POLAR VESSEL MEETS MISHAP

The Antarctic Steamer Francais Leaves Havre, but Is Forced to Put Back.

SAILOR KILLED BY ACCIDENT

Dr. Charcot Depressed by Incident, but Expedition Will Make Its Departure To-Day.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

HAVRE, Saturday.—The Antarctic vessel Francais left the Bassin de la Floride to-day at a quarter past three o'clock, on the expedition to the South Pole organized by Dr. Charcot. The band of the Custom House played the "Marseillaise" as the vessel left the harbor, the Francais fired a salute from her guns and, amid the cheers of 20,000 spectators, was towed out by the tug Abeille.

About an hour later, however, the Francais was forced to put back to port on account of a fatal accident which occurred on board. One of the bitts to which a steel hawser was made fast gave way, and the end struck a sailor named Marignan on the head, fracturing his skull. He died in a few minutes. The Francais was slightly damaged. She has gone into dock.

Dr. Charcot Has Great Hopes of Expedition Which Will Sail Again To-Day.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Saturday.—Dr. Charcot was greatly depressed by the accident. Before leaving he had given out a farewell letter, saying that his crew, vessel and equipment were distinctly French and that he hoped to bring credit upon the French flag. He said he proposed to stop at Brest for coal and go thence to Madeira, Buenos Ayres and Punta Arenas, from which latter point he would make his voyage into the Antarctic.

He asked the friends and relatives of the members of the expedition to remain calm and confident, assuring them that all would return safely. The departure of the expedition has been postponed till to-morrow.

GIRL ALPINIST KILLED.

In Swiss Mountain Climb Slipped and Fell Over a Cliff Among Bowlders.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

GENEVA, Saturday.—Hans Dubi and Julliand, two students at Winterthur, accompanied by Mlle. Klaeger, of St. Gall, made the ascent of the Kreutzberg, in the Saentis group, on Friday.

They were not able, however, to reach the summit. On the way down, while crossing a patch of grass, Mlle. Klaeger lost her footing and fell over a cliff among bowlders, fracturing her skull.

Her body was taken to Roestenalp. Mlle. Klaeger was twenty years of age.

VESUVIUS ABATES OUTPUT.

Lava Stream on Pompeii Side Covers Zigzag Path, but Explosions Diminish.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The HERALD's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

NAPLES, Saturday.—I have just returned from a visit to Vesuvius.

The lava pouring to the north is now almost solidified.

The flow toward Pompeii, on the south, is more active. It yesterday destroyed the zigzag route running to Florenza.

The explosions and subterranean rumblings are diminishing.

No anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the surrounding country.

HOPES GOVERNORS WILL FOLLOW DURBIN

Italian Paper Trusts President's Words Will Discourage Lynching Mania.

ROME, Saturday.—The Popolo Romano dedicates its leading article to President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, on lynching, which the paper calls a most important document.

President Roosevelt, it says, lets no occasion escape him of bring forward his own personality and resolutely opposing existing prejudices and abuses. However, says the Popolo Romano, whose article was evidently inspired, President Roosevelt does not touch the international question connected with these barbarous abuses.

The paper "hopes that the words of President Roosevelt will encourage the other Governors in the United States to imitate Governor Durbin and have lynching disappear from American civilization, thus not only affirming the principle of human solidarity across the ocean, but making a definite step toward harmonizing scientific and industrial development with moral progress."

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

M. Witte Sends Expert to Get Information of Rival Industries.

BERLIN, Saturday.—It is stated that Germany's commissioners in the commercial treaty negotiations at St. Petersburg will return to Berlin at the end of August to lay before the government the details of Russia's demands and receive instructions thereon. In the meantime the Russian Finance Minister, M. Witte, will take a vacation until October 15.

He has commissioned an expert to visit Germany and collect certain information concerning German industries bearing on the treaty.

The organ of the Central Industrial Association calls on the manufacturers not to give any information to the Russian expert, claiming that it will be used to Germany's disadvantage in the treaty negotiations. The daily newspapers indorse this advice.

MR. MILWARD RELEASED.

Former Solicitor of Duke of Marlborough Pardoned by Home Secretary.

LONDON, Saturday.—Robert Harding Milward, formerly solicitor of the Duke of Marlborough, who was sentenced on December 11 to six years' penal servitude for misappropriating funds from a firm which became bankrupt, was released from prison to-day by order of the Home Secretary on the ground of his health. He has had two paralytic strokes and lies in a critical condition.

PRINCE HENRY'S BIRTHDAY.

