WAITING FOR TOKIO NOW

Meeting of Peace Envoys is Again Postponed.

ROOSEVELT DOES NOT GIVE UP.

Signs That His Persistency Is Causing Resentment—The Respective Suites of Plenipotentiaries Take a Discouraging View of the Outlook—Have Trunks Packed and Accounts Rendered Preparatory to Departure.

The gravest crisis in the peace negotiations has been reached.

At the request of the Japanese, who are awaiting a response from the Mikado to a communication supposed to have emanated from President Roosevelt, the next meeting has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Takahira says that as the conference was brought about by the President it would be well to go cautiously out of courtesy to him. He considered the situation "almost hopeless."

The Russians insist the Czar has said his final word, but whether or not they are bluffing remains to be seen.

A high Russian authority at Portsmouth says the President in his communication to the Russians showed that he considered that Japan's victories gave her the right to ask indemnity in fact, if not in name, and entitled her to Sakhalin.

Portsmouth, N. H. (Special).—There is a persistent report here that President Roosevelt has made a new appeal to the Emperor of Japan.

Tokio (By Cable).—A specially summoned council of the cabinet and elder statesmen is now in sesion discussing the latest final phases of the peace conference at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H. (Special).—At the very moment when the peace conference was, it was feared, about to end in failure President Roosevelt has stepped into the breach and caused a postponement of what was generally regarded as the final meeting.

The mere fact that, through the President's efforts, the meeting fixed for Monday will not be held until Tuesday may not appear to be a very important development, but it means another 24 hours gained, and every additional day that the conference lasts affords reason for hope of a successful outcome.

It was at the solicitation of the Japanese envoys that the arrangement for the postponement of the next meeting was made. They were impelled to this course by a message from Baron Kaneko, Japanese financial agent in this country, who acted in behalf of the President, with whom he has had frequent conferences recently.

The purpose of the President in requesting that there be no session of the plenipotentiaries until Tuesday has not been disclosed authoritatively, but there is reason to believe he expects the Japanese government will send new instructions to Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, which may have some effect upon the outcome of the negotiations.

Mr. Takahira, according to information obtained from Russian sources, told M. Witte that a response which he and his colleague, Baron Komura, was expecting to a communication they had sent to Tokio had not arrived, and it was desired that additional time be given for its receipt.

BOTH SIDES REINFORCED.

Front of the Army in Manchuria Greatly Extended.

Gumshu Pass, Manchuria (By Cable).—Intelligence of the constitutional grants by the Government has been received by the army, and general information relating to Portsmouth affairs continues to reach here from 3 to 10 days late.

Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about 25 or 30 miles on August 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing, as well as the checkmating of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred. During the long quiet there have been reinforcements to both sides, giving the theatre of war a much-changed appearance.

The front has been greatly extended, a departure made possible by the use of the wireless telegraph, and because of the unexampled size of the armies the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demobilization or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

The relative positions of the two armies is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country immediately facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them at Liaoyang.

The acquisition of the railway and rivers by the Japanese at Mukden, together with their Fengwangcheng communications, and General Kawamura's new line of communication and defense, running from the head of navigation on the Yalu river across to Kaiyuan, with the occupation of the Changpaishan Mountain region, makes control of the administration of South Manchuria as complete as that achieved in the north by similar organization, and in the rapid consolidation of these connections the destiny of Manchuria is clearly fixed regardless of other influences.

Japanese Transport Sunk.

Nagasaki (By Cable).—The British steamer Heralong and the Japanese transport Kinglo collided at 10 o'clock P. M. in the Inland Sea. The transport was sunk and 160 men were drowned.

Twenty Actors Injured.

Berlin (By Cable).—The collapse of the timber work of a terrace 16 feet above the stage during a rehearsal at the Metropole Theatre, while 30 performers were on the terrace and the stage was crowded, caused the injury of 20 persons. Panic-stricken actors and actresses rushed into the streets in stage attire. It is feared that four of the injured will die. Max Steiden, the most popular comic singer in Berlin, being among the number. Nearly all of the others injured are young girls.

Crib Bars Strangle Baby.

