The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Showers Friday; Saturday fair and warmer; light to fresh northeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh west winds.

Iowa—Showers Friday and in south portion Saturday.

Wisconsin—Showers, except fair in northeast portion Friday and Saturday; variable winds, mostly light to fresh north.

North Dakota—Showers Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

South Dakota—Showers Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

Montana—Showers Friday and probably Saturday.

St. Paul — Yesterday's temperatures taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 68; lowest temperature, 48; average temperature, 58; daily range, 20; barometer, 29.84; humidity, 58; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 66; 7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	54	56	Kansas City	62	64
Battleford	62	70	Marquette	52	60
Bismarck	50	60	Milwaukee	62	66
Buffalo	58	60	Minnedosa	58	68
Boston	66	76	Montgomery	82	96
Calgary	50	52	Montreal	54	68
Cheyenne	72	82	Nashville	78	84
Chicago	64	64	New Orleans	84	90
Cincinnati	72	76	New York	70	76
Cleveland	62	64	Norfolk	76	86
Davenport	66	68	North Platte	68	70
Des Moines	66	68	Omaha	72	74
Detroit	62	66	Philadelphia	70	78
Duluth	60	66	Pittsburg	66	68
Edmonton	68	70	Qu'Appelle	50	52
Galveston	78	84	S. Francisco	60	62
Grand Haven	58	62	St. Louis	72	78
Green Bay	62	68	Salt Lake	80	82
Helena	66	68	Ste. Marie	48	50
Huron	68	68	Washington	74	82
Jacksonville	88	94	Winnipeg	58	66

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.9	—0.2
La Crosse	10	5.1	—0.1
Davenport	15	5.7	—0.1
St. Louis	30	18.3	0.0

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: The Mississippi will continue falling slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

Subscribers annoyed by irregular or late delivery of The Globe will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office. Telephone, Main 1065.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.

A large number of vivid articles descriptive of the coronation, prepared in advance to save cable charges, are now being offered at reduced rates.

A CRIMINAL'S GOOD WORK.

Rarely, indeed, is the opportunity offered, even to the best type of citizenship, to render such a splendid public service as has been rendered in the city of Minneapolis by a professional criminal.

For those who are attracted by such subjects there is a psychological study of the deepest interest presented in the motives which led the man Edwards to put the public authorities in possession of the facts which he has already testified to under oath. He has said that the vileness of his associations and practices were brought home to him, and that he thereupon resolved to promote the cause of good government by revealing what he claims to know of the criminal co-operation of the thieves and police of Minneapolis.

Of course we do not need to accept Edwards' explanation of his action. His own conviction was doubtless the most important factor in the mental and moral processes which brought him to the conclusion he reached. His testimony, while it is worthless before the law without corroboration, has visibly borne the stamp of truth throughout. Aside from its effect on the administration of public justice that testimony has doubtless impressed itself as inherently truthful on every disinterested and intelligent person who has read the press reports of it. Assistant County Attorney Smith stated truly in his argument of the legal phases of the theory of the defense that Edwards is the victim of opium, that the gambler is plainly a man of exceptionally strong mentality.

It is in the highest measure probable that the rearrested police officer, Norbeck, will follow the example set by Edwards, if he has not already done so, and reveal his knowledge of the complicity of the police in the depredations of the criminals who have infested Minneapolis for so long. Whatever contribution Norbeck may make or may have already made to the prevailing knowledge, his statements will not appeal with especial force or sympathy to the general public. He is thoroughly debased and depraved, and the fact that such a man could have received such an important police appointment as he held points clearly to moral rottenness as pervading the entire administration of Mayor Ames.

The one fact of paramount interest and importance in connection with the shocking revelations which are in process of being made in the adjacent city is that the public will probably be informed to the last detail of the circumstances attending the corrupt alliance between the people's servants and the criminal classes. This fact of itself is of even greater importance than the punishment that evidently awaits the principal actors in the conspiracy of crime which has been revealed through the conviction of the man Gardner and the flight of Norbeck.

When the revelations are complete and the criminals have been sent to the penitentiary the cause of decent municipal government will have made a distinct advance toward ultimate realization in American communities.

Carrie Nation evidently thought Minneapolis had troubles enough of her own and sheathed her little hatchet while in that city.

UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

The speedy concurrence of the house in the action of the senate in selecting the Panama route will not be surprising to those who have followed the progress of the long-drawn-out movement for a transisthmian canal.

An argument in favor of the superior value of the Panama route which has attracted scarcely any public attention is that, if a waterway is constructed across the isthmus at all, it will be wholly within the ownership and control of the people if it is built across the isthmus of Panama. Of course, if the Panama route possesses the advantages which are claimed for it and the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route is so difficult an undertaking, there is little likelihood of competition with the United States in its operation of the Panama canal.

Individual congressmen have acted upon the light furnished them mainly by the Walker commission, on the subject of the relative advantages of the two routes. There is a remarkable circumstance to be noted, however, in connection with the revelations which are now being made of the undesirability of the Nicaragua route. They appear to show rather clearly that a good deal, if not all, that has been advanced in the past in support of the project of a transisthmian canal is so much fudge. The Nicaragua route is no better and no worse now than it has been at any time during the past fifteen years. Yet in the light of the contentions of those who have been its especial champions the general public were induced to look upon the construction of a Nicaragua canal as the simplest possible engineering problem and one about the solution of which there was but little difficulty at best.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, expressed the belief taat the construction of a canal through the isthmus of Panama involved only death and disease. The statement, perhaps, is not entitled to much consideration in view of the extravagance of many of the contentions advanced on behalf of the Nicaragua project by this same gentleman. But certainly the record made by the French in their attempt at constructing the canal bears out to some extent at least the conclusion of Morgan. Financial ruin to all concerned and death and disease to most of those engaged in the work is the chief legacy left to Frenchmen through the Panama canal undertaking. Its failure, however, must not be charged against its probable impregnability. Since the universal corruption which attended the fiscal operations of the Panama company represented chiefly a disease of that period, from which French society was suffering.

The president can be relied upon to investigate fully and fairly whether a sufficient title can be had to the Panama property to warrant the United States in proceeding with the work. In case such title is forthcoming, it is as certain as anything can be that American genius and enterprise will carry the undertaking to a completion. If the title should prove to be worthless, enough has been revealed in the discussions of the past month or over to show conclusively that this people should deliberate long and anxiously before they proceed to the undertaking of ditching the isthmus at the point chosen for the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Snow falling at this time of the year at Kalamazoo will offer a little aid at least in finding out how that community has come to be so distinguished and so generally known.

CONCERNING THE KING.

The uncertainty of the past few days continues to prevail as to the outcome of the present illness of the king of England. It goes, of course, without saying, that all the published accounts, even with the official stamp attached to them, as to the king's condition, are at best but approaches to the truth. In considering them it should be borne in mind that several days ago a very alarming report was current concerning the health of the king, and that these reports were only put at rest by the public appearance of King Edward in what appeared to be at least his usual condition of health.

The king has, no doubt, been suffering for a considerable time from the ailment which has necessitated the operation performed on him, but has withheld any surgical intervention such as might produce a postponement of the coronation ceremonies. Upon the immediate eve of those ceremonies, however, he appears to have been forced to submit to the inevitable, with the result that those ceremonies are postponed indefinitely, if not for all time, with reference to him.

In the opening remarks of his speech at Harvard a day or two ago, President Roosevelt gave expression to the true sentiments of the American people with reference to the illness of the English king. They watch the reports from the royal bedside as anxiously and with as deep sympathy for the nation and for the king's immediate family as the English people watched at the bedside of President McKinley.

Albert Edward has always proven himself to be, in his personal characteristics, a closer approach to the average easy-going, democratic man of the world, than royalty has produced in any country. He may be said, indeed, to be a universal favorite, and mainly for that reason. His death at this time would occasion a deep-seated and widespread personal sorrow among the people of every civilized and enlightened nation. The Globe shares the general hope that the British people and the king's family may be saved the affliction of his death.

Our Mr. Whitelaw Reid has had his knee breeches put away in a moth-proof case, and the disappointment in England at the prospect of not seeing him in them is only less poignant than that due to the serious illness of the king.

Considering the state of things which seems to prevail everywhere else in regard to the weather, the abominable conditions prevailing hereabouts must be called an approach to a delightful summer season.

