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LONDON POOR MADE GLAD

ONE-TENTH OF CITY'S PEOPLE GUESTS OF THE KING.

EIGHT HUNDRED FEASTS AND EIGHTY THOUSAND WAITERS—UNEXAMPLED ROYAL BOUNTY.

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

London, July 5.—About one-tenth of the population of metropolitan London enjoyed the King's hospitality, and at least eighty thousand attendants waited upon them at eight hundred feasts in the twenty-nine boroughs. The statistics of this unexampled bounty to the London poor might be extended to the mileage of the tables, the tonnage of the provisions consumed and many other details; but the spirit of loyalty and affection of the masses for their sovereign could not be summed up in cold figures, nor could the perfection of the organization with which the general scheme of the entertainment had been worked out be disclosed in this way. Every onlooker at these dinners was impressed with the heartiness with which the King's health was drunk and his special message received and with which the national anthem was sung. The King, in consequence of his illness, commands without doubt the sympathy of the masses to an exceptional degree.

The largest company of diners at any one place was at Fulham, where the Bishop of London said grace and the Prince and Princess of Wales were spectators. The greatest number under a single roof was 10,500 at the factory of the London General Omnibus Company, where Princess Christian was warmly received. Thirteen members of the royal family were indefatigable in visiting as many dining places as possible.

The same general order was followed at the eight hundred dinners. There were two courses, one with a choice of four or five kinds of meat and vegetables and plum pudding for a sweet, and ale, beer, cider and ginger ale were served, and every guest had a quarter of a pound of chocolate and a souvenir coronation mug. Thousands of well to do women waited upon them, and eighteen hundred musicians, singers, reciters and other artists entertained them. To every man was presented a package of cigarettes and another of tobacco, but there was little smoking. There were prolonged entertainments at more than half the dinners, Arthur Roberts leading the way at the great hall of the Law Courts and the grounds of London Hospital, and nearly all the concert singers and music hall artists of London offering their professional services. Most of the professional performers had the good taste to appear handsomely dressed, as though they were entertaining West End drawing rooms instead of the poorest people of London.

One of the most interesting scenes was the dinner for the blind at Bury-st. Mission Hall under the special patronage of the King and some of the most fashionable people of Belgravia. A large company of blind was collected from many districts, and after the dinner there was a merry hour, in which the sufferers forgot the pathos of their lot. Mrs. Percy Donovan sang for them, Mrs. Martha Gielow, of New-York, gave a series of Alabama plantation entertainments, and there were comic recitations by the Rev. Herbert Marston, a blind preacher, and H. L. Meares, a clergyman, who was nearly blind.

The entertainments provided for the King's six hundred thousand guests were enjoyed even more heartily than the excellent dinners, and masses and classes were brought into sympathetic touch at the close of the interrupted coronation festivities. I. N. F.

THE KING SENT HIS REGRETS.

SORRY HIS ILLNESS PREVENTED HIS ATTENDANCE ON HIS GUESTS.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, July 5.—Half a million of London's slum dwellers were King Edward's guests this afternoon. They were scattered in about four hundred halls, schools and parks in varying numbers, the greatest number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than forty-five thousand enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partake of. At every gathering was read a message from the King to the poor, sent through the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, as follows:

Buckingham Palace, 11:20 a. m.

I am commanded by the King to inform your lordship that his majesty and the Queen had intended visiting some of his coronation dinners to-day, and he deeply regrets that his illness prevents their doing so. The King has deputed members of his family to represent him at as many of these dinners as possible. I am further commanded by the King to express his hope that his guests are enjoying themselves and passing a happy day. KNOLLYS.

Sir Francis Knollys, who signed the above message, is King Edward's private secretary.

