CRISIS IN CANAL MATTERS.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

Instructed by His Government to Begin Treaty Negotiations, He Declines to Do So Because of the Action of Our Naval Force on the Isthmus—Secretary Hay Complains to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hay has complained officially to the Colombian Government of the alleged obstructive tactics of Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister here, in connection with the negotiations of the Panama Canal treaty.

According to what was learned to-day, Secretary Hay ascertained some time ago that Señor Concha had received instructions from Bogota to begin the negotiation of the canal treaty. Señor Concha, however, did not call at the State Department and failed to communicate with it in any way. Last week Secretary Hay had a conference with President Roosevelt on the subject of Señor Concha's attitude and the result of this was that Mr. Hay sent a note to the Minister telling him that the State Department knew that he had received his instructions to begin the treaty negotiations and would be pleased to have him comply with them immediately.

On Monday last Señor Herran, the Secretary of the Colombian Legation, delivered at the State Department a response from Señor Concha, in which he said that the canal treaty situation had changed materially since his instructions had been received, through the radical interpretation placed by Admiral Casey on the provisions of the New Grenada treaty of 1846, by which the United States assumed the obligation to prevent interruption of transisthmian traffic at all times. As these provisions are to be renewed in the canal treaty Señor Concha declined to consider them on the basis of his instructions, his ground being that Admiral Casey's actions amounted practically to an assertion of American sovereignty over the Isthmus, and the Minister believed that his Government would never consent to have the provisions incorporated in the new treaty subject to that interpretation. Until he, therefore, received additional instructions from Bogota that would be the natural outcome of the changed conditions and interpretation developed by Admiral Casey's conduct, he would refrain from carrying out the directions to begin the treaty negotiations at once.

Secretary Hay has sent a sharp response to this note of the Colombian Minister's, and in addition has telegraphed instructions to Charles B. Hart, United States Minister at Bogota, to complain to the Colombian Government concerning its envoy's attitude.

The treaty with New Grenada, negotiated in 1846, provided that the United States Government should assume the obligation of assisting the Government of New Grenada in maintaining free transit across the Isthmus of Panama, whenever such a course was necessary. The subsequently organized Government of the United States of Colombia accepted this provision. Under the authority thus granted and the obligation thus assumed, the Government of the United States landed marines and bluejackets on the Isthmus in 1885 and again in the present year, with the object of preventing obstruction to traffic on the Isthmian railway through the operations of the forces of the Colombian Government and insurgents. Commander T. C. McLean of the cruiser Cincinnati, who was the senior American officer in Isthmian waters before Admiral Casey arrived, placed guards on all trains running between Panama and Colon. He agreed also to transport Colombian Government troops across the Isthmus under his protection, but in carrying out this agreement made these troops give up their arms during the period of transit. The disarmed troops were conveyed across the Isthmus on trains guarded by American bluejackets and marines, and their arms and munitions of war were carried on separate trains, also guarded by Americans. Insurgents who attacked one of these trains were driven off by the American guard.

When Admiral Casey got to the Isthmus he went a step further than Commander McLean. He declared that where there was danger that the transportation of Colombian troops would lead to attacks on their trains by insurgents, thus interfering with free transit, the embarkation of these troops should not be permitted. The Colombian Government protested against this interpretation of the treaty of 1846, and, as a consequence, Admiral Casey was directed from Washington to modify this rule. Since then the principle laid down by Commander McLean has been followed.

While a great deal of ill feeling was produced in Colombia over Admiral Casey's attitude, the prompt modification ordered from Washington served to restore some degree of friendliness and the previous cordial relations between the two Governments were fairly well restored, when Admiral Casey took another course that has produced a more serious situation and served to revive all the old animosity brought about by his first order. On Saturday last, when the Colombian gunboat Bogota arrived at Panama, Admiral Casey sent an officer aboard to demand to see her papers and to know what rights she had to fly the Colombian flag. The Bogota was an American steamer, purchased in Seattle, Wash., and commanded by Capt. Marmaduke, who was in the Confederate Navy. Admiral Casey evidently proceeded on the theory that as an American naval officer he had a right to know whether the use of the Colombian flag on a vessel having an American register was a violation of the navigation laws.

