LONDON NOTES.

MR. DOBSON BRUTALLY ATTACKED—TAXATION OF TITLES—THE NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

London, August 2.

Mr. Labouchere is a watchdog who barks and snaps at everybody. A few years ago he described in "Truth" a grant of £200 from the civil list to a literary pensioner as probably the first instance on record of the Treasury having been taken in by the begging letter writer. The pensioner retaliated by suing "Truth" for libel, but was laughed out of court after it had been proved that he had been importuning dukes, bank directors and distinguished people for assistance and writing political letters for both parties. Mr. Labouchere rendered a public service by revealing the facility with which an amiable and credulous statesman had been imposed upon by a cadging letter writer and duped into bestowing a substantial literary pension upon an undeserving claimant.

Mr. Balfour profited by the warning, and not only revised the civil list grant but also sought to impart dignity and significance to it by judicious selections. When Mr. Austin Dobson retired from the Board of Trade after a protracted and honorable career in the civil service, he received without his own solicitation or suggestion a pension of £250 for distinguished literary service. Mr. Labouchere ought to have regarded this selection as a tribute to his own efficiency as a watchdog of the civil list grant; but, strangely enough, he is barking at Mr. Dobson as fiercely and savagely as he growled and tore the trousers of the begging letter writer.

The objections raised by this ill natured critic are, first, that Mr. Dobson already had a pension as a retired civil servant; and, second, that he is a "small beer" poet, whose literary work has not earned the distinction of a Treasury annuity. Lord Crewe has answered these criticisms with dignity and good sense. He considers the first point irrelevant, as the retiring pension from the civil service was regulated by law and practice, and had nothing whatever to do with the special grant for literary service. He has also described Mr. Dobson both accurately and sympathetically as among the first six or eight living masters of English as poet and critic, and, consequently, as entitled to recognition in the apportionment of the modest civil list grant. He regards this Treasury payment as an attempt on behalf of the public to correct the balance when the merit of an author's work is distinctly greater than the money reward earned by him. Lord Crewe's views will be shared by all who, as he says, know good from bad in literature.

Popular novelists may make large fortunes by their industry and doggerel may command special rates in "Truth," but the returns for artistic work, like Mr. Dobson's verse and studies of French and English literature of the eighteenth century, cannot have been large, and Mr. Labouchere's protests against a reckless waste of public money are alike ungenerous and unjust. Mr. Dobson has been an arduous worker in the civil service, and for a lifetime has devoted his daylight hours to public business. His literary work has been done at night in his suburban library. One of the most modest, unpretentious and sensitive of men, he has lived quietly and with moderate means, and has never made an enemy. Mr. Labouchere's criticism of this industrious civil servant and literary recluse, who by virtue of a lifetime of study has become an acknowledged master of French and English literature, is brutal and malignant. Equally unjust are his strictures upon Mr. Balfour for making an excellent use of the literary pension fund.

"Truth" is on safer ground when it satirizes the social value of the peerage and proposes a graduated income tax on the basis of titles. It begins with the spurious title of "Esquire," which is supposed to differentiate the gentleman from the tradesman, and which is assumed by hundreds of thousands not having a vestige of right to the use of it. "Truth" humorously suggests that the title should be financed on a cash basis, all persons assessed to income tax under £500 a year paying the lowest rate and being reduced to the level of commonplace "Mr.," and all persons returning an income from £500 to £1,500 being charged an additional two pence on the pound and allowed the privilege of having "Esquire" on their letters. The graduated scale is carried from "esquires" to knights and baronets, and so on up to dukes; and the ironical comment is added that "the beauty of this system would be that a title would be a clear indication of a man's wealth and consequently of his social and moral value," and at the same time the taxation of the lower orders would be relieved and persons of humble social position would practically be compensated in hard cash for their inferiority in rank.

This is not only delightful pleasantry worthy of Thackeray, but also wholesome, sa ted satire. "Truth," with all its asperities and vagaries, helps Vanity Fair to laugh at its own foibles, affectations and idolatrous love of station, rank and smartness. If it be sometimes heartless and brutal in condemnation of men, it is generally clear sighted in probing the vanities of luxurious society.