The man who writes the newspaper headlines on the subject of the king's illness is, after all, the only real prophet. He presents such a delightful variety of prospects in the case that he is bound in any event to prove a prophet.

Oregon, which led the way, gave the first rebuke to the policy of imperialism and subserviency to trusts. A Democrat was elected governor in that Republican stronghold. There's comfort in the fact.

King Edward has been a true sportsman for many years and is now making a game fight with grim death.

Hey, Kelley: Can your bunch play ping-pong?

IT STANDS FOR MEN.

During the whole time of its existence the Democratic party of the United States has stood for men. It has been the party of the people. It has urged the cause of the people, and in return it has had its support from the people. It has never appealed to the so-called aristocratic element of society. It has had few followers among the rich. This has been the unbroken history of the Democratic party.

Political conditions in Minnesota today offer no exception to the rule. The Democracy of this state stands for the people. It is the champion of the masses, the champion of those in need of protection. Democracy in Minnesota is the sole hope of those who labor and are not adequately paid for their services. It is the sole hope of those compelled to labor more hours per day than the laws of nature permit. The Democratic party is essentially the poor man's party.

In its platform adopted in Minneapolis on Wednesday the Democracy of Minnesota declared in unequivocal terms its position on all of the vital political issues of the day, and its position on every such issue is with the toiling and producing masses.

The Democratic party of Minnesota in convention assembled declared for equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It declared for a fair day's wages for the laborer, and an eight-hour work day; for the postal savings bank and for the income tax. It declared absolutely and unqualifiedly in favor of the municipal ownership of public service corporations, to the end that the fortunes now being piled up by the owners of gas and electric companies and street railways may be left in the pockets of the people or used to defray the expenses of municipal government.

The Democracy of this state put itself on record as favoring the organization of labor unions for the purpose of securing to the wage earner a fair day's wages and an eight-hour day's work. It also demanded that the union label be put on all public printing and supplies purchased for the use of the state.

Democracy in Minnesota stands for economy in the management of state affairs, for the faithful enforcement of all laws duly enacted and for their impartial application to the rich and poor alike. It stands for the approved policies urged by John Lind when he was governor.

When the Democratic state platform is thoroughly understood by the voters of the state, as it will be before the end of the campaign, there is no reason why it should not receive the indorsement of a large majority of the voters, for it was framed in the interests of, and on behalf of, a large majority of the voters of the state. This result will be made all the more probable when the candidates standing upon this platform and representing historic Democratic principles have gone among the voters and become better acquainted with them. They are men who will command the respect of all voters who come to know them. They were selected as candidates because of their known allegiance to Democratic principles, and because of their high standing in the communities in which they live. As their acquaintance extends their popularity will increase, for those qualities which make them known and honored by their neighbors will be understood and appreciated by others who make their acquaintance.

The Globe believes sincerely that the ticket and the platform will command the hearty support of all voters opposed to the wasteful and harmful policies of the present Republican state administration and of the present trust-ridden national administration.

The return to Jeffersonian principles in national affairs must be made through the states and the counties. The ax must be laid at the root of these evils, and the roots are spread through every minor subdivision of our government where Republicanism has taken hold. For this reason there should be a sweeping Democratic victory in every county in the state of Minnesota this fall, and in the state and in congressional districts as well.

The Globe believes that a thorough, energetic campaign of education among the voters of Minnesota will result in such victory, and it will bend every effort to further such a campaign.

LOSS OF PRESTIGE

Speaker Henderson and Lieutenants Make a Last Grand Round-Up.

DOING AGREEABLE ACT

Desperate Attempts to Recover Lost Influence and Avert Complete Overthrow and Political Oblivion.

From The Globe's Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The former house leaders feel keenly the loss of their prestige. Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants are making a last desperate attempt to recover their influence and avert their complete overthrow. Payne, Grosvenor, Dalzell and Hopkins are taking very particular pains these days to be agreeable to the "other fellows." The Cuban reciprocity defeat was not without its effect. And the new members think the effect was wholesome. The night sessions are one result. Everybody is to be permitted to talk hereafter. The oligarchy go on the shrewd principle that talk is cheap, and if any friends are to be made by opening the gates of oratory they will be inexpensively won.