The feeling aroused in Colombia over this action was shared to an intense degree by the Colombian Legation here. When he learned of Admiral Casey's course in regard to the transportation of Colombian troops, Señor Concha telegraphed his Government for information as to whether this would change the character of his instructions concerning the incorporation in the new canal treaty of the free-transit-obligation clauses set forth in the treaty of 1846. No response was received from Bogota, and yesterday Señor Concha telegraphed again, urging an immediate response to his first message and asking that he be instructed also as to whether the action of Admiral Casey in regard to the Bogota was to be permitted to stand as an interpretation of the rights granted the United States under the New Grenada treaty. Señor Concha took the ground that Admiral Casey had practically asserted American sovereignty over the Isthmus, and he was unwilling to have incorporated in the canal treaty any provision that would not set forth clearly that the United States had any such right in Colombian territory.

The crisis in regard to the construction of the canal is likely to come at any moment. In fact, it may be said to be certain to arise unless Señor Concha changes his attitude or the Colombian Government recalls him. The present situation has served to bring to the consideration of the Government the option of President Roosevelt to select the Nicaragua route, but it is believed that the result has been to make the Administration more determined than ever to adhere to the Panama route. The idea has been advanced in official circles that the purchase of the new French Panama Canal Company's concession will give to the United States the right to construct the canal without entering into any treaty arrangement with Colombia to that end. It is known that some of the high officials of the Administration believe that if the worst comes to the worst through obstructive tactics on the part of Colombia, the French concession can properly and legally be used as authority to go ahead with the construction of the canal without waiting for permission from the Colombian Government.

At the Colombian Legation it was declared to-night that the State Department is mistaken in believing that Minister Concha has had in his possession for several weeks the instructions of his Government to go ahead with the Canal treaty negotiations. On the contrary, it was asserted, the Minister did not receive the instructions until last Saturday, and that within the earliest possible time, that is on Monday, he communicated to the State Department the fact that they had been received. It was said also at the Legation that instead of obstructing the negotiations, Minister Concha had done everything in his power to bring about a more liberal disposition on the part of his Government toward the United States.

These statements do not agree with the understanding of the State Department which has had information, regarded by it as strictly reliable, that the instructions were received at the Colombian Legation some time ago, and that their tone was distinctly favorable toward granting the wishes of the United States with reference to rights on the Isthmus during the construction and after the completion of the Canal. The Colombian Government, however, is unwilling to adhere to its former engagement with the United States to accept $7,000,000 in consideration of all concessions to the United States for a period of fourteen years. The Colombians claim that in revising their original estimates, they find that these concessions are worth more than the sum stated, and, while it is understood that they do not ask for any specific increase, they hope to secure an additional $3,000,000. No payment of rental for the use of Colombian territory until after the lapse of fourteen years will be asked, however.

CUBA'S ANSWER MAILED.

It Is to the Proposals of the United States for a Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department has learned, through a telegram from H. G. Squiers, United States Minister at Havana, that the answer of the Cuban Government to the proposals of the United States for a reciprocity treaty had not been mailed on last Saturday, as was announced to the press in Havana. It was not placed in the mail until yesterday. From the limited knowledge that they have of the character of the Cuban answer, State Department officials do not believe that Cuba has rejected the reciprocal tariff arrangement proposed by this Government, but has merely submitted counter propositions with reference to important items.

The Cuban authorities hold, it is understood, that the United States Government has proposed too many concessions for itself without corresponding reciprocity toward Cuba. The State Department is awaiting anxiously the receipt of the Cuban communication, in order that no time may be lost in renewing the negotiations, with the object of having a reciprocity treaty signed and ready by the time Congress assembles in December.

The Administration has given considerable attention to the question of whether a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba can become effective legally without legislation by both houses of Congress. It is hoped by the authorities here that ratification by the Senate alone will be everything of a legislative character necessary to be performed in Washington. The subject will be considered by the President and the Republican leaders of both houses as soon as the leaders have returned to Washington for the coming session.

The intention of the Administration to bring to Cuba's attention the failure of the Havana Government to show a disposition to carry out the pledges set forth in the Cuban constitution has not changed in any degree. Secretary of State Hay had a conference on the subject to-day with acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, the particular object of their exchange of views being to determine the character of the proposals to be made by the United States with reference to sites for naval coaling stations in Cuba.

Published statements that this Government will ask Cuba to cede sites for coaling stations at three places only, namely, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Nipe Bay, are incorrect. The Administration will endeavor to acquire a site near Havana, probably at Triscornia, adjacent to the Cuban capital. If the Administration ever had any intention of asking Cuba to cede a site within the limits of Havana city, it has been abandoned on account of the determined opposition of the Cubans to the United States gaining a foothold so near to the seat of Government.

THE TRADE OF HAWAII.