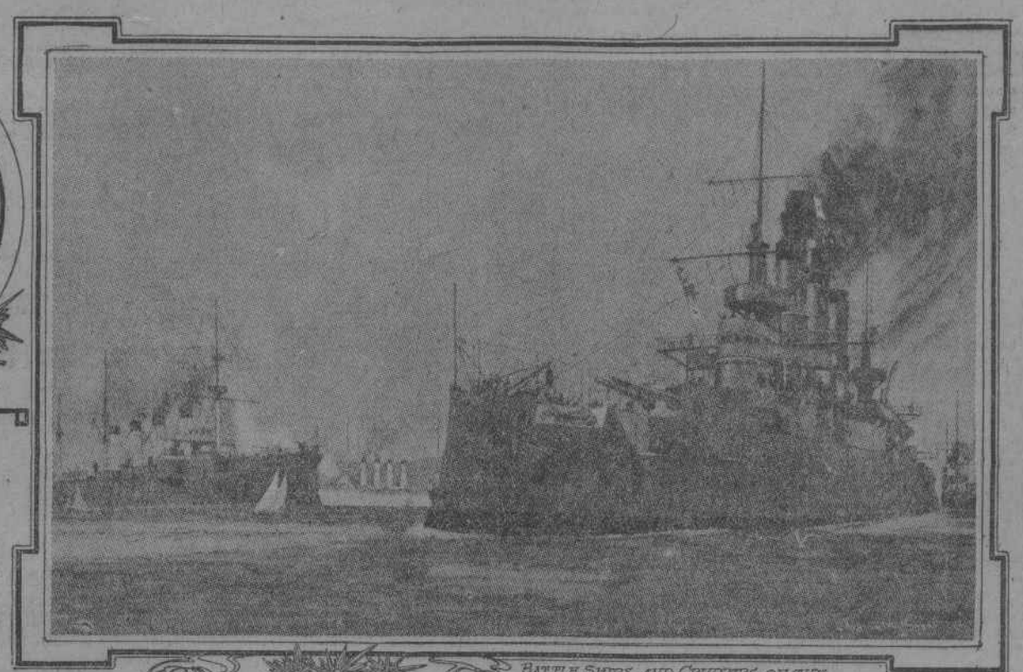
The Kaiser Compliments Brother by Using His Name as Parole.

BERLIN, Saturday.—Yesterday being Prince Henry's forty-first birthday, the Emperor gave out this parole to the army and navy: "Heinrich, Prinz von Preussen."

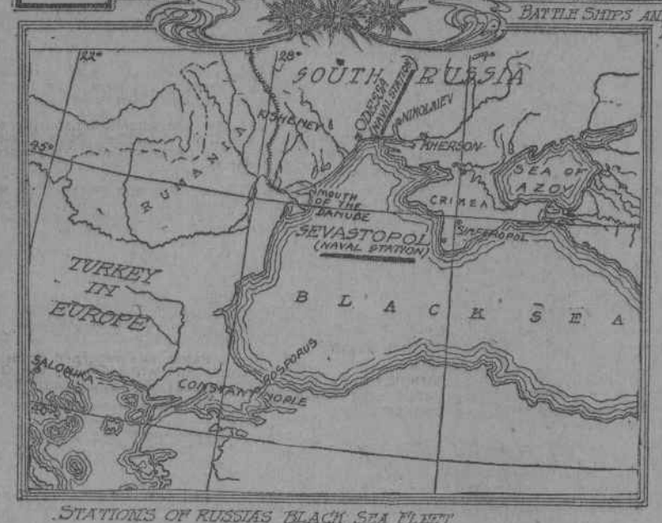
Russian War Ships to Emphasize Her Demands

ADMIRAL, SHIPS AND BASES OF ACTION OF RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET.

VICE-ADMIRAL NICHOLAS SKRYDLOFF
COMMANDING RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET



BATTLE SHIPS AND CRUISERS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET IN PORT.
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



STATIONS OF RUSSIAS BLACK SEA FLEET SHOWING NEAREST TURKISH TERRITORY

How Turkey Meted Out Justice to the Murderer of the Russian Consul.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

who succeeded M. Rostkovski, the murdered Russian Consul at Monastir, giving an account of the court martial of the murderer:—

"After proceedings extending over four days the military court, presided over by Edhem Bey, to-day gave judgment. During the trial I exercised the rights and privileges of a public prosecutor in view of the circulation of the outrageous calumny that the Consul had insulted and struck the Turkish sentry and even that he had shot at him.

