

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAINE, MANAGER, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS Payable to The Journal Printing Co. Delivered by Mail. One copy, one month, \$0.35...

THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK OFFICE—58, 57, 58 Tribune Building. CHICAGO OFFICE—307, 308 Stock Exchange Building.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS Subscribers ordering addresses of their papers changed must always give their former as well as present address.

CONTINUED All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

COMPLAINTS Subscribers will please notify the office in every case where their papers are not delivered promptly, or when the collections are not promptly made.

The Journal is on sale at the newsstands of the following hotels: Pittsburgh, Pa.—Duquesne, Salt Lake City—Kaufman, Omaha, Neb.—Daxton Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.—Hotel Van Nuys, Denver, Col.—Brown's Palace Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.—Plumier's Hotel, Southern Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.—Cotter House, Boston, Mass.—Young's Hotel, United States, Touraine, Cleveland, Ohio—Hollenden House, Weddell House, Cincinnati, Ohio—Grand Hotel, Detroit, Mich.—Russell House, Cadillac, Washington, D. C.—Arlington Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.—Auditorium Annex, Great Northern, New York City—Imperial, Holland, Murray Hill, Waldorf-Astoria, Spokane, Wash.—Spokane Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.—Tacoma Hotel, Seattle, Wash.—Butler Hotel, Portland, Oregon—Portland Hotel, Perkins Hotel.

GOVERNMENTAL MERGER TO CURB BUSINESS MERGERS

In his address at Pittsburg, Saturday evening, Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, expressed two principal ideas. One was that our expanding commercial power will soon give us the world's best merchant marine and that the stars and stripes are destined to drive the union jack from the Pacific.

The other idea in Mr. Shaw's speech was that the concentration of commercial and industrial power is forcing the concentration of political power. He aptly cited as an illustration the suit against the Northern Securities merger.

Senator Rawlins, who attacks General Chaffee, knowing he cannot reply, should remember that what General Sherman said about war was the result of ripe experience. You cannot conduct a campaign against bushwhackers on the same lines that obtain at a pink tea.

The Old Story A St. Petersburg dispatch mentions many rumors of coming reform in Russian administration to be announced in a rescript by the czar, who is said to be intent upon carrying out the program of the late General Loris Melnikoff.

The Melnikoff program was to increase the prosperity of the moujiks or peasantry by modifications of administration and by positive betterment. His investigations proved the inadequacy of the zemstvo or provincial administration and he argued that so long as the peasantry, who, ignorant and superstitious, were peaceful, industrious and kind-hearted, can be made more comfortable and be relieved from the interferences of the czar's functionaries, civil and military, there would be no disturbances of a revolutionary character on their part.

The program of Melnikoff did not materialize because Czar Alexander II. was assassinated by the nihilists. The interesting feature of the present unrest in Russia is the uprising of the moujiks here and there, accompanied with violence. The provincial assemblies of Russia, which some writers refer to as evidence of a high degree of autonomy within the autocracy, are so limited in their action that their power seems to be only that of increasing taxation. The governors are the supreme masters of all the provincial institutions and the zemstvo is little more than a branch of the central administration, which, to illustrate its far-reaching power, actually refuses the earnest petitions of zemstvos to limit the number of saloons and close them on Sundays and holidays.

What they feared was national legislation limited to some. So now they find no great difficulty in justifying their desire for strong federal legislation for interstate corporations. It is plain to them, as well as to those who believe in a strongly centralized republic, that it is only by national legislation that the great corporations can be regulated and restrained in such a manner as the public good requires.

This growing tendency to rely on national legislation for relief from evils that the states were formerly thought competent to deal with is in no way a menace to American liberty. It merely shows that the trusts are creating their own remedy. By extending their scope and selfishly exerting their great strength they have unified the opposing interests of all the people. The industrial mergers have created a popular merger. The states willingly expect the federal government, as the proprietary company, so to speak, of the popular merger, to take the steps it can to curb the industrial and commercial mergers.

A New Jersey presbytery yesterday granted a candidate for the ministry a license to preach, even though he thought that Adam was a myth. The presbytery wisely held that the main thing for it to consider was the individuality of the man.

When you hear any one advocating the sending of uneducated delegates to a republican convention you cannot be blamed for the inference that the advocacy of this plan proceeds from hostility to Governor Van Sant. The uneducated delegate is all right when there are a number of candidates and when there is no great issue at stake. In this campaign there is an issue at stake and a very clearly defined one. There is the great question whether the governor shall be endorsed as to his official action toward the merger, or whether he shall be condemned.

