

TO PATROL THE COURSE OF RACE

Revenue Boats Will Perform That Duty This Time.

TORPEDO BOATS CUT OUT.

Money Will Be Given Courtesy of Night of Line of Steam Yacht Division.

New York, Sept. 2.—Capt. Thomas D. Wake who is to command the fleet of the international yacht race during the races between the Starline II and the American cup defender, tells of his plans in this week's issue.

"There will be no torpedo boats this year," he says. "The revenue boats will do the work of the navy guard boats in 1898, and from the mast of each will fly the revenue service flag, with its white field with blue stars and red and white stripes, instead of the navy ensign pennant."

"There will be twelve or thirteen vessels in the patrol fleet—five or six revenue cutters and five or six steam yachts. I shall offer the right of line in the division composed of steam yachts to Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, which he has extended two years ago, and which is his due."

"There is a great deal of lawful authority that goes with the revenue service pennant that harbor captains especially respect. In order that a steam yacht may fly it, it will be necessary to designate an officer of the revenue marine to go aboard and take charge of the vessel's patrol work. We will not interfere with the handling of the yacht, which will be left to her own officers."

"In addition," the Gresham, the revenue cutter's pennant to indicate that her signals are to be obeyed. These are arranged especially for the occasion, but the one most frequently used will be the speed signal, the black flag which indicates by its position on the mast whether the vessel is going full speed, half speed, ahead or astern. The main purpose of the little pennant is to keep the excursion fleet half a mile to leeward, and astern of the racing yachts."

"There will be two divisions of the patrol fleet and two great fleets of steamboats. Captains who do not hear signals will be rigorously dealt with. If a boat approaches and does not heed a warning gun, it will be ordered home in charge of a revenue officer."

OPPOSE SUNDAY CLOSING.

Bathers of New York Promise to Test the Law.

New York, Sept. 1.—The law compelling butchers shops to remain closed on Sunday went into effect today, and a fight to have the law declared unconstitutional will be commenced. To see that the measure was properly enforced the Benchmen's association, which is the organization of the journeymen butchers, had been patrolling the streets and watching butcher shops in every part of the city. There were hundreds of pickets, and as a result about a dozen arrests were made. In some instances the prisoners were fined from \$3 to \$5; in one or two cases they were discharged, and in two instances to special sessions.

The law butchers, who are opposed to the law, have retained counsel. Their attorney announces that they will attack the constitutionality of the measure when the matter comes up in the court of special sessions.

The employing butchers, who oppose the law, assert that it is a most arbitrary and unreasonable one, in that up to 10 o'clock in the morning people can buy cold meats and other edibles at the delicatessen stores. They say that the law is signed in under a misapprehension, thinking that it was favored by the butcher shop proprietors, as well as the journeymen's union. The former declare that 90 per cent of the men employed in the establishments are opposed to it. It is also asserted that people of little means will suffer by it, for they cannot afford to buy ice boxes and keep their meats in the house overnight.

Probably Explorers.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 1.—Walter W. Cobb and G. W. Shields, well known young men of Kankakee, who have just returned from a forty-day expedition through the Hudson Bay region, bring back a story told by Indians of the far north that may relate to the missing explorer, Andree, and one of his two companions.

At Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay trading post at the mouth of Moose river, the seven men stationed there reported that a party of Indians who came down from the far north last spring told of the finding of the bodies of two white men at a point about 900 miles north of Moose Factory.

The story of the Indians was that the bodies were found in a broken basket, their description of which seemed to indicate a basket of a balloon, and that the bodies had been buried by the Indians. The Indians brought nothing in support of their story, but the men at Moose Factory, Cobb and Shields, say, were inclined to believe the tale.

Suicide or Accident?

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Robert Wilson, formerly owner of the R. M. Wilson bath works in this city, was shot and almost instantly killed by a revolver in his own hand at his summer home at Sylvan Beach last evening.

Mr. Wilson had been sitting on the porch with his wife and three children. He had been some few minutes when Mrs. Wilson was startled by the discharge of a firearm, and she went into the house, and there, on the floor, lay her husband breathing his last, with a bullet hole in his breast. Rumors of suicide are denied. It is said that Mr. Wilson told a friend recently that he carried \$250,000 on his life.

For Czar's Entertainment.

