

UNCLE SAM STEPS IN

Warship and Cruiser Are Ordered to Panama.

WISCONSIN SENT TO THE SCENE

Cincinnati to Proceed From Port-au-Prince and Should Be on Hand Early Next Week—Montgomery Will Replace Her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary of War today telegraphed to the commanders of the battle-ship Wisconsin, now at Bremerton, and the cruiser Cincinnati, at Port-au-Prince, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the isthmus of Panama, the Wisconsin reinforcing the Ranger at Panama and the Cincinnati taking station at Colon. It will take the Wisconsin fully 20 days to make the long trip of over 400 miles down the Pacific Coast to Panama. The Navy Department had intended to send the Boston, which is now getting ready for service at San Francisco, to relieve or reinforce the Ranger, but the alarming situation which has so quickly arisen on the isthmus prompted the officials to take more active measures to increase the naval representation of the United States in that section.

The Cincinnati will only consume a few days in her trip across from Cape Hatteras, and by the beginning of next week she should have reached the other terminal of the Panama Railroad. While the destruction of Admiral Killick's flagship swept away the entire naval force in Hayti, and naval officials believe that the Cincinnati can relinquish her post, there is danger that some of the ports where American property interests are large may suffer because of the practice which has grown up in course of the rebellion of burning towns before evacuating them, and it has been decided to send the gunboat Montgomery to replace the Cincinnati on the Haytian coast. The Montgomery has just finished participation in the maneuvers, and is being overhauled at the New York navy-yard. Allowing a couple of days in which to coal and fit out, she could probably reach Port-au-Prince by next Thursday.

The commanders of the Cincinnati and Wisconsin will be instructed to enforce our treaty stipulations with Colombia strictly, by preventing any interference with traffic across the isthmus, and also to prevent a bombardment of Panama from the sea, on the ground that this, in itself, would constitute a menace to traffic. Neither the Wisconsin nor the Cincinnati carries a very large marine contingent, but what is lacking in this respect, it is expected, can be made up by equipping jacks for shore duty, should it become necessary to land a force on Colombian soil to enforce the guarantees of the treaty or to protect American interests.

The sudden turn of events near Panama came as a surprise to the officials of the State and Navy Departments. Affairs in that quarter had quieted to such a degree that only the little gunboat Ranger kept watch. The Marietta was keeping a close eye on the trend of affairs in Venezuela, and the Cincinnati was performing similar duty in Hayti. The emergency arose so suddenly, therefore, that Hayti must be left unwatched by an American war vessel during the interval between the departure of the Cincinnati for Colon and the arrival of the Wisconsin in Hayti waters. It is believed that the center of trouble is likely to be at or near Panama City, and it is for that reason, and because of the small size and complement of the Ranger, that the Wisconsin has been dispatched to the scene.

Later in the day, the officials of the Navy Department decided to take no chances of any interruption of traffic in case of an emergency on the isthmus, and orders were sent forward to the United States ship Panther, which is now en route to League Island, to take aboard a battalion of marines upon her arrival and proceed to Colon. Orders were issued for the organization of the marines, who will number 350 men, and will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, with Major Barnett as second in command. Captains Porter, Butler and Maria will command three of the four companies, and Captain Lemley will act as Quartermaster. It will be the duty of the marines to keep transit across the isthmus clear. The marines performed a similar service in 1855.

TO JOIN COLOMBIA'S FLEET SOON.

Banning Reaches San Francisco, to Be Made Ready for Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The steamer Jesse Banning, formerly the British steamer Colon, arrived here today from Seattle. Captain Marmaduke, who is to command the Banning, has been in this city for some time, but until today has been unable to leave his quarters, where rumors concerning the Banning's mysterious movements have been neither denied nor confirmed. Today the Captain thawed out and said:

"There is no necessity for any further secrecy about the matter. The Jesse Banning is the property of the Republic of Colombia, and will sail for the South as soon as she is completed. When she becomes a portion of the Colombian Navy, her name will be changed to Bogota, the name of the capital of the republic."

The ship's deckhouse has been cut down and gun platforms have been placed in position, but Captain Marmaduke refused positively to state whether her guns were now aboard, whether they would be shipped here, or, in fact, what her armament would be. He would only say that what her complement of men would be or where he was going to get them.