The humorous Mr. Cushman, of Washington state, has recommended a joint debate between Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Olmstead, both of whom have rushed to the rescue of the house leadership, and attempted to answer the speech delivered by Cushman a couple of months ago. Olmstead comes back at Cushman with the statement that Cushman has gobbled more than his share of the legislative pork. Then Grosvenor comes in and says that Cushman has been absent most of the session, and by neglect of duty has failed to secure legislation which it was his duty to secure. The gentleman from Washington says they ought to get together and settle which one is lying.

Since Speaker Henderson signed his name to the simple statement: "I gave the permit," he has been singled out by temperance reformers, who are holding him responsible for the sale of liquor in the capitol. No one would be more apt to miss the bar than the speaker if it were removed.

DEVOID OF ALL SENSATION.

Counsel Ayme Denies Reports of Sensational Character.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—United States Consul Ayme, in company of Prof. Hill, called upon Acting Secretary of State Hill today and spent two hours in reciting the tragic events at Martinique connected with the volcanic outbreak. The consul possesses unusual powers of description and Dr. Hill was deeply interested in his vivid and realistic story. He did not, however, disclose any fresh incidents to what have been published.

It is understood he had no complaints to make of the manner of the distribution of the United States stores sent to the island. Instead, the consul entered an emphatic and sweeping contradiction of the intimation, rather than a direct report, that had been published that he had something sensational to communicate to the state department on this subject. Whether or not he will make a written report of what happened at Martinique in addition to the verbal report he made today will depend upon the wish of Dr. Hill, who has not yet decided.

Mr. Ayme shows plainly the effects of the intense physical and mental strain he was under during the first days of his voluntary labors in Martinique. He is technically on a leave of absence and remaining for about a week in Washington, where he is being entertained by the scientific circle. He probably will go to Chicago for a month's rest.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION AWAITED.

Records of Court-Martial Received at War Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The record of court-martial proceedings in the case of Maj. I. W. Waller, of the marine corps, who was acquitted of the charge of illegally killing Filipino prisoners was received at the war department today. It will be considered by Secretary Root in connection with his review of the testimony and findings of the court-martial in the case of Brig. Gen. H. M. Smith.

The case upon which both officers named were tried arose out of the same transactions in the conduct of the Samar campaign. The Waller case was closed with the approval of the action of the court-martial which acquitted him, but the Smith case is still subject to the action of the president. Judge Advocate General Davis is now preparing the case for his action.

It is generally understood that the court found the charges against Gen. Smith were not sustained and acquitted him. Owing to the prominence of the case and the attention it has received in congress in the debates on the Philippine bill, the action of the president in the matter is awaited with more than ordinary interest. The impression prevails that he will improve the opportunity to express his ideas on the conduct of military affairs in the Philippines.

BRIDGE FOR LITTLE FALLS.

Bill Passed by the House Authorizing Construction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The house met at 11 o'clock today. Bills were passed to authorize the city of Little Falls, Minn., to construct a wagon and footbridge across the Mississippi river withing the limits of said city; to amend the internal revenue laws relative to fermented liquors, so as to eliminate the eighth of a barrel from the classification of packages; to confirm the title of the state of South Dakota to a section of land already granted to said state; to authorize the New York, Chicago & St. Louis and Chicago & Erie railroads to construct a bridge across the Calumet river at Hammand, Ind., and to authorize the Chicago & State Line railroad to construct a bridge across the Calumet river at Hyde Park station, Ill.; to authorize and direct the circuit court of appeals of the Fifth judicial district to hold at least one term of court annually at Fort Worth, Texas.

ADJOURNMENT NOT IN SIGHT.

Philippine Civil Government Bill Must Be Attended To.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, today said that no action relative to the adjournment of congress would be taken until it had appeared how much time would be required to secure a conference agreement on the Philippine civil government bill. The agreement on the canal bill and the satisfactory status of appropriation bills leaves the Philippine measure as practically the only factor in the way of adjournment. Chairman Cooper, of the insular committee, says no exchanges of any kind have been held with senate leaders with a view to reconciling differences on the Philippine measure, so that the whole matter will have to be gone into when the conferees meet.

STRONG MORAL INFLUENCE.