This morning's bulletin, announcing that King Edward is out of danger, was also circulated, so that the half million poor folk drank his majesty's health in no restrained enjoyment out of the coronation cups presented to each of them as a souvenir of the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales traversed the metropolis from end to end in semi-state, the carriages being escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards, and appeared at central gatherings in several districts. The principal dinner was at Fulham, where Sir Thomas Lipton, who organized the whole feast, did the honors of the day to fourteen thousand of the poor, aided by a host of titled and untitled volunteers, including Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New-York; Vice-Commodore Bourne of the New-York Yacht Club, and other Americans, who handed around plates of beef and pudding or filled beer mugs with an enthusiasm emblematic of the whole spirit of the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid their first visit to Fulham. They entered the park of the Bishop's palace through a triumphal arch, and were received by the Mayor of Fulham, Sir Thomas Lipton and others. Their royal highnesses were enthusiastically greeted by an immense band of scholars, who sang "God Save the King." The Prince and Princess alighted and walked among the marquees, where the guests were assembled around two and one half miles of tables, evincing the utmost interest in everything. At the head of the table in the central marquee the royal party stopped, and the Prince of Wales read this morning's bulletin regarding the King's health. This was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering. Before leaving the scene the Prince of Wales expressed to the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Ingram, and Sir Thomas Lipton his great satisfaction at the completeness of the arrangements, and emphasized his regret at the fact that the King was unable to be present.

This was a sample of all the other dinners, which were followed in every case by variety shows, upward of 1,500 operatic, theatrical and music hall artists and 418 pianists giving their services for the occasion.

The royal visitors included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duchess of Albany.

In the course of the afternoon a second message from the King was read at the various gatherings, saying his majesty was very glad to feel that they were his guests, and hoping that they would all be happy and comfortable and spend a pleasant afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were received with particular warmth in the East End streets, which were gayly decorated. In speaking to the gatherings the Prince always addressed the people as "my friends."

Ideal Vacation Trips via Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Fine Music. Grand Scenery. New Landing West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Advt.

KING OUT OF DANGER.

DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ROYAL PHYSICIANS.

London, July 5.—The following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham Palace this morning:

10 a. m.—His Majesty had another excellent night. He is cheerful and feels much stronger. We are glad to be able to state that we consider the King now out of danger. The evening bulletins will, therefore, be discontinued.

TREVES.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

Although no more evening bulletins regarding the condition of King Edward are to be issued, it was announced at Buckingham Palace this evening that his majesty had made good progress since morning, and that he was much gratified with the accounts he received of the successful carrying out of the plans for the dinners for the poor of London. The King received many telegrams of thanks and congratulation from the scenes of these festivities, declaring that the pleasure of the occasion was vastly enhanced by the tidings that his majesty was out of danger.

On his arrival at York House this evening, after a long tour of the many dining rendezvous, the Prince of Wales telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, that the programmes were everywhere carried out without a hitch. The Prince in this dispatch commended all the Mayors and all others concerned for the excellency of the arrangements for the dinners, and thanked the people for the hearty welcomes accorded himself and the Princess.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the general chairman of the dinners, has transmitted his thanks to all responsible for organizing the feasts for their painstaking devotion in carrying out the wishes of the King.

The appearance of Queen Alexandra, as she drove out in an open carriage for an hour this evening, accompanied by some of the royal guests at the palace, occasioned much enthusiasm in the park and on the streets which her majesty traversed.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 5.—The President has received the following cable dispatch from Queen Alexandra:

London, July 4.

The President, Washington:

The King is most grateful for kind sympathy. He is, thank God, getting on very favorably now. ALEXANDRA.

GERMAN CHEERS FOR THE KING.

Travemunde, Germany, July 5.—After awarding the prizes to the winners in the North German Association's yacht races here to-day, Emperor William read a telegram from King Edward's physicians announcing that his majesty was out of danger, and called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given.

VATICAN SEES AN OBSTACLE.

SHRINKS FROM APPEARING AS A DIRECT PARTY TO WITHDRAWAL OF FRIARS.

Rome, July 5.—After an examination of the note submitted by Governor Taft regarding the friars' lands in the Philippines, the Vatican finds one great obstacle to the withdrawal of the friars. The Vatican would not object if the expulsion of the friars were arranged and carried out by another power, so that the Holy See would only have to recognize the accomplished fact; but it shrinks from appearing as a direct party to their withdrawal, especially since the religious orders are powerful in Rome, and above all others in the Sacred College. The efforts of the Vatican are directed toward finding a way to consent to the withdrawal of the friars from the islands without appearing to do so. In fact, the Vatican, it is believed, would welcome a show of force to which it could submit. It would much prefer, however, a compromise prohibiting the friars from returning to the parishes they left in 1898, but allowing them to remain where they now are, or where there is no local opposition to their ministrations.