There is no urgent need for international agencies for promoting good feeling between England and America. The two countries understand each other, and while they may not be sympathetic on all points can be trusted to be just and generous in great emergencies. Leagues and societies for keeping the peace between them are superfluous; and the professional services of organizers and agitators are not required. There is, however, an excellent opportunity for useful ministrations and graceful hospitality on the part of so unpretentious a club as the Pilgrims, in which General Wheeler and other Americans in London have taken a marked personal interest. It has a joint membership of Americans and Englishmen, and is designed to promote an exchange of hospitality and good fellowship whenever prominent men from the United States visit London. A similar organization of Pilgrims is anticipated in New-York, and the two clubs will be homogeneous in plan and motive. The Pilgrims will not interfere in the slightest degree with the systematized work of the American society, and neither jealousy nor strife should be excited by the new social enterprise. Since the Anglo-American League and the Atlantic Union have failed to accomplish any practical results owing to their exclusively English management, it will be interesting to observe the new Pilgrim's Progress.

I. N. F.

TO KEEP PLAYGROUNDS OPEN.

The committee on special schools of the Board of Education has decided to keep the vacation school playgrounds open until August 30. There are about ninety of these playgrounds in the city, and it was the intention to close them on Friday, when the thirty-two vacation schools are to be closed. District Superintendent Evangel Whitney, who has had charge of the playgrounds, reports that they have been a decided success and recommends that they be kept open.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

From The Highland Democrat, Peekskill.

The Sunday edition of The New-York Tribune has improved wonderfully in the last year, and it is now one of the best, if not absolutely the finest, Sunday newspaper in the United States. The matter it presents is both dignified and interesting, and the illustrations are the best that have ever been produced by a daily newspaper. The paper is divided into three sections. The first admirably covers the news of the entire world.

The second deals with subjects that are of interest to people in New-York and adjoining it. The third, or magazine, section is devoted to matters of general and international interest, book reviews, art, science and literature. This section is printed on a fine grade of book paper, and its illustrations cannot be surpassed.

THE GREAT "PEEK-A-BOO" WAR WILL SOON BE UPON US.

MINE WORKERS—OWNERS

A REPLY TO SENATOR HANNA'S PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In Senator Hanna's address at Chautauqua last Saturday he is quoted as follows:

Organized labor is an imported article. It came to us with the influx of population from the Old World, from conditions which do not and cannot exist in America. It was organized there under conditions which made labor antagonistic to capital, a feeling that every employer was against the laborer. Organized labor is an institution that has come to stay. It is an institution that is promoted by laboring men who seek to protect themselves, and whose hope is mutual benefit. In its early days organized labor went upon the theory that the only way to settle labor difficulties was to strike, but it is my theory that it is becoming recognized that there is a better way to settle such differences.

He also said:

These organizations (labor unions), so far as I am familiar with them, carry beneficial features—a mutual assistance to the members and their families.

Referring to the controversies between labor unions and their employers he said:

The Civic Federation is trying to establish a condition of absolute confidence between employer and employe.

This end is to be accomplished by arbitration.

It is true that labor organizations have some beneficial features; it is always beneficial for men engaged in similar occupations to meet and discuss the various questions and problems which they are interested in solving to their mutual benefit and advancement. From the time of the early colonization of our country men have been accustomed, in almost every little hamlet, to organize various associations—clubs, lodges or unions—from which they have undoubtedly derived much benefit. In the eyes of the law there is no difference between labor, whether it be by brain or muscle—brain and muscle are only names applied to different parts of man. The so-called capitalist possesses accumulated labor, which is entitled to receive, under our theory of government, the same protection given to the unaccumulated labor of the individual. The capitalist, in taking care of his property, exercises both brain and muscle, as does the laborer in performing his daily work. The laborer of to-day may be the capitalist of to-morrow. No line should be drawn between capital and labor; each must recognize and obey the laws of our government or it will fail. Our laws are simply the rules of conduct between men established by the representatives, whether executive, legislative or judicial, chosen by the people, of the people and for the people. Man has the inalienable right under our laws to labor, for that is his greatest pleasure in life, and whatever deprives him of that right, whether it be unjust laws, panics, depressions or unionism, must and will be remedied.

