The Coler Element Made Its Presence Felt-Dick Croker Received an Ovation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-Previous to the meeting tonight of the Democratic city onvention the executive committee of commany Hall held a meeting and rati-Temmany Hall held a meeting and ratified the action of the city committee in melecting Edward M. Shepard, William J. Ladd, Jr., and Judge George M. Van Hoesen as the party candidates for Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aledrmen, respectively.

The convention met tenight in the Grand Central Palace, with George B. McClellan as chelirman. Mr. Croker was given an evaluent in the convention hall. On taking the chair Mr. McClellan

taking the chair Mr. McCislian praised Mayor Van Wyck, said the party had no apologies to offer; declared partisanship could not be divorced from muni-cipal government; asserted that on the success of this campaign depended the election of a Democratic Governor and a Democratic President, and attacked the so-called reform.

In preamble and resolution the conven-tion placed upon record its abhorrence of the crime by which President Mc-Kinley was stricken down. When Assistant District Attorney Lit-

tleton, of Brooklyn, placed the name of Edward M. Shepard before the conven-tion as the candidate for Mayor, cheers tien as the candidate for Mayor, cheers for Bird S. Coler came from the gallery and some of the delegates. The Brooklyn delegation was especially vehement for Coler. The Shepard nominating speeches were interrupted and the roll abendoned. Chairman McClellan finally announced the nomination of Mr. Shepard, and many delegates gross and left the hall. William J. Ladd, Jr., was then made the nominee for Controller and made the nominee for Controller and Judge George M. Van Hoesen for President of the Board of Aldermen.

Edward M. Shepard's Career.

Edward M. Shepard was born in New York City July 23, 1850. His father, Lo-renzo B. Shepard, died in New York City renzo B. Shepard, died in New York City in 1856, after a distinguished though brief career as a lawyer and politician. Three years after his father's death Mr. Shep-ard removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He ob-tained his education in the public schools, studied one year at Oberlin College, in Ohio, and in 1869 was graduated from the Free College of the City of New York. He studied law in the office of Man & Parsons and three years after his ad-Parsons and three years after his admission to the bar established an office of his own. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Alber Stickney, the firm name being Stickney & Shepard. In 1899 he formed a partnership with John E. Parsons, under the name of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, Mr. Shepard took an active part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Brook-lyn, serving during the years 1883, '84 and 85 me its president and for two earlier years as chairman of the executive com-mittee. He was counsel in 1887 in investigating official abuses in Brooklyn. He was appointed civil service commissioner by Mayor Low, and originated the civil service code which has since been pro-nounced the most practical and effective of any yet adopted in America, For two years, under Mayor Chapin, he was chairmen of the civil service commission of Brooklyn. In 1884 and 1885 he was Forest Commissioner of New York State and prepared the plan of the forest preserve of New York. He has made frequent addresses and written magazine articles and monographs on historical, economic and monographs on historical, economic and literary subjects, and in 1888 published in the "American Statesmen" series "The Life of Martin Van Buren." The organizations of which he is a member are the Cobden Club, of England; the Manhattan, University, Reform and Church Clubs, of New York, and the Hamilton, Brooklyn and Riding and Driv-ing Clubs, of Brooklyn. He is a mem-ber of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, trustee of the Packer Institute and re-In the early part of 1892 Mr. Shepard cial head of the Democratic uprising in Kings County to prevent the nomination of David B. Hill and to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. In the Fall of 1893, by articles in periodicals and by public speeches and also by effective political organization, he led a revolt of about one-third of the Democratic party in Kings County against party abuses in local affairs, the result of the movement being the overwhelming defeat of the old organization of his party. In November, 1888, the Governor of New York placed in the hands of Mr. Shepard and General Tracy, lately the Secretary of the Navy, the prosecution of extraordinary election frauds at Gravesend. The general direction of these pros-ecutions was in Mr. Shepard's hands, They resulted before the end of March, 1894, in the imprisonment at Sing Sin of John Y. McKane, a famous oss, and the imprisonment in the penitentiary of 20 other offenders; the con plete destruction of the political power of McKane and his following, and later. a complete security against a repetition of the abuses by Legislative incorpora-tion of Gravesend into the City of Brook-

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Nominated

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Democratic state convention held here today placed the following ticket in nomination Governor-Josiah Quincy, Boston, Lieutenant-Governor-John W. Cough-

Secretary of State-Wellmore B. Stone, Springfield. Trensurer-Josiah J. Chalfoux, Lowell.

lin Fall River.

