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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

RUSSIANS REPEL JAPANESE ATTACKS.

Were Made Upon the Redoubt Protecting the Waterworks at Port Arthur.

BOMBARDMENTS OCCUR DAILY.

They Are on Forts and Batteries Inside Fortress but Do Very Little Damage.

AFTER KIKWAN FORTIFICATIONS.

Russians Are Throwing a Thousand Shells Daily Against Japanese Positions.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, reports by telegraph that on the night of Sept. 19 the garrison repelled two attacks on the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The text of Gen. Stoessel's dispatch is as follows:

"Port Arthur, Sept. 19.—The enemy continues daily to bombard the forts and batteries inside the fortress, but still without showing any great activity.

"The wounded are recovering and eagerly resume their places in the ranks. They are heroes.

"The troops are in excellent spirits. At about 3 this morning, (Sept. 16) at least one Japanese battalion attacked the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The garrison of the redoubt repelled the attack, but the enemy received reinforcements and renewed the attack after half an hour. The garrison again repulsed them with rifles and machine guns, supported by artillery. The Japanese sustained great losses and did not again attempt to take the offensive.

"Sub-Lieut. Philippoff chiefly distinguished himself, showing the greatest bravery."

ATTACK IS ON NORTHEAST FRONT.

"Chefoo, Sept. 20, 6:30 a. m.—As forecast in these dispatches the Japanese attack on Port Arthur is directed against the northeast front. The main object is to capture the fortifications on Kikwan mountain, Rihun mountain and the intermediate forts. The foregoing comes from a Russian of standing whose previous information has been correct. He adds that the attack at the end of August, which was reported as two separate assaults, really consisted of the heaviest fighting of the first three days and the last four days of that period. Although the Japanese retired Aug. 31 along the greater part of their line, they remained in four supplementary forts on the northeast front, which they had captured from the Russians. These include two forts 20 yards from Rihun mountain and two others at a somewhat greater distance. Since Aug. 31 the Japanese have been throwing approximately 1,000 shells daily, chiefly against the four Japanese positions mentioned. Small sorties, as reported by the Nevskaya of Port Arthur in the effort to recapture the positions have been of almost nightly occurrence and have been uniformly unsuccessful.

"The Japanese have been taught wholesome respect for the resisting power of the fortress, and to every Japanese who has recently arrived here from Port Dalny. If they will realize that this will be only one, although an important one, towards the capture of Port Arthur. The Russians who have been observing the new tactics of the Japanese did not expect another attack before the first week in October. The Japanese are endeavoring to proceed slowly but surely. During the fighting in August the attempt to capture Kikwan mountain cost the Japanese an entire regiment. This statement has been absolutely confirmed and indicates the monumental proportions of the task which the Japanese have set themselves in attempting to capture the fortress, which is composed of many forts equally strong.

A RUSSIAN RECONNAISSANCE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Kurapatkin:

"The reconnaissance made Sept. 17 established the fact that the Japanese position at Bentanpuze, is strongly held by a brigade with guns. There was no enemy east of Bentanpuze, but Japanese reinforcements arrived Sept. 18 in the vicinity of the village. Large Japanese forces from Liao Yang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitse river. A Cossack patrol attacked and captured 30 horses with their loads."

"The sensational articles in the British press about the alleged Russo-German understanding regarding the far East have not attracted much attention here. While a feeling exists that Germany is displaying a friendly spirit it is denied in responsible quarters that there has been any understanding of the kind which has been overestimated. The German press are attributed here to the memory of the part which Germany, compelling Japan to abandon the Japanese position at Bentanpuze and Japan and China as a result of the war between those two countries ten years ago."

"The Novos Vremya this morning in a satirical editorial expresses surprise at the fact that the British newspaper correspondents have been so slow in discovering that Germany is helping Russia."

"Great Britain and the United States ought to realize that the example of the identity of her interests in the far East with those of Russia."

"The Novos undertakes the defense of the German ships who are supporting the Russian fleet to Russian warships without which the Russian fleet could not go to the far east, pointing out that the rule of neutrality are applicable to states and not to individuals, adding:

"We are entitled to expect that individuals will be left free to act as our purveyors."