The only way to endorse is to endorse. To fail to express approval of his course will be equivalent to an expression of disapproval.

It should be borne in mind, too, that this expression of approval or disapproval will apply not only to the state but to the national administration. If Governor Van Sant took the initiative, if for a time he stood alone in his determination to test the strength and efficacy of the law toward railroad consolidation and the trust principle, he has had imitators and endorsers which no republican convention in this state can afford to ignore or condemn. What Governor Van Sant initiated President Roosevelt is carrying on on a much greater scale and to the accomplishment of larger results. If the administration of the state of Minnesota was in need of moral support in the position which it has assumed on this important question it could not have asked for higher endorsement than it has received. With Roosevelt and Van Sant committed to the proposition that the anti-trust laws of the nation and the state were made to be enforced and shall be tested to their utmost, it is interesting to see how many republican conventions in this state can be induced to withhold that expression of approval which is so clearly due.

If a seat in the house of representatives, or in the senate, is to be looked upon as an evidence of success in life a college education is not to be regarded as an essential to success. Out of 356 members of the lower house, or three-sevenths, never went to college, and of the ninety senators, 32, or one-third, were equally deficient in their training for public life.

Senator Rawlins, who attacks General Chaffee, knowing he cannot reply, should remember that what General Sherman said about war was the result of ripe experience. You cannot conduct a campaign against bushwhackers on the same lines that obtain at a pink tea.

The Old Story A St. Petersburg dispatch mentions many rumors of coming reform in Russian administration to be announced in a rescript by the czar, who is said to be intent upon carrying out the program of the late General Loris Melnikoff.

The Melnikoff program was to increase the prosperity of the moujiks or peasantry by modifications of administration and by positive betterment. His investigations proved the inadequacy of the zemstvo or provincial administration and he argued that so long as the peasantry, who, ignorant and superstitious, were peaceful, industrious and kind-hearted, can be made more comfortable and be relieved from the interferences of the czar's functionaries, civil and military, there would be no disturbances of a revolutionary character on their part.

The program of Melnikoff did not materialize because Czar Alexander II. was assassinated by the nihilists. The interesting feature of the present unrest in Russia is the uprising of the moujiks here and there, accompanied with violence. The provincial assemblies of Russia, which some writers refer to as evidence of a high degree of autonomy within the autocracy, are so limited in their action that their power seems to be only that of increasing taxation. The governors are the supreme masters of all the provincial institutions and the zemstvo is little more than a branch of the central administration, which, to illustrate its far-reaching power, actually refuses the earnest petitions of zemstvos to limit the number of saloons and close them on Sundays and holidays.

mentary government and limiting its own power. The difficulty in the way of a parliamentary monarchy in Russia is that the moujiks who constitute the bulk of the population on the one hand and on the other the nobility, a few great merchants and manufacturers, the bureaucracy and the student and literary class, are without the compensatory balance of a middle class, such as France had, after the throes of the revolution, to take the place of the privileged classes. The Russian nobility, under parliamentary government, would expect to be the organs of it and it is because of this that the peasantry have not looked kindly upon any proposal for a parliamentary monarchy, for they believe that the nobles would control legislation in their own interest. Russia, however, has reached a point where events are heading up for a change. The unrest is deepening and when the moujiks enter upon a revolutionary course, it will require more than empty promises to pacify them and the country generally.

The new era of understanding and arbitration between capital and labor is here to stay. The American Newspaper Publishers' association and the International Typographical union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants yesterday signed an agreement for five years of peace. The signing of such an agreement brings out one of the advantages of union for both employers and employees. Each organization is compelled to respect the other, and each has the power to make and keep agreements covering the whole country.

The average monthly salaries of male teachers in the independent school districts of the state were increased 25 cents in 1901 over 1900. We hope the teachers are duly thankful for this accession of wealth and that they will remember the poor in their prosperity and refrain from extravagance. At this rate it will only take forty years to increase the salary \$10 a month. No wonder Inspector Aiton is gratified.

A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE The most difficult problem which has confronted the managers of the Minnesota state fair in recent years has been that of transporting visitors to and from the fair grounds. When the Como-Interurban electric line was built it was supposed that the transportation problem was solved, but the enormous growth of the fair since then has proven that a single line was inadequate for handling such crowds as visit our Minnesota state fair.

