KILL AT WILL

Turks Stop at Nothing in Macedonia.

CONSULS FEAR FOR LIVES

Europeans at Monastir in Dread of an Outbreak.

PEOPLE KEPT IN DEATH TRAP

Greek Metropolitan at Florina Will Not Let Inhabitants Flee, Even Though Sultan's Troops Slay Them by the Score.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily Mail's correspondent wires from Monastir, under date of August 31, telling of an ineffectual attempt he made to penetrate the Albanian cordon and reach Armensko. He was threatened with death and compelled to return under guard. He gives numerous instances of Turkish brutality and treachery. The villagers of Armensko were massacred before a single insurgent visited the place. The inhabitants of the village of Nevolkas, near Florina, were butchered while on their way to Florina under guard, after having surrendered on a guarantee of immunity.

At Florina, continues the correspondent, the Christians are in a state of abject fear, and are handicapped by a bigoted Greek Metropolitan, who orders them to stay in the village and not to flee, with the result that the savage soldiers murder them by scores. The European residents of Monastir, including the Consuls, are in a state of great anxiety. Many, including the Italian Consul, have recently been insulted by soldiers.

Operations commenced last Thursday on an organized scale against the insurgents, and bodies of troops are operating in all directions, but no details have yet arrived.

REBELS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Proclamation Is Issued Saying One More Stroke Means Liberty.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from Rila, near the Turkish frontier, says a courier has arrived there with a copy of the proclamation of a general insurrection, which has been daily awaited. The document is addressed to "Our Brethren in Macedonia and Adrianople," and begins by congratulating them upon the heroic fight they have always waged. The proclamation continues:

"Armed with only your own strength against a mighty empire, with pitiless foes, with the power of your right hand and the might of your spirit, you have shaken the hateful Ottoman Dominion. A hundred thousand of the Sultan's soldiers and an innumerable infidel mob were unable to resist your advance. You have sacrificed everything before the altar of liberty. Your villages were burned, your homes pillaged, your children massacred and your sisters, wives and mothers violated. A succession of valiant champions has persisted in the struggle and dyed the fatherland with their dear blood, but with greater zeal you have embraced the fight. Your smoking hearths have strengthened your manliness; the cries of the children and the moans of the women exasperated your souls. From the breasts of the fatherland came new champions, replacing those who have perished. The holy flag of liberty waves more proudly over the dear fatherland. Your enemies are rendered speechless before your heroism. The forces of tyranny are exhausted. New days have come. One more heroic strike and the centuries of tyranny will fall to the ground in convulsions of death.

"The dawn of liberty peeps already above the Macedonian horizon and awaits this stroke to shine with its full brilliancy on the Macedonian land. Prepare yourselves, then, for this stroke. Be at your posts. The hour for the battle strikes. The cry of liberty or death will break the chains of slavery and bring the triumph of justice."

The proclamation is signed "From the Supreme Central Government."

SULTAN WISHES ALL WELL.

He Makes a Good Speech Teeming With Good Will for His Subjects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—On the anniversary of his accession Tuesday, the Sultan received in audience at the palace the heads of the religious communities, and the ecumenical patriarch made a speech of congratulation. In reply thereto, after thanking the patriarchs and the others present for their good wishes, the Sultan, contrary to precedent, spoke at some length as follows:

"All my desire is for the welfare of the population, without distinction of race or religion. As to the detestable and regrettable deeds to which the patriarch alluded, I am convinced that the movement does not proceed spontaneously from the population, but is instigated from abroad. I hope the measures taken will insure tranquillity. I call God to witness the sincerity of my declaration, and that all my aspirations and work are for the welfare and prosperity of all my subjects."

Turning then to the Bulgarian patriarchs, the Sultan bade them communicate his words to their flocks.

Next, addressing the Greek patriarch, the Sultan said he regretted that the Greek population had also suffered from the recent troubles, and declared he would be pleased to contribute to the subscriptions being raised in the patriarchate in behalf of the sufferers. The Sultan further remarked that he was very sorry that some of the soldiers had been guilty of acts contrary to his orders and desires.