The committee of Cardinals appointed to discuss Judge Taft's propositions was to meet on July 10, but a requiem mass for King Albert of Saxony to be celebrated in the Sistine Chapel, at which the Pope and the Cardinals will assist, has caused a postponement of the meeting.

OBSERVED CORONATION DAY.

Honolulu, June 28, via San Francisco, July 5.—The British Coronation Day, June 26, was generally observed here, all the government offices closing at noon by order of the Governor. Judge A. S. Humphreys, of the First Circuit Court, however, refused to adjourn his court for the occasion, and in stating his reasons, he vigorously repudiated the whole idea of an observance of the kind. The judge used fervent language in criticism of Americans who observed such ceremonies in honor of royalty, and his words aroused much discussion. Some British residents were much offended, and are talking of making complaint at Washington.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Denver, July 5.—The State Supreme Court to-day deferred until the September term consideration of the complaint filed recently by Attorney General Post against the American Smelting and Refining Company and the other companies comprising the smelter combination.

Pittsburg, July 5.—Henry Ornis and seven children were poisoned late last night by eating canned salmon at a family reunion at the home of Samuel A. Hilderbrand, in Reserve Township. All of the victims are sick, but will recover, except Martha, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Hilderbrand, who is expected to die.

Baltimore, July 5.—Dr. George W. Fisher, of this city, is the owner of a nineteen weeks old homing pigeon which has just broken the world's record for birds of its class. In a five hundred mile contest from Augusta, Ga., to this city, the bird made the distance in a single flight at the rate of 1,050.18 yards a minute, or nearly forty miles an hour. In a two hundred mile contest it made forty-eight miles an hour.

Detroit, July 5.—A "Journal" dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says that State Attorney General H. M. Oren, who is in this city, said to-day that the State had detectives searching for Colonel Eli R. Sutton, who is charged with having committed perjury while on trial for complicity in the State military clothing frauds, ever since his disappearance, which occurred immediately after the warrant was issued for his arrest. The detectives have just reported, Mr. Oren says, that they believe they have discovered Sutton's whereabouts, and are about ready to close in on him.

Chicago, July 5.—That members of the "Kid" Curry band of bank and train robbers, wanted for alleged complicity in the recent Union Pacific holdup, perpetrated the robbery of the Rock Island express train at Dupont, Ill., on Thursday night, is believed probable by detectives, one hundred of whom are working on the case to-day. Charles Nessler, the boy who was stealing a ride on the train when it was stopped, described the men to detectives to-day, and his description is said to tally with photographs and descriptions of "Butch" Cassidy and "Sundance Kid," alias Harry Leggbaugh, alleged members of the "Kid" Curry gang. It was officially stated to-day by an officer of the United States Express Company that the robbers secured only $50 worth of jewelry. They carried away a package of worthless vouchers and other papers, but overlooked a package containing $100,000.

IT WILL SAVE A DAY.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New-York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New-York 2:45 p. m., arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Advt.

SAGAMORE HOUSE, OYSTER BAY.

The country home of President Roosevelt, temporarily the Executive Mansion of the United States.

ARRIVES IN VIOLENT RAIN

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CHILDREN DRENCHED AT OYSTER BAY.

WAITING CROWDS CHEER HIM AS HE LEAVES THE TRAIN—DETECTIVES GUARD THE HOUSE.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 5.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived here this evening while one of the worst thunder storms of the season was in progress. The President, in spite of the downpour, drove to his home, two miles away, in a station carriage. He was accompanied by his children, and all were drenched when Sagamore Hill was reached.

The train arrived at 5:14 o'clock, having left Long Island City at 4:10. There were between three hundred and four hundred men, women and children standing in the rain to welcome the President. The engineer of the train opened the whistle when nearing the station to announce the arrival. When the cars came to a standstill there was a rush to get aboard, but Mr. Roosevelt ran down the steps and into the crowd, who cheered him heartily. He made his way slowly to the side of the station, bowing and shaking hands right and left. He was followed by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Urie and two stenographers.

The President's children, Archie, Kermit and Ethel, were in the carriage, while Theodore was on a horse. Mr. Roosevelt, as quickly as possible, stepped into the wagon and ordered the driver to start. The rain was coming down in torrents, but the President did not seem to mind it. He threw a blanket over the children and wrapped himself in one. Just as the party started, a clap of thunder startled the horse, which went away at a gallop. The run to Sagamore Hill was made in good time, but every one in the party was drenched long before reaching there.

Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Urie, the stenographers and four Secret Service men followed the President later. The detectives will remain with the President for some time. They are on guard to-night, with orders to keep everybody off the grounds.

William Loeb, jr., assistant secretary to the President, arrived here at 3:30 o'clock. He has rented the Hall cottage, in South-st., for the summer. Secretary Cortelyou will occupy a cottage here during the President's stay.

The question of the place for the executive offices at Oyster Bay still remains unsettled. All the White House paraphernalia is in the mean time stored in the station here. The question will probably be decided on Monday.

THE ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY

SMALL CROWDS GREET HIM—SECRET SERVICE MEN GUARD HIM CLOSELY.

President Roosevelt passed through this city yesterday afternoon on his way to Oyster Bay. His arrival was unattended by incidents of special importance. The train bearing the President from Pittsburg arrived in the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 2:37 o'clock, three minutes ahead of time. It consisted of two private cars, the Olympia, which was used both by President McKinley and Prince Henry, and the Hebron. When he arrived the President was deeply engrossed in a volume on the Colonial history of this country, and remained in his car reading for some time.

The car in which the President sat was instantly surrounded by a crowd, which was made up of railroad officials and Secret Service and newspaper men. While the baggage was being unloaded Secretary Cortelyou chatted with the reporters about the journey. The party was made up of the President, the Secretary, Dr. Urie and Mr. Latta, the President's stenographer. Attorney General Knox did not come further than Harrisburg.

When the President was informed that the carriages were ready he left the car. As he came down the steps he bowed and greeted the bystanders pleasantly, raising his Panama. He was still carrying the volume on Colonial history. Followed by the crowd, he started toward the elevator, but stopped, turned round and walked back to the engine. The engineer, Keller, and his fireman, Maxwell, were just wiping their hands with oil waste when the President stretched up a hand. A hearty grip was exchanged and then the President continued to the elevator. About twenty people crowded on this and the Secret Service men formed a circle round the President, who pushed back into the corner to make more room for those who were eagerly striving to get aboard. During the entire time the President was bowing and smiling and seemed to be enjoying the affair heartily.

At the ferry slip there was another wait, as the St. Louis, which was to carry the party, had not yet arrived. The President sat in the carriage and resumed his reading, which he did not lay aside until he was greeted at the Twenty-third-st. ferry slip in this city by one of the of the mounted police, who rode up and saluted. An eager crowd collected around the carriage and soon there was a faint cheer. Two little newsboys, who had been eying the carriage, suddenly caught sight of the familiar face of the President and set up a loud shout:

"There's Teddy! There's Teddy!"

Evidently Mr. Roosevelt heard this, for he leaned out of the carriage and waved his hat in smiling acknowledgment. After a brief delay to pick up the baggage, the party drove rapidly to the Long Island ferry. The entire affair of the arrival and departure attracted little attention, but the Secret Service men kept a keen watch on the crowd and were constantly on the alert. There was, however, not the slightest disorder.

"THE BUFFALO LIMITED,"

A second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New-York daily 12:50 p. m., due Buffalo 11:00 p. m., by New-York Central.—Advt.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY

CROWDS CHEER HIM AT STATIONS ON THE WAY FROM PITTSBURG.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 5.—A special train carrying President Roosevelt and his party from Pittsburg reached Harrisburg at 9:35 this morning. In the ten minutes' wait at the Union Station to change engines and crew the President and Attorney General Knox walked up and down the platform. A large crowd of railroad men and spectators gathered and the President smiled and lifted his hat to them. A party of Secret Service men was with the President and guarded him and Mr. Knox from the time they left the train until it started on its journey east. Mr. Knox left the party here and started for Washington. The President took breakfast after leaving Altoona, and when he reached Harrisburg he received copies of all the Philadelphia and New-York newspapers which had been ordered in advance by the station master at Altoona. Just before the train pulled out of the station here the President hurried down to the locomotive and shook hands cordially with the engineer, F. M. Johnston and the fireman, I. N. Conklin, of Harrisburg.