"I insisted that before the court gave judgment it should clear up the circumstances of the affair. By replying to a series of questions put by myself the court found as follows:—

"The sentry did not give the Consul a military salute. The Consul first beckoned to himand then left the carriage and asked the man his name. It was absolutely proved that M. Rostkovski neither shot at Halim (the sentry) nor in any way insulted him, but that Halim immediately fired at the Consul several times and when the Consul fell stepped up and fired again with the rifle close to the Consul's head, afterward battering his temples with the butt end of his rifle."

"Halim was charged with the actual murder. Another sentry named Abbas, who was present, was charged with having failed to afford the Consul any protection, and two other sentries, Sefnell and Assin, who were absent at the time of the murder, but the former of whom tried to excuse his comrade, were also brought before the court on charges of perjury. The chief of the gendarmerie was charged with having placed at important posts wild Albanians who could not even speak Turkish.

"Second Lieutenants Ismail Hakki and Salich Kadri were prosecuted because, on the way to the Russian Consulate, after the murder, in speaking with the school master, Misirkoff, they referred to the murdered Consul in coarse and insulting terms. Tewfik, a lamp cleaner, who was before the court, contradicted the testimony of the other witnesses and declared that the Consul had struck the sentry and had shot at him. He was charged with perjury.

THE SENTENCES.

"The court martial sentenced Halim and Abbas to death, Seinell to fifteen years and Tewfik to five years' penal servitude. The officers, Ismail and Salich, were sentenced to be dismissed from the army. Assin was acquitted.

"After I had signed the judgment it was read to the accused in my presence. Hussein Hilmi Pacha stated that he had received an order from Constantinople to carry out the sentences immediately. The two men sentenced to death were hanged to-day. The dismissal of the officers from the army will take place this evening. The chief of the gendarmerie of the vilayet, the chief of the gendarmerie of the city of Monastir and the captain of the company to which Halim belonged, have been deprived of their commands and handed over to the judicial authorities. An inquiry has been instituted for the purpose of discovering who fired at the Consul's carriage from the military bakery."

The following telegrams, exchanged between the Foreign Office and Russian representatives abroad, show the first steps taken as a consequence of the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian Consul at Monastir.

COUNT LAMSDORFF'S NOTE.

On August 11 Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, telegraphed to M. Zinovieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, that neither the Sultan's expression of regrets, the visit of Prince Ahmed, the Sultan's son, to the Ambassador, nor the expressions of sympathy by the Grand Vizier and other high Turkish dignitaries was considered to be adequate satisfaction for the murder of M. Rostkovski.

When M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul, was murdered at Mitrovitza, continued Count Lamsdorff, the Tsar took into account the fact that the murderer was an Albanian, whose tribe was in rebellion against the government. The outrage at Monastir, however, was of quite another character, and called for the severest punishment. The Tsar, therefore, ordered that no promises on the part of the Turkish government should be accepted, but that demands should be made as follows:—

"The immediate severe punishment of the murderer, the arrest and exemplary punishment of the person who fired at M. Rostkovski's carriage; the immediate production of positive proofs that the Vali of Monastir has been actually banished; the instant severe punishment of all the civil and military officials responsible for the murder.

"In addition to those demands, the Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, was instructed, as a means of general pacification in the vilayet of Monastir, to make the following demands:—

"The immediate severe punishment of all Turkish officials regarding whose outrageous behavior a report was made by the director of the Russian Consulate at Uskub, after making a tour of the vilayet of Kossovo in company with the Austrian Consul; the reinstatement of Ismail Hakki, who was dismissed, but whose efficiency was indorsed by Hilmi Pasha, Inspector General of Macedonia; the immediate release of the peasants on whom, according to the reports of the Russian and Austrian Consuls, the Turks perpetrated atrocities; the instant dismissal and punishment of the officials of the administration of Salonica and Prisrend, whose bad practices have been brought to light, and, finally, that the foreign officers employed in Macedonia shall immediately enroll fresh gendarmerie and police for the requisite protection of the peaceful population and the introduction of legislative order.

On August 12 Count Lamsdorff telegraphed to the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia that the imperial government could not obtain adequate satisfaction for the assassination of M. Rostkovski, and therefore had already taken measures to obtain redress. As on the occasion of the murder of Consul Stcherbina the suppression of the insurrectionary movement among the Albanians was demanded, so on the present occasion demands had been presented to the Ottoman government for the severe punishment of all the military and civil authorities guilty of atrocities against the Christians.

ALSO WARNS BULGARIA.

Count Lamsdorff impressed on the diplomatic agent that it was his duty to see that Russia's vigorous attitude toward the Porte was not interpreted by the Bulgarian government or the Macedonian committee as indicating any change in the political programme laid down in previous government communications.