The Sultan personally assured Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian patriarch, that his words applied to the Armenians as well as to the people of other nationalities.

BULGARIA HOLDS A COUNCIL.

Conclusions of the Ruler and His Minister Are Anxiously Awaited.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.—A council presided over by Prince Ferdinand and attended by the Premier and the Ministers of the Interior, War and Justice was held at the Palace at Euxinograd, near Varna, today. The announcement of the result of the deliberations is anxiously awaited here.

No definite news was received today regarding the operations of the insurgents across the frontier. Bands varying in strength are daily passing over the border.

The insurgent general staff has issued a proclamation throughout Macedonia asking for the support of the whole population, and pointing out that the revolutionaries are not fighting for a neighboring power but for human rights.

More fighting is reported from the District of Debre. The Turks attacked the revolutionaries at the village of Dambehi, and both sides suffered heavy losses.

A company of Albanian troops, passing through the Valley of Kitschero, was slaughtered by revolutionaries. The Turkish troops recently made an attempt to take a pass occupied by insurgents through the valley of the Sateska River, but were defeated with great loss.

REBEL LEADER EXTORTS MONEY.

Death Is Threatened Those Who Will Not Make Contributions.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 3.—M. Svelkoff, agent here of the Macedonian committee, has been arrested for extortion by menaces of death for subscriptions to the funds of the revolutionists. The police discovered receipts signed by Boris Sarafoff, the revolutionary leader, for sums aggregating $5000.

The Roumanian government has ordered the frontier officials to register all the Bulgarians leaving Roumania, and to prevent their return to this country.

DISAPPROVES BULGARIA'S STAND.

King Edward Will Adhere to the Russian-Austrian Policy.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—King Edward left Vienna today for London. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied him to the station, where the leave-taking was most cordial.

Before leaving Vienna King Edward had a conference with Premier Count Goluchowski on the Balkan situation. It is semi-officially stated that the King expressed his disapproval of the attitude of Bulgaria, and declared that Great Britain adhered to the Russain-Austrian policy.

Anonymous Letter Back of Warning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—The Porte's note of warning to the embassies and legations, informing them that, according to police information, the Bulgarian agitators were projecting outrages against the embassies, legations and public buildings in Constantinople, saying the Ottoman government had taken precautions, and requesting the heads of the foreign missions to do likewise, was issued in consequence of the receipt at the Russian Embassy of an anonymous letter threatening outrages at the Winter residences of the Russian Ambassador and Consul-General.

Owing to the Porte's warning, the Russian and Austrian guardships lay off their respective embassies throughout last night with steam up, while the British guardship Imogene, with the British, German and Italian Ambassadors on board, steamed the whole evening up and down the Bosphorus. It was reported that the Ottoman Bank has refused further advances to the government for military purposes.

American Vessels Will Arrive Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—For two days the State Department has been without advices from Turkey. The position of the Washington Government continues unchanged in regard to the Turkish question.

It is expected that the Brooklyn and San Francisco will arrive off Beirut tomorrow and the Machias off Port Said.

Want Soldiers' Fare Prepaid.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 3.—The Sultan has ordered the Vali of Salonica to see that all the troop trains are preceded by pilot engines. The Turkish railroad officials are said to have notified the Porte that the road will not convey soldiers without prepayment of the cost of their transportation.

Ask Powers to Call Porte Down.

ATHENS, Sept. 3.—Premier Ralli has requested the diplomatic representatives here to urge their governments to insist upon the Porte punishing the Governor of Krushevo for the excesses committed by the Turkish troops on the population of that city when they recaptured it from the insurgents.

Bannerman Will Not Retire.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In reply to a question regarding his reported intention to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman today telegraphed that there was "no truth whatever" in the report.

Reformers Will Not Be Given Up.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says it is practically certain that the editor and staff of the Chinese reform newspaper at Shanghai, the Supao, will not be surrendered to the Chinese authorities.

Turks Slay Two Hundred Rebels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Official reports say that the Turks on occupying Klissura, Albania, killed 200 insurgents. It is also stated that the inhabitants of the coast villages are returning to their homes.