National Arbitration Bill Discussed by Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The labor committee of the house today considered the bill creating a national board of arbitration to deal with strikes, etc., which was introduced by Mr. McDermott (N. C.) because of the continuance of the coal strike. Chairman Gardner called attention to the prostrating influence of a long continued strike, which, he said, might be more serious than a national panic. It was the general view of the committee that a legally compulsory arbitration measure would be impossible, but one which would secure investigation and merits of the controversy would have a strong moral influence, backed by the national government in adjusting strikes.

Several amendments perfecting the bill were adopted, and the committee will meet again tomorrow to act further.

KING MUCH BETTER

Continued From First Page.

eral sense of rejoicing, which even in the most unruly section failed to become disorderly. All night long

The Strand Was Thronged

with crowds of people who usually confined themselves to taking a farewell look at the decorations gradually disappearing from the front of Buckingham palace. Only a slim gathering awaited the night bulletin and when that was posted the royal residence, save for a few stragglers, became deserted.

Inside the palace the members of the royal family spent a quiet evening, and the number of callers was smaller than any night this week.

With the favorable progress of the king there is much discussion as to how the coronation will eventually be effected. While nothing has in any way been definitely settled, it appears that King Edward is likely to celebrate this event very quietly and with merely the ceremony that attends the opening of parliament. This consists of a drive direct to Westminster Abbey, accompanied by a small escort, and a speedy return to Buckingham palace, and it is rumored that no foreign princes or envoys will be especially invited for the occasion. All this, of course, is quite in the air, but it forms one of the chief topics of London's daily conversation.

Hundreds of visitors to London, especially Americans and people from the country flocked to Westminster Abbey today, and until late at night curious and rather awe-stricken crowds of spectators stood gazing at the place where Edward VII. should have been crowned. The artificial coronation annex, which is one of the few parts of the abbey not hidden by the stands, attracted special attention. Providing King Edward maintains his present rate of improvement, London will soon be emptied of its holiday crowd, and the proposed coronation will be looked forward to as an occasion for sedate thanksgiving, bereft of pageantry.

MAY NEVER BE CROWNED.

Coronation Ceremonies Are Not Absolutely Necessary.

NEW YORK, June 26.—People are asking, says the London correspondent of the Herald, whether when his majesty recovers sufficiently to bear the fatigues of the coronation ceremony, preparations for it will be made on so elaborate a scale as has just been the case.

It is pointed out that owners of stands and tradesmen of all descriptions have been so severely hit by the postponement of the coronation ceremonies that they will be likely to evince some hesitation in making preparations on a large scale again.

There really is not the slightest necessity for the king to be crowned at all. It is quite conceivable that his majesty will decide to forego the ceremony. No definite information can be given at the moment, but such an abandonment has received some consideration.

Inside Westminster abbey everything remains for the present in the condition in which it was prepared. The abbey has been locked up and it will be kept closed in its present condition.

No one beyond those immediately concerned will be admitted. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and some foreign princes who are related to the royal family were to have left for the continent yesterday, but received messages from the prince of Wales asking them to defer their departure for a few days.

It is possible to place two constructions upon this request, one of which is that the king's recovery is expected to begin immediately.

Gala performance at the opera, set for next Monday night, has been given up. "The command comes from the lord chamberlain," said Neil Forsythe, the manager of the Royal opera house. "Every seat and box were engaged at special prices and you can imagine what would be the work of returning the money. The checks for the bookings for Monday night alone amounted to well over $100,000. The cheapest seats in the house were guinea seats in the gallery, all of which were taken weeks ago."

BULLETINS ARE VERY VAGUE.

Actual Cause of Sickness and True Conditions Withheld.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, dean of the faculty of Rush Medical college, has telegraphed to the New York Medical Journal the following statement regarding King Edward.

"The official bulletins are very vague and indefinite, as the doctors do not state whether the perityphlitic abscess was due to appendicitis, carcuinna, or perforating ulcer. They infer that it was appendicitis, but the clinical course for five days preceding the operation does not correspond with that inference. If it be an appendical perityphlitis opened and drained, with no attempt at removal of the appendix, his chances of recovery, allowing for his age and mode of living, should be 97 per cent. Even if he has a gangrene of a small area of the caecum from a periaphendical abscess, his chances of recovery should be good, unless the infection be very virulent; one would infer from the mild symptoms the day previous to the operation that it was not violent.