We have to-day a great body of men in the anthracite coal field deprived of their right to labor—not by unjust laws, if so, let the people repeal them; not by panic or depression—but by a few professional labor agitators and a handful of followers. Their chief contentions are that the miners should not be permitted to work more than eight hours in one day, and that the union created by the professional agitators must be recognized, which latter contention means that the owners of the coal mines must conduct their business—if they conduct it at all—under the rules, regulations and conditions dictated daily by these labor agitators. It means that the owner of the coal mine may operate his plant only when the leader of the labor union says he may, whether it be three, five or eight hours a day, or not at all. It means that the owner must not repair his property to keep it from destruction unless the leader of the labor union says he may. It means that the owner must not hire or discharge a man unless it meets with the approval of the labor agitator. And above all, it means to the labor agitator that no man shall be given an opportunity to work in the mine unless he agrees to contribute a certain percentage of his earnings to the support in luxury of these various and numerous so-called labor leaders.

The coal mining industry of this country is a great one; it gives daily employment to hundreds of thousands of men; it has characteristics peculiar to itself. The mines must be constantly ventilated, repaired and free from water, and so they are kept in operation day and night. The miners are not paid by the day, but are paid a certain sum for a certain amount of coal mined. The industrious, intelligent and ambitious miner can, therefore, earn more in his day's work than the sluggard. The mine is open constantly to him; he can work one or fifteen hours a day, as he chooses. But with the advent of unionism, having for its first commandment, "Thou shalt not operate thy mines nor shall thine employe have opportunity to work except between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., and under such conditions as we may impose from time to time," a new theory of despotism over employer and employe alike is created, and when fully understood neither will stand for it.

This new commandment has been enforced in a number of the bituminous coal fields for a number of years, and necessarily has proved unsatisfactory and ruinous, in many instances, to employer and employe alike. I know of my own personal knowledge of a number of coal mines in such fields which were successfully operated for upward of twenty-five years until the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization, and when the commandment of that organization was put in force the mines could not be operated under the dictates of these leaders except at a loss; they were therefore ruined and closed and abandoned, and the miners—a large proportion of whom were satisfied with their work—who owned not only their own homes, but other houses, which they rented to their less industrious or frugal comrades, were compelled to seek employment elsewhere, and they as well as their employers lost their savings of almost a lifetime. These are not demagogic theories, but facts, easily proved by investigation and examination.

The man who desires to sell his labor or services has the inalienable right to sell it in the highest market he can obtain—the same as the farmer, or merchant, or manufacturer, or other producer has the right to sell his commodity in the highest market. If I choose to sell my labor or my services to a person or corporation who desires to purchase such, the relation which is thereby created is contractual, our minds have met on a basis mutually satisfactory; it does not follow that the creation of this contractual relationship gives me a proprietary interest in my employer's property, nor the right to dictate to him how he shall conduct his business, nor the right when I decide to leave his employment to use violence and force to prevent him from employing some one else to perform the labor which I have refused. It has never been held that an individual is justified in demanding that an arbitration board shall decide whether his employer shall retain his services upon his own terms, nor is a union composed of a number of individuals justified in demanding that an arbitration board shall fix the terms and conditions of employment. When such a rule is enforced we shall not have a free government of the people, by the people and for the people, but we shall have a condition which will oppress the industrious and ambitious man down to the standard of the sluggard. Enforced arbitration, morally or legally, goes hand in hand with the ratio of 16 to 1, and the American people will never stand for either. It is simply repudiation of contractual rights, which must be enforced, if against one class, against all classes and individuals.

The ability to labor and accomplish results is always recognized in every vocation of life, as is not infrequently demonstrated by the advancement of men from the humblest work to the most exalted positions of trust and confidence among men. The tendency, however, of unionism is to destroy individual development and to create class conditions, which is un-American. The environment in mines differs materially; what is fair and reasonable in one is ruinous in another; it is impossible to make uniform rules and regulations governing all mines alike. The proper forum, therefore, in which to settle the contractual relations between employer and employe is in the workshop of the employer, where the conditions are known to each. Employers, as a rule, are reasonable, and pay their employes in accordance with the laws of competition. There is always a market, except in times of panic, for services of men, and if one employer will not pay the market value of the services to be sold the employe has the right, and generally the opportunity, to sell his labor to another employer who will pay the market price. Of the 15,000 employes of the mining department of one of the large coal companies 80 per cent were opposed to entering upon this strike, and yet, because the labor leaders succeeded in getting the 20 per cent to join with the dissatisfied miners of other territory, they have been able to keep this large percentage of men from their work for more than three months, and to cause them and the innocent members of their families great suffering and distress.