DRASTIC ORDER FOR PROTECTION OF INDIANS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—One of the most drastic orders ever issued by the government for the protection of the Indians against frauds and robbery was promulgated by Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan. The order amends the rule for the sale of inherited Indian lands, so as to require that the proceeds be derived from their sale shall be placed with the most convenient United States bank, and the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs or their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month. Before being paid, however, it will be necessary for these checks to be signed by the agent or other officer in charge. For sums in excess of \$10 per month, the money will be paid upon the approval of the agent only when specifically authorized to do so by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Acting Sec. Ryan said that heretofore the lands have been sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds paid directly to the Indians, with the result that in many instances the Indians soon were divested of their money.

A DANGEROUS CRANK APPREHENDED AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 20.—A man who is regarded by the secret service officials and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank, was apprehended here today. He is J. E. Reeves, a medium sized, roughly attired man about 40 years old. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill, where he was arrested. He told Officer Tyree, who apprehended him, that he wanted to see the president on important business. Believing from the man's manner that he was insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination. To the justice, Reeves said that six years ago he died in a Jersey City hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message from President Roosevelt, which he was directed to deliver personally. He refuses to say what the nature of the message was, as he declared he could communicate it to nobody but the president. He declared to the justice, however, that he had written a book on his experiences in heaven, which he desired to have published, as he was satisfied that it would be made out of it. The president, he said, had promised to join with him in securing the publication of the work, and that was one reason why he wished to have a talk with him.

Reeves, who talked as if he had enjoyed some educational advantages, said that he was a resident of Baltimore. He had in his pocket \$2 in cash and some unimportant papers, but no weapons.

Justice Franklin, after the examination, being convinced that the man was insane and very likely dangerous, ordered him to be committed to the asylum at St. Elizabeth's, N. Y.

A General Attack Upon Port Arthur.

It Began Before Daylight Yesterday and Continued Until Dark—Resumed Again This Morning—Japanese Reported to Have Captured Two Important Forts.

Chefoo, Sept. 20, 5:30 p. m.—Authoritative information has been received here of a general attack upon Port Arthur by the Japanese forces which began yesterday before daybreak and continued until dark.

All indications point to an effort to capture certain of the northeast main forts.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.—The general attack on Port Arthur which began yesterday and in which the Japanese fleet is co-operating, was resumed this morning. The Japanese captured two important forts on either side of Suezeying north of Port Arthur.

DRUNKEN NEGRO GOES ON RAMPAGE.

Threatens to Create Several Vacancies in the Police Department by Shooting.

HAD DROP ON OFFICER SEAGER.

Desperate Fight on Stairway of a State Street Rooming House—Finally Overpowered.

For a few moments between 3:30 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there came very nearly by a bad shooting scrape at a negro lodging house on Second South and State streets, when John Haynie, a drunken and crazed negro, threatened to create a few vacancies in the police department by pumping lead into Patrol Driver Bert Seager and any other officer who attempted to arrest him.

Officer Seager and Desk Sergeant Pratt drove the patrol wagon into a lively stable about 3:30, and as they were about to leave the stable, they heard a shot, and the scream of a woman. Seager quickly ran out of the place and into the rooming house where the shot was fired. As he ran up the stairs into the hall, a woman rushed out of a room and warned Seager to leave the place.

"Pointing to a room she cried: 'He is in there, but don't go near him for he will shoot you.' A moment later, Haynie confronted Seager. The negro was armed with a 32-45 caliber revolver. The weapon was cocked and he shoved the muzzle of it against Seager's body and said:

"Now go down stairs again you — or I will kill you."

Not anticipating any trouble of that nature, the officer had failed to draw his weapon, and he was completely at the mercy of the drunk and crazed negro. Seager did the only sensible and rational thing under the circumstances, he went down stairs, as he was told.

FIGHT ON STAIRWAY.

Sergeant Pratt at once telephoned to the station for assistance, and Sergeant Hempel and officers Evans and Parry responded. During this time Seager was trying to get a shot at the murderous negro, but a large crowd had collected and was in the way. Haynie stood at the top of the stairs, prepared to shoot the first policeman who dared to come up. Officer Evans and the other policemen went up the back way, Evans leading. As soon as the latter saw Haynie, he made a jump for the colored man and seized him around the body. Evans got hold of the gun and then drew his own weapon which Haynie succeeded in getting a grip on. For a few seconds Evans and Haynie fought for possession of the guns, but by struggle was brought to a sudden termination by Sergeant Hempel bounding his heavy club off Haynie's thick cranium.

