

VOL. LXII. No. 20,343.

DIFFER AS TO SECOND PLACE

PLATT PREFERS HIGGINS; ODELL, A NEW-YORK COUNTY MAN.

AGREEMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED—CHANCES OF CAPTAIN GODDARD—REAPPEARANCE IN POLITICS OF J. SLOAT FASSETT.

There is a difference of opinion between Governor Odell and Senator Platt over the Lieutenant-Governor nomination by the next State convention. This difference, probably will be settled by the time the State committee meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday, August 16. There is a possibility of its being settled at a conference that Senator Platt will have with the President at Oyster Bay on Wednesday of this week, when the Senator will be the President's guest.

The situation is as follows: Senator Platt favors the nomination of Senator Higgins for Lieutenant-Governor, but at the same time admits that "geographical" reasons may make it necessary to accept some one else, Governor Odell is in favor of nominating a New-York County man for the second place on the ticket. The name of Captain F. Norton Goddard has been suggested to the Governor. But Mr. Odell has not indicated, even to his most intimate friends, that he favors Captain Goddard for the nomination, although he has let it be known that Captain Goddard is the type of business man and vote getter that he would like to see on the ticket.

When Senator Platt was asked yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, if Captain Goddard would be discussed when he called on the President, he replied:

"I shall discuss anything that the President sees fit to bring up. I do not think, however, that Captain Goddard's possible nomination for Lieutenant Governor is a subject that would be likely to agitate either the President or myself."

Another interesting political development yesterday was the reappearance of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, in State politics. Mr. Fassett is a candidate to succeed Justice John F. Parkhurst, of the Supreme Court, on the State committee. Mr. Parkhurst represents the Steuben-Seneca, Schuyler-Chemung Congress district in the State committee. He is to retire this year, and there is a scramble for his place. When Senator Platt was asked if he favored Mr. Fassett's appointment to the State committee he said: "I think he would be a useful member of the committee. He is a good business man, and energetic."

While Senator Platt would not say that he was for him, his manner indicated that Mr. Fassett's appointment to the committee would be pleasing to him. There is trouble ahead for Mr. Fassett, however. J. B. H. Mongin, of Seneca, is a candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State. If he can't get that he will try to be elected State committeeman. At present he has the backing of Seneca and Steuben counties, and these two counties dominate the situation. If the selection of a successor to Justice Parkhurst should be left absolutely to the delegates, politicians think it is doubtful if Mr. Fassett could go on the State committee. If he should become a member of the State committee, his friends are confident that he will soon work his way to the front. His reappearance in politics is regarded as significant.

After being leader of the Senate for several years, Mr. Fassett was appointed in 1891 Collector of the Port by President Harrison. He soon resigned to run for Governor, and was defeated by Roswell P. Flower. He wanted the nomination for Governor in 1894, and when he was told that Governor Morton was the choice of the leaders he tried to beat the "slate," and was roughly handled. Since then Mr. Fassett has been in a sense "outside the breastworks." Other men have secured political honors in his Congress district that he coveted. A short time since he had a long and neighborly talk with Senator Platt. As a result of that he is ready to "begin at the bottom," and take his chances with the rest of the climbers. His friends believe that Mr. Fassett will soon again be a factor in State politics. As before remarked, a good deal depends on the way the delegates to the Congress district convention in the XXIXth District regard his claims. If Mr. Mongin—who, by the way, saw Senator Platt yesterday at the Oriental—should defeat him for the State Committee, probably Mr. Fassett would have to wait another year before getting back into active politics.

To return to Senator Higgins and the Lieutenant-Governor nomination, when Senator Platt was asked about Mr. Higgins's chances yesterday he answered:

"Mr. Higgins is a candidate. But if he should not get the nomination he wouldn't object." Then Senator Platt turned questioner and asked what Devery was after.

"He wants the Tammany leadership of the district, the State and possibly your place in the Senate," was the reply.

"Well," said Mr. Platt, with his grimmest smile, "if Devery should beat me for the Senatorship, I shouldn't be much disappointed. What is his platform?"

"No trusts, no imperialism and free silver. He wants all the silver he can get."

"Well, that platform will no doubt commend itself to the people. Devery is the kind of a man who doesn't need to crawl before his flies," said Mr. Platt, with a quiet laugh.