"If the perityphlitic abscess be from a perforating ulcer of the caecum, the prognosis is more grave for these perforating ulcers are grave in themselves, particularly the tubular. If the perforation occurred through a malignant ulcer, his chances of recovery would be very meager, as a re-section of the capulcoli would be demanded; this is such a long and grave operation that he could scarcely withstand it, as it would involve an immediate risk of 40 to 43 per cent. The assumption that the abscess is of appendical origin is the most logical from his symptoms of pain and syncope on the fifth or sixth day preceding the operation. There was every reason for his physicians withholding from the public as long as possible.

"If the diagnosis of appendicitis had been made early it is probable the operation would have been performed immediately, as the consensus of opinion of the American medical and surgical profession is that the immediate operation, i. e., the operation within the first twenty-four hours after the inset of symptoms, gives the best results and subjects the patient to the least risk. There is a unanimity of opinion in the profession that no one, no matter how familiar with the disease, is able to predict from the early symptoms what will be the subsequent course of the disease. It is therefore incumbent upon the profession to operate early to avoid the probability of later and more dangerous pathologic conditions.

"Medical treatment is uncertain, inefficient and hazardous and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by this method of treatment. In Chicago alone in the last three years there have been 752 deaths from appendicitis. What a colossal crime. What an indulgent and forbearing public to tolerate such results from the medical profession. On this basis there should be no perityphlitis of appendical origin, as all would be operated before that stage."

Reid Party Entertained.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, after the services at St. Paul's today, were entertained at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, when Mr. Reid formally took his leave as special ambassador. The only remaining formality is his official leave-taking of the Prince of Wales, which will probably be arranged for tomorrow. Thereafter the American special embassy will dissolve. Mr. and Mrs. Reid and Gen. James H. Wilson, who was to have represented the army of the United States at the coronation, and Mrs. Wilson, going to the continent, and the other members of Mr. Reid's suite scattering. They will return later to London in their private capacity.

Conveniences in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—The governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, the leading officials and representative citizens, attended the intercessional services for King Edward at the parish church here this morning. The archbishop of the West Indies, Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, officiated. The United States consul was among those present.

The Pope Is Distressed.

ROME, June 26.—The pope was much distressed when he heard of King Edward's illness, and immediately telegraphed to Mgr. Merry de Val, the special papal envoy, to immediately convey his condolences to his majesty and keep the pontiff informed as to his condition.

AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The production of "Catherine" by the Percy Haswell company at the Grand this week continues to meet with the decided favor of local play patrons, and the audiences have increased in size at each performance thus far during the week. The sale of seats for tomorrow's matinee is exceptionally large, and a record-breaking attendance may be anticipated on this occasion: "Catherine" affords nearly every member of the Haswell company splendid parts, Miss Haswell appearing to especially good advantage in the title role, while Mr. Gillmour's performance of the part of the Duc de Coutras is most artistic.

Next week, the last but one of the Haswell company's engagement at this playhouse, will mark the production of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," that remarkably weird and fascinating story from the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson. George Fawcott will assume the dual role and he is promised to give a thoroughly artistic and finished impersonation.

NEW YORK CITY GOSSIP

MANUFACTURERS MUST GIVE UP SOFT COAL, CITY OFFICIALS SAY

Owing to Automobile Arrests Millionaires Are Making Police Courts Fashionable Resorts—Director Ayres Talks to Students About Racial Thrift.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The soft coal problem is still agitating all New York, and the city's legal advisers are proceeding vigorously against firms and corporations violating the law. Assistant Corporation Counsel Crosby says that they are going to accept no excuses from persons who use soft coal. The Manhattan Railway company must keep on using hard coal after the day on which their present supply, they say may give out. And the factory and building owners who are violating the ordinance must also get hard coal. It is not the fault of the people of New York that there is a scarcity of coal, nor can they prevent the rise in prices, he says. Consequently, they should not be made to suffer. The expense of paying an exorbitant price does not fall upon the poor people; it falls upon manufacturers and corporations which are well able to stand it, and thus there is no reason why they should be leniently treated. Coal can be had, if not in Pennsylvania, in Wales.