Plot to Kill Premier of Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, Japan, says three Japanese have been arrested on suspicion of plotting the assassination of the Premier of Japan, Viscount Katsura.

ROOSEVELT BACKS HIM UP

Minister to Colombia Given Much Liberty in Canal Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Additional instructions have been cabled to Beaupre, the American Minister at Bogota, reiterating the position of this Government regarding the canal treaty. The State Department assumes entire responsibility for every representation of Beaupre to the Bogota government concerning the treaty, and his activity in this direction is heartily indorsed by the President and Secretary Hay.

Minister Beaupre's latest instructions advise him that President Roosevelt will not enter into any engagement with the Colombian government which will hamper his scope of action under the canal law. This Government will not indicate what its course of action will be in the event the treaty is rejected.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, will be asked as to the truth of his reported criticism of Minister Beaupre's activity at Bogota. The alleged criticism by Mr. Herran was not well received at the State Department.

Politics Mixed Up With Canal Treaty

PANAMA, Sept. 3.—One of the Senators now in Bogota, writing to a freind here, compares the Senate to the Tower of Babel. Consternation, he says, reigns among the government supporters, while the opposition is united and is systematically blockading all governmental measures. The Nationalists, expecting to be victorious at the next election, want themselves to make a canal treaty, believing that if President Marroquin is able to sign one it will be difficult to overthrow him.

Colombia Discussing a New Bill.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 25, via Buena Ventura, Sept. 3.—Congress is discussing a bill authorizing President Marroquin to negotiate a new Panama canal treaty with the United States. The opposition is doing its utmost to prevent Congress approving the measure.

Jealous Woman Slays Another.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Theodore Kruse, wife of a bookbinder, was shot and killed at her home, 950 West Seventh avenue, by Mrs. Kate Keiner. The murderess was arrested. She declined to make a statement.

The cause of the shooting is supposed to have been jealousy. Mrs. Kruse was attending her 8-months-old baby when called to the door by Mrs. Keiner, who immediately fired through the wire netting.

British Agent in Venezuelan Case.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Arthur Larcom, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed British Agent in the Venezuelan arbitration proceedings.

For any affection of the blood take the only true purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COURT IS FORMED

(Continued from First Page.)

of representatives of the press to attend the sittings.

In order that the presentation of the cases may be exhaustive, it has been arranged that three of counsel for each government shall make arguments, the Britisa opening, and being followed alternately by American and British, the former securing the advantage of delivering the closing argument.

The Commission then removed the injunction of secrecy on all documents hitherto exchanged, and the sitting was adjourned, the Commissioners, agents and counsel proceeding to the quadrangle, where they were photographed.

Mr. Root and Senator Lodge left London tonight for Lord Roberts' country home in Surrey. Senator Lodge will go tomorrow to Paris, where he will join his wife. He will remain there until September 14. After a week's visit to Lord Alverstone, Mr. Root will go to Ledyard Carter's place in Scotland. Senator Turner remains in London. Messrs. Root and Lodge hope to sail for home October 21.

AMERICA'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Strong Exception Is Taken to Many of the Contentions of Britain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The documents covering the American presentation of the Alaskan boundary case are comprised in three volumes, making a total of about 1100 pages. In addition there are also two volumes of maps. The largest of the volumes of text contains the original statement by the American Commissioners, while one of the smaller volumes presents the American counter-case in rejoinder to the British case and the other arguments of the American Commissioners.

In the first volume the questions at issue, namely, what is intended to be the point of commencement of the line of demarcation between the United States and Canada; what is the Portland channel; what course the line should take to the entrance of that channel; to what point of the 56th parallel the line should be drawn from the head of Portland Channel, and other familiar questions are discussed. There also is extensive discussion of the extent of the strip of territory along the coast on the mainland that Russia conveyed to the United States by the treaty of 1867. It appears from the document that Great Britain concedes that the line begins at Cape Muzon.