It would be a dangerous error, added the Russian Foreign Minister, on the part of the principality to consider Russia's present action as fostering the revolutionary agitation of the Macedonian committee, whose continued criminal activity was a challenge to the pacification of the vilayets and, therefore, to the introduction of reforms.

From the Russian consular reports it was clear that the peaceful Christian population suffered at the hands of the revolutionary bands as much as they did from the outrages and robberies committed by Turks.

All these circumstances, concluded Count Lamsdorff, proved the necessity for the most vigorous counter action on the part of the Bulgarian government with a view to the suppression of the troubles in the Balkan peninsula.

WIDOW RETURNS ORDERS

Wife of Murdered Consul Will Not Accept Turkish Charity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.—The widow of M. Rostkovski, in informing Hilmi Pacha, the Inspector General of Macedonia, that she would not accept the indemnity of $80,000 offered by the Porte for the murder of her husband, said she did not want Turkish charity. She has returned the decoration of the Order of the Nishani-Sho-pakat bestowed on her husband by the Sultan, and also her husband's Turkish decorations.

A steamer has left for the Dardanelles to embark Ali Riza Pacha the dismissed Vali of Monastir, who has been exiled to Tripoli.

BULGARIA WILL TRY TO KEEP PEACE

Premier Says Turkey Is Able to Localize Revolt in Monastir and to Crush It Out.

SOFIA, Saturday.—The Bulgarian Premier, M. Petroff, has just returned from a visit to the Macedonian frontier where it touches the district of Dubnitza, and takes a somewhat optimistic view of the situation in Macedonia. He believes that the outbreak will be confined to the vilayet of Monastir, where the Turks will probably succeed in suppressing the insurrection. When interviewed to-day he discussed the condition of affairs frankly and at length.

Regarding the report that Bulgaria was responsible for the outbreak, he pointed out that the centre of the disturbed area at present was nearly two hundred miles from the Bulgarian frontier, and was separated from it by a country largely inhabited by Turks. Consequently, he said, it was foolish to say that the government was aided by bands from Bulgaria and that it was equally unreasonable to suggest that the arms of the insurgenets came from Bulgaria.

As a matter of fact, he said the guns used by the insurrectionists were all of French manufacture, and that most of them had been bought from Turkish officers and men, who, receiving no pay, resorted to the sale of their guns and ammunition to obtain money.

The insurrection, he said, was entirely a national Macedonian movement, organized by the Macedonian Internal Committee, which in itself was proof of the shocking condition of affairs due to the excesses of Turkish soldiers, who, on the pretext of searching for arms, entered Macedonian villages to plunder and destroy.

The situation in the unhappy villages, he said, was rendered more desperate by the refusal of the Turks to permit the unemployed to leave in order to secure work elsewhere. This goaded the population to the most desperate measures.

BULGARIA FOR PEACE.

Premier Petroff declared that the Bulgarian government was doing its utmost to maintain peace.

"Not only is the frontier carefully guarded to prevent the crossing of individual bands," said he, "but a rigid inspection also exists at interior points, and it is absolutely certain that no bands, large or small, are passing the frontier at this time. A few individuals may, of course, be crossing. Little excitement or enthusiasm is evident in Bulgaria now, but should the unexpected happen and a massacre of Bulgarians occur, or should the movement assume alarming proportions, the population of Bulgaria would naturally become greatly excited, and, while the government is most anxious to maintain peace, it would, of course, be forced to consider Bulgarian popular sentiment. Thus a most critical situation might arise. It appears now, however, as if the movement would be confined, notwithstanding the reports of its extension."

M. Petroff says that the Turks are pouring overwhelming forces into Monastir, and that they are sufficient not only to suppress the present rising, but to destroy the entire revolutionary movement unless the Powers intervene to prevent Turkey from taking rigorous measures. Upon the whole, the Premier believes there is no immediate cause for alarm. On the contrary, he is of the opinion that the situation will soon change for the better.

SYMPATHIZERS SEEK FUNDS.

An enthusiastic meeting of Macedonian sympathizers was held here this afternoon at which resolutions were adopted in favor of agitating throughout the country in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Bulgarian government to intervene in Macedonia. A committee was appointed to collect money to aid the insurgents.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET

Commanded by Vice Admiral Skrydloff, One of Her Ablest Seamen.