Shipments Fall Off $3,260,695, Due to the Decrease in Value of Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior, made public to-day, shows that the shipments of merchandise from the Territory for the past year are less in value by $3,260,695 than the shipments for the year ending June 30, 1901. All of this falling off except $86,885 is chargeable to the one item of sugar and is shown to be due solely to a decrease in the market value of that article and not to a diminished production, the sugar shipped in the past year being 720,553,357 pounds, against an aggregate shipment of 690,879,234 pounds of the year before, or an increase of 29,674,123 pounds.

The exports of rice, coffee, wool, honey and fruit also show a falling off from the figures of value of the preceding year, while during the past year no molasses nor curios were shipped at all. Hides and sundries are the only two articles of export which show a gain over last year, the total increase being $196,610.

Of the total value of shipments, not including specie, from the Territory during the past year, $38,813 represents the value of foreign merchandise shipped, as against a value of $24,754,922 of domestic merchandise shipped. Of this total value the shipments to foreign countries were worth $63,547, and those to the mainland were worth $24,730,188.

The population in Hawaii in 1900 is given as 154,001, an increase over 1890 of 64,011, or 71.1 per cent. Of the total population the Chinese numbered 25,767; Japanese, 61,111; Caucasians, 28,819; Hawaiians, 29,799; part Hawaiians, 7,857; South Sea Islanders, 415, and negroes, 233. The proportion of white in the entire population decreased from 67.4 in 1890 to 43.4 in 1900, due to the large immigration of Chinese and Japanese, particularly the latter.

Gov. Dole recommends that the Federal Government assume the care of all Hawaiian harbors and the work of improving the same; that the Hawaiian silver coins be received in exchange for United States silver coins of like denominations; that a limited immigration of Chinese laborers be permitted; that legislation be enacted placing in the Executive of the Territory authority to dispose of the waters belonging to the public lands, by lease or license; that the "act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" be amended so that the Governor may suspend any officer in regard to the removal of whom the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary, until the next succeeding session of the Senate, and may, except in case of the auditor, appoint a person to fill the office in question pro tem. until the matter of the removal of the suspended officer is settled.

The total estimate for appropriations is $1,106,000.

THE SAMPSON PRIZE CASE.

Admirals Evans and Taylor Ask That Their Names Be Substituted for Sampson's.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Attorney Hayden, on behalf of Mrs Elizabeth B. Sampson, widow and administratrix of the estate of Admiral Sampson, and on behalf of Admirals Evans and Taylor and other officers concerned, presented to the Supreme Court to-day a petition asking that their names be substituted for that of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, deceased, as defendant in error in the suit to recover prize money on the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa. The petition will undoubtedly be granted.

SHE REFUSES MEDICAL AID.

MISS HOGE DOWN WITH TYPHOID FEVER IN WASHINGTON.

She Came From Evanston, Ill., to Act as Bridesmaid at a Friend's Wedding—Sick at the House of a Physician, She Insists on X-Science Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Holmes Hoge, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, but residing in Evanston, Ill., and for long a business associate and friend of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, arrived in this city this morning and is now at the bedside of his daughter, Miss Louise Hoge, who is quite low with typhoid fever, and though in the home of one of the best-known physicians of Washington, is being treated by Christian Science, and all medical aid denied.

Miss Hoge came to Washington over two weeks ago to act as bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Bogan, daughter of Dr. Samuel W. Bogan, who was married at noon to-day to Mr. John Elliot Shaw, son of the late Judge John Melville Shaw of Minneapolis, Minn. Shortly after her arrival here Miss Hoge was taken sick, but refused the services of Dr. Bogan or anything prescribed by the family. However, she wrote to Chicago and Evanston for "distant treatment." She grew gradually worse and her temperature rose to 103 at which time Miss Floy Smith, a neighbor of the sick girl's family, and also in Washington to act as bridesmaid at the wedding, telegraphed Mr. Hoge of his daughter's condition and asked his advice. He telegraphed Miss Smith to consult his daughter, and if she wished the service of a regular physician, to call one, but, if she still preferred Christian Science treatment, to secure the services of Mrs. Ellen F. Linscott, who is highly recommended by Mrs. Eddy, and have her treat the case.

Though Dr. Bogan was loath to do so he gave up the upper story of his residence to the use of the sick girl and her mother, who arrived here several days ago. Such diet as Dr. Bogan would have suggested was shut off and a tray served as for a well person, was sent to the room. As no one is allowed to enter the room but the Science healer and the parents of Miss Hoge, no real knowledge from a physical standpoint can be gained.