Plainfield, N. J. (Special).—Slipping through the foot bars of his crib, the baby son of William E. Chevers was caught by the throat and strangled to death. The mother entered the room and discovered the infant's plight just as he was making the last feeble effort to free himself. Death came before she was able to get him out. She ran shrieking, with the body in her arms, to a doctor's office and swooned when informed medical attention was useless.

THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Domestic.

Edgar Stachelberg, member of a cigar manufacturing firm of Tampa, Fla., has been challenged by one of his employes to fight a duel because Stachelberg ordered his employes to cease reading anarchistic literature. The challenge will be ignored.

In his annual report to the War Department General Wint, commander of the Department of the Missouri, recommends that married men be barred from enlistment and that chaplains be prohibited from marrying soldiers.

William H. York, aged 77 years, who was one of Guerilla Morgan's raiders during the Civil War, is in Jefferson County (Ky.) Jail on the charge of the murder of his brother, aged 86 years.

Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was a guest of the President at Oyster Bay, and discussed with him matters appertaining to the great undertaking.

The discovery of oil in the heart of Warren, Pa., has made that town oil crazy. Wells are being sunk in back yards of residents. There has been a phenomenal rise in land values.

A Brooklyn man has asked that his wife be committed to an industrial home because he is tired of combing her hair and sewing buttons on her blouses. She was committed.

John Moore, a negro, 20 years old, was taken from jail in Newbern, N. C., by a mob of 100 armed men and lynched. He attacked a woman in a country store.

A Philadelphia man became convinced that he was about to die, and so predicted in a letter to a relative. When about to post the missive he dropped dead.

A 15-year-old choir boy of Philadelphia has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of burglary. The police say he has committed over 40 robberies.

Six thousand union carpenters of Boston will receive an increase in wages under the decision of Judge George L. Wentworth, to whom as special arbitrator the employers and unionists submitted the question of a new working agreement.

The mystery of the loss of trunks and of other baggage in Western cities is believed to have been solved by the Chicago police, who arrested a man and a woman. A search of their rooms revealed evidences of the missing baggage.

Mr. Harry F. Hooper, city register of Baltimore, was elected a vice president of the American League of Municipalities, in session in Toledo. The league will hold its next meeting in Chicago.

The Chicago police believe they have a clue to the Mize murder mystery. They have arrested a man for holding up a woman. The circumstances and methods employed are similar to those in the Mize case.

The work of the National Young Women's Christian Association was outlined at Lake Geneva by Miss Emma Hays, one of the national secretaries of the association.

Frank Punsh, a Chicago swindler, has been arrested after being out of the penitentiary for only three weeks. He has spent over 30 years behind the bars.

The report of the fever situation in New Orleans was encouraging. There was a small report of new cases and only one death during the night.

Benjamin Kunkle and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Francis Kunkle, were drowned in Big Beaver Creek, near Lancaster, Pa.

James Madison Brooks, a salesman of the Standard Oil Company, committed suicide in New York by shooting.

The value of the estate of the late Secretary Hay exceeds $250,000.

In an address before the National Irrigation Congress, now in session at Portland, Ore., James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, quoted statistics to show how public lands of the West are passing into the hands of monopolists.

The breaker, office, boiler-house and engine-house of the Pine Hill Coal Company, at Minersville, Pa., were burned. The loss is $150,000; partly insured. Six hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

James P. Hennessey was arrested in New York on the charge of the forgery of $40,000 against the estate of the late millionaire D. P. Morgan, of which he was cashier.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that in future it will accept no freight cars from manufacturers unless they are equipped with airbrakes.

Foreign.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, presented to the Interparliamentary Congress, at Brussels, the draft of a model arbitration treaty for approval.

The Chinese Foreign Board at Shanghai is assisting Chinese merchants to dispose of American goods contracted for before the boycott.

Since the peace negotiations have been in progress both the Japanese and Russian armies in Manchuria have been reinforced.

Revolutionary movements in the Caucasus and other sections of Russia are increasing, and serious disturbances have occurred.

A Chinese imperial edict declares that telephones and telegraphs throughout the country are government monopolies.

Japanese warships bombarded and destroyed two Russian guard stations on the Amur River.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the St. Petersburg Slovo cables his paper that Emperor William is exerting his influence with the Czar against President Roosevelt's good offices, being desirous of seeing Russia further exhausted by a continuance of the war.