The negro went down as though hit by 16-pound bung starter. The officers quickly pounced upon him, disarmed him and dragged the fellow head over heels down stairs.

SEAGER GETS REVENGE.

At the police station Haynie still showed fight, and as he was being led to jail, tried to kick one of the officers. Here is where Seager got a chance for revenge, and he took it by landing a hard right hand wallop to Haynie's neck. Then somebody turned off the sunlight for Haynie again. When he revived he was occupying a cell in the city jail. He is still there, and this morning a complaint charging him with assault with a deadly weapon was filed against him. He will be arraigned before Judge C. B. Diehl.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

It appears that the trouble started with a row between Haynie and a colored woman named Lottie Lewis. They had been drinking and quarreling. She screamed and ran from the room. Ross Wilson and William Braden, colored, were also in the room, and Haynie threatened them with the gun. At first they said the woman was fired by accident, but the Lewis woman admitted to having fired the shot. Haynie shot at her. These people will all testify against the fellow.

DUGGER HELD.

Man Alleged to Have Assaulted Little Girl, is Bond Over.

C. E. Dugger, the man arrested a few days ago on the charge of attempting a criminal assault upon a 14-year-old girl near the Salt Palace, was brought before Judge Diehl this morning to be arraigned. He was held for a preliminary hearing, and was ordered held to await the action of the district court. In default of \$500 bail, he was taken to the county jail by a deputy sheriff.

TIBBLES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Looks Forward With Confidence to Time When Populists Will Guide the Nation.

HE SAYS IT IS NOT FAR OFF.

More Than a Million Men Engaged in the Work—Include All Classes.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 20.—Mr. Thomas H. Tibbles, nominee of the People's party for vice president, mailed his letter of acceptance today to the Hon. S. W. Williams, chairman of the notification committee. The letter was in part as follows:

"We look forward with confidence to the coming of the time, not far in the distance, when the principles of the People's party shall guide the rulers of this nation. The adherents of the party through the development of all classes, wherever a man is found who loves mankind and believes that governments are instituted among men, not for the purpose of enabling a few to gather gold and pile it up mountain high, but for the purpose of advancing the human race, bringing gladness to the hearts of all the people, enabling them through the development of all classes, to enjoy the delights of the intellectual world and lay up treasures that all the cycles of time cannot corrode. To this work more than a million men have consecrated themselves.

"They are found among the wealthy and in the ranks of the proletariat, among the professional classes, and among the wage earners, wherever a heart yearns to see our mountains and valleys, our cities and plains inhabited by a people whose heads are clear, whose hearts are loving and whose hands are adept at all things useful. They seek not the advantage of one class, but of all classes. They believe that the principles enunciated in our platform will furnish a foundation for the building up of such a nation and such a people."

RUSSIAN PRESS SORE OVER THE TIBET AFFAIR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20, (1:05 p. m.)—With the arrival here of the full text of the British treaty with Tibet the irritation of the Russian press at its sweeping character is more pronounced. The Russ, which is now considered to especially reflect the views of the foreign office, bitterly complains that the Russian government has broken its promises concerning the expedition, by acquiring a virtual protectorate over Tibet, whereas she had pledged herself to merely regulate trade relations between India and Tibet. Instead, the paper declares, Great Britain has imposed upon Tibet onerous terms, which have been a monopoly, forbidding Tibet without Great Britain's consent to enter into relations with the outside world. The Russ foresees that the occupation of the Chumbi valley by the British will be prolonged even after the payment of the indemnity and expresses surprise at China playing into the hands of Great Britain in disposing of the dalai lama and appointing in his stead a protégé of Great Britain. In conclusion the Russ says significantly:

"The proclamation of the British protectorate must be regarded as an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of China, and a lasting must depend upon future events in Central Asia."

