

RUSSIA IS DISAPPOINTED

People Expected Deceit at Least Partial Amnesty on Czar's Anniversary.

MOURNITSEFF IS AT PETERHOF PALACE

May Not Present Reply to Czar's Address, but Matter May Be Discussed by Members of Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—Although it was certain last night that the partial amnesty decree with which it was thought a few days ago the emperor would signalize his birthday would not be promulgated today, nevertheless the failure to appear caused popular disappointment and misgivings. This was more pronounced as the Official Messenger contained this morning side by side with the usual batch of promotions and decorations issued on such occasions, two columns of protests from reactionary organizations inspired by General Trepoff's secret circular to the governors instructing them to have the "Black Hundred" organizations immediately dispatch to the emperor protests against amnesty, the abolition of the death penalty and concessions to Parliament.

President Mournitseff was present at the gala luncheon at the Alexander palace at Peterhof in honor of his majesty's birthday, but he cannot present the address in reply to the speech from the throne, except at an audience formally granted for that purpose. It is hardly possible, however, that he will appear in informal discussion of the situation with members of the court.

Workmen Sentenced to Death. RIGA, Latvia, Russia, May 19.—A court-martial here today sentenced eight workmen to death for the murder of three policemen.

PATROFF, May 19.—The peasants throughout this province are greatly excited and seem to be organizing a general agrarian government. In the district of Atkarsk several landlords have been burned out and Cossacks have been dispatched to restore order.

NO MORE LOPSIDED YOUTHS

New York Begins to See the Fruit of Straightening Its Growing Population.

There isn't going to be any more curvature of the spine in Greater New York, William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, has looked after that and has straightened 372 miles of tender, pliable spines with a stroke of his pen. The work was done in the last few days, but the glad news has just leaked out, before it is, just as it comes from Superintendent Maxwell's office as an official bulletin to all the schools:

The Carrying of Books.—Pupils should be urged to carry their books on the right side on the even days of the month, and on the left side on the odd days. This applies to the carrying of books, papers, etc., in carrying home of books. This is done to avoid one cause of spinal curvature. The number of books carried should be reduced to a minimum. By order of the Board of Superintendents.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools.

This odd-and-even order was about the first thing that came out of Mr. Maxwell's office after he threw out that hint about bending on the verge.

Developments of the plan are expected. Chewing gum must be munched on opposite sides on alternate days, but to get the most symmetrical formed product of the public school system the gum should be chewed first on the right side on odd days to offset the weight of Mr. Maxwell's own best text books on the other side. Hair must be parted in the middle all the time or the side must be changed daily.

Little girls must wear round garters or have the up-and-down-the-side kind mended every night, or have both sides broken on the same day, or change the broken one from left to right or vice versa every school day. Considerable latitude will be allowed in this matter, for Draco could not insist that a little girl have both sides whole every day. No little girl ever did, and the constant grabbing at the same knee every school day to pull up something is bad for the spine.

If boys are allowed to go barefooted on Saturdays it is requested that they get splinters and stone bruises on their left feet one week and on their right feet the next, as every little helps in this crowded and rushing age that makes for the even and symmetrical development of the child.

Mr. Maxwell does not pretend to regulate the activities of the pupils away from school, but the sports indulged in at the recreation centers and on the school grounds must be modified in behalf of the spines. At base ball the boy chosen for pitcher must deliver the ball first with the right, then with the left hand, expectorating in the same before tossing first from the left and then from the right side of the mouth, or not at all. The pitcher must prevent obliqueness and a lopsided formation, each player must run down the bases from left to right as often as from right to left, and the girls must observe the same rule of alternating at bean bag.

The most serious phase of the problem yet to be tackled is that of the pocket loads of boys in the primary and grammar grades. Every careful parent with the spine of her child really at heart should new two films roll to the seat of his trousers, one on the right side and one on the left, to indicate any difference there may be in the same, so that difference may be corrected and the pocket load distributed without argument.

CLIMBING MOUNT M'KINLEY

Expedition to Explore the Highest Mountain Peak in North America.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition of 1897-98 and surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-99, and Prof. Herschel C. Parker of the department of physics of Columbia university left New York City May 7 to climb Mt. McKinley, Alaska (20,946 feet), the highest mountain in North America. In difficulty the enterprise transcends the ascent of Aconcagua (22,800 feet), in South America, which M. Zurbriggen, the Swiss guide, and Stewart Vine of Mr. Edward A. Fitzgerald's party, accomplished in 1897; that is to say, the attempt on McKinley, though it may fail, is likely to involve the intrepid climbers in greater hardships than were encountered by the victors of Aconcagua. Fitzgerald made a campaign of several months against Aconcagua, camping higher and higher in the snows before a dash could be ventured for the summit; every member of his party suffered severely from exposure, and at an elevation of 15,000 feet Fitzgerald succumbed to mountain sickness.