General Lautey, commanding French forces in Algeria, is preparing for a movement along the frontier of Morocco in the event of the Sultan refusing the French demands.

Charles R. Flint, of New York, had a conference with the Czar on industrial conditions with a view to Americans becoming interested in industrial projects in Russia.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, denies having made a statement in an interview that Russia would not pay an indemnity under any guise.

The fifth of a new fleet of 25 Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers was launched in Kure.

No new cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered at Culm, West Prussia.

The Russian troops were repulsed by revolutionists on the Island of Crete.

A new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance has been signed.

President Palma, of Cuba, signed the bill passed by the House July 21 and by the Senate August 16 for the liquidation of the remaining half of the revolutionary soldiers' pay.

The semiofficial Paris newspaper, the Temps, intimates that Russia is losing ground by her delay in accepting the peace terms.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are making only half-hearted efforts to stop the boycott against American goods.

PRESIDENT TAKES DIVE

Goes Down on a Submarine in the Sound.

WAS SUBMERGED FOR FIFTY MINUTES.

President Roosevelt Spends Three Hours, All Told, on Board the Plunger and the Submarine Is Put Through All Her Maneuvers for His Benefit—The Boat Behaved Beautifully, Though a Heavy Sea Was On.

Oyster Bay, L. I. (Special).—President Roosevelt late in the afternoon made a descent in Long Island Sound on board the submarine torpedo boat Plunger. He was aboard the vessel about three hours. At one time the little boat was submerged for 50 minutes, and in that time was put through all of the submarine exercises of which she is capable.

The President expressed his delight at the novel experience, and said that he was immensely impressed with the boat and with the manner in which she was handled. In thus braving the dangers of submarine maneouvering the President has endeared himself to naval officers and men the world over, and made Lieut. Charles H. Nelson, commander of the Plunger, the proudest and happiest man in the United States Navy.

The President's intention not only to make a personal inspection of the tiny vessel, likely to prove so deadly in naval warfare, but to make a submarine descent in it was reached after a conference with Lieutenant Nelson. The Plunger's commander explained to President Roosevelt the operations of the boat and assured him that a trip on her and a descent into the depths of Long Island Sound would be as devoid of danger as would be a trip on a New York subway express train.

The President long has desired to watch the operations of a submarine torpedo-boat at close range, and before this would have made a trip in one had he not been deterred from taking the risk by advice of his friends and official associates. Convinced by the logic of Lieutenant Nelson, he arranged to take a trip on the Plunger and to see the little vessel perform all her wonderful maneuvers while he was on board.

The special trial of the boat, with the President on board, took place between 3 and 6 o'clock in Long Island Sound, just off the entrance to Oyster Bay. Shortly after 3 o'clock the President went aboard the Plunger in one of the launches of the naval yacht Sylph, which he boarded at the J. West Roosevelt pier.

As soon as the President had descended into the boat the manholes were closed, and, convoyed by the naval tender Apache, the Plunger started for the sound. No maneuvers were attempted until the vessel was well beyond the entrance to the bay. A stiff northeast breeze kicked up a heavy sea in the sound, but the Plunger behaved beautifully. The water where the trial took place is about 40 feet deep, too shallow, in the opinion of Lieutenant Nelson and his experts, to enable the vessel to do her best work. Soon after the vessel reached the necessary depth of water she was directed downward until she rested on the bottom of the sound. Then the mechanism of the craft was explained minutely to the President by Lieutenant Nelson, so that he afterward experienced no difficulty in understanding the maneuvers which were performed.

While the President was thus resting on the bottom of the sound in a submarine boat a storm 40 feet above him was raging unnoticed. The rain descended in torrents and the northeaster whipped the water into big rollers, but it was as quiet and peaceful where the President sat as an easy parlor would be.

Explanations of the working of the Plunger being completed, Lieutenant Nelson began to put her through her paces. From the bottom, porpoise diving was tried—that is, the boat would ascend to the surface of the sound for several seconds, long enough to enable her commander to sight any warship that might be within view, and then dive again immediately. After this maneuver had been repeated a few times, the Plunger was sunk down a distance of 20 feet below the surface and her engines stopped. Then the engines were reversed and the boat ascended to the surface backward.