Lancaster, Penn., July 5.—A large crowd awaited the President's train here, and a hearty cheer went up as Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform in response to calls for "Teddy." He acknowledged the greeting, and remarked that he would not make a speech because he said all he had to say yesterday. He then went inside the car, but the cheering was kept up, and he was forced to come out again, and spoke as follows:

I was glad to be the guest of Pennsylvania on the Fourth of July. From all I can see you seem to be doing very well. I have stayed longer than I expected, but I want to say I had the pleasure of being here once before. I am glad to be greeted by you to-day as I come through, and I know that you will be glad that I am going back to my own family for a holiday.

While the President was speaking the train suddenly started, but it was immediately stopped, and he finished what he had to say. The express agent handed the President a bunch of water lilies, with a note saying that if he had known sooner that the President was coming he would have sent the whole pond. The enthusiasm over the President's appearance was great, and only died out as the train was lost from view.

Philadelphia, July 5.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 12:17 o'clock, promptly on schedule time. His private car, the Olympia, was surrounded by railroad employes, with whom he shook hands. To a friend the President said: "I see by the papers that my boy shot a firecracker in a glass bottle and cut his head. I suppose that is to be expected of the family." The President's car was detached from the train and taken to West Philadelphia to the turntable, where the President again shook hands with a number of employes. The car was brought back to the station, and in the few minutes before starting the President walked up and down the platform. The train left Philadelphia at 12:46 o'clock.

PLATT ON ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

HIS COMMENT ON SENATOR QUAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT—PLAYFUL REFERENCE TO WOODRUFF.

Senaitor Platt evidently is disposed to have a bit of fun with his friend, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff. When the newspaper men saw the Senator at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night, Mr. Platt asked if Lieutenant Governor Woodruff had returned. When told that the last heard of him was that he had acted as one of the waiters at the dinner for the poor of London, Senator Platt smiled softly and said:

"Acted as a waiter, eh? Well, everything comes to him who waits."

"What do you think of President Roosevelt's Pittsburg speech?" Mr. Platt was asked.

"I haven't read it yet," said he.

"What do you think of Senator Quay's announcement that President Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for President in 1904?"

"That would not be surprising. All he needs is the support of the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations and he will be nominated," was the answer.

"Does Senator Hanna want the nomination?"

"I'm not talking for Hanna."

"Would the nomination of Lamont for Governor improve the chances of the Democrats for carrying this State?"

"I don't know as anything would improve their chances. This is not a Democratic year," replied Senator Platt.

WAGON CRUSHES BOY.

THREE WOMEN FAINT IN STREET AT SIGHT OF ACCIDENT.

George Meyers, five years old, of No. 429 East Seventy-ninth-st., was run over and instantly killed last evening at Avenue A and Eighty-first-st. Many persons were in the street at the time, and three women who were passing fainted. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

George, with two companions, was riding on the rear of an ice wagon. At Avenue A the driver's attention was attracted to the boys on the rear step by a shout from another boy of "On behind!"

He struck behind with his whip and the boys jumped off. George ran between the wheels of a wagon belonging to the Bentel Birch Beer Company, which was passing. There was a cry of horror from those on the street as the boy fell. The wheel of the wagon passed over his body. A crowd gathered, and three women who were passing fainted, which added to the excitement. A policeman sent in a call for an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. On his arrival Dr. Post looked at the little form and said, "Instantly killed."

The driver was Henry Kesinz, of No. 425 East Eighty-first-st.

200 LITTLE TRIPS.

The Travellers' Condensed Guide published by the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Union Square, contains a selection of over 200 trips suitable for summer outings, and will be sent on receipt of two cents to cover postage.—Advt.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

FOUR STATES HAVE DECLARED FOR HIS RENOMINATION IN 1904.

DECLARATIONS OF KANSAS AND MINNESOTA, MANY OF WHOSE CONGRESSMEN OPPOSED RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 5.—Politicians admit their surprise at the enthusiastic indorsement of President Roosevelt from the very States whose delegations in Congress fought his recommendations on the most important question before Congress. It is customary for Republican State conventions to indorse a Republican administration, but it is altogether unusual for them, two years before a national election is held, to pledge themselves to the nomination of any candidate for the Presidency. In two States where "insurgent" Republicans sought to humiliate the President, State conventions have unequivocally declared for him for a second term. These States are Kansas and Minnesota. Senator Burton, of Kansas, allied himself with the "insurgent" Senators, who followed the leadership of Elkins and Burrows.