In the light of these facts, can it be truthfully said that unionism is essential to the development and advancement of our people, or that the employer must be deprived of his constitutional right to participate in making contracts with his employes in order that the self-constituted walking delegate may continue to flourish, or that the rights of the employer shall be delegated to the labor agitator through a political or other board of arbitration?

WALTER W. ROSS.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1902.

HUNDREDS TO VISIT FIELDS.

PRICELESS BOON AWAITS POOR CHILDREN THROUGH ENERGY OF KIND HELPERS.

Six hundred and fifty-six children, sent for two weeks of green fields and sunshine, composed The Tribune Fresh Air Fund's twenty parties for Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and the numbers well illustrate the magnitude of the work along this line.

The 259 children that left yesterday were in eight parties. In the morning, on the 8 o'clock Lackawanna train, three of these started, seventeen children going to Brooklyn, Penn., where the Young People's Christian Union of that place will take care of them; fifteen going to Waterville, N. Y., their visit having been arranged by the local Young Men's Christian Association, and thirty-nine going to Greene, N. Y., where Tribune children have been received for a number of years. At 9:30 a. m. forty children left for Tunkhannock, Penn., and nearby places. Pierre Asheld planned their visit.

At 9:55 a. m., from the Grand Central Station, seventeen little ones started for Cambridge, N. Y., where the Rev. John C. Scott and the Rev. C. B. Perry have obtained hosts for them, and on the same train a party of twenty-five left for Williamstown, Mass., where the Rev. Willis H. Butler collected the money for boarding them among the farmers near the little cottage town. With the Williamstown party four boys started for Arlington, Vt., where the Rev. S. H. Watkins has planned for receiving the second delegation that has come this year.

On the Lehigh Valley, at 12:55 p. m., nineteen children left for Mauch Chunk, Penn., in charge of the Rev. William Quigley Bennett, who came to New-York for them, and who has secured hospitality for them. The last party of the day left at 2 p. m. for Chapel Hill, N. J. It was composed of eighty-three children, and was the fifth party that had been received at Chapel Hill this season.

To-day, 397 children will leave for country outings. At 9:05 a. m., from the Grand Central Station, no less than 135 children will begin their journey to Pittsfield, Mass., where the Berkshire Fresh Air Fund, which has already entertained three Tribune parties this season, will pay for their board with the farmers near that city. At 9 a. m., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-seven children will leave for Mechanicsburg, Penn. At the same time, twenty will go to Windsor, N. Y., and the same number to Westfield, N. J.

At 3 p. m., from Chambrs-st., twenty children, comprising the fifth party of the season, will start on the Erie Railroad for the Middletown-Goshen Convalescents' Home.

Perhaps the happiest party will be the one starting on the 4:07 p. m. train from Jersey City. It will be composed of fifty cripples, with four nurses, from the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, in Forty-second-st. These children will go to Tenafly, N. J., where Mrs. John S. Lyle will keep them for several weeks.

At 4:40 p. m. nineteen children will leave the Lackawanna terminus at Barclay-st. for East Stroudsburg, Penn., where the Rev. A. E. Warren, a tireless worker for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, has found two-week homes for them, just as he has for three other parties this year.

Amos Clear, of Windber, Penn., an oldtime friend of The Tribune fund, who arouses interest in it every year, will take care of the twenty-eight children who will leave for Windber.

At 8 p. m. on the same train sixteen will leave for Queens, Penn., twenty for Johnstown, Penn., and seven for Scalp Level, Penn., and also four children invited back to Bedford, Penn., one to Olanta, Penn., one to Bellville, Penn., and five to Mattawanna, Penn. The last named missed the train the last time they had a chance to go. Two children invited back to Gorton Heights, Penn., will also go on this 8 o'clock train. The last party to-day, which, like the other parties that start in the evening, will travel all night, will be one of twenty-seven, going to Tioga, Penn., and leaving on the Erie at 9:15 p. m.

The following will be the hosts of The Tribune Fresh Air children that left yesterday and to-day:

Greene, N. Y.—Edward S. Jackson, secretary. Hosts: Mrs. William D. Benedict, Mrs. Le Roy Ford, Mrs. Charles A. Pate, Mrs. Paul Ulrichs, Mrs. Edward Warren, Mary L. Smith, Miss Anna Harrison, Mrs. Bert Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Cumber, Mrs. Richard Page, Mrs. Ervie Harrington, Mrs. Andrew O. Jackson, Mrs. Eugene Badger, Mrs. Henry Powlison, Mrs. L. E. Barnett, Mrs. Melville Gross, Mrs. E. C. Jackson, Mrs. W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. David Ford, Mrs. Mary Aldrich and Mrs. George Mosher.