Lieutenant Nelson made his boat perform the remarkable feat of diving to a depth of 20 feet and while going at full speed at that depth, reversing her course. The complete turn occupied only one minute. Subsequently the engines were stopped and the vessel was submerged to a depth of 20 feet. There she was kept motionless as a demonstration of her ability to remain in that position for hours while awaiting an opportunity to launch one of her torpedoes at a vessel of a blockading squadron which might be passing or repassing a given point.

Burglars Blow Open Safes.

Flemington, N. J. (Special).—Burglars blew the safe in the Three Bridges Postoffice to atoms early the other morning. Enough nitroglycerine was used to wreck a dozen safes. The thieves secured $6 in cash and between 140 and $150 in postage stamps. The burglars did not disturb the mail matter, but carried away a bundle of papers belonging to Postmaster Wood. The money drawer, containing a small amount of cash and stamps, was not forced open. Frank H. Van Syckle's meat market was broken into, but nothing of value was taken. Surrounding towns were quickly notified to be on the lookout for suspicious characters, but no arrests have been made.

W. C. Hardison a Suicide.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—W. C. Hardison, of Wadesboro, N. C., identified with various manufacturing enterprises, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, only half an hour after reaching home from Blowing Rock, where he had been on account of his health. He died almost instantly. The act is attributed to ill health, coupled with recent heavy losses occasioned by the failure of the Independent Cotton Oil Company, of Darlington, S. C. Mr. Hardison was owner of one of the mills controlled by this company.

Huckleberry Pie Exploded.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—Mrs. Robert Jamisson, keeper of a boarding-house on the East Side, was scalded about the hands and face by the explosion of a large huckleberry pie. The pie had been baked without any airholes in the top and was placed upon the dinner table steaming hot. After the boarders had seated themselves the boarding mistress sunk a knife into the crust, and the pie burst open with a report that could be heard all over the house. The juice scattered over the table, spattering and staining the clothes of the boarders.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, in his annual report, tells of the detection and arrest of a number of counterfeiters and the confiscation of their plates and molds.

Carl Bailey Hurst, son of the late Methodist Bishop Hurst, has been appointed United States consul at Plauen, Germany.

It is stated that President Roosevelt has offered Assistant Secretary of State Loomis the post of ambassador to Brazil.

The case of Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., which was before the War Department for several months, has been sent to the President. Richards was acquitted of charges of financial irregularities by court-martial because of mental condition. The retiring board reports his mind as sound.

Thomas E. Waggaman, under indictment for embezzlement, gave bond in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance in court.

Secretary Bonaparte says that he is not a candidate for United States Senate to succeed Senator Gorman.

David T. Thompson, who will succeed Ambassador Conger in Mexico, is a well-known Nebraska politician.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has the record of issuing more fraud orders than any of his predecessors.

Secretary Bonaparte has referred the report of the Bennington case to the Judge Advocate General.

Thomas E. Waggaman, late treasurer of the Catholic University, and whose financial difficulties have attracted considerable attention by reason of the amount involved, was indicted by the federal grand jury for embezzlement in connection with his management as trustee of an estate.

Through the Department of Commerce and Labor, the officers of the Immigration Bureau have been asked to state their views regarding the operation of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws, so as to determine what changes, if any, are desirable.

Edwin H. Conger, ambassador to Mexico, has resigned. David E. Thompson, minister to Brazil, will probably be his successor.

WANTS TO RACE AIRSHIPS.

Aeronaut Knabenshue Issues Challenge to Another Flyer.

New York (Special).—A. Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, who aroused all New York by his airship cruise, practically challenged Leon Stevens, of 305 West Forty-seventh street, to an airship race between the Toledo II. and the California Arrow for $5,000 a side.

"I am willing to meet him at any time," said the man who has twice sailed over this city. "I will race him in any airship he can get."

Knabenshue, having twice viewed this city from aloft while sailing in his airship, took a look around on the level on which ordinary humanity lives, taking his crew through the financial district, Chinatown and the East Side, and then going up to Grant's Tomb.

AMERICANS IN PRISON.