This problem demands some careful consideration at the hands of business men of both cities and the men of Minneapolis should make it a point to attend the Commercial Noon Day Talk to-morrow, when Secretary E. W. Randall of the state fair will present the subject as it now stands. It is hoped that the earnest and intelligent co-operation of the business men and the commercial organizations of both cities with the managers of the fair will bring about a satisfactory solution of this problem before the fair of 1902 shall open.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company bowed the knee to the steamship combine yesterday. This will be an eye-opener to those Canadians who have supposed that the Canadian Pacific controlled the universe.

The Rousseau ministry won again at the French elections. This is too bad. All those editorials on French inconstancy will now have to be put back into the files.

ECONOMY IN WARSHIPS

The naval appropriations bill presented to the house yesterday contains a provision for a new departure in ship building that should meet with the emphatic approval of patriotic people in all parts of the country. It is the section authorizing the secretary of war to build any or all warships in government navy yards and making it mandatory upon him to construct in these yards one battleship and one armored cruiser, "as an experiment."

The insertion of this provision is a notable victory for the friends of the navy yards over the private ship builders. The hard fought battle between the advocates of ports at which first-class navy yards are located was chiefly animated by self-interest, but in this case it has proved to be that enlightened selfishness which is good for all as well as for the few who profit directly. None of these fighters have been more determined and more audacious than the Board of Trade of Vallejo, California, whose selfish interest is inspired by the proximity of the Mare Island navy yard.

The Vallejo people by largely concentrating their attention on comparisons between work done by the Mare Island yard and contractors and sticking to facts with which they were familiar were able to present such convincing arguments in favor of at least making the experiment of building warships in navy yards that the naval committee would hardly have dared to do otherwise than it has done. They have done their own city good, but we believe that their campaign has been the means of saving the nation millions of dollars and giving it better warships.

The government maintains at a cost of \$18,000,000 yearly naval yards that do only \$4,000,000 worth of repair work. Yet these yards are capable, with their existing plants, of building the largest war vessels. They have the skilled mechanics, they do not have to pay a huge contractor's profit, and they would have no motive in giving inferior work or poor material. It is absurd and most unbusinesslike for the government to maintain costly yards to do petty repair and rebuilding work while annually giving out to private yards \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of contracts that could probably be handled far more satisfactorily and far more cheaply in the government yards.

When the work of building the new yard began there was a good reason for giving the work to private yards. It was a good way to stimulate American ship building without resorting to objectionable subsidies. Being tolerably sure of a certain amount of government work of a good profit, the contractors could at least live while waiting for private work. But now the yards being overwhelmed with

private orders, have ceased to be dependent upon the government for help, and by reason of their ungrateful conduct are no longer entitled to any helpful consideration. All of the big shipyards that bid for government work, including the Cramp and Newport News company on the Atlantic, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco on the Pacific, are in this combine. There is little doubt that the contracts have been assigned among members of the combine by private arrangement, the bids being mere dummy things. They have taken contracts at exorbitant figures, have never hesitated to mulct the government at every turn and have, in some cases, done very inferior work. Naval vessels have frequently been delayed in construction in favor of work on private vessels, and in many ways the companies have both injured and insulted the government.

Even if the government shall not build many of its own ships it is highly important that it shall build a few "as an experiment." The fact is the naval officers do not know what it costs to build a battleship or an armored cruiser. Neither has ever been built in a government yard. Consequently the department is at the mercy of the contractor, not only on original bids, but in the charges for changes in plans made during construction. All of the minor work done at the Mare Island yard, including the building of the monitor Monadnock, indicates that a saving of 25 per cent can be made in the original cost, to say nothing of the saving on smaller repair bills resulting from superior construction.

The original cost of the monitor Monterey, built by the Union Iron Works, was \$1,872,777; that of the Monadnock, \$1,414,268. The original boilers of the Monterey had to have a new set of tubes and later were replaced altogether. The Monadnock's boilers have as yet shown no signs of wear. In building the Monadnock the contractor's profits were divided among the navy yard workmen who, by the way, worked only eight hours a day, and yet they turned out a better vessel at half a million less cost than the splendid Union Iron Works, builders of the famous Oregon.