Paris, Sept. 1.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, was in conference today with the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, and the forthcoming visit of the Russian emperor was discussed. As a result of that conference it was definitely decided that President Loubet, accompanied by the members of the cabinet, would proceed to Dunkirk September 17th and embark the following day on the torpedo-boat destroyer Cassini to meet the czar.

In the hall of the chamber of commerce, M. Loubet and their imperial majesties will start immediately for Compiegne. September 19th will be devoted to the review at Bethany and to the visit to Rheims. Nothing has been arranged definitely for September 20th, except the gala banquet at Compiegne and the performance in the castle theater. It is hoped that the morning of September 21st will be the day of the czar's departure.

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FOR KING CHRISTIAN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—At noon today King Christian witnessed from Amalienborg palace a notable demonstration by the liberals in his honor. Eight thousand persons passed in review. The king, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, King George, the Dowager Queen, and other royal personages, received a special deputation, who thanked him for his confidence in the people and appointing a liberal ministry.

In the course of a gracious speech of reply, King Christian said the ministry might rest assured of every support on his part, and he trusted the majority of the people would support them in a much more difficult task as responsible government leaders. Amid great enthusiasm, his majesty then proceeded to one of the balconies and proposed a cheer for "Our beloved Fatherland."

At the state banquet there were 2,200 guests. Dr. Duenster, the premier, in the presence of all the other members of the cabinet, outlined his political program, including tax reform and reforms in the systems of judicature. He characterized the appointment of the new ministry as a practical proof that "self-government by the people will now be carried on through their elected representatives."

Barked Up Wrong Tree.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—El Correo de Guizaca, a Carlist journal, published in San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, recently printed an article which the officers of the Spanish squadron stationed at San Sebastian considered insulting. A score of the officers went last evening to the offices of the paper and attacked the manager and two editors with sticks.

A free fight followed, in which a lieutenant was severely hurt and two other officers were slightly injured. The manager of the paper and one editor were roughly handled, receiving considerable injury. Several of the officers were arrested, but they were liberated on giving their word of honor to keep the peace.

Redmond Calls It Abundant.

London, Sept. 2.—John Redmond, M. P., speaking yesterday in Westport, took up the conservative challenge, and showed that the policy of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the recent unionist demonstration at Blenheim palace, was abundant.

He declared that the Irish people "can absolutely disregard such threats and only upon the provisions of the act of union, which settled the question of representation, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the recent unionist demonstration at Blenheim palace, was abundant."

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DEATH DEFERRED.

Chinese Object to Prostration Before the Kaiser.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—It is now very doubtful, according to a dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Basle, Switzerland, whether Prince Chun will come to Berlin to make formal apology for the murder of Baron Ketteler. Members of the expository mission say: "Under present conditions we can never go to Berlin. We would rather die than accept them."

It appears that they object particularly to Prince Chun's attendants prostrating themselves before Emperor William, inasmuch as this is a special honor reserved for the Emperor of China and would involve a recognition of the emperor's superiority.

The Chinese in Basle are trying to give the case international prominence by emphasizing the fact that one of the dignitaries selected for the mission was a member of the Chinese legation in Berlin, while another has the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is alleged that Emperor William is determined that the protocol shall be signed before he receives Prince Chun, and that he will insist upon an apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Beyond this, however, the ceremony of the mission will be of every thing of a humiliating character, full honors being awarded to Prince Chun, as a brother of Emperor Kwang Su, on his way to the palace.

Turkey Must Pay Up.

London, Sept. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that no reply will be made to the Porte's appeal to France to negotiate upon the question of the sums due from Turkey to the two French banks, save that it is expected that Turkey will pay her debts.

After He Comes

he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with

Mother's Friend.

It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a medicine which gives strength and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will show you that the stronger the muscles are, which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.

A woman living in Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Mother's Friend did wonders for me. Praise God for your invention."

Read this from Hugel, Cal. "Mother's Friend is a blessing to all women who undergo nature's ordeal of childbirth."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. 50¢ per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Birth." It is a book that every woman should have.

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SAN FRANCISCO GREATEST CITY

Rev. MacArthur Says it Will Out-strip Greater New York.

GLIMPSE OF THE ORIENT.

Visit to the Golden Gate Broadens the Minister's Views—Deplores Lynching.

New York, Sept. 2.—In his sermon in the Calvary Baptist church last night, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, who had just returned from his vacation, spoke of the sentiment of the people he had met on his journey regarding lynching.