The United States contends that it was the intention of the powers which signed the treaty of 1825 to confirm in full sovereignty to Russia a continuous strip or lisiere along the continental shores of the northwest coast of America, extending from Portland Channel to the 141st meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, and that such strip was to be ten marine leagues, measured from the heads of all gulfs and other arms of the sea, unless there was within that distance a range of mountains. The contention is further made that the United States has occupied this strip of territory ever since its acquisition from Russia, and that Russia had controlled it since the treaty of 1825, until ceded to the United States in 1867.

In its counterstatement, the American Commission makes rejoinder to points covered in the presentation of the British side, which it says contains 20 or more documents which heretofore have not been given to the public.

The additional evidence referred to bears upon the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and Russia during the years 1823 and 1825, and it is contended that this new evidence in no way alters any material contention made in the original allegation, but that, on the contrary, "it confirms and strengthens the position of the United States."

These documents consist largely of statements made and letters written by Mr. Pelly, who was at that time Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it is contended that his letters fully sustain the assertion that in fixing a line of demarcation the British government acted solely in the interests of that company. The Commissioners discuss at some length the claim made by their opponents that many protests have been filed by British officials against the American claim in reference to the boundary.

They admit that from time to time there have been informal representations, but these, they assert, were in the main without sufficient data to justify serious consideration. Indeed, they say, that never until after the Klondike gold discoveries were made in 1896 did the British Government take up the question seriously. They admit that in 1898 attention was called to the claim of the British Government that the ten-league strip extended only from the main waters of the ocean, but they say that this contention was not made absolutely clear until the British

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, of Great Britain, Chairman of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

cases was delivered to the present tribunal, on May 2, last.

In support of the American contention that the strip should measure from tidewater and from the heads of bays and inlets a number of depositions are produced in connection with the counter case going to show the occupation of this strip by settlers from the United States since 1880. Special efforts are directed toward showing the control of the country about the head of Lynn Canal, including the sites of the towns of Dyea, Skagway, White Pass and Lake Bennett. It also is stated that numerous documents have been preserved which had been given to Indian chiefs and others by officials of the United States Government, showing the presence in the Lynn Canal inlets of naval and other authority of the United States annually for 20 years after the United States acquired the territory.

It is contended that this occupation and control were known to the Canadian Government and its people.

Discussing the boundaries proposed by Great Britain the commission makes reference to the instability of the Canadian contention on this point and concludes that "the United States has from the time of cession of Alaska to the present day maintained but one interpretation of the treaty of 1825. Its position has been open and known to the world. It is the same which was presented to the tribunal in its case and which it now reiterates in this counter case."

The argument in the case is a careful study of maps, treaties and other documents, bearing upon the boundary contention and it is intended to drive home the facts presented in the statements to which reference has been made. Considerable space is devoted to the part played by the Klondike gold discoveries in arousing Great Britain's interest in the controversy and in this connection notice is taken of an assertion made by the British commissioners that the towns of Dyea and Skagway owed their existence to the migration to the Klondike. They assert on the contrary that Dyea was founded in 1886 and Skagway in 1888. They contradict flatly a contention by the British Commissioners to the effect that "Canada's claim to the territory at the head of Lynn Canal was at the time, well known to the United States Government."

"This," thay say, "is a gratuitous assertion. There is no proof to sustain it. Canada never put forward any such claim to the United States. The claim was first made in 1896, by Great Britain, before the joint high commission. It is said, "If the Canadian Government had instructed British vessels to disregard these regulations there would have been grave danger of a serious collision. There undoubtedly would have been a collision, just as certainly as if they had been instructed to disregard the regulations of the port of New York."

Strong exception is taken to the contention that there was a reservation on the the part of Great Britain when the United States volunteered to create a port of entry at Dyea. The argument asserts that whatever reservation there was, was made by a Commisioner of Customs and that he had no authority in the premises.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST AUSTRIA

Italian Students Discover Spies Threaten to Burn Them Alive.

ROME, Sept. 3.—A congress of students, which was held today at Udine, near the Austrian frontier, was the occasion for another anti-Austrian demonstration, due to the presence of students from those Italian provinces still under Austrian rule. Bands played patriotic airs and the hymn of Trieste, while the flags of the four Italian provinces not yet united to Italy were carried at half-mast as a sign of mourning and waved among intense enthusiasm and patriotic cries.