The contractor's profit on the Oregon—\$1,772,707—shows how money has been showered on private builders. If the navy yards can do the general run of government shipbuilding 25 per cent cheaper than the private contractors bid the government would have saved \$33,900,000 by doing its own work since 1885, and can save \$6,000,000 on the ships authorized by the bill introduced yesterday.

There is every reason to believe that ships built on honor by satisfied, well treated workmen, with every incentive to good work and every discouragement to poor work, with no excuse for poor material, will give us better and cheaper results.

Dr. Hall, health commissioner, purposes to label as unsanitary all houses for rent that the owners refuse to put into sanitary condition. Now, in the language of the mergers, what business is that of Dr. Hall's?

The beef trust is not to be permitted to sneak out of an investigation by means of a compromise effected through a personal conference with the attorney general. The president doesn't do things in that way.

J. J. Hill is "bucking" the president now. The magnate would do well to desist. With the people behind him the president is a fairly good substitute for a stone wall.

We are glad, we Americans, to see our trusts conquering the world, but we purpose to regulate them so that we shall share in the benefits of the conquest.

Dr. Ohage, St. Paul's excellent health commissioner, is to resign. The doctor was so foolish as to get on the railroad track and try to stay there.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

BASE ON The prediction is made that the McKinley VOTE, state committee, at its meeting May 8, will base representation on the coming convention on the McKinley vote. Two cleverly concocted and well worked out comedy parts are those of the archdeacon (David Elmer) and the general (Herman Hirschberg), who latter is Mr. Curtis's candle.

"At Cripple Creek" at the Bijou. "At Cripple Creek," a melodrama which has a thrill in every minute, and in which all the commandments of the decalogue are broken, except the prohibition of adultery, is at the Bijou this week. Like other productions of its class, a serious consideration of the play is impossible. There are people—hundreds of them in each community—to whom such plays as "At Cripple Creek" are the best of dramatic pabulum, and so long as they willingly pay their money to see this sort of attraction, just so long will managers continue to put such plays upon the stage.

From the standpoint of the man who makes it a rule to visit the theater every time melodrama is the bill, "At Cripple Creek" has much to commend it. The actors are in evidence most of the time. The hero exhibits a commendable disregard for personal danger. The villains, unusually villainous in this instance, are thwarted continuously; there is the wronged and repentant woman; the persecuted heroine; the little child whose parents remain a mystery until the last act; the comedy villain, who afterwards turns in for a "good Indian," who is far from being a dead one. Moreover, the author counts that five minutes last which presents the "climax" for the vociferous approval of the gallery.

Several of the lines have done duty in melodrama so long that the memory of man runs well to the contrary. "What is that girl to you?" queries the leading heavy. "She is a woman—and so was my mother," replies the hero. "Tolerance utilized this remarkable statement in one of his comedies, and it has remained popular ever since. Somehow or other melodramatic heroes have fallen into the habit of having women for mothers."

King's Loving Cup for the Poor King Edward, at his dinner to the London poor on Monday day, will present every evening at the banquet of the Fourth Ward Republican club. He is in high feather over the success that has attended the joint efforts of himself and Congressman Fletcher for Port Snelling, and over his own success in getting Stillwater's public building.

The Nonpareil Man

Casualty Observed. When the law hasn't any other stunt to stand, it tries Megardene. The house naval committee thinks we ought to have as good a navy as Germany is building. As we are putting \$35,000,000 into our navy, we ought to be able to at least to look over it.

The people who objected to a flat building out on Hennepin are being given the cheer-latched by their Park avenue friends, who have been there. The prices on extension tables have had two leaves inserted. P. S.—Eat off of the mantelpiece. Many people who have loved Sol Smith have loved money more than they love belief that he has only "just dropped in the old folks" and will enjoy a long rest with the old folks now "at home."

As between asphalt and sandstone on Hennepin avenue, we are in the position of the man who is married to a woman who has married her husband, who said, "Anything, Lord." The Samar boys have "boiled" auff. We have a report to the effect that our 1600 friends with a little off of the same price.

How would you like to hear Baron Astor's opinion of the United States as a rent-producer for "Isnesses?" The furniture manufacturers are raising prices. Another tack in the seat of the rocking-chair of prosperity!

Simon Sam of Haiti has a revolution on his hands. Sam tried to dip into world politics and got his fingers burned. Russia may be given a constitution by the czar. It will be a safe guess that everything the people are very anxious to do will be against it.