"Those are matters about which I am not prepared to make any statement," he said. "If I did, the information would be expediently reach the other side, and that, of course, is what must be avoided."

Captain Marmaduke was a participant in the historic Merrimac-Monitor fight. Coincident with the arrival of the steamer came a freight car with a consignment of eight heavy guns and a lot of heavy ammunition, all of which will be placed aboard the Jesse Banning tomorrow. The purpose of the steamer in docking at this port was to secure her armament, and to proceed on her voyage south without an instant's delay. It is believed a crew will be secured within the next 10 days, and that fully 100 men will be required to man the ship. Captain Marmaduke, who will command the ship when she leaves this port, has made provision for victualing the ship for a period of two months with a crew of 50 officers and men.

Captain Marmaduke says he has received assurances that the United States Government will not interfere with the vessel in any manner. Gunner Meales, who served in an American warship during the Spanish War, says it is stated, man one of the Bogota's guns.

SITUATION NOT DESPERATE.

Still Colombia Realizes That It Is a Serious Position.

PANAMA, Sept. 11.—The situation of the Colombian Government on the isthmus is believed to be more serious than it has been for some time past, yet it is not very desperate. It is reported here that General Herrera's revolutionary army consists of nearly 5000 men, who are encouraged by their recent successful engagements with the government troops. The principal strength of the revolutionists lies in the fact that with their most of gunboats, composed of the Padilla, Boy-

aca, Galitan and Darien, supplemented by numerous sailing vessels, they can maneuver and operate at sea without molestation.

The Conservatives on the isthmus have much faith in General Salazar, who has assumed supreme command of all the forces in this district. He is ably seconded by Generals Quinto and Gutierrez, who are active and brave fighters. In government circles the capture of Panama of Colon by the revolutionists is believed to be impossible because of the strong entrenchments which protect these towns, and which are defended by soldiers anxious to avenge General Morales Berti, who surrendered at Agua Dulce, and because large numbers of reinforcements are expected to reach the isthmus this week from Barranquilla.

The government Minister of War is fully aware of the dangerous situation existing here, and telegraphic advices received from Bogota say the government has dispatched 5000 more men to reinforce the soldiers here and at Colon. Two thousand more troops, according to military men, would not only make Panama secure, but would render General Herrera's position very delicate should he locate on the isthmus, where food is scarce. General Herrera's plans are not known, but from the latest reports he was advancing toward Panama. Judging from his method of campaign, his intention would seem to be to surprise the government by some extraordinary movement.

The situation here in the summer of 1900, when General Porras attacked Panama, was worse than it is now. Then the revolutionary forces defeated the government soldiers at Belasco and Corozal, a few miles from Panama; two Conservative Generals fled the field, and the population was panic-stricken; still the defense of Panama under the late General Alban and General Salazar was successful. General Salazar is considered to be a daring leader. At Miraflores, in the Department of Bolivar, he was surrounded last year by a strong force under General Uribe-Urbe, which he surprised during the night and completely routed with a small force under his command. The recollection of deeds like this inspire General Salazar's troops with faith in their leader.

ADVANCING ON PANAMA.

Revolutionists Continue Their March and Situation Grows Graver.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 11.—United States Consul Guider, of Panama, who here tonight received a cablegram from his son, who is Vice-Consul to Panama, which stated that the revolutionists are advancing on the City of Panama. The message says that the outlook appears very grave, as only about 200 government troops are in Panama, while the insurgents have twice that number.

Rebels' Next Move Will Decide.

PANAMA, Sept. 11.—Partisans on the isthmus of the Liberal or insurgent parties believe that General Herrera will be victorious over the government. General Herrera is undoubtedly a great organizer. When he landed his expedition in Colombia, no one believed he would succeed in organizing the army he has drawn to his cause. His success or defeat is thought to depend on his next movement. Should he move on to Bogota before making an attack, it is thought he will be defeated. There is little doubt here that General Salazar and the troops under him will fight valiantly.

No definite news has reached here of the revolutionary fleet since last Sunday, when it was at San Carlos.