Aconcagua breaks the clouds in latitude 22 degrees 23 minutes, 40 seconds; S, almost due west of it is Vespersario; the base of the mountain, therefore, is in temperate climate. McKinley, in latitude 63 degrees 4 minutes N., is very near the Arctic circle. The snow line on the Alaska mountain comes down much lower than on Aconcagua. Professor Parker estimates, we believe, that there is 4,000 more feet of snow on McKinley than on Vespersario. So it follows that if a traveler's glacier can be found on any slope of McKinley there will be more ice cutting for the climbers than on any other mountain in the world in all probability. Moreover, the cold on the heights will be more intense; Dr. Cook and Professor Parker will have a season of only weeks, instead of months, to lay siege to the giant of the Alaskan wilderness.

Extreme cold Dr. Cook has experienced in his invasions of the Arctic and Antarctic, while Professor Parker has penetrated Alaska before, and Dr. Cook made first ascent of Good Hope mountain, Riddie, Deltaroff, Hungabee and Letoy in the Canadian Rockies, where the ice and the rope are indispensable. It should therefore be a happy combination for the assault on McKinley. Both have penetrated Alaska before, and Dr. Cook made an attempt to ascend Good Hope from the west in 1903, when he found himself confronted at an altitude of 11,400 feet by a granite wall pitching down sheer 5,000 feet. On his return Dr. Cook said: "Arctic conditions begin almost at the base. Unlike Mount St. Elias, the glacier is not extensive, but instead of offering an all route, the conqueror of this immense uplift must pick his path over broken stones, ice barriers, sharp cliffs and an average slope of 45 degrees for at least 14,000 feet. It is an undertaking which for difficulty and disappointment is comparable to the task of reaching the North Pole."

The presumption is that the campaign against McKinley will be made from the east this time. By the way of the Shushitna river, which rises in the foothills and flows into Cook inlet. With the use of a launch or small steamer the party may begin their march to the base by the middle of June at the latest, which would give them two months or more to find a practicable route, if there is one, and gain the highest elevation, if it is humanly possible. They should be time enough to experiment with the north side of the ridge and try the Muldrow glacier, if access from the eastern side is impracticable.

It would be the grandest triumph in mountaineering to stand on the supreme ledge of McKinley, although the altitude is almost 5,000 feet less than that of Everest, or view from a prodigious obstacle, or view of the mountain from the summit. Dr. Cook and Professor Parker must encounter, it is too much to expect that success will be achieved by them; but they can and do deserve it, and their courageous enterprise kindles the enthusiasm of the votaries of mountain climbing.—New York Sun.

The Youthful Realist. "Mamma, said the little boy in the fifth row, who was looking with open eye wonder at the scenery and stage setting, "there's the moon!" "Yes, dear." "Is a real moon, too?" "Sh, dear!" "He was quiet for five minutes, and then he spoke again.

"See, mamma, what's the reason we didn't see that moon while we were coming here in the carriage?" "Donald, you mustn't talk so loud. People will hear you."

"Yes, but I want to know."

"I'll tell you all about it after the play is over. You must keep quiet now, or I shall have to take you out."

That held him for nearly half an hour. Then he broke loose again.

"Mamma, he said, with ineffable disgust, "that moon hasn't moved one bit, either up or down; it's a fake!"—Chicago Tribune.

Search Warrant Quashed. WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—Judge Bradford in the United States district court today quashed the search warrant under which the printing establishment of John M. Rogers was searched by United States secret service agents for evidence in support of the charge against Mr. Rogers of causing lottery tickets to be sent out of the state. The judge directed the return of the articles seized. The order was made without argument.

Queer Tale of Sorcery. A strange sight was seen in Justice Joyce's court recently. It was that of a stout, lawyerlike, elderly gentleman gravely declaring that he had been under the influence of "sorcery," and controlled by a sympathetic magnetic influence which "caused him to enter into a contract."

As Joseph William Thoma, Jr., is bringing an action with regard to transactions which took place when he was in an asylum, made these accusations against his brother, Sir Alfred Thomas, M. P., he emphasized his points with a piece-wise which he carried in his hand.

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Ben Butler's Cool Nerve. How He Saved Sixteen Hundred Lives When a Transport Was Stranded.

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CHAOS ON EVE OF ASCENT

Democratic Administration Divided Though Exterior City Hall Monday.