AMUSEMENTS

Rose Coghlan at the Metropolitan in a Double Bill. To play the adventures—that is Rose Coghlan's métier, and she accepts it frankly. This means that Miss Coghlan must do without the sympathy of her audiences, and that is a very great sacrifice for any actress. Success must be won by sheer force of good acting—acting that appeals to the imagination on its intellectual rather than its emotional side. She may relieve the picture by touches of comedy, but insincerity of the thoroughly unscrupulous sort is the keynote. This comedian has a good deal of brains, for the actress is reproducing on the stage a woman who is herself constantly playing a part. Of the real woman we see little and guess much.

And thus, despite the excellent quality of her character, there is the widest field for the exercise of a ripe art, such as is beyond question at Miss Coghlan's command. Lady Barber, the adventuress whose acquaintance we made last night, does not differ much from the Stephanie of "Forget-Me-Not," save that she is less strenuous. She fights the same duel with a man who knows how for what she is, but fights it less cunningly and less desperately. And she loses the battle in the end by a device of her enemy—an appeal to her sympathy—that is more good work and every discouragement to poor work, with no excuse for poor material, will give us better and cheaper results.

Dr. Hall, health commissioner, purposes to label as unsanitary all houses for rent that the owners refuse to put into sanitary condition. Now, in the language of the mergers, what business is that of Dr. Hall's? The beef trust is not to be permitted to sneak out of an investigation by means of a compromise effected through a personal conference with the attorney general. The president doesn't do things in that way.

J. J. Hill is "bucking" the president now. The magnate would do well to desist. With the people behind him the president is a fairly good substitute for a stone wall.

We are glad, we Americans, to see our trusts conquering the world, but we purpose to regulate them so that we shall share in the benefits of the conquest.

Dr. Ohage, St. Paul's excellent health commissioner, is to resign. The doctor was so foolish as to get on the railroad track and try to stay there.

MINNESOTA POLITICS

BASE ON The prediction is made that the McKinley VOTE, state committee, at its meeting May 8, will base representation on the coming convention on the McKinley vote. Two cleverly concocted and well worked out comedy parts are those of the archdeacon (David Elmer) and the general (Herman Hirschberg), who latter is Mr. Curtis's candle.

"At Cripple Creek" at the Bijou. "At Cripple Creek," a melodrama which has a thrill in every minute, and in which all the commandments of the decalogue are broken, except the prohibition of adultery, is at the Bijou this week. Like other productions of its class, a serious consideration of the play is impossible. There are people—hundreds of them in each community—to whom such plays as "At Cripple Creek" are the best of dramatic pabulum, and so long as they willingly pay their money to see this sort of attraction, just so long will managers continue to put such plays upon the stage.

From the standpoint of the man who makes it a rule to visit the theater every time melodrama is the bill, "At Cripple Creek" has much to commend it. The actors are in evidence most of the time. The hero exhibits a commendable disregard for personal danger. The villains, unusually villainous in this instance, are thwarted continuously; there is the wronged and repentant woman; the persecuted heroine; the little child whose parents remain a mystery until the last act; the comedy villain, who afterwards turns in for a "good Indian," who is far from being a dead one. Moreover, the author counts that five minutes last which presents the "climax" for the vociferous approval of the gallery.

Several of the lines have done duty in melodrama so long that the memory of man runs well to the contrary. "What is that girl to you?" queries the leading heavy. "She is a woman—and so was my mother," replies the hero. "Tolerance utilized this remarkable statement in one of his comedies, and it has remained popular ever since. Somehow or other melodramatic heroes have fallen into the habit of having women for mothers."

FELLOW MORTALS

Copyright, 1902, by the S. S. McClure Co. "You are a worthless nigger, George." "Yes, little mistiss." "And your master, and I will have to go to the almshouse." "Yes, little mistiss; spec yo' will." "Then what will become of you, George?" "Go dar too." "Do you think they would take in a nigger? You are more likely to get on the chain gang." "Ye, he, he, little mistiss!" "What are you giggling about?" "De' ain't no chain gang. We goes on de chain."

"You have been there?" "Yes; I got sent dar 'bout a year ago." "George, have you been a criminal?" His mistress looked at him with shrilling disgust. "Spec I ha, ' he returned glibly. 'I been mos' eb'ryting—crap shooter, buck dancer, an' de rest, an' an' criminal," he added, with a touch of pride.