KANSAS AND MINNESOTA.

At Wichita on May 28 the Kansas Republican convention adopted the following resolution:

Succeeding to the Presidency under tragic and most trying circumstances, Theodore Roosevelt at once won the confidence of the country by the announcement that his highest endeavor would be to continue the wise policy of his illustrious predecessor, and during the months that have followed has so discharged the duties of his great office as to win the respect and affection of the people. We are proud of his ability, his courage and his sturdy Americanism, and we pledge him the earnest and cordial support of the Republicans of Kansas in all his efforts to continue our splendid prosperity and maintain the high honor of the republic at home and abroad. Kansas looks forward with joy to the coming time, but two years distant, when a victorious Republican party will march under banners bearing the inscription, "For President, Theodore Roosevelt."

Both Senators from Minnesota and the entire Republican delegation from that State in the House united with the insurgents, Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, organized the House insurgent forces. At St. Paul on July 1 the Minnesota Republican Convention adopted this resolution:

We cordially indorse the able and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt. We are proud of his manly courage, his purity and his devotion to the interests of the entire country and pledge him the earnest support of the Republicans of Minnesota in all his efforts to continue and advance the prosperity of the people at home and the glory of the republic abroad. It is, therefore, the sense of this convention that President Roosevelt succeed himself as President of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MISSOURI.

Two other States have already declared for Roosevelt in 1904. They are Pennsylvania and Missouri. Pennsylvania has the second largest delegation to the National convention, or sixty-eight votes. Missouri has the fifth largest delegation, with thirty-four votes. These indorsements are altogether different from the perfunctory resolutions usually adopted indorsing an administration in general terms. Senator Quay pledged President Roosevelt the delegation from his State in 1904, and at Harrisburg on June 12 the Pennsylvania convention adopted the following:

To President Roosevelt and his administration we give our heartiest approval and support. We recognize the fidelity with which he has carried out the policies of his lamented predecessor. He is strong in conviction, wise in action, thoroughly American, of high and patriotic ideals, and his leadership establishes confidence both in the success of Repubincan principles and the continued prosperity of the country. We pledge ourselves to his renomination to the great office which he has filled with such abilitiy and patriotism.

In Missouri two factions—one led by State Chairman Akins and another by National Committeeman Kerens—fought for control. They agreed on two things. One was that Missouri Republicans should stand for reciprocity with Cuba and the other that Roosevelt should be the party candidate in 1904. At Jefferson City on June 28 this resolution was adopted:

The Republican party of Missouri unreservedly indorses Theodore Roosevelt and his administration. Suddenly called upon to assume the great responsibility of the Presidency, he evinced from the begining that high sense of honor, that exalted patriotism, that courageous manhood which have won for him the affection of his own party and the admiration of his political adversaries. He is the President, not of any party or faction, but of the whole people. His administration has been marked by no pomp or show of power, but by a simplicity worthy of our republican form of government. While Chief Executive of the nation, he is still one of the people, and his highest aspiration is to accomplish the greatest public good. His every official act, whether having reference to our policy at home or abroad, has been inspired by the highest sense of duty and with the desire to advance and promote the best interests of our common country, and we believe that in his character and his career Theodore Roosevelt has proved himself to be the ideal and logical candidate of our party for President in 1904.

LYING IN WAIT FOR TRACY.

Bothell, Wash., July 5.—Sheriff Cudihee is here with thirty men, lying in wait for Tracy, the escaped convict. He is guarding the roads and tracks leading to Kirkland, and has cut off all chances of escape from the country between Woodinville and Ravenna. His men are lying out in the forest in a storm of chilly rain. Since yesterday morning no one answering the description of Tracy has been reported.

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.—Advt.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

THE INTERRUPTED CORONATION FESTIVITIES ENDING.

KING OUT OF ALL DANGER—RENEWED INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT—MEETING OF MR. MORGAN WITH THE KAISER.

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

London, July 5.—With the King's coronation dinners to the poor, the festivities interrupted before there had barely been a beginning will end. The colonial premiers and ministers are to be entertained by the Savage Club, Lady Laingattock has a reception for the Princess Frederica, of Hanover, the Duchess of Teck conducts a quiet charity function and there are a pother of minor entertainments to-day. Next week there will be a fresh series of banquets and luncheons for the colonial visitors, who are rapidly exhausting themselves in the abounding resources of English hospitality, and there will be a notable, even a brilliant, series of charitable functions opening with the imperial coronation bazar, to which an international character has been imparted by the German Emperor's gift of $1,500 worth of beautiful china and other evidences of foreign interest.