Auditor-James F. Dean, Salem. Attorney-General-A. A. Putnam, Ux-

For the first time in six years the De mocracy of the state was united and with one exception, nominated the en-tire ticket by acclamation. The exception was for the head of the ticket, the contestants being Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, and Gumaliei Bradford, of The contest was one-sided ver, and while it provoked consider-warmth of temper from the Bradford adherents, the vast majority did treat it seriously. The ballot re-

Bny State Republicans.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The Republican State morrow. Hundreds of delegates from all s of the state attended the annureceptions to-night given by the state committee and greeted Governor Crane. Cordiel interest was lent to the proceedings by the active work of the friends of Robert O. Harris, of East Bridgewater, and Herbert Parker, of Lancaster, the two candidates for the nomination of Attorney-General, which will be the only con-test on the state ticket and which has been caused by the declination of the in-cumbent, Hon. H. M. Knowlan, to re-belve the nomination. Governor Crans will be renominated, as will be Lieutenant-Governor Bates, William Olin, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer Brad-

Nominee of Nine Organizations. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Seth Low, the fusion candidate for Mayor, has been formelly notified by nine organizations of the anti-Tammany combination of his nomination by the various organizations for Mayor of New York. Edward M. Grout, candidate for Controller, and Charles W. Fornes, candidate for Presi-dent of the Board of Alderman, have also

authorities will meet next Monday night to take action on Mr. Low's resignation as president of the university.

LINEMEN'S STRIKE.

Sympathetic Walk-Out Promised at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- All the aerial line and repair men connected with the va-rious telegraph and telephone companies in Chicago, except about haif the West-ern Union's force, have declared, accord-ing to the strikers of the Chicago Telephone Company, that they will go out on a sympathetic strike unless the telephone company settles with its striking linemen, Today 50 linemen of the American Dis-trict Telegraph Company announced they would not work until the telephone strike is adjusted. Advices from nearly every town of importance in Northern Illinois are that the linemen of the Chicago Telephone Company are out and the tle-up of their department is complete.

The Spinners' Convention.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.-At the meeting of the spinners' Association of America, in ses sion here, it was decided to levy an aggressment of \$1 per member in the effort to obtain the passage of a 58-hour law in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, thereby placing those states on a level with Massachusetts. It was also voted to render financial support and material aid to the spinners of Fall River in case of a strike in that city. Resolutions condemning the shipping subsidy bill were also passed. The pro-tion to amalgamate all the workers ions in America was indorsed, and the spinners voted to join the National Textile Workers of America.

Miners' Strike Threatened. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 3.—A strike of the sen employed in all the mines of the New York & Scranton Coal Company, con-trolled by the New York, Ontarlo & Western Railroad, is threatened. If such resuits, 6000 employes will be made idle in the workings of that company, which are located in Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley. The trouble arises over the shutting down of the Pine Brook shaft Tuesday, locking out 700 men be-cause they struck that morning against workingmen who could not show union

cards. The executive department of dis-trict No. 1, United Mineworkers, is in ses-sion considering the question. Strikers Not Satisfied.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 3 .- Twelve hun tred men and boys went on strike at Natalie colliery today to force the Shamokin Coal Company to evict an ex-foreman, who had gained the enmity of the miners. They had succeeded in having the fore-man dismissed and they now demand he be driven from the village.

PLANS OF THE SALT TRUST Seeking to Control the Output of the

Works.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-In explanation of the new salt combination just framed under the laws of the State of New Jer-sey, the World says: The International Salt Company, which

expects to obtain control of the salt mines of the entire world, has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$30,000,000, and will issue bonds to the amount of \$12,000,000. The new international trust is the outgrowth of the Na-tional Sait Company, which is interested in the salt-producing plants in the United States. The new company will acquire the National Salt Company, the Retsof Min-ing Company, the English Salt Company and all the principal salt-producing prop-erties in Canada and Great Britain.

The terms of the purchase of the National Salt Company are as follows: For every 10 shares of National Salt preferred stock, one \$1005 5 per cent gold bond of the International Salt Company, and one share of the capital stock of the latter. For one share of National Salt commor stock, one share of the capital stock of the International Salt Company.