The President's yacht, the Mayflower, will take Senator Platt to the Battery at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning to Oyster Bay. He will return to the Oriental Hotel for the night. Senator Platt said that about the only important event that he would be discussing at the vacancy on the United States District Court bench. He added that he was in favor of the appointment of Congressman George W. Ray, of Norwich, Chenango County, to succeed Judge Alfred C. Cox, who has been promoted to the Circuit bench.

Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, is Captain Goddard's counsel and personal friend. When asked if Captain Goddard was a candidate for the nomination, he said:

"I don't know whether he is or not. The subject has not been discussed. I believe the captain would be a first class vote winner in this city, and for that reason stronger than any one now in the field. It strikes me that the selection of running mate for Governor Odell should be left to the Governor himself. Personally, I believe the fight in this State this fall is going to be as bitter as any that we have had since 1892. The Republicans will win because Odell will be the candidate. Governor Odell is perhaps the one most vitally interested in the outcome. He will be the chief corpse of the election, if he is defeated. For that reason I think that he, rather than Senator Platt, President Roosevelt or any other man, should decide as to his own running mate."

KILLED IN FIGHT OVER GIRLS.

YOUTHS BATTLED WITH BARE KNUCKLES—SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW WAS FATAL.

Portland, Ore., July 27.—Frank Carlson and George Baldwin, each aged nineteen years, quarreled over two girls, to whom both were paying attention. Carlson challenged Baldwin to fight. The fight took place with bare knuckles in the presence of relatives and friends of both boys in an unfrequented part of the city. The fight lasted about twenty minutes. At the

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PARIS POLICE EFFECTIVE.

RELIGIOUS FACTIONS IN CAPITAL KEPT IN FAIRLY GOOD ORDER.

IMMENSE CROWDS, MUCH VITUPERATION AND A FEW FIGHTS MARK THE DAY—ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

Paris, July 27.—The demonstration made today in connection with the decree of the Premier, M. Combes, ordering the closing of the congregationist schools, proved to be as much of a manifestation in support of the government as of opposition to its anti-clerical measures. The crowd which gathered in the Place de la Concorde numbered fifteen thousand persons, while as many more thronged the Champs Elysees. The clerical and anti-clerical forces about equally divided the gatherings. The former partisans were distinguishable by red, white and blue paper flowers, while the latter wore red eglantines.

Though many fights occurred, they never became general, and no person was seriously injured. An imposing force of police and mounted Municipal Guards had much trouble in keeping the crowds constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the people from becoming too densely massed. On the whole, the crowds were good natured, and mainly confined themselves to shouting "Liberty! Liberty! Long live the Sisters!" and "We want the Sisters!" to which the anti-clericals replied "Vive la République!" and "Down with the priests!" The occasional appearance of a priest was the signal for much hooting, and several fights were due to their presence.

A striking feature of the demonstrations was the large number of women, many of them well dressed, who actively took part in the scenes. These were not all clerical in their sympathies, for the anti-clerical women were also out in force, and they occasionally made things lively for their clerical sisters, whom the police had some difficulty in protecting. In one instance a detachment of mounted guards had to rescue three well dressed women from the hands of a group of socialist women who were bent on mobbing them.

The clericals made several attempts to reach the square on which are the Elysee Palace and the Ministry of the Interior, but were prevented from doing so by strong cordons of police and Municipal Guards, which were stationed at all the approaches in order to prevent demonstrations in front of these buildings.

The demonstration culminated when a group of thirty women, some in carriages and some on foot, headed by Meses. Reille, De Mun, Cibiel and De Pommerol, attempted to reach the Ministry of the Interior in order to present to the Premier a petition on behalf of the Sisters. The police, however, refused to allow them to pass.

Subsequently the clericals made an angry rush on the cordon guarding the Avenue Gabrielle, and the soldiers had to use the butts of their guns to keep back the crowd.

Another incident occurred on the Champs Elysees, where the crowd began throwing the small iron chairs bordering the sidewalks under the horses of the mounted guard. One horse fell, injuring his rider.

The number of prominent Nationalists, including Deputies Millevoye and Auffray, and several municipal councillors, were conspicuous in the crowd, and were cheered by their followers and hated by the anti-clericals.

By 7 o'clock this evening the crowd began to thin out, and an hour later the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees had resumed their normal appearance. A slight shower hastened the dispersal of the people. About one hundred arrests were made.