When seen this afternoon Mr. Hoge, father of the girl, said she was slightly better. He admitted that she was flighty and knew no one about her, but believed her under the influence of the treatment. Dr. Bogan and his wife are unable to do more than to give the hospitality of their house.

HE IS A KING'S MESSENGER

But Laughs at Reports That He Brought Important Mail to British Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Hon. Oliver A. Borthwick, one of the small number of trusted men who have the unique distinction of being employed by the English Government as "King's messengers," arrived in Washington to-night. He reached New York from England yesterday. Mr. Borthwick, who is barely of age, laughed over reports that he was bringing important documents to the British Embassy which were regarded as too confidential and too valuable to be sent through the mails. He said that he did bring some papers to the embassy, but this was an ordinary occurrence and did not mean that they were of an extraordinary character. He said also that his principal object in coming to America was to study American newspaper systems for the benefit of his father, Lord Glenesk, the owner of the London *Morning Post*.

"Kings' messengers" are entirely distinct from and of a higher grade than the ordinary diplomatic messengers, whose principal business is to take charge of the diplomatic mail from the time it leaves the London Foreign Office until it is placed on the outgoing steamer at Southampton or some other port, and to perform a similar duty in connection with mail to and from British embassies and legations in foreign countries.

A "King's messenger" is usually entrusted with important personal errands for his sovereign, such as carrying a present of great intrinsic value to the head of some foreign power.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by President Roosevelt Designating Nov. 27.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had, on the whole, more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart.

Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward, we now abundantly enjoy material well being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying.

For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

CORRUPTION AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Radical Changes Soon to Be Made in the Immigration Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Radical changes in the immigration office at Ellis Island are soon to be made by the Treasury Department. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, had a conference with the President to-day and as soon as he returns from his visit to the Pacific Coast he will go to New York, in company with Assistant Secretary Taylor, for the purpose of making a full investigation of the conditions there.

Corruption has been known to exist for a long time among minor employees at Ellis Island. It is probable that at least five inspectors will be dismissed, and if facts and proofs are developed to warrant the step, some prosecutions will be begun. The system has already been sufficiently investigated to show that petty blackmail exists, and it is believed that this extends outside the immigration service proper to the employees of steamship companies engaged in bringing immigrants to the United States.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The collier Hannibal has arrived at Baltimore and the collier Brutus at the Norfolk navy yard. The cruiser Michigan has sailed from Cleveland for Erie, the gunboat Vixen from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York, the tug Nina from Port Royal for Key West, and the collier Cæsar from New York for Manila.

The monitor Arkansas, just completed at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, was placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard yesterday under Commander Charles A. Vreeland.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Whipple, recently completed, was turned over to the Government yesterday at Norfolk by her builders, the Maryland Steel Company.

BUILDERS IN CONVENTION.

One Delegate Says They Must Organize or Labor Unions Will Overrun Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—To-day's session of the National Association of Builders, now in convention here, was devoted to a discussion of the papers read yesterday by William H. Sayward of Boston and Thomas Armstrong of Philadelphia, dealing with the relations of labor organizations to the building trades. The discussion was opened by Delegate Frank Harris of Philadelphia, who remarked upon the peculiar fact that strikes in the building trades never occurred when trade was poor, but only when business was prosperous. He said:

"The employer of labor works harder than the humblest man in his employ. We are not assembled to fight labor, but there is no safety except in organization, and employers must stand together. As master builders we must organize for self-protection or the labor organizations will overrun us."

Alonzo Guest of New Rochelle, N. Y., spoke of an organization that had been perfected in Connecticut and lower New York which takes in all branches of the building trades and issues cards to men seeking work that tell whether the applicant has been a disturber, whether he is a faithful workman and all about him.

Delegate A. S. Reed of Wilmington, Del., declared that he was opposed to trade unions. He said: "There was never trouble between trade unions and their employers where they even pretended to do as they agreed. I don't want anything to do with them in the future, although I have had in the past, much to my discomfiture. We have to-day an example of what a union can do in this country and it affects every one. There should be a law compelling unions to fulfil their contracts with employers the same as we are compelled to carry out all contracts we make."

The convention adjourned at 12:15 o'clock to enable a committee of twelve members to call on President Roosevelt and deliver to him copies of the papers relating to trade unions which were read at yesterday's session. It was decided to hold the next annual convention in St. Louis next February. To-night the association held a banquet at the New Willard Hotel.

A delegation representing the association called on President Roosevelt this morning to present a memorial adopted at the convention yesterday. The memorial discusses at length the relations of capital and labor and favors the appointment of a joint commission of builders and their employees to settle difficulties.