They Are Held in Nicaragua—Our Government Growing Anxious.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department is growing anxious over the imprisonment of two Americans in Nicaragua. The men are vaguely known in the State Department as the Albers brothers, and the representatives in Nicaragua of a Philadelphia concern. It was through his efforts to procure release for the prisoners that Consul Donaldson, at Managua, incurred the displeasure of the government of Nicaragua, which canceled his exequatur. The department has cabled to Minister Merry to make a cable report on whether or not the men are still in jail, and if they had been given a trial. If they are in prison direct representations will probably be made to the Nicaraguan government.

Rockefeller the Donor?

Chicago (Special).—That the hue and cry about "tainted money" has driven John D. Rockefeller to adopt secrecy in his benefactions is the inference here from the announcement of President Harper, of Chicago University, that he has $6,000,000 in hand for the construction of new buildings, the source of which he declined to disclose. The announcement following right on the heels of President Harper's visit to Mr. Rockefeller's home in Cleveland, leaves little room for doubt about where the university's latest windfall has come from.

Fired on From Ambush.

Tracy, Tenn. (Special).—When the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company attempted to open the mines, after a shut-down of over fourteen months, J. B. Rust, Dick Henley, John McGovern, and another man were shot from ambush. Rust and Henley are dead, and McGovern is probably mortally wounded. The company had refused to recognize members of miners' union.

Cholera in Manila.

Manila (By Cable).—An outbreak of cholera in Manila has been reported. It is thought that it is due to green vegetables from Hongkong. Two soldiers died at Camp McKinley, which is now quarantined. In the city several natives and one American woman have died. The surgeons of the board of health say that the disease is not serious, and that heroic efforts will be made to place it under control.

FINANCIAL.

Cambria is tipped for a rise, owing to the advance in United States Steel and Pennsylvania Steel preferred.

In the first week in August ten railroads report a gain of 7 per cent. in gross earnings. For the month of July 31 railroads made a gain of 8 per cent. in gross earnings.

Baltimore & Ohio's net earnings in July increased $169,000. Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the same month increased $400,000.

New York banks lost during the week $8,468,000 cash.

The price of light rails has again been advanced $1 a ton. This makes 25-pound to 40-pound rails $26 per ton.

So far this year British exports have increased 8.6 per cent., while imports have increased only 1.5 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials declare that their company should not be included in the refrigerator car probe, started by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

United States Steel preferred made a new high record, 105⅝.

FROM PLACE TO PLACE

Yellow Fever is Fast Becoming Scattered.

SEVERAL CASES AT GULFPORT, MISS.

It Has Also Reappeared at Providence—The Failure to Isolate the Scourge Has Sent Another Panic of Quarantine Through Louisiana—In New Orleans the Situation Continues to Improve.

New cases	31
Total to date	1,743
Deaths	13
Total	255
New foci	12
Total	402
Remaining under treatment	109

The Board of Health at Natchez, Miss., announce 6 to 10 cases of yellow fever there.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—The United States Marine Hospital Service has agreed to take charge of the fruit shipments from Port Chalmette, so as to meet the objections of Surgeon General Wyman. The fruit cars will not go through New Orleans. This arrangement will permit of handling the fruit trade through the Mississippi River, relieve the congestion at Mobile and the famine in the West.

The State Board of Health, having made an investigation of the health conditions at Patterson, has concluded that the vigorous measures are needed there, and has placed Dr. C. L. Norton in charge. The civil authorities will report to him and receive orders from him. So far the efforts to check the disease in Patterson having produced no practical results; fortunately the disease is milder there than anywhere else in the South, the death rate being only one-half of one per cent. Why this is so has not been yet learned.

On the other hand, the situation is bad at Lee, the fishing settlement on Bayou Lafourche, where there are 223 cases. There are now three doctors there. The fishing business is completely suspended, and the people are short of provisions and medicines. These, however, are being supplied by the authorities, and ample provision will be made for the healthy as well as for the sick. They are simple fisher folk, obey all sanitary instructions, and seem heartily thankful for what is being done for them. Unfortunately, through their ignorance and lack of a resident doctor, they let the disease get firmly seized in every house in the settlment before notifying the health authorities.