The Mayor of Udine delivered a speech in which he said that the demonstration was a pledge of brotherly solidarity among the free and the unfreed Italian regions. At a certain point in the proceedings two or three supposed Austrian spies were discovered and a tumult ensued. The alleged spies were seized and threats were made to burn them alive. The police rescued them from the mob after they had been severely mauled.

RUSSIA FEARS NEW PARTY.

Socialist Revolutionists Propose to Abolish the Aristocracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The new revolutionary party formed in Russia, entitled the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, which differs from the Russian Social Democratic party in being less doctrinaire and more violent in tactics, is described by the London correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch which declares that the new organization has revived something of the terrorism which shocked Russian society ten years ago. There is a third party, the Russian Revolutionary party. All three agree as to the necessity of abolishing the existing autocracy.

The new party aims at arousing the heart of Russia, reaching the peasants not affected by previous efforts. The dispatch asserts that since April, 1902, a "fighting organization" has been created as a wing of the Revolutionary party in order to meet force with force and terror with terror.

CITY HOLDS KAISER IS WRONG.

Metz Denies Epidemic of Typhus Prevails and Water Is Impure.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The City Council of Metz today, after a bitter debate, unanimously declared it was untrue that an epidemic of typhus prevailed in the city. There are single cases every year, it was said, but since 1870 there has been no epidemic. Answer will be made in accordance with these utterances to Emperor William's charges that the municipality has been negligent in keeping the water supply pure. The council unanimously expressed its confidence in the Mayor and the city administration.

Kaiser Sings Martin Luther's Praises

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—In an address delivered at Merseburg, Prussia, Emperor William, speaking of Wittenberg—Martin Luther burned the papal bull in Wittenberg and was buried in the church there—said in that city the greatest German rendered the greatest act of liberation for the whole world, and the strokes of his awakening hammer sounded over the German land.

Demand Court-Martial of Assassins.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—It is reported from Belgrade that the Servian officers who were not concerned in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga and their ministers are demanding a court-martial on the conspirators. If their demand is refused they will resign their commissions.

Americans and French Battle.

PEKIN, Sept. 3.—In a fight today between 15 French soldiers and four American soldiers the French used bayonets, and two of the Americans were seriously wounded.

EAGLES HEAR REPORTS.

Officers Will Be Elected Today—Candidates for President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Fraternal Order of Eagles today heard reports of the worthy secretary and treasurer and that of the trustees, but deferred action on matters suggested in the reports until afternoon. The afternoon session was taken up with the report of the credentials committee. No other business was transacted.

Tonight a dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria. Senator Thomas F. Grady acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Grand Worthy President Del Cary Smith and Earl Rogers, of Los Angeles.

There are three candidates for president—Representative Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York; Judge Henry Davis, of Cleveland, and J. T. Pelletier, of Kansas City. The election will take place tomorrow. Teh next convention will be held either in St. Louis or Baltimore.

America's Invitation Accepted.

BARROW - IN - FURNESS, England, Sept. 3.—The Iron and Steel Institute closed its Autumn meeting today. It unanimously accepted an invitation to hold a meeting during the Fall of 1904 in the United States.

Mrs. Rich Arrives at the Border.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Mattie D. Rich, of Chicago, who was recently acquitted of the murder of her husband by the Chihuahua, Mexico, Supreme Court, has arrived at the border. She was released from prison a short time ago after serving four years of a 14-year term imposed by the Jaurez court. Mrs. Rich was the object of a notable extradition case five years ago.

Gambler Shoots an Officer.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 3.—A gambler named C. D. Kim was beating a woman at Kaw City, Kaw County, and when Officer Kenner attempted to stop the row, the gambler drew a pistol and shot Kenner through the body, producing a fatal wound. The murderer then escaped.

Read the latest sensation, "The Anarchist Constitution." All book stores, 50c.

DREAM CAME TRUE

Oregon Man Finds His Long-Sought Daughter.