Waterville, N. Y.—C. A. Harvey, committee.

Brooklyn, Penn.—Miss Gertrude Waldie, committee.

Cambridge, N. Y.—The Rev. John C. Scott, committee. Hosts: William Arnott, Allan Robertson, Mrs. James Robertson and the Rev. John C. Scott.

Otila, N. Y.—Host, Mr. John Weir, sr.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Host, Clarence Roys.

Centremorland, Penn.—H. M. Pease, committee. Hosts: Stanley Van Scoy and Frank Major.

Rosengrant, Penn.—Host, Laura E. Drake.

Towanda, Penn.—Host, Mrs. A. E. Allen.

Tunkhannock, Penn.—Pierre Asheld, committee. Hosts: Mr. Shibberly, Mrs. Kees, Mrs. Krandle, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Furman, Mrs. F. Lane, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Barden, Miss Laura Drake, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Addams, Mrs. George Welsh, Miss Lilian Asheld, E. N. Steere, B. W. Lewis, Mrs. Howard Boardman, Mrs. Baker and Mr. Lambeth.

Mauch Chunk, Penn.—The Rev. William Quigley Bennett, committee. Hosts: Mrs. Bing, Mrs. Doll, Mrs. Kindred, Mr. Carter, the Hon. W. R. Butler, Mrs. Cornelia McCrea and Miss Hattie Thomas.

Williamstown, Mass.—The Rev. Willis H. Butler, committee.

Arlington, Vt.—The Rev. S. H. Watkins, committee.

Brooklyn, Penn.—Hosts: Mrs. F. H. Kent, Mrs. N. Packard, Mrs. E. Goodrich, Mrs. Bruch Goodrich, Mrs. E. Giles, Mrs. George Gere, Mrs. L. Marks, Mrs. W. G. Kent, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Waldie and Mrs. Uptegrave.

Mechanicsburg, Penn.—The Rev. D. S. Shoop, committee. Hosts: Leona Rich, Mrs. Zug, Nathan Stambach, Mrs. Kunkle, Mrs. Horner, Gertie Deardorf, Mrs. Fry, George Finkinbinder, Mrs. Ege, Harry C. Kunkle and Leah Line.

Matawanna, Penn.—Hosts: Mrs. Hertzh, Mrs. Sadie Raucks.

East Stroudsburg, Penn.—The Rev. A. E. Warren, committee. Hosts: W. D. Palmer, W. H. Van Why, Sarah C. Ransberry, Mrs. Ranson Kise, A. B. Abrams, Mrs. Frank Merring, Mrs. George Seip, John A. Campbell, Mrs. A. Weidman, Miss Rose Hufford, Mrs. W. L. Van Buskirk, Mrs. Louis E. Phillips and Clarence Edinger.

Delaware Water Gap, Penn.—Host: Miss Clara Brodhead.

Tioga, Penn.—The Rev. E. A. Anderson, committee. Hosts: Mrs. J. Merritt, Mrs. Ella Mann, Mrs. Edith Mann, Mrs. Oscar Burtch, Mrs. Ada McKinney, Mrs. Mott Lawrence, Miss Ida Enderle, Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Mrs. Jud Beers, Mrs. William Archer, Mrs. Orville Loveless, Mrs. George Dibbie, Mrs. E. M. Pecks, Mrs. William Hicks, Mrs. Charles Reynolds and Mrs. M. E. Greene.

Elbridge, Penn.—Mrs. Hattie Laslie.

Windber, Penn.—Amos Claar, committee. Hosts: Mrs. W. F. Ertley, Mrs. James Sharp, Mrs. E. C. Schuldt, Frederick M. Dively, C. F. Dively, Amos Claar, Francis S. Bowen, E. C. L. Bartow, D. M. Fulton, Mrs. David Watt, C. E. Leister, Gershan Doney, Calvin Fike, Peter White, Mrs. Hattie Creswell, Mrs. Alda Shonon, Mrs. E. M. Hayes, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mrs. John Fyfe, Mrs. Robert Hunter, Ada Neveling, C. S. Spencer, S. G. Whitaker, Jerome Tryocks and Mrs. Albert Berkley.