"Thoughtful men North and South," said he, "bitterly deplore the occasional rule of mob law. This is not a sectional question. Ohio and Kansas have been disgraced as much as any southern state."

"The whole tendency of lynching is toward brutality and barbarism. While it destroys the physical life of the victim, it utterly degrades and brutalizes its perpetrators."

"It is a reproach to American civilization, and even to humanity itself. There is no apology to be made for the crime of the criminals, but we must insist that all criminals be punished according to the law of civilized people. The time has come for public and private united voice, to denounce this relic of barbarism."

"The nation was never so prosperous in its history as today. The United States is fast becoming the workshop of the world. The West and the South are showing wonderfully in the new life that has come to the nation. We have had a glimpse of the Orient as we look through the Golden Gate."

San Francisco, the speaker said, would yet be a greater city than New York. The present strike, Mr. MacArthur said, had been forced on unreasonable grounds. Every man had the right to give up work, if in so doing, he did not violate a contract, but he had no right to say to another man that he could not work in his place.

CLOUDBURST IN CLEVELAND

Ohio Town Has a Great Flood That Costs About a Million Dollars.

Streets Washed Away and Houses Undermined—People Housed in Small Boats.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—With the breaking of dawn this morning the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look upon a scene of devastation and destruction caused by a raging flood. While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of raging water vented its anger over miles of the eastern portion of the city and caused an amount of damage estimated at \$1,000,000.

The overflow was caused by a heavy rain that commenced to fall shortly after 2 o'clock, turning into a perfect cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 5, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, according to the weather officials, was the heaviest that has swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the government bureau in this city, over forty years ago. There was no loss of life.

The waters spread over an area in the eastern part of the city nearly eight miles long and a mile and a half wide. This extended from Woodland's Hill avenue to East Cleveland and back to East Madison avenue.

Great volumes of water poured over from Doan and Giddings' boulevards down Quincy street, swamped Vienna street, rushed over Cedar avenue, back to East Prospect street, rushed like a mill-race down Lincoln avenue to Euclid avenue and then on to Glen Park place, where houses were undermined as though built of straw, and large damage done to streets and property.

Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force, varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, trestles and bridges were torn down, and for hours nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide.

Hundreds of residents were imprisoned in their beautiful homes like stranded islanders and were almost panic-stricken, expecting to be called upon to wade out into the swirling waters at almost any minute. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow, and the work of rescue commenced.

Rowboats proceeded back and forth, assisting whole families from perilous positions, but these boats proved inadequate, and it was soon found necessary to go to the extraordinary precaution of calling on the life-saving crew from the river, a distance of seven miles. The lifeboats were quickly loaded on wagons and hurried to the scene of destruction.

The torrent surged with great force for hours in Deering street, from Fairmount to the Boulevard. Over a dozen families were penned in with water five and six feet deep surrounding their homes. At this point the life-saving crew worked valiantly, and, assisted by squads of firemen and policemen, finally succeeded in landing the terror-stricken people in places of safety. The fear was greatly enhanced by the momentary expectation that the great Shaker Heights dam would break loose.

Shortly before noon the torrent undiminished a score of graves in the St. Joseph cemetery, at the corner of Madison and Woodland, and the bodies were soon being tossed about in the water. Fully a dozen of the corpses were washed into the gutters and had not been recovered late tonight.

The flood went over the banks of the Doane brook along the Boulevard and caused damage that will take months to repair. Great jagged holes were torn in the beautiful driveway. Gordon and Wake parks, on the east side, and Brookside park on the south side, where the water also did great damage as it leaped over the banks of Big creek, sustained \$100,000 damage.

Through Glenview the overflow was very destructive. Many houses were swamped, culverts torn out and several streets turned into quagmires. The loss in the village is also estimated at \$100,000.

The street railways will suffer heavy loss, extending in varying directions over every portion of the city, and at several points will have to rebuild tracks.

The train service on all the roads was blocked from two to six hours by the storm and flood. Every road entering the city was handicapped by sand and dirt, which was swept over by

PROGRAM HAS BEEN MADE UP

How President Will Be Entertained At the Exposition.

BIG DAY ON THURSDAY.