Government.

nel Heistand then took the stand

the names of General Corbin. As

detailed his acquaintance

Hawkes, explaining how he began pego-

tiations with him as to the hemp com-pany. At a meeting of several persons

interested, he (Heistand) had said he wanted some friends to have an opportunity to take stock in the company, men-

sistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Assist

ant Secretary Allen. Major Hawkes men

tioned the name of Assistant Attorney. General Boyd. As to the list of names

persons in his own handwriting, blonel Heistand thought he wrote the

list as Hawkes mentioned the names. The

able of the proposition, but subsequently

told the witness he could not go into the company. General Corbin had said that

it would be all right for him (Heistand)

to go into it, but he did not think it would be proper for him (Corbin) to do

if the plan of organization was all right and proper he would take some stock.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn had re-

sponded to his proposition in about the same manner. They were assured their

names were not to be used for advertis-

tion that they were to receive the stock

Colonel Heistand then related his recol-

lection of the "to whom it may concern

letter, how it was written and how the signatures were obtained. He said the

letter did not contain the titles of Meikle-

john, Boyd and himself. This letter, he

said, was not the same as that presented

by Major Hawkes. The witness said he went to Hawkes and obtained this lef-

ter, because it was being used in New

York to indicate that Government officials

were promoters of the enterprise. When he withdrew this letter from Major

Hawkes' possession, the witness had considered the hemp enterprise at an end.

Senator Cockrell questioned Colone

Heistand closely regarding his relations with Hawkes after the letter of introduc-

tion was taken from him. Colonel Hels-

tand said he had told Hawkes that he wanted nothing more to do with him or

the hemp company. Hawkes came to the

witness' office several times and wanted to see Mr. Meiklejohn, but the witness

would not present him. When Heistand went to New York he met Hawkes at a hotel. Hawkes told him he had made

an appointment with Flint, Eddy & Co., and the witness told Hawkes that he would attend, if he had time, adding: "With a mental reservation." He explained that this expression meant that he would think it over before attending the marting.

ing him a pamphlet about Philippine du-

ties, Colonel Heistand said the expres-sion "of course, the needs of the future

will be met as developments required.

had no reference to the hemp company, but to general conditions in the islands. The cablegram which Heistand sent to

General Otls, asking about a site for a hemp factory, it was shown, had been sent as an official dispatch, and the re-

ply also came as an official dispatch, both paid for by the Government. Colo-

nel Heistand said the fact that he had

not paid for these messages was the only matter in the whole transaction that gave

him any concern. He intended the mes

sage to go as a private dispatch. He had shown it to Melklejohn, who told him it was all right if sent as a private

division of the stock and said that none

of the stock was to go to any officials of the Government for influence they might use in promoting the interests of the com-

Colonel Heistand had not

cluded when adjournment was taken.

Labor Leaders at the White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- President

Gompers, of the American Federation of

Labor, and Ralph M. Easley, secretary of

National Civic Federation, had a confer-ence today with President Roosevelt and

presented several matters for his consid-

a letter to Hawkes relative to send-

ing purposes, and there was no intime

Mr. Allen had told the witness that

witness broached the matter to General

who then seemed to think favor.

The basis of exchange with the Retsor Company will be: For one \$1000 Retsof bond, one \$1000 International Salt bond and \$100 at par of International stock, For each share of Retsof stock, one share of International stock. Of the \$12,000,000 purpose of exchange, and the balance of \$4,500,000 will remain in the treasury, together with the unissued stock. Such bonds shall be known as the first and consollated mortgage collateral trust 50

GRAIN DEALERS' CONVENTION Resolutions Adopted on the Last Day's Session.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3 .- The conven-

ion of the National Graindealers' Association adjourned tonight after re-electing its old officers, recommending Memphis as the seat of the next convention, and adopting resolutions memorializing Con-gress to amend the interstate commerce law; condemning bucketshops; recommending the reorganization of the Government crop service and its co-operation with the National Haydealers' Association; urging the Kansas City Exchange to repeal its rule forbidding it to affiliate with the National. Benjamin Lockwood, of Des Moines, was elected president. A fight in the convention and a probable split was averted by the refusal of the ommittee on resolutions to incorporate into its report a resolution prepared by a committee for the Chicago Board of Trade, condemning the use of sulphur in doctoring grain. This resolution met such severe opposition from so many of the dealers, both from Chicago and else where, that a compromise was effected by the adoption of the bucketshop resolution. The convention adopted in full the arbitration scheme reported by the arbitration committee. It also adopted a new set of trade rules.