DAHLMAN DOES NOT CONSULT COUNCIL

Funkhouser and Bedford Are as Bitter as Ever in Their Fight to Be Elected President of Chamber.

Sunday is the last day of the present city administration. The new elective officers will take their oaths Monday.

The new democratic council met for organization purposes Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The charter requires this formal session shall be carried out on that day, which is the third Monday after election.

At the request of candidates-elect City Clerk Ebbetts issued an official call for the meeting, which was to be signed by the twelve councilmen.

Whether the new council will succeed in choosing a president at the meeting and getting in shape for the transaction of business at the first regular meeting Tuesday night is not known.

The Bedford and Funkhouser factions each claim the presidency for its man. Bedford is picked for the place by most of the politicians. Saturday morning Bedford said no caucus had been called and that some of the new councilmen seemed disposed against one, but that he was willing to participate in an assembly of the sort. The practice in former years was for the majority to get together and fix up things as to the presidency and committee and leave the minority out entirely.

The joint session between the mayor and council to try to agree on appointments has been scheduled, either, and in this respect affairs are chaotic. During the week Mayor-elect Dahlman has manifested an intention of naming his slate exactly as he pleases, regardless of modifications to suit the council. The result is a possibility that all the first batch of appointments sent in may be rejected by the city lawmakers, because it is not believed a single councilman will be satisfied. The latest word from Dahlman is that he will reserve announcing appointments until the meeting, May 29.

Flynn's Stock Goes Back Up. Tom Flynn's boom for street commissioner has had a new lease of life and his stock was "up and above" Saturday, principally because Sheriff Powers had declared he was not fighting his former deputy's present aspirations.

It has been settled that one of the hold-overs among the employees will be Miss Naomi F. Schenck, journal clerk in the city clerk's office. Miss Schenck has been in the department many years and is to be retained because of her extensive knowledge of the records and documents it harbors. She has been the subject of many efforts to remove her, all of which failed.

Another clerk in the office to be kept for a while, at least, is Mrs. A. G. Gibson, a sister-in-law of outgoing City Clerk D. B. Brown. Assistant City Attorney Herdman will stay a while in the legal department to assist the new incumbents in learning the ropes.

All appointive officers and employees under them will hold their jobs until their successors have been appointed, confirmed and qualified. Therefore a deadlock between the new mayor and council will not worry them very much.

City Clerk-elect Butler has announced the appointments for his office as follows: Deputy, Thomas J. Ebbetts, controllable clerk, Miss Naomi F. Schenck, journal clerk, Harry Prineau, clerks, O. J. Jellen and Mrs. Grace C. Gibson.

LUCID THOUGHT AT FINISH

Stranger Will on Record that of a Lawyer Who Died in an Asylum.

Several years ago Charles Lounsbury, a Chicago lawyer who at one time ranked high in his profession, died, an insane patient at the Cook County asylum at Duquoin. Although this man died absolutely destitute and penniless, he left the following "will":

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my property in the world among succeeding heirs, as follows:

"Item: I leave to children, inductively, all and every, the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the custom of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks and brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

"And I leave to children the long, long days to be merrily spent in the woods, and the night, the moon, and the stars, and the Milky way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons, where ball may be played, all snow-cold hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and to hold these same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and buttercups thereof, the woods with their appurtenances, the strawberries and the birds and fishes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found.

"Item: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with what they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastings and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men, lolliolly, I devise and bequest all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and give them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."—Denver Times.

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NEW YORK'S GREAT KITCHENS

They Are Getting Bigger Every Year—Ovens Built Out Under the Street.

In recently built hotels the kitchen is a space about 18x30 feet, floored with red tiles. The walls, where exposed, are tiled in white. The ceiling is fourteen feet high.

At the entrance is the chef's office and near him the principal refrigerator for the hotel, which is about 15 feet long and 15 to 18 inches deep, and is adapted to coal, gas and charcoal.

In front of these are the cooks' tables, in the steel tops of which are sinks, bain-marie and steam tables. Underneath are steam plate warmers. Above the sinks are large copper pots, on which is hung a picturesque array of copper spoons, saucapans and kettles, and above this again is the elaborate system of ventilating ducts which carry off the smoke and odor from every appliance where heat is generated.

Near the main kitchen and about one-half its size is the soup and roasting department, provided with stock, soup and grease boilers and an oven for roasting fowl or large joints of meat. Such an oven in one of the new hotels has a capacity of 1,500 pigeons or 300 chickens or 500 ducks or 200 turkeys.