General Chicory to Be Executed. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Sept. 11.—The revolutionary General Chicory, kept here by a military tribunal, and sentenced to be executed at Jacmel, October 9.

Preparations for an attack by government forces upon Gonaves, the headquarters of the Firminist revolutionists, are being continued. The movement promises to be an important one.

FIREMEN ARE PROSPERING

National Brotherhood in the Best Condition in Its History.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The fourth day's session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen, which opened today with the introduction of a large number of resolutions with relation to the organization, and principally intended for the strengthening of the constitution and by-laws. The resolutions were referred to a committee. The biennial report of Chairman Hawley, of the grand board of trustees, showed that the organization is in the best condition since its inception.

At this afternoon's session Hon. L. S. Coffin, manager of the Railroad Men's Home, of Highland Park, Ill., addressed the convention on the subject of the founding of a home for the indigent of every labor organization in the country. The morning session of the ladies' society was spent in considering biennial reports.

Printing Trades Conventions End.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—With the election of officers and the selection of Atlantic City as the next meeting place, the three National Printing Trades unions, which have been in progress in this city for the past week, ended their work today. The Typothetae elected Edward Stern, of Philadelphia, vice-president. The electrotypers elected George H. Benedict, Chicago, president, and the photo-engravers elected Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., New York, president.

The Typothetae voted in favor of the proposed new contract with the pressmen by which all disputes will be referred to a joint committee of arbitration. This committee also will have full power to enforce the acceptance of its decisions.

Hoo Hoos Elect Officers. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—The concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos elected officers today as follows: President, W. H. Norris, of the Milwaukee; vice-president, J. H. Houston, Tex.; senior Hoo Hoo, G. W. Schwartz, St. Louis; junior Hoo Hoo, Frank N. Snell, Milwaukee; bojom, James J. Wilson, Jr., Waukegan, O.; scrivener, J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.; jabberwock, O. E. Yeager, Buffalo; custodian, Victor H. Beckman, Seattle, Wash.; areanoper, V. C. Davenport, S. Idaho, Colo.; guilden, Harvey Avery, New Orleans. The convention closed tonight with the embalming of the snark and the installation of officers.

National Firemen's Association.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Nearly 100 delegates to the National Firemen's Association Convention were present at the first session here today. Fire chiefs from all parts of the country are among the delegates. One of the chief objects of this year's convention will be to devise means to separate politics from the management of the fire departments of the cities.

Railroaders at Kansas City in 1903.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—The National Association of Roadmasters and Maintenance of Way Officials voted today to meet next year in Kansas City. A trip to Chicago on a mile-a-minute run on the Chicago & Northwestern road was the feature this afternoon.

Master Bakers Adjourn.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—The National Association of Master Bakers today adjourned to meet next year in Philadelphia, and recommended St. Louis for the next meeting place, in 1904.

Cholera on Transport Sherman.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—There were four cases of cholera and three deaths from that disease on the United States transport Sherman between Manila, which port she left September 1, bound for San Francisco, and Nagasaki, Japan, where she arrived yesterday. She has been quarantined at Nagasaki.

Olds, Wortman & King

Friday's Extra Specials

Mull Ties

Ladies' very fine white imported mull ties 1½ inches long, with the new fancy figures ends and border to match. All new crisp patterns and just the kind for the warm weather. Wash nicely, colors guaranteed. Regular price 75c, today 38c only.

Silk Ties

All silk plaid ties, 1½ yards long, very neat and washable. Regular price 25c, today 12½c only.

Gloves

Ladies' fancy silk gloves in very tasty, desirable patterns, colors tan, slate and mode. Regular price per pair 65c, today 48c only.

Silk Stripe Madras

700 yards silk stripe madras, beautiful patterns in reseda, pink light blue, cadet, maize, ox-blood and emerald. Nice for kimono, dressing jackets and for the new popular cotton winter shirt waist. Regular price per yard 30c, today only 17c.

Sale

Black Taffeta

Bolts and bolts of the best Black Taffeta ever offered at the price. New, fresh, crisp serviceable goods, that can be turned to any of the many purposes for which Taffetas are more than ever in demand. It is going fast, call early. Prices the remainder of the week

\$1.03

20-inch width, regular price 85c, special

71c



Just in Time for School

Boys' Waists

We have just received a large line of boys' fine waists in three grades.