Russia maintains that Great Britain has broken faith in the matter of the Tibetan treaty and Ambassador Benckendorff has been instructed to lodge a general protest at the British foreign office. According to the Associated Press, Great Britain's pledges to Russia regarding the scope of the expedition only contemplated the regulation of trade between India and Tibet, and she disclaimed any purpose to meddle with the internal affairs of the country. Instead of so doing, Russia claims that a treaty was forced upon the Tibetans which goes much further, creating a virtual protectorate over the country. Moreover, it is contended that the treaty is a complete denial of the sovereignty of China, as much as while recognizing the sovereignty of China by requiring her to transfer the sovereignty to Great Britain in its dealings with the other powers.

This is considered to be aimed directly at Russia. The protest lodged in London doubtless will be followed up by one at Pekin against the ratification of the treaty.

Great Britain is believed here to justify her action on the ground that she only agreed to confine herself to certain specified limits, contained in the assurances given to Russia, if the Tibetans did not oppose the British expedition.

EMPIRE STATE DEMOCRACY.

Meets in Convention at Saratoga For Nomination of gubernatorial Candidate.

SHEPARD COMING TO FRONT.

William B. Hornblower Chosen Temporary Chairman—Traverses Republican Assertions.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Democratic convention effected preliminary organization today and took a recess until tomorrow. William B. Hornblower of New York was temporary chairman, and addressed the convention at length. Former Senator George Raines was selected as chairman of the committee on resolutions, which will prepare the platform. An impassioned speech was made by J. J. Fitzgerald in the interest of harmony, in the contest in the Seventeenth district of New York, although he charged that his faction had been defeated "at the point of a revolver," and otherwise by outrageous means.

The withdrawal of the contest was received with cheers, especially upon Mr. Fitzgerald's declaration that this was the first Democratic convention in 20 years without a contest.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Up to the time the Democratic state convention was called to order today the feature was the first appearance of the friends of Mr. Shepard in active canvass for delegates.

Chairman Cord Meyer of the New York state committee called the convention to order and at once presented the name of William C. Hornblower of New York for temporary chairman.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S SPEECH.

After accepting the temporary chairmanship of the convention which he said he considered a duty as well as an honor, Mr. Hornblower said:

"It is arrogantly assumed by the national platform of the Republican party and by their candidate for the presidency, that the record of that party is unassailable. It is also arrogantly assumed and contemptuously asserted that the record of the Democratic party is a record of disaster but these have no basis in truth."

THE TARIFF.

Then, referring to the tariff, the speaker compared the conditions existing during the period between 1801 and 1861, when, with two brief exceptions, the country was under Democratic rule, and that from 1873 to 1877 when the Republicans were in power; and also, in the first administration of President Cleveland. During this latter time, he said, the country was so prosperous and the finances of the nation were so carefully, economically and wisely administered that a large surplus was accumulated. This large surplus was handed over to the succeeding administration. The reckless and wanton extravagance of Congress then brought the treasury to a verge of bankruptcy, so that when Mr. Cleveland was recalled to office it was to find the nation trembling on the verge of a financial precipice.

PANIC OF 1893.

To charge the panic of 1893 against the Cleveland administration was a wilful perversion of facts. That panic was caused by the administration of President Harrison and resulted directly therefrom and but for the action taken by President Cleveland the consequences would have been even more disastrous than they actually were.

To charge the panic of 1893 to the Wilson tariff of 1894 was, he declared, not only a wilful suppression of facts, but a manifest perversion of the truth, yet the claim is seriously made and urged that something done in 1894 was the direct and immediate cause of what happened in 1893.

THE PHILIPPINES.

What shall we say when we look back upon an expenditure of \$20,000,000 of the Philippine Islands, which according to the administration had been already acquired by conquest? What shall we say of the millions of dollars expended in subjugating the natives and in teaching them by force the principles of American liberty? What shall we say of the 618,000 men, women and children sent to the island of Luzon during two years out of a population of 3,727,488 persons—being in the proportion of one to six. A similar percentage in this state would mean the death during two years of over 1,200,000 inhabitants.

Simply fixing our eyes upon the past I reiterate that it requires superb audacity on the part of the Republicans to "point with pride" to the squander of millions of dollars and the squandering of lives of men, women and children in these unfortunate islands.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

The Republicans take credit for the exposure of the postal frauds, but we

may be pardoned for questioning whether this exposure has been quite as vigorous and unflinching as our Republican friends would have us believe. We must confess with shame and sorrow that there were no exposures under the Democratic administrations of 1855 to 1859 and 1893 to 1897, for the doubtless ineffectual but truthful reason that there were no frauds to expose.