Dr. Krauss has been placed in charge at Lake Providence, where the recurrence of the fever, after having once been crushed out, has caused much disappointment. It is restricted to the negroes, only one white person being sick, whereas of old the negroes were believed to be immune.

The discovery of yellow fever at Gulfport, Miss., was, it now appears, made at New Orleans, just as that at Mississippi City was discovered by the Alabama health authorities.

Burial of Paul Jones.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—April 24, 1906, has been definitely fixed by Secretary Bonaparte as the date for the exercises at Annapolis in connection with the interment of the body of John Paul ones. This is the anniversary of the great Admiral's capture of the Drake. After a consultation with Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Mr. Bonaparte was convinced that the condition of the yard, because of the building in progress there, would not be such this fall as to permit of the programme of the burial being carried out satisfactorily.

Leprosy Cured.

Manila (By Cable).—What appears to be a well-authenticated instance of the cure of leprosy has been found here. A few weeks ago a patient who had been afflicted with leprosy, and who had been under treatment for that disease, died of liver complaint. After the patient's death every part of the body was subjected to a searching microscopic examination by bacteriologists, but not the slightest trace of leprosy could be found. Dr. H. B. Wilkinson, the physician who treated the patient for leprosy, is a graduate of the University of Virginia, class of 1894.

Army of Fourteen Millions.

Clifton, Mass. Special).—The first business session of the central committee of the International Sunday School Association was held here. Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio, general secretary of the Association, presented his annual report, showing 154,593 Sunday Schools, with 1,522,473 teachers and a total membership of 14,168,305 in the international field.

Shoots His Wife and Self.

Pittsburg (Special).—Alexander Stemer, a millwright, living in McClurg street, South Side, shot his wife through the head and then, placing the revolver to his right temple, sent a bullet into his brain. Stemer died instantly, but his wife will recover. The shooting, it is said, was caused by insane jealousy due to drink.

Fight to Death at Picnic.

Meridian, Miss. (Special).—At a picnic in Union Springs Frank and Manson Chisholm, cousins, engaged in a quarrel, in which Frank was stabbed in the neck and fatally wounded. As he fell he drew a pistol, and, firing twice, instantly killed his cousin, Manson Chisholm.

Women Cat Fanciers.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Women cat fanciers living in various parts of the country incorporated the Lock Haven Cat Club, for the purpose of cultivating an interest in the ownership of thoroughbred cats, to find homes and care for vagrant cats and to give private and public feline exhibitions. The headquarters of the club is in Rochester, and the directors include women residing in that city and in Chicago, Chatham, N. Y.; Dorchester, Mass.; Romeo, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Ithaca, N. Y., and New York city.

Martin Wins in Primaries.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Senator Thomas S. Martin was nominated to succeed himself as United States Senator at Tuesday's primary by a majority yet to be ascertained, but which will, no doubt, be considerable, as he seems to have carried practically all the counties and cities in the state, defeating Gov. A. J. Montague, who put up the gamest kind of a fight. Congressman Claude A. Swanson is the nominee for the governship, winning over Lieutenant Governor Joseph E. Willard and State Senator William Hodges Mann.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

New York City, N. Y.

Sleuth "Tim" Donahue of the customs service noticed a second-cabin passenger of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm with several unnatural protuberances under his coat, waistcoat and trousers. He bumped against the man, incidentally felt the bulges and found them very solid. He showed the passenger, who is Moritz Mordell, a jeweler of Boston, his badge and invited him into a room on the pier. There the protuberances were reduced without surgical help. They contained 18 packages of unset stones, mostly diamonds; three packages of loose stones of less value; 12 pairs of cuff buttons, a pair of earrings, four settings for earrings, 70 settings for gold rings, 15 gold chains and other jewelry. The value of the lot will be estimated by appraisers. Donahue said it might be worth several thousand dollars.

A huge man-eating shark was brought ashore at Coscob, N. Y., by Judge Geo. E. Brush. It was necessary to tow the fish in behind a cathoal. The shark weighed 400 pounds, measured 9 feet in length, was 20 inches thick, and was 4 feet in circumference as it lay on the shore. It had a double set of teeth and was ferocious in appearance.

"Police! Help! I am on fire!"