Mrs. Curtis was paying no heed to the negro now. She looked dreamily out through the window at the mellow sunlight of spring. A long time she gazed for her old home. She had endured the long and cruel winter with a stoical patience, but the reluctant spring made the sap yearning rise in her veins. Suddenly she buried her face in her hands, and like a faithful dog George began to whine.

"Dar, little mistiss; jes' yo' wait till de spring de cloud summa over, an' you'll see 'nough silver to mek a braid pan." Mrs. Curtis explained, putting down her handkerchief, and he jumped extravagantly just for the delight of hearing her sweet old laugh. Like the rings of pure tin silver. "But, George," Mrs. Curtis resumed, with renewed dignity, "it is true that your master and I are seriously thinking of seeking public assistance. Her delicate cheek flushed at the admission; but, seeing his look of childish horror, she proceeded firmly:

"As simple as our living expenses are, we cannot longer meet them, and we must ask for help." She threw up her little figure and proudly left the room, but she stumbled on the threshold, and the negro, with intuitive devotion, knew that her eyes were blinded by the dust. He started with a dropped jaw at the open door through which she had gone. Then, with a voluble grin, he jumped to his feet and, performing a skillful dog dance, seized his irrepressible hat and bowed from the house.

About a year before this Mr. Curtis and his wife had drifted to the great city of New York. They came from Georgia, leaving their home desolate in order to be near their daughter, who had married a clever young artist. It did not take the parents long to discover that their son-in-law had difficulty in supporting the family, and that they were getting grandly that he had an ample income, moved to a cheap little flat on the east side and in the trifling closeness of a few narrow rooms began an existence that was slow torture to their pride.

"That inextinguishable southern pride, based on the baseless glories of the past, fed on Jordan plays the good Indian to the obvious delight of the audience; and a tiny tot whose name appears on the program as 'Miss Beatrice' is Taito. The author has made the youngest too precocious, but the child does very well and, fortunately, is without self-consciousness. Edward Mass exaggerates the character assigned him, although he succeeds in getting laughs wherever he goes, and when he wants them. The others, for the most part, are satisfactory.

"At Cripple Creek" is well staged, and its mechanical effects are adequate. A scene in which Taito throws the dirt over the realistic. The action is supposed to occur in 1882, but no attempt has been made by the women to reproduce the styles of that time. —J. S. Lawrence.

While speeding on its way to New York yesterday, the Hackettstown express, on the Lackawanna railroad, was wrecked just outside Dover, N. J., by the blowing up of the water tank. The train, which was led by the engineer, and Joseph Mayberry, the fireman, were killed instantly, and a dozen or more of the passengers were injured slightly. The engine turned a complete somersault, and the first coach broke its couplings and ran past it, toppling over on its side. The second coach was also overturned and the engine, which was in the lead, was unable to escape without difficulty, as it did not leave the track. Those in the other coaches had to climb through the windows, and the engine, which was in the lead, was unable to escape without difficulty, as it did not leave the track. Those in the other coaches had to climb through the windows, and the engine, which was in the lead, was unable to escape without difficulty, as it did not leave the track.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the crown-plate separating from the water tank and becoming red hot. This would indicate that the water in the boiler had been too low, although the conductor asserts that a stop for water was made at Dover.

Morgan Control Absolute. Much more than a majority of the \$60,000,000 of stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railway, deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., and the control of the road by that firm is absolute. John W. Gates, it was announced today, turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co., 250,000 shares of Louisville & Nashville stock, and he has no voice in the management of that railroad property.

A Kentucky shareholder wrote to August Belmont, chairman of the board, a few days ago, saying that he was very sorry that there was to be a change in the management. Mr. Belmont dictated a reply to the effect that there was to be no change in the management.

Agreement Nullified. The agreement entered into a few weeks ago by the trunk lines separating the Central Traffic Association from the second-class fares between New York and Chicago has practically been abandoned. E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, alleges that certain railroads reaching Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland and St. Louis have no intention of standing by the agreement and he has given notice thereof to the Vandalla bill make no change in second-class fares from any point on its lines. Mr. Ford's action, it is said, will nullify the agreement.

A Coronation Medal. A silver medal has been struck to commemorate King Edward's coronation. The obverse has the head of the king and queen in high relief. The reverse represents Britannia seated and surrounded by various emblems, with Westminster abbey in the background. The sculptor is Emil Fuchs, who prepared the new postage stamps.

Among other events of recent occurrence