Scalp Level, Penn.—Host: Samuel Weaver.

Belleville, Penn.—The Rev. J. H. Peachy, committee. Host: Mrs. Levi Yoder.

Bedford, Penn.—Host: Mrs. Mary R. Easter.

Imler, Penn.—Host: Mrs. Adam Imler.

Queen, Penn.—Ella Claar, committee. Hosts: Mrs. Mary Knipple, A. S. Claar, Mrs. Rachael Dively, Mrs. Jane Claar, Mrs. Elizabeth Claar, Calvin Siffler, John Walter, C. F. Lingenfelter, William Meyers, David Boyer and W. F. Knee.

Conemaugh, Penn.—Host: Viola Brallier.

Johnstown, Penn.—J. B. Noffsinger, committee. Hosts: J. A. Strayer, J. A. Wertz, Mrs. C. Wought, J. B. Noffsinger, E. Roberts, William Reynolds, George Sauntz and Peter Strayer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Pleasant Circle, King's Daughters, Balmville, Newburg, N. Y., through Mrs. J. A. Briggs, treasurer	$10.00
Miss Claire Q.	25.00
Mrs. M. S. M.	6.00
"Ellinor"	2.00
"James"	1.00
R. F. Pearsall, Slide Mountain, N. Y.	5.00
A. B. Sillson, Otego, N. Y.	10.00
M. E.	50.00
B. G. B.	9.00
F. A. G.	3.00
"From a friend"	15.00
Y. P. C. U., Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, Willoughby Avenue Congregational Chapel, Brooklyn	4.00
Mrs. John L. Wyckoff, Jamaica, Long Island, a very nice box of clothes	5.00
A. S. C.	10.00
Previously acknowledged	15,067.25
Total, August 12, 1902	$15,222.25

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST

Washington, Aug. 12.—The West Indies and the Caribbean Sea are covered by an extensive but shallow barometric depression. Depressions of this character are attended by wind squalls and heavy local rains, and sometimes result in the formation of well defined cyclones or hurricanes. Over the United States the movements of areas of high and low barometric pressure continue unusually rapid for the season. The area of high barometer and cool wave that appeared in the Northwest Saturday is about to pass off the Atlantic Coast, and an area of low barometer has moved rapidly southeastward over the Missouri Valley. Fair weather prevailed Tuesday, except in areas in the Upper Mississippi Valley, on the southeast coasts and in the middle and southern plateau districts. The temperature has risen in the Middle West and has fallen decidedly in the extreme Northwest. During Wednesday local rains will occur in the States of the Middle and Upper Mississippi, Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys and the upper lake region and also in the middle and south plateau districts. In the Atlantic States the weather will continue fair during Wednesday, and local rains will occur Thursday or Thursday night. The temperature changes will be unimportant. On the North Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable Wednesday; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to northeast winds will prevail; on the Gulf Coast variable winds will shift to fresh south, in the lake region southeast winds will increase in force. Steamers departing for European ports Wednesday will have fair weather and light to fresh variable winds to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY

For New-England, fair to-day and Thursday; warmer Thursday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day; local rains Thursday; light variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and New-Jersey, fair to-day; light variable winds; local rains Thursday.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day; showers Thursday; winds shifting to fresh southeast.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 a. m.	65	76	6 p. m.	71	73
6 a. m.	62	73	9 p. m.	64	72
9 a. m.	66	74	11 p. m.	62	71
12 m.	69	74	12 mdt.	61	71
4 p. m.	73	75			

Highest temperature yesterday, 73 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 67. Average for corresponding date last year, 74; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 74.

Local forecast for to-day: Fair; local rains Thursday; light variable winds.

THE PASSING THRONG.

J. N. Casanova, proprietor of "The Havana Post" of Havana, Cuba, is here with his wife. He was formerly the mayor of Phillipsburg, Penn. He said regarding affairs in Cuba: "It is true that business in the island is quiet just now, but the people have great hopes for the future. Everybody has confidence in the ability and integrity of President Palma and all hope of receiving help from the United States Senate is not yet dead. If Cuba succeeds in securing the $35,000,000 loan she seeks there is sure to be a great boom in all industries. It is absolutely necessary that Cuba have the money."