Fire at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 3.-Leach's storage warehouses at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, owned by A. S. Leach & Co., one of the largest establishments of the city, were completely destroyed by fire today. The fire started from an unknown cause on the second floor of a sixstory building and the structure was soon a mass of flames. Nothing was saved, A three-story building adjoining was also destroyed, and failing walls demolished Rogers' music store. Mr. Leach says the loss on his two buildings is \$40,000, and that the household goods stored in them were worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Rogers' loss is about \$50,000. Surrounding buildings were damaged to the extent of a few thousand dollars. The loss is only partly covered by insurance

Clark's Wyoming Conl Mines. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 3.-Senator W A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, will establish at once one of the largest coal-mining camps in the West, near Meeteotse, in the Big Horn Country, where he has secured \$000 acres of coal lands. He will also build a railroad to connect his camp with the Burlington at Cody Citye Senator Clark now has a force of men opening veins. Twelve mines in all will be opened and the coal shipped to the Pacific Coast and intermediate points.

Henry W. Cramp Dend. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.-Henry W Cramp, eldest son of Charles H. Cramp and twice president of the Cramp Ship & Engine Company, died near this city today from a complication of diseases. He was 52 years of age and unmarried.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DES-

the various organizations in New York. Edward M. date for Controller, and ornes, candidate for Presinard of Alderman, have also The Columbia University

SERT?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O. a delicate of the selection desecrit. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking; simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Canada, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grozer's today.

HEISTAND AND HAWKES

THE COLONEL EXPLAINS HIS CON-NECTION WITH HEMP COMPANY.

Why General Corbin Declined to Go Into the Scheme-The "To Whom It May Concern" Letter,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- The cross-examination of Major Hawkes was continued at the Heistand investigation today. Mr. Needham, attorney for Colonel Heistand, endeavored to fix dates relative to the delivery of the "to whom it may con-cern" letter. The witness was not clear as to dates.

Major Edward Howard, who had charge of making the copies of the correspond-ence turned over to Heistand's attorney, contradicted Hawkes' statements relative to the copies. Hawkes had said he had no knowledge of the copies being made. He (Howard) said the copies were made at the request of Hawkes and turned over to him. He also said Hawkes wanted the mander of the Department of the Lakes copies to protect himself, as he was afraid General MacArthur passed through Chi-

eration. One was the Chinese exclusion act, which terminates by limitation in March, 1902. The labor interests, it ap-pears, desire the exclusion renewed, and asked President Roosevelt for his aid in this direction. The President likewise was asked to say something in his message recommending favorable action on the eight-hour proposition pending in Con-gress. Mr. Gompers was requested to submit a brief, giving the matters the labor leaders desire laid before the Pres-

Meade Sails With Artillery. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—General Chaf-fee reports to the War Department that the transport Meade sailed from Manila October 1, with nine companies of coast artillery for San Francisco.

Admiral Johnson Takes Command. BOSTON, Oct. 3.-Rear-Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson took command of Charles town navy-yard today in place of Rear Admiral Sampson, relieved on account of

MacArthur in Otia' Place. CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—General Arthur MacArthur probably will be the next com-

THE NEW CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WILLIAM BARRET RIDGELY.

fly well known in banking circles, the name having been conspicuous in the

financial affairs of Illinois for many years. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y. He was at one time Postmaster of

Springfield, but resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, a position he beld until a few weeks ago. He has also been vice-pres-

ident of the Ridgely Bank, of Springfield; vice-president of the Springfield Iron Company; vice-president of the Springfield Gas Company, and president of the

Wilmington and Springfield Coal Company. Mr. Ridgely is the third Illinois man

to fill the important position of Controller of the Currency. The new Controller

is known as a cool-headed, non-partisan man of affairs, with strong ideas and

out the country consider him capable there is no doubt, this having been shown

he would not be fairly treated by the cago today on his way to Washington,

and, when asked if he were to take com

MISS STONE'S KIDNAPERS.

Complicity of Members of Macedo

nfan Committee Proved.