Senators and Representatives and U. S. Marine Band Will Be in Attendance.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The ceremonies and other formal functions which will mark President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American exposition have been finally arranged by the committee on reception. President McKinley and party will arrive about 6 o'clock on the evening of September 4th. They will be met at Dunkirk by a special committee. On arriving here a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by a squad of United States soldiers from Fort Porter; bells will ring and whistles blow. Escorted by a platoon of mounted police, the President will be driven to the residence of John G. Milburn, where, with his party, he will be entertained during his stay in Buffalo.

On Thursday, President's day, President McKinley will leave Mr. Milburn's house for the exposition at 10 o'clock. He will ride in a carriage with Mrs. McKinley. Following him, also in carriages, will come the members of the Presidential party, the representatives of the diplomatic corps at Washington, the members of the cabinet and such other high officials at Washington, in addition to United States senators and representatives, as come to participate in the ceremonies. A squadron of mounted police and the Fourth signal corps, also mounted, will act as the escort.

At the Lincoln parkway entrance to the exposition grounds the United States troops stationed at Fort Porter, together with the Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fourth regiments of the National Guard of this city, will be formed on either side of the roadway, and the President and party will pass through these columns to a stand which will be erected at the northwest pylon, where the entire party, with the United States marine band, will be seated.

The President will make a short speech from a stand on the triumphal bridge, after which he will, with the other distinguished guests, be escorted to the New York State building, and to the buildings of the various foreign countries erected on the grounds, and to the agricultural building to view the exhibits of domestic and foreign products represented by buildings, and to meet the commissioners to the exposition from South and Central America.

At 10 o'clock the New York board of managers will entertain the Presidential party at luncheon in the New York state building. Later the President will visit the government building, which will be closed while he is there.

From the government building he will go to Mr. Milburn's house for dinner. At 7:30 the President will again go to the exposition grounds to witness the illumination from the triumphal causeway. He will see the fireworks display from the government life-saving station, returning to Mr. Milburn's for the night.

On Friday morning the President will be taken for a drive through the grounds and the Niagara Falls by special train. He will return at 4 o'clock and hold a public reception in the Temple of Music.

In the President's party will be Mrs. McKinley, the Misses Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, Miss Sarah Dana, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. McGowan, and others.

Later accounts of the recent engagement in Balabac province, between Capt. H. C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth infantry and the insurgent leader Gonzales, show that it was more important than it was first considered. Many doctors and surgeons were seen and heard giving commands in English.

Tomorrow Dr. Pardo Tavera, Benito Legarda and Jose Luna will take the oath of office as members of the Philippine commission.

The American commissioners, with their secretaries, have been assigned to the following administrative departments: Mr. Worcester, department of the interior; Mr. Wright, department of commerce and police; Mr. Ide, department of finance and justice; Mr. Moses, department of public instruction. The commission is considering the advisability of abolishing the income tax and of making other changes in internal revenue.

Two new political parties are in process of construction. Senator Paterno heading one and Senator Purobad the other. Both favor the independence of the Philippines.

Senator Paterno proposes that the members of the congressional party come on to the transport McChesnut to examine into the general administration of affairs in the Philippines; be awarded medals bearing on one side the features of the Goddess of Liberty and on the other the inscription: "Home Rule for the Philippines."

Within a few months electric traction will replace horse power on the street railroads in Manila.

Henry C. Durand.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Henry C. Durand, president of the board of trustees of Lake Forest university, and a pioneer citizen of Chicago, died early today at Highland park. Death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Durand was 72 years old.

Say Kitchener Isn't Much.

London, Sept. 2.—Edgar Wallace, whose dispatches recording the killing of wounded men at Vlakfontein created a sensation, now publishes a letter in the Mail, showing that the opinion which prevails in England is not shared by the anti-Boer press of Cape Colony. One journal emphasizes the necessity of rendering the British forces as mobile as the roaming commandos which they are to catch, and also advocates an increase in the number of British troops. Similar another South African newspaper severely criticizes the slow movements of the British troops, and another deplors the lumbered condition of their columns; but the want of mobility is not the sole point of the criticisms leveled at Lord Kitchener's mode of warfare. It is pointed out that hitherto he has entirely failed to inspire the Boers with salutary fear.

Chinese Art in Carloads.

Peking, Sept. 2.—Mr. H. G. Squires, secretary of the United States legation at Peking, started for home today on leave of absence. He takes with him a collection of Chinese art, filling several railway cars, which experts pronounce one of the most complete extant. Mr. Squires intends to present the collection, which consists largely of porcelains, bronzes and carvings from the palaces, bought from missionaries and at auctions of the very best, to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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