CUBA HOPES FOR FUTURE

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, chairman of the McKinley National Memorial Fund Committee, is at the Waldorf this week. Speaking last night of the progress of the fund, he said: "It has apparently been thought in some places that the fund is 'closed' now and no more subscriptions are to be received. This is not by any means the case. The fund still lacks from $100,000 to $150,000 of the sum we would desire to have before proceeding with the work of erection. The subscriptions are coming in steadily still, if slowly, but we don't wish the impression to become general that any one who desires to contribute to a suitable national memorial to President McKinley is not still at full liberty to do so. Just when the fund will be closed I cannot say. Of course, we must close it some time. Before that time comes, however, we greatly desire at least $100,000 more."

MORE MONEY WANTED FOR M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

The appointment of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, to the United States Supreme Bench, made vacant by Justice Gray's resignation, has caused, it would seem, little surprise in his native State. "That Chief Justice Holmes is fitted in every way to fill a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States no one in Boston, I think, has any doubt," said James C. Thayer, of Boston, at the Imperial Hotel yesterday. "Of course, in Massachusetts, the very fact of his parentage would have been enough in the first place to insure him respect, as it did social position. But he has never been the sort of a man to lean in the least on inherited position; he has proved, rather, that he has inherited worth. When he was first appointed as a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Bench, there may have been doubt in some quarters that his wide scholarship was just the sort of equipment for the exacting practical work of the position, but he has proved the doubts unfounded. There is no doubt of his scholarship, and in his too rare public addresses on other than technical subjects he has disclosed a philosophic turn of mind, a habit of thought, that some have gone so far as to liken to that of Marcus Aurelius; but he has also shown his practical executive ability and grasp of concrete issues. I am sure Massachusetts is not so much sorry to lose him as proud to give him to the federal government."

HOLMES'S APPOINTMENT NO SURPRISE.

CROWD WATCHES HORSE IN HOLE.

POLICE HAD TO CALL OUT RESERVES—ANIMAL ONLY SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Baby, a big gray saddle horse owned by John Keyser, a liveryman, at Twenty-fourth-st. and Lexington-ave., fell into an excavation last evening at Twenty-fifth-st. and First-ave. The animal was in the hole two hours before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could get a derrick and rescue him. In the mean time such a large crowd gathered that the police were forced to turn out the reserves of the East Twenty-second-st. station.

Baby had been kept in the stable for more than twenty-four hours, and was feeling pretty good when John McDonald, a boy living near the stable, tok him out for exercise. He had gone only half a block when the horse threw him and started through Twenty-fourth-st. on a run. At First-ave. Baby turned north. At Twenty-fifth-st. there is an excavation about eight feet deep dug beside the curb by the Consolidated Gas Company for laying pipes. Into this hole the horse plunged, falling on his side and being wedged between pipes at the bottom.

A great crowd gathered in the two hours the horse was in the hole. There were plenty of suggestions as to how to remove the animal, but the nearest approach to rescue was when two stablemen got a rope about the horse's body, but then they had no way to life him, and the attempt to rescue failed. After the crowd got so great that two or three small boys were pushed into the hole and rescued with difficulty, Policeman Eaton sent in a call for the reserves.

When the horse was taken out at last it was found that he was slightly cut, but not seriously injured.

THE WILL OF MRS. A. W. FERRIS.

SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS EXECUTED SHE WAS ALLEGED TO BE INSANE.

The will of Mrs. Anna W. Ferris, of West Chester, who left considerable personal property and real estate, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It was executed on May 16, 1898. Mrs Ferris died on July 15 last. After her will was executed proceedings in lunacy were instituted against her, it being alleged by a relative of her husband that Henry Ferris and his wife, Sarah M. Ferris, with whom she was living, were exercising undue influence over her in order to get possession of her property. The proceedings ended in her remaining with Mr. and Mrs. Ferris.

Mrs. Ferris directs that her piano be put in order at the expense of her estate and forwarded without cost to Mary Adelaide and Harriet Harris Douglass, of New-London, Conn., the daughters of her dead cousin, Mary Douglass. She also leaves them $5,000 each. The rest of her household furniture and books she leaves to Mrs. Sarah M. Ferris, to be distributed among her children. To Isabel N. Chappell, wife of William S. Chappell, of New-London, and to Susan G. Amerman, the wife of James A. Amerman, of Hartford, Conn., the surviving daughters of her cousin, Christopher Culver, sr., she leaves $2,500 each, of which their father is to receive the income for life. To the nieces of the testator, Anna Ferris Gorton, of East Bridgewater, Mass., is left $1,000.