Miss Helen Stone, and her companion

Mme. Tsilka, and the assurances given by the Bulgarian Government relative to

the measures to be taken against the

abductors show that the gravity of the affair is appreciated at Sofia. The departure of the United States Consul-General

at Constantinople, C. M. Dickinson, for the Bulgarian capital, is expected to re-

sult in increased activity.

Well-informed people in Constantinople doubt that the release of Miss Stone

and her companion will be effected by

the payment of a ransom. The Ottoman Government would have difficulty in find-

ing the amount demanded, while the missionaries point out that the American Board of Foreign Missions has made a

practice of refusing to pay ransoms, on

The Farmers' Congress

kota Agricultural College, in a paper on "Farmers' Opportunities," discussed the

necessity of Government aid for the re-

clamation of the arid lands of the West, He declared that private enterprise had

already accomplished all possible to be

done and nothing further could be ex-pected until the General Government came

to aid. He thought it not unreasonable to

ask that \$15,000,000 be expended for 10 years in the reclamation of lands capable

until the General Government made an ar

propriation, and he urged the Farmers Congress to press the matter to the atten-

tion of Congress. Professor H. W. Camp-bell, of Kansas, delivered an address on "Soil Culture in the Semi-Arid West."

To Arbitrate Asphalt Trouble.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 2.-Minis-

ter Bowen has succeeded in persuading the parties to the asphalt controversy to

accept arbitration. The State Depart-

me under each length of seats. The boxe

elsewhere.

the ability to handle successfully any undertaking. That bank officials through-

in the strong indorsement he has received from them and other business men.

The new Controller of the Currency is 43 years old, and comes from a fam-

the best boat, in a fair and square race, and I maintain and believe that there is not a better skipper affoat than Captain Sycamore, nor a better crew than mine. I have as much esteem for my captain and crew as when I came to this side, but they can't do impossibilities. They ook as much out of the boat as could be

WON THE SECOND RACE

(Continued from First Page.)

taken. "I am very much disappointed at the easilt," added Sir Thomas, "and the only consolation is that I know I have been licked by a good, honorable opponent. I know that the wind was true, and that Columbia won without any flukes."

When asked by a visiting yachtman if

he felt despondent, Sir Thomas replied "As long as the Shamrock flag flies there is just as much fight in me, and until I am beaten in the third race, I am

just as hopeful." of Designer Watson, Sir Speaking

Thomas said: "I feel very much for Mr. Watson. He has done his best, and if he does not succeed, it is simply because he has a more able man to meet on this side in Mr. Herreshoff. He has worked hard for two years on this boat, and he has neglected nothing that he thought would help her." Sir Thomas said that what he was most disappointed about was Shamrock in the windward work. "We were all so sure the would do well in that, and in such a breeze. But she seemed to pound too much." He asserted that there would be no changes in the trim or the sails of

Edwin D. Morgan, Columbia's manager, when seen on board the Park City after the race, said:

"We won against an excellent foe. I always thought such a day as this would be a Columbia day. Both boats were superbly handled. We have now two races against Shamrock, sailed in what was supposed to be Shamrock weather. There was no reason why Shamrock should not win, and, therefore, I believe Columbia is the best racing yacht in the world." Mr. Morgan said the combination of Jameson and Sycamore was a hard one

Captain Barr said: "We won the race captain bair said: "A gainst a very powerful adversary."

Captain Sycamore, of the Shamrock, simply said: "We did our best and were fairly beaten by a better boat."

Captain Bob Wringe, who sailed Shamrock I in her race against Columbia in 1899, said: "The great surprise to me was the wonderful windward work of Columbia. I was sure Shamrock was able to outsail her in that breeze, but she did

Detailed Story of the Race.

The towing out of the racers from their anchorage to the starting line was devoid of interest. There was no heavy swell to cause the skippers anxiety about their bobstays. Thus it was that Shamrock set the largest of her club topsails and, nothing daunted, Columbia followed suit. When the preparatory gun was fired, it was clearly evident that Colum-bia cared little for the start, which was made to leeward on a close reach, the triangular course offering no benefit whatever to the craft first away. There was no true battle for position.