PANAMA CANAL.

We are told that the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama canal is a result accomplished by the administration which belongs to the legislative body to the people, and to the country for all time to come. For the purpose of the discussion this may be conceded. If, however, the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama canal has been at the expense of a sacrifice of national honor, a violation of treaty obligations, and a disregard of international law, and has involved unseemly haste on the part of the executive by way of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation, the beneficence of the results accomplished is no excuse and no justification.

PENSION ORDER.

So again, with regard to the pension order, by means of which the executive department alters the pension laws of the nation and usurps the function which belongs to the legislative body. It is an answer to say that the result is beneficial. The bald fact remains that after Congress had refused to pass an act granting pensions based upon age and had adhered to the provisions of a law which pensions were to be given only for disability and incapacity to earn a livelihood by manual labor, the president altered the law and donated a largess to the wards of the nation for whom Congress had already made provision according to its best judgment. It is a long step away from sound and conservative principles; a direct attempt to legislate by the executive on a subject on which the legislature itself had refused to act.

WHAT DEMOCRATS PROPOSE.

We propose to do away with the intricacies of a high protective tariff, so far as that tariff operates to impose upon the people of the country unnecessary and unjust taxation.

We propose to give to the people of the Philippines a promise of that independence to which we believe they are entitled at the earliest practicable moment.

We propose to give the people an economical administration of the public revenues.

We propose to re-establish in the government of this country the distinctions between the executive and the legislative functions.

We believe that to re-elect the present incumbent of the presidential office would be to condone grave offenses against the people of this country, and would be to sanction similar acts in the future. We believe that the people of this state are thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs by the Republican party. The Republican candidate for governor was assuming by machine methods and pursuant to personal dictation, and represents the most objectionable features of such methods and dictation in the state of New York.

FREE THINKERS' CONGRESS ASSEMBLED IN ROME.

Rome, Sept. 20.—The congress of Free Thinkers assembled here today at the Roman college erected by Pope Gregory XIII. The event assumed special importance, it being the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power of the pope and also on account of the recent Franco-vatican conflicts. There were over 5,000 delegates present, the French alone numbering about 1,000. Ten delegates came from America, including Dr. Moncurd D. Conway, of New York, representing the secular society of the United States; Dr. M. B. Wilson of Cincinnati and Prof. M. Mangiarola of Chicago.

Prof. Sergi presided and delivered an address which was warmly applauded, glorifying the triumph of science over superstition. He hailed the fall of temporal power, condemned Catholicism as pre-historic and protested against war, ending with an exhortation to the soluble alliance of nations, and the universal brotherhood of the people.

Prof. Buckel of Jannvey, brought the greetings of the German Free Thinkers. Prof. Berthelot, the French scientist, who is ill, sent an address which was read to the congress. The paper of Prof. Berthelot was greeted with outbursts of enthusiasm which were accentuated by the band playing Garibaldi's march and the Marseillaise, the hymns and the waving of flags.

Dr. Henry Maudsley was appointed honorary president for England, Prof. Haeckel, honorary president for Germany, Prof. Berthelot for France, Prof. Salmeron, the Spanish representation leader for Spain and Prof. Ardigio Lombroso, for Italy.

When the elections were concluded the delegates proceeded in procession to the walls of Rome and hung wreaths on the spot where the Italian troops made a breach and entered the city in 1850.

POPULIST ELECTORS.

Joliet, Ills., Sept. 20.—The national Populist committee announces that it will have presidential electors for Watson and Tibbles in every state in the Union, with the possible exception of two. The committee hopes to build up sufficient strength at this election to make petitions unnecessary for years hence.

MONTANA POPULISTS.

May Possibly Indorse the Democratic Ticket.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 20.—In advance of the convening of the state conventions of the Populists and the Labor parties, surface indications are that a strong effort will be made to induce both parties to indorse the nominations made by the Democratic state convention. There is an element in each party, however, opposed to an independent ticket composed of state candidates chosen from the Labor and Populist parties, the Populists nominating Watson electors and the Laborites Debs, Socialist electors. Indications point to a lively session of the convention meets this evening. F. August Heinze, and many of his leaders, as well as Chairman H. L. Frank of the Democratic state central committee, are on the ground.