To all intents and purposes the Black Sea is as much a Russian lake as is the Caspian Sea. Its waters are dominated by the Tsar's Black Sea fleet, Turkey's fleet consisting of old vessels out of repair, while Roumania and Bulgaria, the only other countries with a Black Sea coast line, are negligible quantities. Roumania has but one small cruiser, gunboats, monitors and torpedo boats for coast guard and Danube patrol purposes, while Bulgaria has eleven steamers of small size and is building two armored gunboats for the defence of the Danube.

Sebastopol, in the Crimea, with its glorious reputation of heroic defence against the allies in the Crimean war fifty years ago, and possessing one of the finest roadsteads in the world, is the headquarters of the Russian Black Sea fleet. It was made an exclusively military harbor for war ships in 1892.

It has regained its position in the first class of the nine military ports of Russia, side by side with Nikolaev, a naval arsenal not far from the great commercial port of Odessa. The flag officers of the Black Sea squadrons and all the Russian ports of the Empire are subject to the commander in chief of the Black Sea fleet.

BATTLE SHIPS IN FLEET.

According to the latest tables this fleet consists of five battle ships and four destroyers, besides auxiliary vessels, while there are about nineteen vessels known as the Russian "volunteer fleet," merchantmen in time of peace, and therefore allowed to pass through the Dardanelles, but which in time of war could be utilized as cruisers. They carry on regular traffic between Odessa and Vladivostock and Port Arthur in the Far East, and are employed for the transport of troops.

The first three vessels of the Black Sea fleet built by Russia were the sister battleships the Catherine II., the Tchesme and the Sinope, launched in 1886-7, in defiance of the treaty of Paris. They are of 10,180 tons burden. Others are the Dvenadsat Apostoloff (the Twelve Apostles), the Georgie Pobiedonosetz (George the Victorious), and the Tri Svititeila (the Three Saints), the last of 12,000 tons. The Potemkin Tavrichesky, launched in 1901, is of 12,480 tons, and the Rostislav, launched in 1896, is a well equipped modern vessel of 8,500 tons, which made eighteen knots with liquid fuel.

HELD HIGH POSITIONS.

The fleet is under the command of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who has the reputation of being one of the most able and popular officers of the Russian navy. He represented his country's navy at the opening of the Kiel Canal and at the diamond jubilee review of Queen Victoria, in 1897. His name was brought more prominently before the public by the part he played in the pacification of Crete as commander of the Russian Mediterranean squadron in the concert of the Powers.

He was appointed commander of the Far Eastern squadron in 1900, and greatly distinguished himself during the Boxer outbreak. He is fifty-nine years old, having been born in 1844. He gained the coveted Order of St. George for personal bravery in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. He has been described by his countrymen as a genuine Russian, a proved leader of men, possessing "the qualities of an excellent fighting man, and, when there is need of it, of diplomatic ability necessary to every man in an official position, especially when he has to do with the East."

LONG STANDING CAUSE OF FRICTION.

By the treaty of Belgrade, 1739, the last advantageous peace made by Turkey without allies, Mahmoud I. was able to exclude Russian war vessels from the waters of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. A disastrous war with Russia twenty-five years later ended in the acquisition by Russia of the right of free passage for her war ships through the Dardanelles.

The terms of peace in 1774 demeutralized the Black Sea. After the Greek war for independence (1821-29) Turkey concluded a defensive alliance with Russia, the terms of which, as they gave Russia practical control of the Dardanelles Strait, were unsatisfactory to France and England. On the initiative of these two countries in 1841 the great Powers of Europe signed a treaty closing the Dardanelles to war vessels of all nations except with the consent of Turkey.

The principle of the closure of the Dardanelles was sanctioned by the treaties of Paris (1856), of London (1871) and of Berlin (1878), and has remained for more than sixty years a cardinal factor in European continental politics, although since 1891 the strait has been open to vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet. The passage of unarmed torpedo boat destroyers through the Dardanelles at the beginning of this year gave rise to a protest from Great Britain to the Porte, the former intimating that if the clause in the treaty forbidding war vessels to pass through were not observed, she would also claim the same right of passage.

CONSECRATION OF ARCHBISHOP HARTY

Primate of Manila Receives Symbols at Hands of Cardinal Satolli.

FIRST IN NEW POPE'S REIGN

Investiture of American Diocesan in Franciscan Church Begins Such Ceremonies Under Pius X.

ROME, Saturday.—The consecration of the Rev. J. J. Harty, of St. Louis, as Archbishop of Manila took place this morning in the Franciscan Church of St. Anthony. The consecration of an archbishop retains intact more of the rites of the early Christian Church than any other Roman Catholic function, and to-day's ceremony was very beautiful.

Added interest was given by the fact that the first archbishop to be consecrated under Pius X. was an American.