The committee boat Navigator dropped inchor in her usual place south of the lightship at 10:30, and at that time both yachts, in tow under bare poles, headed up in the wind and hoisted their mainsails. Their headsails were already in stops. Columbia was first to cast loose from her tug, and a moment later her headsalls were broken out from her stops and she made a clean run for the light-ship. Columbia, which had been hugging the easterly end of the line, eased off sheets and stood for the mark. Sig-nals, were hoisted from the committee boat that the course would be triangular, which meant that there would be two close reaches and one dead beat to wind-

mand of the Department in March, when General Otis retires, he said: ward for home. The yachts heeled to a scupper breeze "I think it very possible—indeed, I may say probable—that I shall assume command. In view of the fact that no orwhen the preparatory gun was fired at 10:45. Columbia, far to the eastward, stood down before the wind for the line; meander has been issued, however, I can say nothing definitely." while, Shamrock was circling round the lightshop. Before the warning gun was fired, 10 minutes after the preparatory signal, Columbia was ahead, and, wanting to cross the line too early, luffed up with her headsails shaking until she almost stood still. This put Shamrock in the better position, and, wearing close around, she crossed the line almost at CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct, 3.-American the gun, while Columbia elected to cross considerably more than one minute berepresentatives have obtained evidence hind. Many experts thought that Colum-bia would be handicapped, but Barr was on the alert and sent her across the line proving the complicity of members of the Macedonian committee at Sofia in the kidnaping of the American missionary,

in time to save himself.

With the wind forward on the port beam and with a tiny jib topsall set on Shamrock and a much larger and better pulling sall on Columbia, the boats started out on the first leg of the triangle. During the first few minutes it was im possible to say whether Columbia wa gaining or not. In the gusts of wind she emed to heel over less than the challenger, and also appeared to steer a slightly higher course. The wind, though heading true from north-northwest, varied in violence. Occasionally a squall would strike one of the racers, causing her to heel, but, taking the mean of the puffs, neither could be said to have

been favored. Plenty of Wind.

and be fatal to mission enterprise It soon became apparent that the race was to be salled in very quick time. The gain of Columbia, which the turn of the Determined on Revenge. first mark proved she had made, was al-LONDON, Oct. 4 .- "The United States most imperceptible. Toward the mark the wind freshened. Columbia, with a lesser sail spread, seemed to stand stiffer than Government is determined to exact full revenge upon every one concerned," says says the Constantinople correspondent of the her rival, but there was little to choose Daily Telegraph, "and if anything hap-pens to Miss Stone, it will not hesitate between them. They smothered along toward the mark, and when they roundto ask permission to bring a fleet through the Dardanelles to get at Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea, and to force the Buled it Columbia had gained only 22 sec nds. The gybing on both craft was well garian Government to act against the Macedonian committee."

Under the same sall as they started they both stood for the second mark. The wind piped stronger, and in the strongest of puffs Shamrock had to luff a little to ease her to the force of the breeze. Col-umbia, on the contrary, was allowed to SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 3.—At today's session of the Farmers' National Congress, Dr. J. W. Heston, of the South Dafeel the full power of every squall, never being eased, and it was this that helped In spite of the larger salispread of her antagonist, she was never left be-hind, but kept up with the challenger. It became apparent at the time Columbia had salled over one-half of the second leg that she had saved her time and was, barring accidents, a winner Her skipper, instead of nursing her through the squalls, let her feel the strength of them, while Shamrock's larger spread of sail caused her to make imperative luffs or else carry away someof supporting a population equal to the present population of the United States. He declared that nothing could be done a reaching breeze, closer and fine

sailing perhaps was never seen. There were frequent occasions when Columbia's topmast seemed almost due to break. But everything hung on, Now the second mark was in sight and at 12:45 jib topsails were doused on both yachts and they luffed around it. Shamrock in the lead, but the watches show

ing Columbia's gain on this leg to be 39 seconds. The Beat to Windward.

It was now a dead beat to windward to the finish line. Columbia was now the leading craft from the mathematical point of view. She had gained on both legs and also had her time allowance of ment has been requested to urge the asphalt companies in New York to accept this plan, which will settle the per-SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—President Quinlan, of the Warner-Quinlan Company, tonight declared the story of the asphalt settlement false. He said that the mat-43 seconds to help her. Thus, if she could hold her own to the finish line, the race was hers. In rounding the mark the boats split tacks. Shamrock standing on the starboard tack for a few hundred ter was now beyond the point of a comyards. Columbia went on the port tack for a while and then, at 1:05, both were on the stirboard tack. Then began a splendid thresh to windward. Columbia A new method of heating cars has been adopted in Christiania and Stockholm. The apparatus consists of long, perforated boxes, outpointed Shamrock, but the challenger seemed to be going a little faster. At 1:15 Columbia ran like a streak of lightare filled with red-hot briquets of compressed coal, prepared so that no smoke or smell result from their consumption. ning through the lee of Shamrock luffed out across her bow and for the first

time in the race she was leading and the windward boat.

the windward boat.