MAKES JOURNEY TO BALTIMORE

There John Seibert, of Montavilla, Was Reunited With the Child for Whom He Had Been Looking Thirty-two Years.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—(Special.)—John Seibert, of Montavilla, Or., succeeded today in locating his daughter in this city after searching for her for the last 32 years. He dreamed recently that his daughter was in Baltimore and that she was married and had six children. His dream was correct. His daughter is living on West Baltimore street with his former wife. The daughter's name before her marriage was Mamie Olivia Seibert.

According to a statement made by Seibert, his daughter was sent from her home in Lancaster, Pa., to a boarding school near this city 38 years ago, when she was six years old. Some time afterward Seibert's wife left him and came to Baltimore. After he had secured a divorce she married again. The last Seibert saw or heard of his daughter until today was 32 years ago. Since that time he moved from Lancaster, Pa., to Oregon, where he owns a farm and considerable property. Seibert arrived in Baltimore on Monday and registered at the Westminster Hotel.

In answer to a personal, he said two ladies called on him at the hotel and said that they thought they knew his daughter. They took him to the house on West Baltimore street where he found his daughter. Seibert offered to take the daughter and her husband to Oregon with him, but the daughter told her father that she preferred to remain with her mother in this city. Seibert is 64 years of age and a veteran of the Civil War.

OLD CUP IS SAFE.

(Continued from First Page.)

naker, but as it drew well Captain Barr continued to carry it. For three-quarters of an hour, the only variation was a slow gain by the leading boat.

Thick Bank of Fog Rolls In.

The sky was clear and the slanting rays of the yellow Western sun were painting a beautiful marine picture with the two yachts as center figures, when at 4:20, with almost half the course yet to be sailed, a thick bank of fog came rolling in before a southeast wind and enveloped the Shamrock in a gray mist that shut her out of sight of the fleet. The Reliance ran along for five minutes longer with the sun glinting upon her sails until the fogbank reached her, and she, too, disappeared from sight.

The two racers sailed in that dangerous fashion at top speed for an hour. Meantime, the Navigator, carrying the regatta committee, hunted for the lightship to establish the finish line. It was 5:20 before she found it and the fleet began to gather about her. All was a wall of fog. Ten minutes the secretary waited. Then the Reliance, heeling before the wind, her sails bellying hard and her lee rails dragging up the spindthrift, burst through the fog upon the vision of the expectant watchers on the little excursion fleet. Hardly had they recognized the familiar features of the American craft when, with her great balloon jib topsail fluttering into the arms of the nimble members of her crew out on her bowsprit she flew across the line down through the lane of yachts to victory.

Whistles Salute the Victor.

The whistles of every craft in the fleet opened wide in recognition of her achievement. The delighted yachtsmen danced about the deck of J. P. Morgan's big black steam yacht, the Corsicar, and hilariously congratulated one another. The Reliance tug searched the fleet for the racer and then towed her through it with yachting ensigns flying from her mast and spreaders, while similar flags appeared at various points on the spars and rigging of the Corsicar and the whistles of the fleet again saluted the defender.

Meantime the regatta committee's tug whistled shrilly its guiding signals to the missing Shamrock. The Reliance had crossed the line at 5:30:02, and it was after 6 o'clock when the fog lifted a bit and disclosed the challenger hove to, north of the line. Captain Wringe had missed it in the fog and passed by to the east of it. The Shamrock did not attempt to cross the line, but after a feeble salute from the fleet was taken in tow to the Hook. The fleet started for home and the series of races in defense of America's cup for 1903 were ended and American genius, brains and seamanship were once more triumphant.

LIPTON ALMOST GLAD HE LOST.