The fact that through the day vehicular traffic was not interrupted, and that well the police handled the great, unruly crowd with which they had to deal.

SMALL SIZED RIOT IN BROADWAY.

CROWD ATTACKS CONDUCTOR WHO SAYS WOMAN ASSAULTED HIM.

There was a small sized riot at Thirty-fourth and Broadway last evening, when James Campbell, a conductor on a southbound Sixth-ave. car, charged a woman, who said she was Mrs. Kate Scott, of No. 20 Morton-st., with being too intoxicated to get on his car. The conductor told the police that the woman immediately assaulted him, and that the crowd which gathered believed that he had been the one who had done the assaulting, and would have done him bodily harm had not the police arrived.

Mrs. Scott, a woman who said that she was her daughter, another woman and two small boys got off an eastbound Thirty-fourth-st. car to transfer to the Sixth-ave. line. According to the police, the women started to get on the car, but Campbell prevented them from doing so, asserting that Mrs. Scott was intoxicated. In spite of the conductor, the party managed to scramble on board. It is alleged that as soon as the woman got on the step she struck Campbell on the face. The passengers thought the conductor had assaulted the woman, and there were cries of "Shame!" Campbell stopped the car and went back to pick up his hat, and the woman, he alleges, got off and assaulted him.

According to the conductor, he was having all that he could do to prevent the woman from knocking him down. The crowd, seeing them struggling, attacked Campbell. Policeman Perle, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, had to draw his night stick to get through the crowd. He was about to arrest Campbell, when the latter managed to explain and requested that he be released. He was arrested for assaulting him. The policeman placed the woman under arrest after hearing the story, and took her to the West Thirtieth-st. station. He had difficulty in making an arrest, as the crowd was in sympathy with the woman.

Mrs. Scott denied that she was intoxicated. Mrs. Scott was later held out. She said that she was about to step on the car the conductor deliberately kicked her.

DR. GRISSON A SUICIDE.

PHYSICIAN WIDELY KNOWN SHOTS HIMSELF AT WASHINGTON.

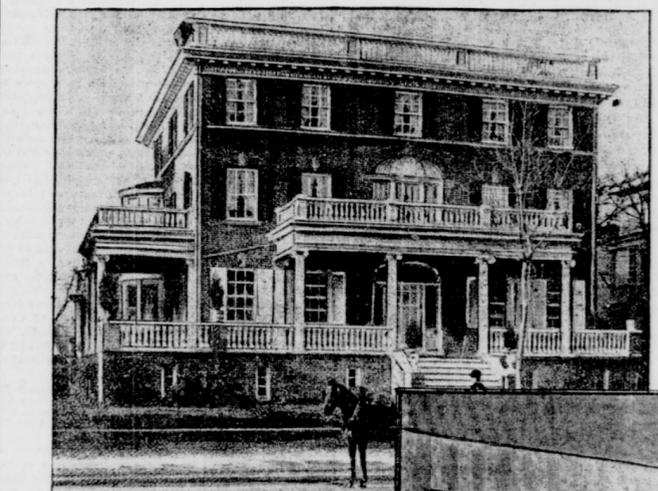
Washington, July 27.—Dr. Eugene Grisson, once well known as an alienist and neurologist, committed suicide here to-day at his son's home, No. 1227 G-st., Northwest, by sending a bullet through his brain. Dr. Grisson had been dejected and morose for several weeks, and had become physically and mentally weakened from the use of strong narcotics. He was a native of Greenville, N. C., served on the Confederate side until wounded in the Civil War, and afterward was a member of the State legislature.

For twenty-one years he was superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh and gained a wide reputation as an alienist and lecturer. Before the American Medical Society he delivered a lecture entitled, "The Borderland of Insanity," that attracted great attention. He was the author of "True and False Experts," a work devoted to showing the alleged inaccuracies of the expert testimony in insanity cases. Dr. Grisson was one time first vice-president of the American Medical Society and several times presiding officer of the Association of Psychiatrists of American Insane Asylums. He was the president of the convention of 1886. He was a Mason of high degree. He was seventy-one years old. At one time he practised his profession in Denver.

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POPE ALLOWS WEDDING.

BISHOP BRINGS ANNULMENT OF HOWARD-HAWKES MARRIAGE.

THE BROOKLYN POLITICIAN'S DAUGHTER, WHOSE FIRST HUSBAND WAS A BIGAMIST, ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT.