At 1:20 both yachts went on the port tack, standing toward the Long Island shore. There was little or no difference between them in this board. At 1:37 both boats went on the starboard tack for the finish line. Then came the biggest puff of all. Shamrock had three or four strakes of the deck under water, but ran risks, hoping to dimpish her defeat ran risks, hoping to diminish her defeat or even to win. But it was in vain. She made up a lot of her leeway, but Colum-bia crossed the line a winner and to spare.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LONDON. Preparations Had Been Made for An other Mafeking Night.

LONDON, Oct. 4.-The extent of Great

Britain's disappointment at the defeat yesterday of Shamrock II can be thoryesterday of shamrook it can be thoroughly appreciated only by those who saw the thousands of spectators lining the embankments. Almost to a man they were expectant of victory. The early editions of the afternoon newspapers conceded that it was Shamrock weather, and keyed up hopes to a pitch of certainty, and many people entertained the idea that the depression over South African affairs rock II. The latter's lead in the early part of the race so atrengthened this impression that London threatened a repetition of Mafeking night. The crowds greeted the green lights on the towers and on the launches which paraded the Thames with wild delight. But Columbia's red slowly crept up, and motor cars with megaphones dashed up and down the embankment proclaiming Columbia's lead. The yachts in the Thames reversed the position of their lights and those on the signal towers were changed. The crowds stood awaiting the final message. America's cup dinners were advertised at the embankment hotels, and overlooking the river many fashionable people dired, watching the moving light until red from all sides was flashed out. wins" was shouted through the hotel cor-ridors, and the throng dispersed.

For Britishers all real interest has now ieparted in the races. Their only desire is to get the matter ended. "If we are to be thrashed again," says the Daily Chronicle, "we had rather take our gruel at once with all the good-humor at com-mand." In short, the editorials published this morning do not make the slightest at-tempt to explain the defeat. They frank-ly admit that Shamrock II was beaten in her own weather and under conditions most favorable to her, and they congratulate America on being possessed of the better boat. "As a matter of fact," remarked the

Daily Graphic, "on none of the former oc-Shamrock ever been so far in front of Columbia as to have her time allowance in hand."

The Daily Mail says: "Columbia has demonstrated her superiority on all points of salling."

The Standard says: "Apparently there was nothing to choose between the con-testing captains and men in point of judgment and smartness. Therefore, the result was decided solely by the intrinsic capacity of the yachts. Shamrock II is a very fine boat, but not quite enough for the defender. Yet the interval between them was not great enough for despair.

Wall-Street Bets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 .- There is little betting in Wall street on the yacht race. The largest wagers reported are: H. M. Pearsall bet \$1000 to \$800 that Columbia would win the series, Maurice O'Mears, Jr., being named as the taker of the Shamrock end. F. H. Brooks bet \$000 to \$500 that Columbia would win today. George Weaver bet \$500 even that Colum-bia would win the next two races, and W. B. Coster made a similar bet of \$500.

Accident to an Excursion Boat. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—By the bursting of a feed pipe, the steamer La Grande Duchesse was disabled while returning rom the yacht races this evening, and the 2000 people on board did not get back to the city nutil 8 P. M. The break was repaired while the vessel was anchored near the Hook, and she was able to pro-ceed to her pier under her own steam. The steamer had on board a party of New York Bay Yacht Club men, delegates from the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Larchmont Club, Montauk Club, Union League Club, of Manhattan, and many other excursionists. No one was hurt and there was lit-

Weather Forecast for Today. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-The Weather Bureau tonight issued the following foreeast of the weather for tomorrow's race

off Sandy Hook: "Present conditions indicate the preva lence of a 10- to 12-knot breeze off Sandy Hook, and fair Friday. The wind will hold from north to northwest."

A MODEL CITY.