Cardinal Satolli officiated and was assisted by two bishops. The new archbishop was anointed with holy oil on the temples and palms of the hands. He was then given the episcopal ring, symbolic of his marriage with the Church, the mitre and the pastoral staff of power. Archbishop Harty then offered Cardinal Satolli two lighted torches, two loaves of bread and two small gilded barrels of wine, as symbols of his love toward his consecrator. This offering was followed by the kiss of peace from Cardinal Satolli.

The service was accompanied by sweet music. It was a solemn moment when the new archbishop walked through the church, imparting his first episcopal benediction to the kneeling congregation.

Among those present at the consecration were the Rev. Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Mgr. Kennedy, with the members of the American College; Bishop Hendrick, of Cebu, and his brother, Father Joseph Hendrick; Mgr. Edward W. Fowler, Father Donohue, Father David Fleming, formerly superior general of the Franciscans; Father Whitmer, rector of the English church in Rome, and the Rev. J. J. Ryan, president of the College of Thurles, Ireland.

After the ceremony refreshments were served in the refectory of the Franciscan Monastery. The fact that the first American Archbishop of Manila was consecrated in the church, which is the seat of the general house of the Franciscan Monks, one of the four orders objected to in the Philippine Islands, was much commented on.

Cardinal Satolli later gave at his residence in the basilica of St. John Lateran a dinner in honor of Archbishop Harty, at which were present Rector O'Connell, Mgr. Kennedy, Mgr. Fowler, Mgr. Tecoul, secretary of the consistorial congregation, and Bishops Panigi and Tonetti, who assisted Cardinal Satolli at the consecration ceremony.

Toasts were drunk to the Pope, President Roosevelt, and to the success of Archbishop Harty in his labors in the Philippines. Archbishop Harty will leave Rome next Wednesday.

Cardinal Gibbons was unable to assist at the consecration of Archbishop Harty because to-day being the fête day of his titular church, Santa Maria di Trastevere, he had to assist at muss there. He was received and greeted by the whole clergy of the church.

CARDINAL GIBBONS LEAVES ROME.

Cardinal Gibbons left Rome to-night for Switzerland, where he will remain some time with a friend to recover from the heat and his labors in Rome. The Cardinal, however, is only suffering from slight lassitude; otherwise he is perfectly well. Before his departure he received most cordial visits from all the Cardinals still in Rome, who wished to manifest their esteem and affection for him.

Cardinal Gibbons said to-day that the Conclave and the election of the Pope would remain the most precious remembrance of his life. He repeated that he felt the greatest satisfaction at the election of Pius X., adding that he was proud and happy to have been able to have the American pilgrimage received the day after the election of the new Pope. Their reception, he said, being the first of all, was an event that neither Pius X. nor the Americans will forget.

POPE'S BLESSING FOR IRELAND.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., the delegate to the Papal coronation of the Irish Parliamentary party, to-day received the following letter relative to the audience he had with the Pope yesterday:—

"You have discharged your high and honorable mission in the name of the Parliamentary party in Ireland, laying at the feet of the Holy Father an elevated address. The occasion you furnished the new Vicar of Christ to direct his attention to the loyalty and undying fidelity of the Irish people comes most appropriately in the midst of the loyal expressions from all parts of the world. With extreme satisfaction the successor of St. Peter sees confirmed to-day the hereditary, national virtues of your race.

"His Holiness has taken pleasure in expressing his heartfelt good wishes for the faithful nation you represent. He is pleased to bless, with all his heart, yourself, your colleagues, your families and the whole people of Ireland."

WHY AUSTRIA USED VETO

Objections in Conclave Due to Wish for Conciliatory Pope.

VIENNA, Saturday.—A semi-official communique explains that Austria exercised her right of veto at the recent Conclave "with the view of securing the election of a pacific and conciliatory Pope."

"The election of Pius X.," says the communique, "who is conciliatory, yet firm, has been received everywhere with unanimous satisfaction, and has given ground for the hope that no friction or political consideration will arise prejudicial to the sublime mission of the Church.

"It was to our interest that an election should be prevented which, according to recent experiences, might lead to differences which would upset the relations of the Church and State. It is unnecessary to add that the action of the Austro-Hungarian government was not influenced by any other power."

SALISBURY STRONGER.

LONDON, Saturday.—It is announced that Lord Salisbury passed a comfortable night and is rather stronger this morning.

DOOM OF EDELWEISS.

Trade in Pretty Alpine Flower May Lead to Its Extinction.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

DAVOS PLATZ.—Attention has again been called to the wholesale destruction of edelweiss by an advertisement in the Davoser Zeitung asking for 125 pounds of the flowers. The advertiser is a Zurich dealer.