America a Thoroughly Generous Victor—His Plans.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Sept 3.—When the Erin had discharged her passengers tonight and the echo of their cheers had died away, Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"Two weeks ago I was hopeful; last week I knew I was doomed to defeat and was disappointed, but today I am almost glad in my own defeat, since America has been such a thoroughly generous victor. I want to thank the American people for their generosity to me in my defeat. Asked what his plans were, Sir Thomas said:

"My crew is to return to England on Tuesday next, and I really ought to go back by that time myself. I will post out my engagements in a day or two, and then determine just what I shall do. I shall attend a dinner in New York tomorrow night, and have half promised to be Mr. Woodruff's guest in Brooklyn and go to the New York State Fair, but that is not absolutely certain. It is possible I may have to start for home next week."

Asked what he would do with the three Shamrocks, he said:

"I am to meet some people tomorrow who desire to buy at least one of the boats. After I have seen them I will determine what to do."

Regarding the defeat of the Shamrock III, he simply said: "I don't care to discuss it any more. The American boat was the better, that is all."

Designer Fife refused to talk. Captain Wringe, while agreeable, still would not talk any further than to say: "We did the best we could, but the other boat was best."

Captain Barr, of the Reliance, said after the race: "The Reliance is a beautiful boat; had all kinds of weather and won in it. Our adversaries did the best they could with the material at their command."

J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, stopped in at the Hook and took C. Oliver Iselin aboard. Mr. Iselin was all smiles as he replied to an inquiry as to the result: "Of course, I am proud of the result. A splendid boat, a splendid crew and captain. All helped the result. Sir Thomas made a brave fight and deserved better luck, but every American should be glad the cup is to stay here."

Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin exchanged visits tonight and Sir Thomas extended congratulations.

CALIFORNIA WANTS NEXT RACE.

San Francisco Bay's Advantages as a Course Are Proclaimed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The California Promotion Committee has sent the following telegram to the president of the New York Yacht Club, inviting the club to select San Francisco Harbor as the next course for the defense of the America's cup:

"C. Oliver Iselin, President of the New York Yacht Club, New York City: Dear Sir—On behalf of the state of California and the city of San Francisco, the California Promotion Committee respectfully suggests to the New York Yacht Club that the next international race for the challenge cup be held in the waters of San Francisco Bay. The assurance of brisk winds—average velocity, June, 12 miles; July, 13 miles; August, 12 miles per hour; deep and safe waters—on the largest land-locked harbor in the world, with 450 square miles of water surface, insures a safe and exciting contest which could be viewed from beginning to end by spectators upon the land. The open ocean course outside the harbor offers similar advantages. The fact that there is no rain during the Summer months is an additional feature.

"If the competing yachts should be brought through the Suez canal, the long trip would arouse the greatest interest in this international event. With the contest on the Pacific coast other nations would undoubtedly be led to compete for the America's cup.

"This committee believes that, in view of the facts presented, the course in San Francisco harbor is worthy of your earnest consideration, and we will be glad to meet you in any steps to reach the end desired. This invitation is endorsed by the San Francisco Yacht Club.

"RUFUS P. JENNINGS,
"Executive Officer of the California Promotion Committee."

A similar telegram was sent to Sir Thomas Lipton. When asked regarding his opinion as to the merits of San Francisco harbor as a course for an international yacht race, Hon. James D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, who is a close personal friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, stated that in his opinion such a course could not be surpassed.

"There would be no difficulty in providing funds for a special trophy," said Mr. Phelan. "I understand that Sir Thomas Lipton is coming to the coast very shortly."

PILGRIMS WILL HONOR LIPTON.

Dinner in His Honor Tonight Will Be Attended by Many Noted Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The dinner of the Pilgrims of the United States in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow evening. Sir Thomas accepted this date today.

In the absence of Bishop Potter, the president of the Pilgrims, George T. Wilson, of the executive committee, will preside. Among those who will be there will be the Earl of Shaftesbury, Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Colonel F. Harmon Crawford, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; William Fife, Dr. A. E. Neale, Colonel D. Neill and Captain Valentine Webster, of Sir Thomas' own party; Commodore Frederick Bourle, of the New York Yacht Club; John Jacob Astor, General H. C. Corbin, General Adna R. Chaffee, J. H. Flagler, Charles R. Flint, Richard W. Gilder, Clement A. Griscom, Edwin Gould, Governor Franklin Murphy, Rear-Admiral Rogers, Charles M. Schwab, Isaac N. Seligman, Melville E. Stone, Henry Watterson, General Joseph Wheeler, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Thomas F. Walsh and Valentine P. Snyder.