Following the bringing back from Rome by Bishop McDonnell on Saturday of a decree declaring null and void the marriage of George Howard, the bigamist, and Miss Helen P. Hawkes, daughter of the well known Democratic politician of Brooklyn, came yesterday the announcement of her engagement to William D. Malone. The story of the discovery that Howard had another wife and several children living, some months after his marriage to Miss Hawkes, which was one of the most brilliant weddings of the season in Brooklyn, was a startling surprise there in the early part of 1901. Miss Hawkes received the sympathy of all who heard the story. Yesterday's announcement of her engagement to a young man whom she has known for many years means the happy completion of an old romance, and will be of interest to the young woman's many friends as well as those of her father.

Mr. Malone, who is to marry Miss Hawkes in the fall, is connected with the firm of Ronalds & Co., dealers in plumbers' supplies in Cliff-st., Manhattan. He comes from a well known family in Syracuse.

Henry Hawkes, father of Miss Hawkes, is prominent in Brooklyn Democratic politics, particularly as a close personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran "boss." For many years Mr. Hawkes has been the head of the Bureau of Distribution and Repairs of the local Water Department. Only recently he was called on to answer charges before Commissioner Dougherty, but the charges were afterward withdrawn.

In the summer of 1900 Miss Hawkes became acquainted with George Howard, a young man who dressed in the height of fashion and talked much of his large salary as head of the electrical department of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. Mr. Howard was accustomed to take Miss Hawkes out driving in stylish equipages and lavishing much money on her. Everybody supposed that the young woman was doing exceedingly well when, on September 17, 1900, she was married to the dashing young suitor. The wedding took place at the Hawkes home, No. 201 Prospect Place, and was attended by all the leading Democrats in Brooklyn.

The young couple went to the New-Amsterdam Hotel, in Manhattan. Howard made frequent over Sunday trips to Boston, saying that he went on business connected with the railroad company. In some way the brothers of the young woman became suspicious. J. G. Hamburger, the detective, was employed, and started an investigation. He discovered that Howard had a wife and two children living in East Cambridge, near Boston, and was accustomed to visit them frequently. When the proper evidence had been gathered Howard was arrested on a charge of bigamy, and the story of the woes suffered by his young bride in her three months of married life became public. The arrest was made on New Year's Day.

Howard's wife in Cambridge, after admitting that she was her husband, denied it and refused to come to Brooklyn to testify against him. The records were obtained, however, and a strong case was made out against Howard. On the request of Hugh McLaughlin, District Attorney Clarke assumed personal charge of the prosecution. Howard was persuaded that it was to his best interests to plead guilty. This he did, and received an indefinite sentence, not to exceed three years to Sing Sing. He was released about six months ago, and it is said, returned at once to his Boston wife.

One of the revelations following the arrest of Howard was that instead of being the head of the electrical department of the Metropolitan Railroad he was in reality filling a humble position there at a small salary. He afterward accounted for his lavish use of money by saying that he made lucky deals in Wall Street.

Soon after Howard's conviction, about the middle of January, 1901, his marriage with Miss Hawkes was annulled by the Supreme Court. This freeing of the young woman by law did not, however, release her from her marriage obligations under the laws of the Catholic Church. She was, therefore, unable to marry again until absolved of her previous obligations by the Pope. Bishop McDonnell, being a personal friend of Henry Hawkes, promised to attend to this subject on his recent visit to Rome. When he returned on Saturday he brought with him the formal document, bearing the seal of the Vatican and formally declaring the Howard-Hawkes marriage null and void. This document was handed over to the young woman personally on Saturday night.

Miss Hawkes's marriage to Mr. Malone will be in the fall, the exact date not being set. It is understood that the wedding will be quiet, in striking contrast with the Howard-Hawkes nuptials.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES IN BED.

TWO SMALL CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED IN THEIR HOME.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Nelle McTague, five years old, and her three-year-old brother, William, children of Martha McTague, were so badly burned to-day at their home, No. 1233 Bainbridge-st., that they died in a hospital a few hours later. The children were in bed at the time they were burned, and no one else was in the room. The mother heard cries, and a hurried investigation resulted in finding the two little ones writhing in agony on their blazing bed.

The children were quickly taken from the room and the flames extinguished, but not before the boy and girl were fatally injured. It is supposed that they were playing with matches while in bed.