First Grade

Fine percale waists in "Mother's Friend" or blouse style; colors, medium or dark blue, medium or dark cardinal, with fancy figures or stripes. The best value we have ever offered at 50c

Second Grade

Also good quality percale in fancy stripes or figures, either shirtwaist or blouse styles; price, each 35c

Third Grade

Good strong dark blue heavy print waists, in either figures or stripes, blouse or shirtwaist styles; price, each 25c

School Hose

Boys' and Girls'

Heavy, fine ribbed, fast black, double knees, heels and toes. Regular 20c and 25c kinds, special at 17c

Boys' School Caps

Excellent Quality

Either golf or yacht styles. In a great variety of attractive fall shades, at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Sale

Boys' School Shoes

If you examine them you will quickly decide they are just the thing for the playground. They look well and wear well, being nicely shaped and reinforced with extra stitching and double sole and heel.

Regular prices, \$2.25 to \$1.75 to Special prices, \$1.48 to \$1.87

AMERICANS IN MANEUVERS

Generals Young and Wood with the German Cavalry.

German Newspaper Remarks That Americans Don't Need Uniforms to Look Like Soldiers.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Sept. 11.

Major-General Young and Brigadier-General Wood and their aide, Lieutenants McKinley and McCoy, charged with the duty of observing the maneuvers of the Americans did not draw their swords, but they rode with the Garde du Corps, one of the household regiments and the Emperor's bodyguard. This charge was the climax of the maneuvers. A few hundred horsemen fell upon the flank of the retreating blues (defending), charging 30 of the latter's guns and 2000 of the infantry. When the cavalry was within 100 yards the infantry quickly formed into close platoon groups, which the horsemen broke up, galloping between the groups and the guns. Several horses fell dead. The Emperor, mounted on a white Arab horse, directed the movements, and at the finish galloped ahead as recklessly as any trooper. The Emperor was present on horseback. Major-General Corbin and Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Johnston, Earl Roberts and other foreign guests were on a hill around which the charge was made. General Corbin said it was the finest military spectacle he ever saw.

Emperor William's customary salute to the Americans has been: "Well, how's the khaki brigade?" His Majesty has also been disposed to chaff the Americans a little. Today they were blue fatigue uniforms. The Emperor noted the change and remarked pleasantly upon it. The Zeitung's comment upon the simplicity of the American uniforms says: "The American visitors have no need of uniforms to make them look like soldiers."

GRAND JURY INDICTS PRINCE.

Francis Joseph Charged With Misconduct Under Criminal Law.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The grand jury in the Old Bailey Court today returned a true bill against Prince Francis Joseph of Austria, a Lieutenant in the Austro-Hungarian mission to the coronation of King Edward, charged with misconduct under the criminal law amendment.

Late in the day the Prince and others concerned in the charge were placed on the dock at the Central Criminal Court, and pleaded "not guilty." Prince Nicholas of Braganza and other relatives and friends were in the crowded courtroom. In opening the case counsel for the prosecution said the offense with which the Prince was charged was far too common in London.

The hearing of the charges brought against Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza and other men took place in the South-

ward Police Court early in July, and attracted much attention. Sir Edward Clarke, ex-Solicitor-General, defended the Prince. The prosecutor altered the charge from "felony" to "misconduct under the criminal law amendment." Sir Edward intimated that the defense would be conspiracy to rob and blackmail. Strict secrecy was observed by the court officials regarding the exact nature of the charges.

APPEALS FOR HELP FOR BOERS.

Boths, With Other Burgher Generals, Arrives in Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Boer Generals, Botha, Dwyer and Delarey, accompanied by Messrs. Wolmarans, Wessels and Reitz, arrived here today from The Hague, and were given a hearty welcome. Referring to an address, General Delarey said they did not come here in the character of political personages, but solely to obtain assistance for destitute Boer families.

