majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

Liverpool was illuminated to-night in recognition of the good news.

FALSE REPORT OF KING'S DEATH.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

London, June 28, 1 a. m.—An absurd rumor was current this morning to the effect that the King was dead. Apparently it had not the slightest foundation in fact. The latest reports from Buckingham Palace indicate that his majesty is on the high road to recovery.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL CHANGES TIME.

On Sunday, June 28—Full Summer schedule goes into effect. Also complete service via Sandy Hook Route to all New Jersey Sea shore points.—Adv.