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C. M. SCHWAB BETTER.

WAS SUFFERING FROM A SLIGHT NEUROUS COLLAPSE.

PHYSICIAN FEARS SERIOUS RECURRENCE IF STEEL TRUST PRESIDENT DOES NOT TAKE A REST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Atlantic City, N. J., July 27.—The condition of Charles M. Schwab, who suddenly became ill while out driving on last Saturday afternoon, was so much improved at midnight that Mrs. Schwab will not postpone her visit to New-York. She will start on the 9 o'clock train to-morrow morning in Mr. Schwab's private car, Loretto. Mr. Schwab was so nearly in his normal health that he wanted to go to New-York to-morrow morning to attend to business, but his physicians prevailed on him to take a rest and



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

remain here until Wednesday or Thursday. Dr. J. W. Goulding, of Pittsburg, his personal friend and physician, arrived here on a prearranged visit for a few days this evening, and after examining Mr. Schwab said that the latter was in comparatively good condition and would soon be around again as usual. Mr. Schwab was on the board walk for two hours this evening with his wife and sister, in rolling chairs. He seemed refreshed after his visit to the board walk, sitting on the piazza for half an hour chatting with his family and telling stories.

Dr. W. A. Conaway said that when he was called on Saturday he found Mr. Schwab suffering from a slight attack of nervous collapse. He remained half an hour with the patient and administered a stimulant, with instantly beneficial results. When he called again he found Mr. Schwab much improved. He prescribed rest as the best cure for nervous prostration, and told Mr. Schwab that he must take a complete rest for a long time. He said that quiet and relaxation from business cares was not needed so much to improve Mr. Schwab's present condition as it was as a pre-

vention, because this attack might be a warning of more serious ones.

There were two physicians at the Schwab home to-day. They were Dr. Conaway and Dr. Philip Marvel. The latter has also been attending Mr. Schwab's father, who has been ill at the cottage for more than a week, but not confined to his bed.

A caller at the Schwab cottage to-day was W. E. Carey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company and an officer of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carey was with Mr. Schwab for over an hour. All he would say was that Mr. Schwab was not ill, that he would be out in a day or so, and that he might be on the porch of his cottage in an hour. Mr. Schwab admitted a reporter to his room and talked with him for a few minutes. He made light of the sudden attack of nervousness, and said he would be all right after a few days' rest.

E. H. GARY RECEIVES A MESSAGE.

E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, received a dispatch from President Charles M. Schwab yesterday, dated Atlantic City, saying he was almost fully recovered from his illness. Mr. Schwab added that he had not been very sick.

RUMBLINGS AT SAN JOSE.

San José, Costa Rica, July 27.—Subterranean roarings resembling thunder are frequently heard in this city and in Alajuela, a town eleven and one half miles distant. They are believed to be caused by the Poas volcano, nineteen miles northwest of this city. Quantities of ashes have fallen at San Pedro, a village near the volcano.

IT SAVES FOUR HOURS.

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PREMONITIONS OF POSSIBLE VOLCANIC TROUBLE IN COSTA RICA.

Some men on the Bronx River side, where the thicket is dense, say they saw a little figure come out of a tree at least twenty feet above the water. It splashed into the water, and then they saw it swimming with fine, vigorous strokes, which in a few seconds took it to the opposite shore. Then the figure shook itself, looked back as if in triumph and walked slowly into the jungle again.

DIRECTOR HORNBADY SAID.

"There is no cause for excitement, as the animal was a part of the exhibit, and has always been in captivity and would not make an attack. Any one could catch him. We'll try again this morning. But the people need not get excited. He won't hurt them."

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PANTHER FREE IN BRONX.

YOUNG BEAST LEAPS OVER HEADS OF PICNICKERS.

FRIGHTENED THROWS HURRY FROM PARK AFTER HE GNAWS HIS WAY OUT OF WOODEN CAGE—THE SEARCH.

A young panther, sent from Mexico to the New-York Zoological Park, gnawed his way out of the wooden box he had been shipped in yesterday morning in the park, walked up to a picnic party of women and children, and, astonished by their wild efforts to escape, jumped over their heads into a tree. Then all day he led keepers and many other hunters a mighty chase through The Bronx Park jungle. He excited the Borough of The Bronx greatly, and broke up nearly all the Sunday picnic parties in that part of the city. He was still at large at an early hour this morning, the hunt for him having been given up after dark. No one was hurt by him.