The trade in this pretty Alpine flower has within the last few years developed into quite a large industry in Switzerland. It is extensively used for funeral wreaths and some time ago a large wreath was made here composed entirely of edelweiss, the value of the flowers being over seventy-five francs. It may be added that a fairly extensive allied industry is the manufacture of artificial edelweiss.

The disappearance of some of the rarer Alpine flowers is continually being reported in the Alps, and edelweiss in particular is altogether extinct in some places where it was abundant not many years ago.

A.—
R.—R.—R.—Radway's Ready Relief, for mosquito bites, stings, burns, sunburn; one application gives instant ease.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s ORIGINAL RUM AND QUININE. Most successful hair tonic made.

Dr. J. Parker Pray's Standard Manicure and Toilet Preparations; ROSALINE tints finger nails, lips and cheeks a rosy hue, true to nature; DIAMOND NAIL ENAMEL polishes finger nails; ONYOLINE bleaches and removes stains from nails and skin; guaranteed non-injurious; beware of imitations bearing similar name and labels. Genuine manufactured only by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY CO., sole proprietors, 12 East 23d st., New York.

A.—
A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—

Keep the Liver in good working order by using the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. Its action is mild but certain. BEWARE of substitutes. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., of New York, Sole Agents.

Don't Be Guided by Sham Prejudices. Order Champagne according to your own taste—then it'll be COOK'S IMPERIAL.

Delatour Soda, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Soda. Superior quality; every cork branded "Delatour." Established 1808.

E. & W. Tebo. A New Collar. E. & W.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. Beyond a question the best toilet water in the world.

Ricord's Vital Restorative. Celebrated French Specific restores men's debility. $3.00. MILHAU'S PHARMACY, 183 Broadway. CRITTENTON'S, Wholesale.

The Genuine Crystal Pebble Eyeglasses are accurately fitted at SPENCER'S, 11 Maiden lane.

EUROPE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S

EXTRA DRY.

IMPORTATIONS FOR 7 MONTHS ENDING JULY 31.

75,888 CASES,

Being Greater Than the Importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest champagne produced this decade.

EVERY YACHT AND EVERY CAFE SHOULD HAVE A SUPPLY OF

JOHN JAMESON Three Star IRISH WHISKEY

DURING THE RACES.

BADEN-BADEN.

The celebrated German watering place, Baden Baden, is becoming more in vogue year by year, with a rapidity that can hardly be translated in figures. We may, however, state that the number of visitors for the first few days of August reaches 40,000. This success is due to its remarkable waters and baths, its unique site, its varied distractions, arranged by the Cur Committee, which continues its efforts to please the smart clientèle of Baden-Baden.

FOR SALE—Eleven old Tapestries, personnage; borderings, Gobelins, Aubusson, Beauvais, not dyes; dealers not replied to. Write SIMON, 27 Rue Commandant Arnaud, Bordeaux (France).

GOLD Mines for sale; entirely prospected, giving respectively 7, 5 and 3 ounces to the ton. P. HERBET, 8 Rue Creton, Amiens, France.

MAGGI SPECIALTIES.
BOUILLON, Liquid Extract of Beef, in glass, 4 size bottles.
CAPSULES, in tins, 10 in a tin.
SOUPS, 8 varieties, made instantly.
No Family Should Be Without Them.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
IMPORTERS.
JAMES P. SMITH & CO., New York, Chicago, Paris.

One of the first and oldest Rhenish MINERAL WATER SPRINGS of really excellent quality, introduced into the United States since 1889, want a pushing, circumspect and solvent AGENT, who is willing to buy and sell the mineral water for his own account. The Sole Sale for a larger district, eventually with good prospects of success, for the entire United States would be given to a suitable party. Apply to D. C., 1,105, care HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER, A. G., COLOGNE ON RHINE.

MAISON LAFERRIERE, First House for Dresses and Mantles. Appointed to H. M. Queen Alexandra. RUE TAITBOUT 28, PARIS.

FRENCH society lady would take young American girls to Paris for finishing course; fourth quarter. Parc Monceau. Write MATHONNET, 10 Place Clichy, Paris, France.

RESPONSIBLE manufacturers of Plauen laces making all kinds of laces, also collars, desire capable representative, known to wholesalers, on commission. Address L. 653, care of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER, A. G., Leipzig.