CRIMES AGAINST POSTAL LAWS.

Increase in the Number of Robberies of Post Offices and Mail Boxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, made public to-day, says that certain kinds of crime against the postal laws are on the increase, such as the robbery of post offices and mailboxes. There has, however, also been an increase in the number of arrests or convictions for all offences.

In 1902 there were 1,743 robberies of post offices, as compared with 1,035 in 1901; 11 robberies of mail trains, against 37 in 1901; 16 of mail messengers, star route carriers and wagons, as compared with 3 in 1901, and 465 of street and rural free delivery letterboxes, as compared with 158 in 1901. This large increase is accounted for by the growth of the rural free delivery service.

The number of postal cars burned and wrecked in 1902 was 74; in 1901, 71. Post offices burned in 1902, 699; in 1901, 643. Mail pouches lost in 1902, 762; in 1901, 656. Pouches cut or stolen in 1902, 742, one less than in 1901.

The total number of arrests during the same period was 1,721. Of this number 112 were postmasters, 25 were assistant postmasters, 64 were clerks in post offices, 13 were railway postal clerks, 29 were letter carriers, 43 were mail carriers, and 18 were employed in minor positions. The remainder (1,417) were persons not connected in any way with the postal service, and among them were 287 post office burglars.

Regarding registered mail, 8,747 complaints were received, of which 5,639 were investigated and closed, and actual loss sustained in only 171 cases, or 3.03 per cent. of the number investigated. As the total number of registered pieces handled by the Department during the year was 22,831,400, the average loss was only one piece out of every 86,156 pieces. Regarding ordinary mail, 103,257 complaints were received during the twelve months, an increase of 3,002 over last year.

Mr. Bristow recommends that a law be enacted requiring assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employees to give bonds to postmasters direct, and holding postmasters responsible under their own bonds for any and all acts and defaults occurring at their respective offices; that the Interstate Commerce law be amended to prohibit common carriers, to wit, telegraph and express companies, or any of their employees, from aiding and abetting in the green goods or lottery swindles or any other scheme in violation of the Postal laws.

CHINA ASKS OUR AID.

Desires The Hague Tribunal to Settle the Question of Payment of Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Minister Wu Tingfang is urging the State Department to assist China in inducing the Powers to have The Hague Arbitration Tribunal settle the question of whether China shall be compelled to pay the Boxer indemnity in gold instead of silver. The State Department has promised to help. The first payment of the indemnity interest was made in silver, under the condition that the Powers should reserve the right to determine later whether the difference in the value of silver and gold should not be paid. Another payment will be due on Jan. 1, and the Powers, including the United States, are discussing the question of whether it shall be made in gold or in silver. Most of the Powers insist on gold payments. The United States takes the side of China in declaring that the indemnity treaty was made in the understanding that silver payments would be required. Very little hope is felt here that the effort to have the treaty placed before The Hague tribunal for arbitration will be successful. China insists that she is unable to pay gold.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Transfers in Twenty-fourth Infantry—First Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., from Company M to Company H; First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, from Company H to Company M.

First Lieut. David McCoach, artillery, to General Hospital, Washington barracks, for treatment.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, from recruiting duty at Scranton, Pa., and join his regiment.

Leaves of absence granted—Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, Twelfth Infantry, extended two months; Major Edwin F. Gardner, surgeon, for fifteen days; Col. Lawrence S. Babbit, Ordnance Department, for four months; Capt. George E. French, Sixteenth Infantry, for three months; Contract Surgeon James F. Kemp, for one month.

These naval orders were issued:

Lieut. L. M. Nulton, from duty in connection with the Maine to duty in connection with fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. C. Chadwick, from duty as pay officer of naval station, San Juan, and continue as general storekeeper.

Pay Inspector S. Rand, granted three months' sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Bodman, from the Alert to Mare Island and two months' sick leave.

Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, from naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, to the Newark.

Paymaster F. V. Moran, orders to the Newark revoked, to the naval station at San Juan as pay officer.

E. R. Kennedy Entertains Martin Harvey.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy gave a luncheon in honor of Martin Harvey, the English actor, at the Downtown Club yesterday afternoon. About seventy-five business men were invited to meet Mr. Harvey. Mayor Low was invited, but was too busy to attend. Mr. Kennedy met Mr. Harvey in London three years ago

POLITICS IN QUIMBY CASE.

FAITH HEALERS WORRY THE WESTCHESTER STATESMEN.