In these days, when time and distance have been annihilated by telegraph, train and steamship, there is no reason for a coal famine. The mine owners of Wales are ready to send thousands of tons over here at a moment's notice, and as to the price, that concerns only those who have to use the coal.

Manufacturers are coming in every day to complain against the civil actions which are being brought against them and asking to have them canceled. They say they are told they cannot get coal. There is a good deal of hard coal in New York and more in Wales. Conditions are improving, but they must improve still more. As a result of the clouds of soft coal smoke which have for weeks been pouring from the city's stacks, the city's buildings have sustained serious and permanent injury.

Auto Arrests Are "Functions."

Thanks to the automobile, police courts, which until recently were shunned as given over to the criminal and vagrant classes, are rapidly developing into fashionable resorts, and seldom a morning passes without the appearance "on the bridge" of people belonging to the smart set, occasionally of the multi-millionaire class, to answer a charge of fast driving. They usually come escorted by numbers of friends and acquaintances and seem, like the latter, to look upon the affair as a huge joke. Indeed, if matters go on at the present rate, it will not be long before the whole four hundred will have graduated in metropolitan or suburban police courts, and will when next haled up before the magistrate be subjected to the indignity implied in the remark to him on the part of the court officers to the effect that they have "been here before, your honor."

Standard of Family Living.

Director Philip W. Ayres, of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, in session at the United Charities building, told the workers that "the standard of living and distribution of the family income" is a very important topic.

He said it is not fair to suppose that the Italians are more thrifty than the Russians because they are driving the latter from the East side. The Russians in their day drove the Germans out of the same localities. The cost of living, he said, is higher than in Kansas City, and in the South less clothing is required than in the North.

Germans in Chicago are considered thrifty because they are buying houses and contributing to building and loan associations, while to do so they are depriving their children of proper nourishment and clothing.

Fountains for Dogs and Cats.

Eengineers engaged by Borough President Cantor have completed the design for the drinking fountains for dogs and cats to be put about town during the summer months. There was a conference between President Cantor, John P. Haines, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; William Martin Aitkin, consulting engineer, and James H. Smith, of the Mott Iron works.

As a result it was decided to submit a design of a small iron trough to the board of estimate for approval. The fund now in hand amounts to about $350. This was started by a subscription from Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress, who sent $100 after reading an editorial in reference to the suffering of the small animals in summer.

The trough or fountain thought by President Cantor the best is simple and inexpensive. It will cost not more than $4.50. It can be fitted either to street sign posts or to electric light posts. It will be also possible to put these troughs on fire hydrants. There will be a bowl about six inches deep. This is to be attached to the posts by small screws. There will be a prop from the bottom and rivets holding the bowl securely.

It was thought best by President Cantor to have a number of these simple troughs instead of one or two ornate fountains. With the amount now on hand it will be possible to put in about seventy drinking places in various parts of the city. Other subscriptions are expected.

WILL NOT GIVE UP

Roosevelt Disappointed Over Failure of Pleas for Cuban Reciprocity

DOES NOT LIKE DEFEAT

Declines to Admit Fight Is Over—Says It Is Simply a Postponement—Capital Gossip.

From The Globe's Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—President Roosevelt is more than a little disappointed at the failure of congress to respond to his plea for Cuban reciprocity. He does not like the taste of defeat; and this smacks very much of that dish. He declines to admit that the fight has been lost, comforting himself meanwhile with the statement that reciprocity is postponed. The trouble is, this postponement is indefinite.

So anxious is the navy department for enlisted men to man its new warships that the officials have determined to go after landsmen in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. With 200,000 or 400,000 men out of employment it is believed the recruiting officers should be able to do a thriving business in the vicinity of Hazleton. It will afford an opportunity for escape to men who are bound by sheer poverty to the fields. In the navy they will be offered small pay, but regular rations, plenty of healthy exercise and air and an opportunity to see something of the world.

"Senatorial Courtesy."

Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas wants an office. He has been defeated for re-election, and, like all ex-senators he wants, and expects, to be taken care of. It has become almost a tradition of the senate that former members must be supplied for the rest of their natural lives with good fat sinecures. Thurston, of Nebraska, turned down by his constituents, is on the government pay rolls at $7,000 a year, and has an office in this city for lobby work, from which he must make at least $10,000 in addition. In some respects it is more profitable to be an ex-senator than one in office. The custom of taking care of the lame ducks is not confined to members of the party in control. "Good Democrats" are just as eligible for appointments as Republicans. It is all regarded as a little family matter—a "senatorial courtesy." Jones would like to be one of the seven Isthmian canal commissioners who will be appointed when the Spooner bill becomes a law.

Seeks Escape From Fame.

Elbert Hubbard's hero, the man who "carried the message to Garcia," is back in the United States, seeking some quiet corner where he may escape from fame. As a captain of regulars Andy Rowan has been serving in the Philippines for the past three years, carrying messages to Garcia, all up and down the archipelago. The trait which distinguishes him from Funston, and the one which was his chief commendation to the editor of the Philistine, will commend him to the good graces of the White house, and it is possible Roosevelt will find a good place for a man who can keep his mouth shut.

Congressmen from Indiana are considerably agitated over the talk of Booth Tarkington as one of the president's chief advisers. The author of the "Gentleman from Indiana" has begun to figure some in the politics of the Hoosier state, and, with encouragement from the president he might do anything. He might even come to congress in place of Jesse Overstreet, or some other member from the vicinity of Indianapolis. But it is as counselor he is most likely to figure. The president likes the "literary man in politics." He knows from experience how competent a literary man may be in public capacity. He knows and admires Tarkington, and he values his unprejudiced point of view. In seeking to untangle a difficult matter of federal patronage Roosevelt would rather have ten mintues' talk with Booth Tarkington than protracted conferences with Senator Fairbanks. He knows he would get the information he sought, and would be able to see things through the unwarped vision of a trained observer. It is quite a new theory, this one of Roosevelt's; but he has put it into practice in several instances already, notably in Kansas—much to the chagrin of Senator Burton.

An extra session of the senate is not improbable. With Roosevelt all things are possible.

Relic Hunters Abound.

Relic hunters, abound in the vicinity of the White house. Pieces of the historic old east room are particularly in demand. When the beautifully carved mantel was taken out several senators tried to pounce upon it; but it was smuggled away, and the statement given out that it was to be used in the new building. The old hand-wrought laths are in demand; they are undoubtedly more than 100 years old. It has been something of a question what to do with the old palms in the conservatory. Many of them are very old—from seventy-five to a hundred years—and the old gardener actually wept when the conservatory was torn down and the old trees were yanked out by the workmen. The beautiful crystal chandeliers have been stored; they will be used in some part of the new building. The wooden pillars of the east room have been torn out. It was at the base of one of these that McKinley stood when he held his last public reception in the White house. The occasion was a visit of a delegation from the Hamilton club, of Chicago.

Mason Has a Chance.

Frank Barry, secretary of the National Shippers' association, who has recently returned from Chicago, says:

"It is my belief that Senator Mason has an excellent chance to be elected yet. I spent a lot of time in Chicago talking with politicians and business men of all kinds and shades of opinion. I found that there is a strong sentiment against electing a successor to Mason from down in the state. The business interests of Chicago and Cook county feel that they are entitled to representation by a man from Chicago. In addition to this they do not like the too strong domination of machine influence which was responsible for Hopkins' instructions. From what was told me I should not regard the senatorial contest as settled by any means."

WHEN JUDY SINGS.

Whin Judy sings,
Sure, quanes an' kings
Attind wid looks surproisin'.
The woods an' hills
Sind jocund thrills
Horizon to horizon.

The ichoes mate
To cerculate
Her honey-laden quavers,
An' angels pause
To give applause
To her entrancin' favors.

The little thrush
Wid many a blush
For his own song-creations,
Cocks up his ear,
Surprolsed to hear
Sich heavenly modulations.

The brazes lay
Their flutes away,
As be some myst'ry h'anted,
An' Music's silf
Gits on the shilf,
An' howlds her brith enchanted.

Hut man! So schwate
Her v'ice 'twud bate
Fantazy or aytudy,
An' Suzy's band!
They've quit the land
Ef once they'd hear my Judy.

—Wade Whippel in Richmond Dispatch.