WHEREAS by an Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 25th June 1902 made in the Matter of the Share of Residue of Claud Augustus Currie beyond Seas under the WILL of WILLIAM FREDERICK CURRIE And In the Matter of the Trustee Act, 1893, 1903 C No. 1766 the following enquiry was directed namely "An Inquiry whether the said Claud Augustus Currie was living or dead and if dead when he died and whether he left any and if what Will and whether he was ever married and if so where and to whom and whether there were any children of such marriage and whether he left any child or children him surviving and in case he left any child or children him surviving whether such child or children or any and which of them are living or dead and if any such child or children be dead who are their respective legal personal representatives. Notice is hereby given that the said CLAUD AUGUSTUS CURRIE if living or the Widow or any children of the said Claud Augustus Currie or the legal personal representative of any of his children who survived the said Claud Augustus Currie and have since died are by their Solicitors on or before the 25th day of November 1903 to come in proof of their CLAIMS at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Farwell and Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Notice is hereby given that the said Court at 11 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers Room 70 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 31st day of July 1903. SPENCER WHITEHEAD Master. CARR SCOTT SMITH and COBBINGE 325 High Holborn, London, England, Solicitors. NOTE.—The said Claud Augustus Currie for some time resided at Vancouver British Columbia and was last heard of at sea about the 14th February 1896 at Colwood near Victoria British Columbia.

VIENNA MERCHANT wishes to accept a general agency for a reliable, up to date concern in any line of business for Austria; surety bond given. Communicate with A. POLLAK, 170 East 104th st.

WINES (finest grown).—Claret, Bourgogne, Champagne, Sherries, Ports, Cognacs. CUVILLIER, 16 Rue de la Paix.

YOUNG German, 23 years old, mercantile experience, who lately, for more than a year, active as confidential clerk and business manager, desires as a change similar suitable position, foreign country; particulars at request. A. S. D., 4,842, care of the Ann. Exp. F.

AMERICA NOT TO ARBITRATE

Considered in Pekin One of Last Governments Likely To Be Asked.

PEKIN, Saturday.—The report that Russia and China will ask the American government to arbitrate all questions arising over the Russian occupation of Manchuria is absolutely discredited here.

It is believed, nevertheless, that both of these Powers have already arrived at a mutual understanding on the subject, although upon what terms none of the foreign legations here has been able to ascertain. America generally is considered one of the last governments which could possibly be asked to arbitrate in this case, owing to the position it already has taken in strongly advising China to use every effort to secure the evacuation of this northern portion of the Empire by Russia.

King Peter in Hands of Regicides

Belgrade Resident Declares Conspirators Have Letter from New Monarch Giving Sanction to Assassination of Alexander and Promising Exemption.

BERLIN, Saturday.—The Rhine-Westphalia Gazette prints a letter from a person in Belgrade "who is in confidential relations with the leaders of the recent conspiracy," explaining why King Peter is completely in their hands and does not dare to do the slightest governmental act without their approval. The writer affirms that the new King was cognizant of the conspiracy long before the regicide was perpetrated, and gave the conspirators a written pledge not to punish them if he was elected King.

According to the letter the following were the circumstances under which the pledge was given:—After the plans of Colonel Maschin and the Minister of Commerce, Genshics, had been fully matured, the latter went to Geneva and consulted with Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, who expressed his approval of the proposed murders and promised immunity for the conspirators.

The Minister returned to Belgrade and informed the Regicide Committee, which however, was not satisfied with a verbal promise. M. Genshics thereupon returned to Geneva and got a written agreement which gave Prince Peter's sanction to the assassinations, and promised exemption from punishment. The conspirators still have the letter and are using it to intimidate the King into complete subservience to their wishes.

New Ministers Appointed in Place of Those Resigned.

BELGRADE, Saturday.—Colonel Solarovics has been appointed War Minister; Professor Neoristavlevics, Finance Minister; Professor Ruzaeit, Minister of Public Instruction, and Michailo Govanovics, Minister of Justice, in the place of the holders of those portfolios, who resigned August 12, because, it was stated, they refused to consent to the military credits unless all the State officials who enjoyed the late King Alexander's confidence were dismissed.

ROUMANIAN KING ON AMERICAN PERIL

Advocates European Coalition Against Competition of United States.

VIENNA, Saturday.—The King of Roumania has joined those who are agitating in favor of an economic coalition of European countries against the United States.

In an interview with a reporter of the Neue Freie Presse, King Charles, who is at Gastein, the Austrian spa, pointed out that the economic situation in Europe was seriously affected by the American exports of cereals and other goods, while the American markets were closed to European producers.

He expressed the opinion that Europe was able to produce enough grain to be independent of the United States, and that the suggested coalition was not an impossible plan.