Grand Jury May Say Something About Mrs. Eddy To-day, but She Won't Be Indicted—Misdemeanor Likely to Be Charged Against Lathrop and the Quimbys.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 29.—The Grand Jury of Westchester county is expected to present its findings to-morrow in the cases of John Carroll Lathrop, the young Christian Science practitioner, and John and Georgianna Quimby, the parents of little Esther Quimby, who died from diphtheria after being prayed over by Lathrop. It was said to-day that while possibly Mrs. Eddy's name might be mentioned in the Grand Jury's presentment, which is expected to go into the matter of Christian Science practice in Westchester county pretty thoroughly because of the unusual interest attaching to this case, there was no likelihood of an indictment being brought in against the founder and acknowledged leader of the cult.

The statement was made to-day by Assistant District Attorney Weeks that the Grand Jury had not been asked to indict Mrs. Eddy, as some reports had it, and that the only thing to warrant such a rumor was a suggestion made by Coroner Banning before the Grand Jury that the members investigate Mrs. Eddy's relation to those who practise Christian Science as regular healers. Coroner Banning said to-day:

"It is true that I made such a suggestion to the Grand Jury, but I did not go so far as to ask that Mrs. Eddy be indicted. At the same time the question may be raised as to her responsibility in any case like this as the instigator of the practice which is called Christian Science. Patrick may not have actually killed Mr. Rice, but the jury convicted him because the evidence went to prove that he instigated the whole business by which Mr. Rice came to his death. Mrs. Eddy's connection with these attempts at healing was what I thought it might be interesting to investigate."

Assistant District Attorney Weeks said that there was nothing for which Mrs. Eddy could be held and nothing of which she could be convicted.

"Mrs. Eddy, said Mr. Weeks, "was not in this State when this crime was committed and could not, under Justice Cullen's decision, be extradited. She would have to have been here when the Quimby child died and then have left the State. Her teachings and works would not be sufficient evidence against her."

Neither Mr. Weeks nor Foreman Tournier would give any clue to-day as to what the Grand Jury's finding would be, but from little things that have come out it is pretty certain that the Grand Jury at its session yesterday decided by a vote to bring in indictments in the cases of Lathrop and the Quimbys.

It is not believed now that these indictments will be for manslaughter, which was the charge on which they were held by the Coroner. The opinion of some of the lawyers is that a material overt act would have to be shown in order to prove manslaughter. Coroner Banning himself said to-day that he expected the indictments, if any were found, would be for a misdemeanor, the maximum penalty for which would be $1,500 fine and imprisonment for a year. The charge would be neglect, under Section 288 of the Penal Code.

Foreman Tournier was closeted with the District Attorney for awhile to-day. It is believed to be the intention of himself and his associates to proceed very cautiously in the matter and to avoid giving an opportunity for Lathrop and the others to pose as martyrs of their cause.

The Grand Jury is to convene at 10 o'clock this morning and will then vote, it is said, on the form of indictment to be drawn. It is expected that the presentment will be placed in the hands of Judge Garretson in the afternoon. District Attorney Young has said that if indictments are found he will bring the case to trial with all possible speed. It would be the first case of the kind ever tried before a jury.

The Christian Scientists are quite strong in Westchester, and it was said to-day that attempts had been made by some members of the sect to get political leaders to intervene in the present proceedings. Some of the candidates for office have been approached, and the matter is causing no little anxiety to them and to the politicians.

Some of the politicians, it is said, have been in favor of holding the matter over, but District Attorney Young deemed it best to bring the case at once before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury is supposed to be above political influence, but there were some persons who said to-day that they would not be surprised to see the whole matter referred to the November Grand Jury. That the case had assumed a political aspect was freely admitted.

CLOSED RECREATION PIERS.

A. E. Wants to Know Why They Can't Be Kept Open in Winter.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens' Union, who wrote recently to the Board of Estimate asking for "positive benefits for the people," has received the following letter, signed "A. E., a Citizen," which he thinks is of importance as showing the need of recreation piers:

Thankful that at last the small or unimportant people have got an advocate to look after their just and necessary wants. The mills of God grind slowly, but not more slow than city improvements for the poor. A generation may come and go easily between the inception and the completion of anything that is for the poor; only seems to be like the sermons on the Gospels passed over year after year under so-and-so behind, an endless red tape.

Your letter which is so good, but it must be through want of information, you omitted to mention the recreation piers, the best of all, the exclusive resort of the poor, which they are not allowed to enjoy except for a few months of the summer; they are already closed until next summer. The parks are not closed until next summer, nor the drives nor the speedway, but only the rich use them. The really poor never go to the parks; they have neither time nor money to spare.