At the reception at the Town Hall, General Dwyer, in reply to the Burgomaster's speech, said:

"We have come to ask for help for the widows, orphans and other persons in need. Upon assistance of this kind from England the Boers cannot count." The General also remarked:

"If England wishes to have the Boer descendants of the Huguenots as subjects before God, I am willing to be a loyal subject before God until the day of God shall come. We wish to be loyal to the new government, hoping that the latter will carry out its engagements."

At a subsequent luncheon General Botha declared that peace, which had brought them all they desired, was due to the Deutsch Premier, Dr. Kuyper. General Botha also thanked Holland for the manner in which it had welcomed Messrs. Kruger, Steyn and Reitz. General Botha, again speaking, said:

"We have lost our independence, and have endeavored to obtain compensation for our burdened farms. We have every reason to believe no compensation will be forthcoming. Help is absolutely necessary to provision the ruin of thousands."

BRITAIN NOT INFORMED.

No Official Notice of Russia's Order for Foreigners to Leave Manchuria.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Foreign Office here has heard nothing officially of the instructions sent by Paul Lesar, the Russian Minister at Peking, to the Russian commander in Manchuria, directing him to expel the British Imperial Office employees who may be sent to Manchuria to resume charge of the postal service, on the ground that the presence of foreigners in Manchuria during the military occupation is objectionable. The officials of the Foreign Office are much interested, but they decline to discuss the possible action of Great Britain until more fully informed on the subject.

Seeks Notoriety in Salt Against Duke.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Margerie Kingston, a stylishly dressed woman, charged in a Police Court at Cardiff, Wales, today with disorderly conduct, created a great deal of excitement in court by alleging that she had purposely caused herself to be locked up in order to draw attention

to her claim against the late Duke of Clarence, brother of the Prince of Wales, and asserting that she had lost her husband and children in order to save the Duke's name, and had now come all the way from India to get her rights.

In Line of Franco-Spanish Alliance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Speeches at a luncheon given by General Andre at Tou-louse, coupled with the presence of the French warships at Bilbao (fete), and with the attention shown to the Spanish Queen mother in Paris, are believed, says a Paris dispatch to the Times by way of London, to be in the line of a Franco-Spanish demonstration. The correspondent quotes the Madrid Correspondencia Militar, which declares that Spain is about to abandon her long-standing policy of isolation, which policy cost her colonial empire. The Spanish Liberal por-

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Fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries,

9 to 12 in. wide, at 25c Real value 40c to 75c

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Black and White LIBERTY SILK RUFFS 75c

Hemstitched Taffeta and India Silk Twine 25c

Arounds, all leading shades; special \$1.25

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Arounds, with emb'd Turnovers, sp'cl \$1.25

Druggists' Sundries

4711 White Rose, Glycerine Soap, special, cake, 10c

4711 Toilet Water, June Roses, Lilac and Violet, special, bottle 39c

Java Rice Powders, white, cream, pink and flesh, special, box 19c

Listered Tooth Powder, special, bottle 18c

35c Tooth Brushes, 4 and 5-row, special 19c

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Will be the proper garment for the tailor maid this Fall. She's the young woman who wants the very latest and most stylish garment, and she'll find that the tramping suits will please her fancy. We have them in the new flaked materials—Meltons, Cheviots and other fabrics.

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The New Flannel Waists

Feather Boas for Fall

Some more Monte Carlo Coats

WE INVITE YOU TO SEE OUR STOCK

For Furs of Quality—Silverfield's of Course.

ty, says the Correspondencia Militar, will not leave office before concluding an alliance with France.

Cholera Death List Enormous. CAIRO, Sept. 11.—The cholera returns for Egypt show that there have been 1288 fresh cases and 16,200 deaths.

Autobiography of Kruger. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Ex-President Kruger's autobiography, soon to be published, will be a volume containing 100,000 words, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. The book contains the story of Mr. Kruger's life from childhood to the negotiation of peace. The manuscript of the work, preserved here, brings the narrative down to the Jameson raid, and the remainder will include the story of the negotiations with Mr. Chamberlain, an account of the war until Mr. Kruger's departure from the Transvaal, and incidents of his life in Holland.

Imperial Bodyguard Is Censured. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—An edict has been issued, cables the Shanghai corre-