The panther is a young male, seven months old. He is a fine specimen, being eighteen inches high at the shoulders, five feet long, and weighing forty-five pounds. Folks who spied him at times yesterday after his escape saw the most surprising leaps they had ever witnessed, they said. They could hardly believe an animal could be so active.

The panther was shipped from the Mexican Zoological Society to Director Hornaday, of the Zoological Park. The handsome brownish gray beast was put in a pine box with slats. Like his fellows, he had evinced a desire for freedom at times, but had never made any wild breaks, and no unusual effort was thought necessary to keep him in bounds.

There had been no thought of the panther's teeth in the building of the prison in which he was to be shipped, and as he was to be taken out as soon as he arrived here, the pine planking was believed to be sufficiently strong to hold him. It was found impossible to let the panther out and put him in the regular cage Saturday night, and the box was put behind the puma house, to be opened the first thing in the morning.

The crowds at the park yesterday were as large as usual. Many had gone up early. Glad cries, shouts of laughter, joking, merriment and carelessness suddenly changed into fear and dread when, about 11 a. m., the news was spread that a panther had escaped. The panther had gnawed two planks and jumped out free at 10-40 a. m. No one saw him do it, but in a few minutes the box was found empty. The keepers at once got ropes, chains and collars, and the hunt started.

THE PANTHER'S LONG LEAP.

The panther must have been surprised at his easy escape, as he did not go far for half an hour. When he walked up to a picnic party not a great many yards from where he had been in the box, a child spied him and screamed "Oo!" Then a woman saw him and yelled "Ow!" Then a man saw him, jumped to his feet and screamed "My God!"

The whole party got up from the tablecloth on the ground and made off in different directions. But before they had scattered the panther had got excited. He thought something serious was going to happen to him, and he made a magnificent leap right over the heads of the women and children into a chestnut tree. He reached the lowest limb, said to be twenty feet above the ground, safely. He turned defiantly to look at the terrified people, and then he made another leap into the tree next him and was lost in the foliage.

Mr. Hornaday immediately ordered his men to go out with chains, collars and ropes, but not with guns. He told them to inform people they met that there was no danger, that the panther was a young fellow, not wild, and not one which would attack.

The men did this, but a number of persons caught sight of the panther and got excited about it, and those who didn't see him, in a number of instances got more excited.

Picnic parties broke up to make for places of safety. "Panther's loose" was the cry, and few stayed to see him. Those in the middle of the woods, in favorite spots for picnicking, put their edibles in baskets again and hurried away. Girls and their escorts made for the outside of the park. Mothers gathered their children about them and hastily sought to join the crowd or to get to some hotel or inn. The more fearless men looked about for a sight of the panther. The news spread rapidly that there was a panther loose, but reports got mixed, as usual, and after a time the report made it a bear, a snake, and even an eagle.

GOT OCCASIONAL GLIMPSES OF HIM.

The keepers kept after the panther. He seemed not to know what to do with his freedom, which was so strange to him. He roamed about, but not far.

This gave the keepers several glimpses of him. The first time he was seen was when he wandered up to a tablecloth with food on it, which some terrified party had left behind. The young beast being ravenously hungry fell to. He made a meal in a few seconds of what was to be a luncheon for eight healthy children and women. He downed sandwiches at a gulp and finished a ham in half a dozen bites. He was tasting pie, which appeared strange to him, as he did not eat it readily, when a shout warned him and a leap carried him into a tree out of sight.

Twelve men with a cage on a little wagon after a chase of an hour were convinced that the panther had leaped the big iron fence around the Zoological Park and gone into the Botanical Gardens. A concert was going on there to which two thousand persons were listening. It soon got noised about that a panther was loose. There was at once a division of the concert listeners, and one part was making for the outside of the park. Some people tried to follow the keepers in their hunt. They became too eager and the keepers, wanting the field to themselves, called on the police. The latter drove the people back, warning them not to follow the keepers.

The park at the northern end is a jungle, in which the panther was perfectly at home and the hunters at every disadvantage. He could leap from tree to tree or push through the brush easily, while they had to thread their way. Half an hour's hunt might bring them near him, and a jump would take him out of their sight. A minute's run would put him rods away.