These startling words were uttered by a young woman who was dining in the little roof garden over the dining-room extension of the Hotel Navarre, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

She rose in her seat as she screamed for aid, and it was seen that her corsage was ablaze, and the other diners rushed toward the exit leading to the one narrow flight of stairs. The young woman, left alone, tore away the burning portion of her waist and joined the panic-stricken crowd on the stairway.

Two firemen from the station in Thirty-seventh street, with the aid of an extinguisher, managed to put out the burning canvas covering of the roof garden.

The population of New York city will aggregate nearly four millions, according to estimates that have been made from reports of the recent State enumeration taken here. Computations on the same basis place the population of the entire State at 7,800,000. The total population of New York city in 1900, when the last census was taken, was 3,437,202, and that of the entire State, 7,268,012.

Ellen Hardigan cared little about the fact that she was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of disorderly conduct, but she did object strenuously to the attire she was compelled to don before being taken before Magistrate Tighe.

When the matron of the Adams Street Police Station gave her a clean white shirt shirtwaist and a black skirt Ellen rebelled and cried aloud for the suit of blue trousers and seaman's blouse which she wore when Police Captain Condon arrested her as she was skylarking with a crowd of noisy boys in the neighborhood of Butler and Court streets.

Almost from infancy she has shunned her sex and everything pertaining thereto. Boys have been her boon companions; baseball, football and craps her favorite diversions. She has steadfastly refused to wear girl's clothing.

Once she whipped a man in a fair fight.

"He got fresh," she said, when telling of her exploit, "and he got all that was coming to him."

The heroism of a little girl of 6, who grabbed a burning flag from the wall when it threatened to start a conflagration, saved a congregation of 3000 persons Sunday who had packed themselves into the synagogue Beth Hakneseth Bialystok to attend the dedication ceremonies.

The flag was hanging over the gallery seats, and was half consumed before anyone noticed it, so intent were all present on the cantor. Then a dozen eyes saw the curling flame.

Police Captain Joseph McGlynn, in charge of the reserves, saw it and signed to the choir to sing. He had started for the blazing flag, but before he could reach it Gertrude Rosenbaum of 107 East Eighty-eighth street, had climbed on a chair and snatched the burning cloth from the wall.

She burned her hands severely, for the staff resisted her attempt at first, but it gave way finally, and she cast the flag on the floor, where a man stamped out the fire.

Gunda, the pride of the Bronx Zoo, is rapidly learning to play the harmonica. Gunda is an elephant. He takes his music lessons daily from Keeper Gleason and seems to like it. It is vehemently asserted that he has already mastered the first few bars of "Tammany," and he'll have the song from end to end by election day—sure.

To the Pole on Missouri Mules.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—Advices from Dawson state that a club of 200 Klondikers has been formed to finance and equip an expedition to the North Pole. Sufficient funds have been assured to make the expedition a certainty. Eskimo dogs and mountain-climbing mules are to carry the explorers. They will strike straight northward overland. Missouri mules will be used.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

There are said to be 100,000 Japanese laborers now in the Hawaiian Islands.

Printers in Troy, N. Y., have obtained the eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

The aggregate membership of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain is 400,250.

Only 50,000 persons employed in the textile trades of the United States are organized, while 500,000 are unorganized.

In the United States there are 99 women quarrymen, and 100 women lumbermen are actively engaged in business.

The new structural building trades alliance in Boston, Mass., has been officially organized, with seven trades affiliated.

The present number of old-age pensioners now on the list and receiving aid from the Belgian government is something over 200,000.

The Mechanics' Journal is proud of the fact that government experts have discovered the superiority of union labor in the construction of ships for the United States Navy.

THREAT BY FRANCE

Morocco Must Release Prisoner or Be Invaded.

LIKE THE PERDICARIS CASE.

French Minister at Fez Instructed to Depart in Case of Morocco's Non-compliance with Ultimatum—Military, Instead of Naval Demonstration, Proposed as Less Liable to Provoke International Complications.

Paris (By Cable).—As a result of a special meeting of the Council of Ministers it was announced that a military demonstration will be made against Morocco unless the Sultan promptly yields to the French demands for the release of the French-Algerian citizen, a merchant named Bouzain, who was unjustifiably arrested at Gharb, a Moroccan town on the Algerian frontier.