The boilers for soup, coffee, cocoa, double jacketed, and some of the spits for roasting meats are turned by electricity. This department contains its own refrigerator, in which is kept all uncooked food prepared here.

The departments are the vegetable room, butcher shop, oyster room, bakery, ice cream department, confectionery shop, china store and the great storeroom. In addition to these departments, where the chief classes of food are prepared, there are innumerable booths and counters where dishes of a lighter order are made ready for the table.

Sandwiches and salads, for example, are prepared near the garde manger. Coffee urns and roll warmers, griddle and waffle ranges, toasters and egg boilers must be where their products can be most conveniently delivered to the room above.

These departments should not be removed more than one floor from the dining room, grill room or cafe to be served. Dumbwaiter communication is unpracticable, as it cools the food. The human water must have free access to the kitchen, and so speedily that he shall spend the greatest possible time in the dining room within call of patrons.

Having dropped his written order in a tube, he must go to the proper place in the kitchen to obtain it when prepared. On his way to the ranges he should pass the counter, near the kitchen entrance, where he must place the order, and the customer while the fish or meat is being cooked.

As he starts up the stairway he must pass the checker, who places the price upon whatever he is serving. For salads he must be able to reach the salad department with equal ease to the bar of the kitchen.

Whatever number of orders a hotel displays above the street, the business of the enterprise goes on in those below the pavement, and so hard pressed is the city hotel for space that every foot the laws allow the owner to reach under the sidewalk is eagerly seized.

The bakery of the new Hotel Belmont, for example, is under the pavement at Park avenue and Forty-second street, and one of the ovens is directly over the subway as it makes the curve there.—Indoors and Out.

CHILDREN'S PENNIES WASTED

Mystery Surrounding the Fund Contributed by School Children for Lafayette Statue.

More than seven years ago the school children of the United States contributed their pennies to a fund amounting to \$100,000 to erect an equestrian statue of the marquis de Lafayette in the court yard of the Louvre in Paris, the art center of the world.

The statue was to be an enduring monument to the memory of the hero and a perpetual emblem of international fellowship. The project was especially of local interest, inasmuch as the leaders of the commission entrusted with the expenditure of the children's pennies were prominent Chicagoans, among them Alexander J. Russell, Ferdinand W. Peck and Robert J. Thompson.

Today in the Place du Carrousel, perhaps the most cherished site for a work of art in the French capital, stands an unnightly image of staff which was dedicated with impressive ceremony in 1866 as a statue of Lafayette. Cracks have opened in the surface of the figure and the neck of the horse has assumed a grotesque twist as the result of the action of the weather.

A few months ago one of Lafayette's boots dropped off and Sculptor Paul Bartlett came on again and applied a thick coat of bronze powder. The paint is now peeling off, and the "gift" of the American school children has become a horror that the French authorities threaten to remove.

Such, in brief, is the visible result to date of the expenditure of the school children's pennies.

The \$100,000 contributed with patriotic enthusiasm, \$5,000 has been paid to the sculptor, who is now, as heretofore, reported to be getting ready to cast a permanent bronze statue to be put in place either this fall or next year or the year after.

The sculptor's contract is for \$5,000 as the full price for his work. The sum of \$5,000 has been expended for the pedestal for the statue, that annually has been heralded as "almost ready." Approximately \$10,000 worth of pennies were used in 1900 to carry Secretary R. J. Thompson of the Lafayette memorial commission and his retinue of distinguished Americans and patrons of international art to the dedicatory ceremonies at the staff statue of Lafayette.

According to Secretary Thompson about \$50,000 remains on deposit in the American Trust and Savings bank of Chicago.

The school children—those of them who still are young enough to have slates and pencils—do a little clipping every day and that even at the figures given, some \$10,000 remains unaccounted for. If they figure the interest on \$10,000 at 3 per cent for six years they will discover that at the expiration of the period the original \$10,000 would give a simple interest of \$18,000. This suppositious case has entered into the clipping of some of the critics of the statue commission.

Only a few days ago word came from Paris to the effect that among Americans resident there has arisen the question: "What has happened to the money?"

R. J. Thompson accounted for some of it yesterday when he told of the comparatively small amount that has been paid to the sculptor, the cost of the pedestal and the cost of the trip of himself and his retinue to the ceremonies in 1900, when the statue was unveiled.

He said that since then he has been an object of abuse in some of the abroad was erected. More of the money was used to

street seats for spectators at the ceremonies. Mr. Thompson admitted that it is entirely in the range of probability that a portion of the remaining pennies may be used for paying the expenses of another trip of the commission to Paris. He said that he stopped his own salary, which is paid to him amounting to \$400 monthly, two years ago.

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