The very poor live on the East and West sides near the water (not that they love the water more than other people, but rent is supposed to be cheaper), but the real reason is that they generally have so many small children, that landlords will not take them in nice houses because they are poor, noisy and destructive, so they are packed into boodling-houses and dock rat sovereignty, avoiding school, preferring evil to good influences.

When the piers open the people, young and old, sick and well, crowd to them. They are highly educational and civilizing, particularly impressing non-English speaking adults, strangers often to civilization or sanitary laws, see or hear of them there (enforced) for the first time. The piers being quite cosmopolitan make for good fellowship, keeping the young off from hanging around corners and frequenting liquor saloons to look for the light and brightness (their homes often too poor to furnish), and, incidentally to get trained in the Higher Education of "The Devil's Joke." The piers promote happiness, for families and friends can meet and enjoy themselves and rest as long as they want to without any carfares or dressing up. They tend to good citizenship, as the thoughtful can see how the city government is interested in the welfare of the poor, and they are the healthiest spots in the city, being kept clean and having the salt water breezes free to them.

The Dock Commissioner has closed them to the poor, but has offered them for kindergarten schools to the Board of Education. Why? That must be a conundrum—robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The kindergartens would not need them in the evening, but the grown folk would be glad to be allowed to go then. And there are also thousands of poor living in tenement houses not fit for human beings. * * * It is only the poor know and can tell what the wants of the poor are.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in us, and hoping you will not get discouraged soon, for you can do much good by perseverance in our behalf.

Two new recreation piers are to be constructed, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. They will be ready for use next summer.

Supt. Maxwell asked for the use of the recreation piers for schools. Commissioner Hawkes of the Dock Department is opposed to such use of them.

Mr. Cutting wants to meet A. E.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

When a well-known Londoner returned home last week after a stay of two months in this country he wanted to express in some form the gratitude he felt for the many attentions that had been shown him. To return all these in kind was out of the question, so he resorted to a method quite unknown here and especially striking in view of the social position of the people by whom he had been received.

He put into the personal column of a newspaper a few well-chosen words expressing his gratitude to the friends who had made his stay in New York enjoyable. Some of those who entertained him are wondering if the majority of the persons he met here were such regular readers of the particular kind of matter found in the column he selected for his advertisement that he put his card of thanks there in order that they might not fail to see it.

The decorative shirt fronts of the Opera Club are not, after all, to disappear from the left-hand side of the grand tier at the Metropolitan. After the subject had been carefully considered the management decided that the club arrangements should continue for one season more. Therefore the artists will once again have the sight of club members to inspire them, and occasionally they will have hurled at them flattering if inexpensive floral offerings.

The old Vaudeville Club, from the ruins of which the present organization sprang, used to give the artists tributes that were more expensive; that is, they might have been more expensive. Once in an outburst of enthusiasm at the close of a season Miss Bauermeister received a gold watch from the members, who made the presentation with some ceremony.

She really got a watch that night, though she had to give it up the next day, it being explained that the watch had been specially ordered for her and the jeweller had not been able to finish it in time. But it was coming along all right in a day or two, she was assured.

In the same strain of cordiality that inspired the club to give her the tribute Miss Bauermeister returned the watch presented to her. From that day she has never heard another word on the subject. Miss Bauermeister needs no reminder that time flies; but she was surprised and disappointed at the sequel to the presentation.

Many years ago there was printed in Wall street a periodical named The *Lamb*. The name suggests the kind of periodical it was. Several prints of it were exhibited the other day to some stock-market friends by a man who helped to promote the publication and who has perhaps the only complete file in existence. Two cartoons of Jay Gould were particularly striking. One pictured the financier as a shepherd before whom was passing an endless flock of sheep. The crook of the shepherd's stick terminated in a barb, like that of a monster fishhook. The sheep approaching were heavy with wool, while those that had passed were brutally shorn. In the background was an immense mound of sheep bones. Another cartoon represented Jay Gould sitting at night in a cemetery, surrounded by tombstones erected to the memory of the properties he was accused of having wrecked, with here and there an open grave ready to receive others. "Do these things represent the contemporary impression of Jay Gould?" asked one of the newer stock-market generation. "Well, replied an old trader in the group, "I shouldn't wonder but they do; anyway they teach a strong lesson in contrasts. The name of Gould stands to-day for a very different order of things."

When Justice Truax refused to allow Walter Damrosch to hum for the benefit of the jury the other day he deprived them of a pleasure which has been cherished for years by those fortunate enough to hear it. Mr. Damrosch's talent as a hummer is one of his greatest musical gifts.