Instructions were sent to the French Minister at Fez, Strene Taiander, to make a final demand on the Sultan. The Minister was informed that if this demand should be refused the entire personnel of the legation was to depart from Morocco, and a military movement would simultaneously begin along the Algerian frontier.

It is the intention of military authorities to occupy a Moroccan border town, probably Oudjda, owing to its strategic command of the route to the Moroccan capital. However, the officials are confident that the Sultan will yield before the threat of using military force.

The demonstration as planned is somewhat similar to that which an American squadron made at Tangier to compel the release of Ion Perdicaris, who was captured by the bandit Raisuli. The French authorities deemed a naval demonstration inexpedient because of possible international complications resulting from other countries sending warships to observe the demonstration, while a military movement against Morocco would be largely a police measure not involving the general political question of French authority in Morocco. The persistent refusal of the Sultan to yield, however, might compel the French to advance farther than a border town.

Germany has thus far approved the French demands for redress, but fears are expressed in some quarters that the Sultan will refuse to yield in the hope of securing the aid of Germany. Practically all the leading powers have approved the determination of the French Government to adopt a firm course. The proposed course cannot be put into execution before another week, owing to the time necessary to communicate the final demands to the Sultan.

HOCH GRANTED MORE DELAY.

Supreme Court of Illinois Will Review Testimony in Case.

Chicago (Special).—Johann Hoch, the man of many wives, convicted of the murder of one of them and under sentence of death, has escaped the gallows a third time. He was to have been hanged Friday, but a supercedas was issued Thursday on an order of Justice Magruder, of the Supreme Court.

The Justice said that he had carefully examined the record presented by Hoch's attorneys and his study of it satisfied him that there was enough doubt to justify a review of the entire case by the Supreme Court. The case will come up at the October term of the court at Springfield, Ill. Hoch has been confident that the sentence of hanging would not be inflicted. He had very little to say when informed of the action of the Justice. Jailer Whitman asserted it was the first time in his experience that a prisoner has exhibited no concern about his fate the day previous to execution.

Hoch was smoking a cigar when told of the issuance of the writ. "I am not guilty of this horrible murder," he said, "and now I will have an opportunity of proving myself innocent before the highest court in the state. I never have felt that I would go to the gallows. I may be guilty of other crimes, but never of that murder."

Heart on the Right Side.

Los Angeles (Special).—When Malcolm Rose, a landscape gardener, was put on the operating table at the county hospital here to undergo an operation for the removal of a growth from his neck, it was discovered by the surgeons that the patient's heart, instead of being in normal position on the left side of the body, was on the right side, nearly six inches from its proper place. The organ in every way, however, appeared normal. It evidently had been in that position from birth.

A New Train Hotel Awheel.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—The Pennsylvania Railroad placed on exhibition at the Union Station one of its newly equipped fast trains between Chicago and New York. The train contains all the latest improvements in the way of electric lighting, ventilation, enlarged and wider bathrooms, barber shop and everything to afford comfort to the patrons of the road. All the cars are elegantly furnished.

May Punish Macho.

Madrid, Spain (By Cable).—It is probable that Macho, the official who is said to be responsible for the reports to the effect that physicians who had examined King Alfonso found traces of insanity, will be severely punished. What form his punishment will take is not known, but it is understood it will be commensurate with the gravity of the offense.

Scaffolding Falls.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—A scaffolding about 40 feet high at the American Radiator Works broke and eight workmen fell to the stone floor in the basement. One man died a few minutes after the accident. His name is Anthony Schultz, of Cleveland, O. Others injured were George Jones, Robert McGuire and Edward Warner, August Heiniston and Patrick Sheehy, all of Cleveland; James T. Matterson, of Unionville, and Everett McMann, of Buffalo.

Doctors Denounce Leach.

New Orleans (Special).—The combined forces of the city, the State and the Nation have come down on the hopes and aspirations of Dr. Reginald Birkley Leach, the expounder of arsenious acid to prevent yellow fever. A formal letter was issued, signed by Surgeon J. H. White, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., and by the president and advisory committee from the Orleans Parish Medical Society, telling how patients who had partaken of the arsenic diet for the supposed sufficient period to render them immune, and giving a record of unfounded claims made by Dr. Leach.