Unique Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 .- On the call of Charles R. Lamb, chairman of the art committee of the Municipal Art Society of New York, a meeting of the society has just been held at the National Art Club to discuss ways and means of definitely formulating a scheme for a model city to be erected in the confines of the St. Louis World's Fair. As the exposion its work, such as the service building, on its work, such as the service building, postoffice, hospital, police, fire and sanitary departments, they could be constructed so as to make the nucleus of the city beautiful. John De Witt Warner, president of the Municipal Art So-

elety, presided.

The object of the society is to show the people of the United States and of the world how a city should be built. It is proposed to show, for example, by means of a miniature city, how roads and streets should be laid out, how sewers should be built, and how the corners of streets should be properly treated as regards lighting and numbering. It is also pro-posed to show how a city can be made beautiful and how to utilize toward that end the public buildings of every city large and small.

The following committee was appointed by President Warner to draft a definite scheme to present to the authorities at St Louis: Charles C. Haight, chairman; Charles R. Lamb, Charles R. Crandall, Charles M. Robinson, Mrs. E. Hegeman Hall and Albert Kelsey.

A Parrot and a Dog in a Paris Court. Chicago Chronicle.

Paris—There were two cases in the cor-rectional chamber here this week of a de-cidedly opera bouffe character. The plaintiffs in each case were women. Plaintiff No. 1 being asked to state her case, said it all came about owing to a parrot. The bird had a vicious disposition and its mistress (the defendant) egged it on to be even worse than it was by nature. The plaintiff could not put her head out of the window without the bird shouting ob-probrious epithets at her and generally

ibeling her character. Before deciding the case the Judge said he would hear the other, whereupon the second matron stated that what she had to complain of was her neighbor's dog. It was the animal that at the instigation of

CASTORIA For Infents and Children,

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Hitchen.

A PROCLAMATION.

Paine's Celery Compound the National Remedy.

Endorsed by Leaders in Every Walk of Life.

Present Wonderful Demand the Result of Merit.

House of Representatives. Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 2, 1901. Wells & Richardson Co., Gentlemen:—Paine's celery compound is the great national family remedy. I can

cheerfully recommend it. EDWARD MCKENNY. Since the day when the great surgeon and practitioner Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., announced the discovery of the formula of Paine's celery compound and first prescribed it with invariable suc-cess in cases of nervous prostration, inomnia, indigestion, rheumatism,

other diseases that have their origin in a



HON, EDWARD MCKENNY.

fisordered nervous system-the demand for this one remedy has gone on steadily increasing, until today throughout every civilized country, more bottles of the remady are prescribed by physicians and used by those who are sick, than of probably all other prepared remedies combined.

The formula of Paine's celery compound which Prof. Phelps freely gave to the medical profession-ranks in importance in the medical world with the anti-toxins

Its discovery marks a new era in the practice of medicine, as the discovery of ether marked a new era in the practice of surgery.

The above unsolicited testimental from the Hon, Edward McKenny is one of thousands which might be published.
In calling for Paine's celery compound, be sure that no quack medicine of patented name is paimed off on you in its

its mistress it actually threw stones at her window panes by toesing them up with

Its paws. By this time the people in court were remained serious. In commenting upon the two cases he pointed out that neither ac-tion had been correctly described as a suit for libel. Then he rendered his de-One of the plaintiffs, he said, sho prosecuted the dog, the other should have cited the parrot. Both actions having been wrongly instituted, he should, therefore,

dismiss them both, New York Bank Change.

NEW YORK Out 2-The Times says: "Charles W. Morse, vice-president of the Amsterdam National Bank, and exresident of the American Ice Company, has acquired a controlling interest in the National Broadway Bank, of 237 Broadway. Francis A. Palmer, who has for many years been at the head of the Broadway bank, will retire from the presidency, and be succeeded by Miles M, O'Brien, of the H. B. Claffin Company, and president of the Board of Education new officers of the Broadway bank will assume control today."

Miss Helen Long's Condition. HINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 3.—The condi-tion of Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary John D. Long, who is suffering from lung trouble, still continues serious. The exact nature of the change in the condition of Miss Long is not made public, the only announcement in the case being, "She is not so well." Miss Long only a week ago returned from Colorado.

William McKinley School, CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- As a mark of respect to the late President of the United States, the name of the West Division High School has been changed by the Chicago Board of Education to the William Mc-Kinley School.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills. Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes de-

ranged and disease is the result. Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.