LONDON SORRY FOR LIPTON.

Chief Hope Now Is That Canada Will Build a Winning Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The final defeat of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock III., was received in London with absolute listlessness. Most of the afternoon papers published a special edition announcing the result, but the announcement had already been discounted by the dispatches giving the progress of the race.

The consensus of opinion is that Sir Thomas Lipton has done everything that time and money could accomplish, and widespread sympathy for him is shown. The chief hope expressed in the streets is that Canada will enter the lists next year, and possibly succeed when the mother country has failed. It seems improbable that in view of the failure of Shamrock III. another challenger will soon be dispatched from England.

Press Admits Defeat Was Fair.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—This morning's papers published editorials congratulating the United States upon again retaining the America's cup, and complimenting Sir Thomas Lipton on his gallant fight. All the journals agree that the contests were won by a better boat and the cleverer skipper and crew, and admit that there seems to be no reason why the United States should not retain the cup for many years to come, since it seems that Great Britain has something to learn from America in the matter of yacht building.

The Daily Telegraph expresses the general feeling when, paying a tribute to the fairness with which the contests were conducted, it says:

"It is an entirely honorable chapter added to the history of the America's cup."

Glasgow's Glad Suspense Is Ended.

GLASGOW, Sept. 3.—The announcement of the Reliance's victory was received here with a feeling akin to relief that the long, drawn out contest was ended. Uniform regret is expressed at Sir Thomas Lipton's failure, after making such a persistent effort to secure the America's cup.

HILL ATTACKS TRUSTS.

New York Leader Holds They Are Inimical to Public Policy.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill addressed 5000 persons at the Rockland County Fair today. Regarding combinations, Mr. Hill said:

"I do not find anything in holy writ which contemplates the accumulation of wealth through the instrumentality of gigantic corporation trusts, designed for the prevention of legitimate competition in trade or the creation of monopoly in business, or anything that authorizes the watering of any stock except the livestock upon our farms, or anything that justifies the enrichment of men except through the old-fashioned and Scriptural method of earning that which they shall possess.

"The tremendous combinations of capital which have been formed in recent years, whereby the prices of living have been unduly advanced; the multitude of schemes which have been devised to control the channels and avenues of trade; the unreasonable restrictions which have been imposed by statute upon our commercial freedom in the pecuniary interest of those who ostentatiously style themselves the 'captains of industry,' are largely the modern creations of able and designing men, intent upon vast and unearned riches, and are neither sanctioned by Scriptural injunctions nor can they be justified by an honest and unselfish public policy."

MORE OFFICES THAN VOTERS.

Peculiar Condition of Affairs in Alabama Negro Colony.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3.—The approaching city election at Hobson City, the negro colony near Anniston, will disclose a peculiar state of affairs. The town is run solely by negroes. Under the new constitution nearly all of the male adult inhabitants are disfranchised there now being about 20 voters, and the affairs of the town will have to be conducted by these citizens alone. As there are nearly as many offices to be filled as there are voters, the candidates will virtually elect themselves, and may thus perpetuate themselves in office.

Court of Appeals Organized.

MANILA, Sept. 3, 7 P. M.—The Court of Customs Appeals has just been reorganized with two judges possessed of the necessary qualifications on the bench. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may also be required to sit as in all Courts of first instance.

Primaries to Name State Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee today ordered primaries to nominate a full state ticket. The date will be selected by a subcommittee appointed to formulate the necessary rules.

Prohibitionists Name Ticket.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 3.—The Maryland Prohibitionists in convention today nominated a state ticket, with William Gisreal, of Baltimore, as candidate for Governor.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Tell your friends that we are selling fine new warranted pianos for $218 during this Alteration Sale, on payments of $8 a month. Others charge $350 for the same kinds.
Lots of others for less money.
Organs, too, at a saving of fully one-third.
Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington Street.

A bad cold; a good doctor. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "Thanks." J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

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