CIRCUM-BAIKAL ROAD.

Work of Laying Rails Between Cutoff and Baikol Completed.

Irkutsk, Sept. 20.—The work of laying between Cutoff and Baikol the Circum-Baikal road was completed Sept. 18, and trains will begin to run over the road Sept. 23.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

The Republicans take credit for the exposure of the postal frauds, but we

DAY OF ATONEMENT MARKED BY RIOTING.

Over Two Thousand Jews Engaged in a Disturbance in East End of London.

POLICE WERE CALLED OUT.

Trouble Arose Over the Action of Non-Conforming Members of Social Democratic Club.

DISREGARDED A FASTING ORDER.

Paraded the Streets—Trouble Soon Started—Ambulances Were Called.

London, Sept. 20.—The day of atonement in the Jewish quarter of the East End. Over 2,000 Jews engaged in a disturbance and nearly 300 police had to be called out before the disorder was quelled. The trouble arose over the action of the non-conforming members of a Social Democratic Jewish club at Spitalfields, situated in the heart of a district containing about 20,000 Jewish inhabitants. The Socialists openly paraded, in disregard of the fasting injunction, and made a celebration with wines at the clubhouse. The orthodox Jews were angered and surrounded the clubhouse and stoned it. The Socialists threw bottles at the crowd and soon the two or three narrow streets in the vicinity became choked by a fighting mob. Ambulances were called out, and the doctors had many minor cases to attend to. Finally the police quelled the disturbance, cordoned off the streets in the disturbed area and made several arrests. Excited groups of orthodox Jews, however, continued to parade the streets and the houses of several Socialists Jews were stoned.

TO FURTHER SCIENCE.

\$100,000 Given to Smith College Of Applied Sciences.

Syracuse, Sept. 20.—Chancellor Day of Syracuse university, today announced the gift from Lyman C. Smith, of the city, of an additional building for the Lyman Cornell Smith college of applied sciences. Mr. Smith four years ago established the school, giving \$150,000. The gift today enlarges the scope of the college by adding a model factory building, three stories high, for mining, engineering and a mechanical laboratory. The cost of the new structure is estimated at more than \$100,000.

Dutch States General Opened.

The Hague, Sept. 20.—Queen Wilhelmina reopened the states general today. In the speech from the throne the queen said the home industries of The Netherlands were not competing satisfactorily with foreign enterprises and that the finances of the Dutch Indies and The Netherlands needed strengthening. The queen announced also the forthcoming introduction of bills providing for old age pensions and higher education.

Steering Rate Raised.

London, Sept. 20.—The first break in the steady decline in the rate of exchange today when the North German Lloyd company raised its steaming rate to New York to \$15.

The Hamburg-American line has also raised its steaming rates to \$15.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of Sovereign Grand Lodge Attracts Thousands.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The meeting of their sovereign grand lodge has attracted to this city many thousands of Odd Fellows, and the number is rapidly being swelled by arrivals from eastern coast points. The street decorations are lavish and beautiful both by day and night and the weather is ideal. Most of the visitors are devoting their time to social reunions and sightseeing, there being daily excursions to many points of interest. The Rebekahs are doing much in the way of entertainment. In the Mechanics pavilion many lodges have their headquarters, in which great interest is manifested. The grand encampment of California also met, this being its fiftieth annual session.

PETER'S CORONATION.

All the Street Decorations Have Been Ruined by Rain.

Belgrade, Serbia, Sept. 20.—King Peter has received a personal letter from Emperor Nicholas, written in a very friendly tone. The representative of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at the coronation of King Peter here tomorrow arrived at Belgrade today, accompanied by 400 Bulgarians.

All the street decorations have been ruined by rain, which continues to fall. The coronation postage stamps, bearing in double relief the heads of King Peter and his grandfather, Karageorge, founder of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, with the years 1894 and 1895, were issued today.

MOUNT ATHOS HERMIT.

He Has Conferred His Blessing On Vice Admiral Skrydloff.

Vladivostok, Sept. 20.—The hermit of Mount Athos, with the holy image of the Mother of God, has conferred his blessing upon Vice Admiral Skrydloff and the ships of his squadron.