The season, from which so much pleasurable excitement was expected, has suddenly lapsed, and while there is universal regret over the lamentable cause, there is general relief among the soberminded Londoners over the prospect of quieter times and normal conditions, with the pressure of the swollen traffic reduced in the streets and a cessation of the hurlyburly and incessant movement of crowds from early morning to midnight. The King will make a popular choice if he decides when fully restored to health against attempting to carry out anything but the chief function in the autumn.

There is probably a maximum feeling of relief in Scotland Yard over the close of the festivities. The necessity for protecting the distinguished company of visitors to the Crown against anarchist plots and madmen's freaks has been urgent, and the management of the crowds in the congested thoroughfares of the metropolis has been a most responsible and laborious function.

The police authorities, by the extraordinary precautions taken for barricading the streets, have offered a complete demonstration of the impracticability of organizing the great fêtes of London without a prolonged disturbance of traffic and business. The moral drawn by the staid Londoners is that the metropolis has grown too big for town shows, and that since the populace, whether it prefers to do so or not, is forced to take its pleasures sadly it is no longer wise to order imperial pageants of unexampled magnitude.

The welcome news comes this morning that the King has been pronounced by his medical advisers entirely out of danger. His surgeons have received full credit from the German and French medical press for masterly management of the case from the outset. There was some complaint last week from a few German and Austrian princes because the royal envoys had been allowed to come to England when the seriousness of the King's condition was not only suspected but even diagnosed. These carping criticisms were speedily silenced as the evidence of the extreme anxiety of his medical attendants after the operation was disclosed.

The King's recovery, which is now assured, implies a great increase of his popularity among all classes, whose hearts have been touched by his struggle for life. What the coronation ritual described as his "inthronization" has been accomplished in the sick room without the blare of trumpets or the manifestations of titled homage.

The lips of the colonial premiers are sealed while the imperial conference is in secret session, and they content themselves with amiable platitudes when forced into after-dinner oratory. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, warned by the publication of an interview in New-York, which he repudiates from beginning to end, tells me that he can't discuss any question connected with the work of the conference. There is little faith among either the colonial premiers or the British imperialists that any results of great importance will be accomplished, either political or fiscal. Something may be done toward bringing about the co-operation of the mother country and the colonies in protecting maritime interests by liberal mail subsidies, but the preferential treatment is regarded by the English press as impracticable at present.

The revenue returns have hardened Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's heart and induced the wavering Tories to exclaim: "Let well enough alone, and avoid upsetting the established order of British finance." The hospitalities offered to the colonials and the deliberations of the conference will create an atmosphere for imperial federation, as was done in the jubilee of 1897. The imperial institutions can hardly be regarded, however, as airplants; they need solid soil for business interests.

Parliament will have a chance to emerge from obscurity, now that the coronation excitement is over. There is a widespread interest among religious bodies in the debate on the Education bill. Mr. Balfour has wisely made several concessions to the Nonconformists, and probably will continue to smooth the way for the passage of the measure by timely compromises, with the final effect that nobody will be satisfied.

Sir John Kennaway, who not only is an old-fashioned Devonshire evangelical, but also a Tory leader with sobriety of judgment, has urged the admission of the Nonconformists under the conscience clause into the Church of England training colleges. That course is sharply condemned by High Churchmen.

Whatever may be the effect of the amendments, the educational compromise here will be less superficial than that brought about in Spain in the decree for the regulation of non-official instruction. While the decree is directed against the religious schools and provides for the inspection by the civil authorities of the regulation of discipline and the training of teachers, it is not likely to be enforced with rigor. It is a paper manifesto; the fulfilment of ministerial pledges of which little will be heard in the future.

More interest has been excited in Germany by the call of J. Pierpont Morgan upon the Emperor than by the renewal of the Triple Alliance or the evidences of the good feeling of France and Italy. Mr. Morgan's conference presumably related to the shipping combination, regarding which the German Emperor could have needed no fresh assurances since he has been consulted at every turn by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd managers. The best explanation offered at Hamburg is that the Ger-

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