He is able, with the aid of a grand piano, to hum his way through the entire Nibelungen Ring, and he has done that before nearly every women's musical club between here and San Francisco. He hums *Brunnhilde's* warnings and sacrifice with tremendous emotion, and his versatile hum imparts such pathos to *Fafner's* expiring grunts that he brings tears to the eyes of hardened music critics. As a Wagnerian hummer Mr. Damrosch stands in a class by himself.

And he has other fields in which his talents in the same direction are exhibited. At the opera rehearsals his haunting hum dominates the orchestra.

It may be a cradle song from "Manru" or the mad scene from "Lucia." Mr. Damrosch's technique is equal to either task. The sustained melody of Paderewski will be as perfect in its way as the florid brilliancy of his Donizetti humming.

Justice Truax should certainly have allowed the conductor to give the proof of Victor Herbert's originality that was volunteered. It wouldn't have hurt the hummer and the jury would have been enthralled.

One of the invariable attendants at first night performances this year is a pale little woman who walks cautiously to her seat and moves feebly through the dispersing audiences. There is the unmistakable look of youth about her, although her tired, pallid face is in strange contrast with her vivid yellow hair.

It was only a few years ago that she was the most popular of the young burlesque actresses and seemed to have a long career before her. For various reasons she was on view for only a few years after she reached the height of her success. Then she was compelled to leave the stage, and it is not probable that she will ever act again.

The theatre auditorium might seem a strange retreat for one who must find there so much occasion for regret. But it is a fact proved before her case that the life of upper Broadway never loses its charm for those who have known it.

Some return to it triumphantly and others creep to it again; but they all come back if it is in any way possible.

Lieut.-Col. Harry L. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment has just been elected to the vacancy in the board of directors of the corporation of Tiffany & Co., caused by the recent death of G. B. Berckmans. Col. Treadwell is one of the most popular officers in the National Guard.

He has had ample opportunity to acquaint himself with the business of the company with which he has been connected. He was a lad when thirty-three years ago he was first employed by the firm. He has been associated chiefly with the financial affairs of the business, as he was Mr. Tiffany's right-hand man for years, and in the capacity had charge of the firm's most important financial transactions.

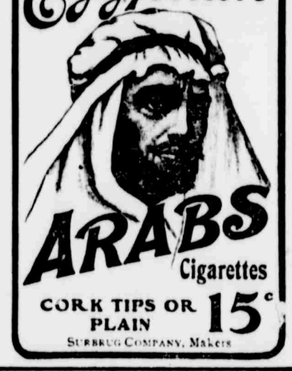
Col. Treadwell was formerly a member of Gov. Roosevelt's staff and has been for more than twenty-five years a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He served in the Cuban war for nine months in the United States Volunteers commanded by Col. Franklin Bartlett.

PRESIDENT MAY GO SOUTH.

Will First Come Home to Vote and Attend Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt has not given up the idea of going to Mississippi for a bear hunt, and will make the trip if he finds he can possibly spare the time for it next month. He has long had this hunting trip in contemplation, and fully expected to carry it out this fall until he suffered the injury which confined him to the house for several weeks.

The President will go to Oyster Bay to vote on election day, and will be in New York on Nov. 11 to attend the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce. The Southern trip, if he decides to make it, will follow the visit to New York. If he goes South the President will probably attend the reception to Gen. Luke Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, in Nashville, Tenn.

ENORMOUSLY
The Largest SALE
Egyptian

ARABS
Cigarettes
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c
SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

DRANK WINE WITH THE SERIS.

Report of a Member of the Latest Expedition to Tiburon Island.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 19.—Ed de Haven, who was one of the participants in "Arizona Charley's" spectacular expedition to Tiburon island, says the trip was a success. He is most enthusiastic over his experience. The party met at Hermosillo, Mexico, and consisted of Charley and Frank Meadows of Arizona, John Arnold of Baldsburg, Warner Weakley of San Francisco, and George Furgard and Ed de Haven of this city. They stayed two days at Hermosillo, Mexico, and then proceeded on to Guaymas.

At this place the serious work of the expedition commenced, namely, that of getting boats and an outfit. Whenever the name of Tiburon was mentioned no one would go or sell an outfit. A Yaqui Indian was hired but he backed out as soon as he heard of their destination, saying, "I would not go for a million dollars."

For years the Papagos, the Indian tribe living near, and the Seris have been fighting each other, and the Seris have always trium