The residue of the estate goes to Henry Ferris and his wife, also the [illegible] Ferris and his wife receiving each a one-fourth share.

WOULD FORCE SWANSTROM TO APPOINT.

JUSTICE DICKEY THINKS THAT IT WILL BE A DIFFICULT TASK, HOWEVER.

"It is difficult to see how the court can command a public officer to fill a place which he says is not needed," said Justice Dickey in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday in an argument on an application for a writ of mandamus to compel President Swanstrom to appoint a Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances. After the hearing papers were submitted and decision was reserved.

On February 4 President Swanstrom appointed Henry A. Goulden to the position provisionally. As the result of a subsequent civil service examination Goulden, although passing with the highest mark, was preceded on the list by three veterans. According to law the choice had to be made from among the first three and President Swanstrom has made no appointment. His reasons for not doing so are political, according to the allegations of Edward A. Dupuy, who is bringing the suit. He also declares that the duties of the post ion are now being done illegally.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Brewster contended that the duties were now so slight that the Borough President and Commissioner of Public Works Redfield could perform them.

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Do not be imposed on.

Always demand the genuine.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

DIED.

Cooke, Maria J. K.
Cotterill, George W.
Holbrook, Francis N.
Holbrook, Martin L.
Hubbell, Amelia A.
Lockwood, Hannah E.
Lowther, Eliza
McElhone, John.
Smith, Augustus L.
Winthrop, Mary J.
Underhill, Mary V. G.
Yerks, George W.

COOKE—At Paris, France, May 12, 1902, Maria Jeanette Kemp Cooke, widow of Captain Augustus Paul Cooke, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Aaron and Reyanna Kemp. Funeral services on Wednesday, August 13, 1902, at 2 p. m., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and 35th-st., New-York. Interment of the bodies of Captain and Mrs. Cooke at Woodlawn Cemetery, same day. Funeral car leaving Grand Central Station at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited.

COTTERILL—At Adirondack, Warren County, N. Y., suddenly, Monday, August 11, 1902, George W. Cotterill. Funeral services at Adirondack on Thursday, August 14, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HOLBROOK—On Tuesday, August 12, 1902, at his late residence, No. 454 West 142d-st., Francis Newberry Holbrook. Services at house, Thursday, August 14, at 5 p. m. Interment private.

HOLBROOK—At his residence, No. 46 East 21st-st., Manhattan, on Tuesday, August 12, 1902, Martin Luther Holbrook, M. D., in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

DIED.

HUBBELL—Suddenly, at Saugatuck, Conn., on Monday, August 11, 1902, Amelia A., wife of James E. Hubbell, aged 62 years. Funeral service will be held from her late residence, at Saugatuck, on Wednesday, August 13, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 12:32 train from Grand Central Depot.

LOCKWOOD—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., August 12, 1902, Hannah Elizabeth, widow of John A. Lockwood, of New-York City. Funeral from residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. T. Banning, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, August 13, at 8 p. m. Interment at Greenwood.

LOWTHER—Suddenly, on Monday, August 11, 1902, Eliza, widow of Charles Lowther, in the 88th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 72 West 45th-st., Thursday, August 14, at 12 o'clock.

M'ELHONE—At Ellenville, N. Y., Monday, August 11, John McElhone, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, August 13, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH—At Appleton, Wis., on August 12, August Ledyard Smith, son of the late Augustus W. and Catharine R. Smith, in the 70th year of his age.

WINTHROP—On Monday, August 11, at the Garden City Hotel, in the 86th year of her age, Mary J., widow of Henry R. Winthrop and daughter of the late Maltby Gelston, all of New-York City. Funeral service will be held at her late residence on Thursday, August 14, at 12 o'clock.

UNDERHILL—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Monday, August 11, Mary V. Gage, wife of Townsend Underhill and daughter of the late Henry N. Gage. Funeral services at Christ's Church, Oyster Bay, at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, after the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Long Island City. Interment at Greenwood.

YERKS—Suddenly, Saturday, August 9, 1902, at Albany, N. Y., George Wilbur Yerks. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 305 Hamilton-st., Albany, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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