AND AUTHOR HOROTECHNICALITY

# A PARISIAN TO EXPLAIN THINGS

New York, Sept. 7.— The fashion show at Madison Square Garden was, according to schedule, to have begun "setting the fashions for 1908-04" tatle o'clock last night. As a matter of fact the fashions of 1903-04 remained hopelessly unset until 8.30, for the doors were late in opening. Meanwhile a crowd of buyers, industry the doors were late in opening. Meanwhile a crowd of buyers in chiffons was non-professional, packed the lobby to suffocation and spilled out into Madison avenue. A few of the men lost their tempers and went away, but the women stood their ground. Womankind is used to being offered up on the attar of fashion. The model gowns and coats on view at the Garden are well worth a visit and are important enough to obtain serious consideration for the show. New York, Sept. 7.— The fashion

serious consideration for the show. The most famous dressmakers of Paris and other European capitals have sent over models—156 in all—and probably never before have so many handsome Parisian frocks been snown to the public at one time. Moreover, the Parisian dressmakers have sent a delegate along with their frocks.

frecks.

Mr. Otto Adler is the man, and he speaks as one having authority on all matters pertaining to French fashions. He is to contribute to the lecture course of the show certain lectures on European fashions, and he submits to interviews with Gallic grace.

But he is troubled, seriously trou-bled. He notices that American wom-

bled. He notices that American women are buying and wearing long suit coats under the impression that they are modish. This, it appears, is wrong, lamentably wrong.

Parisiennes are wearing long secarate coats, but for the suit coats they cling to the short jacket and the bolero. Here are we buying long coats for our coat-and-skirt suits, and we cannot, sartorially sceaking. and we cannot, sartorially speaking, be saved.

Therefore, the heart of the delegate of the Parisian dressmakers is sad within him, and he is moved to pained and vehement protest. Let the buyers of early autumn street suits hear him and mend their ways. The French gowns and coats are of all type,s from evening gowns to street gowns; varying in price from \$3,000 cown to a modest \$200. Some of them are welld, many are strik-ing rather than beautiful, but a large number are really lovely, and all should furnish a liberal supply of valuable ideas to dressmakers and buyers who were not lucky enough to study French modes in Parisian ate-Hers this season.

The American exhibit ,too, is admirable. It is supposed to include models from all over the country, but New York makers cominate, and certain well-known establishments have furnished models that will bravely bear comparison with the imported garments on the opposite side of the hall.

saying Prayers.

Inwood, L. I., Sept. 7.—"To stand the full the gallery, though one not worthy group is upon the main floor, and a spectacular display of automobile toggery agon wixen chaiffeurs and chauffeuses is also a feature of the main floor exhibit.

Here, too, are a host of booths in which sikes, laces, velvets, hosis in the unfinished sentence, a deacon placed his hand on the clargyman's shoulder, 2nd shook him as he knelt to the disposation was existent to the dispos

vicious influences of the flatiron building. A surging mob of women nearby are interested in nothing more thrilling than a new dress binding.

Dressmakers, imposing and hum-ble, fat and thin, old and young ble, fat and thin, old and young, are taking notes and comparing impressions, and through the fembaine crowd is scattered a surprisingly large element of masculinity, for this is the scason when the town is full of western buyers, and, almost to a man, they have drifted to the Fashion Show.

The show will last for two weeks The show will last for two week and many exhibits not ready in the opening will be added later.

# IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

# S. J. Marsh Spends Two Years in Un

explored Arctic Region Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 7.— 8. J. Marsh has reached Nome after a two years' exploration tripThrough a hitherto unexplored wilderness south of the Arctic Ocean between Colville River and the international boundary. For 123 days Marsh heard no human voice except his own. During the last eighteen days he lived on a flour diet, and reached For Tukon considerably emaciated. General Funston carried him to Nome on the transport Jeff Davis. Marsh mapped five hitherto unknown rivars and secured much valuable data e country along the Arctic Ocean s found unmineralized. Further th, toward the Koyukuk country, he prospected a highly mineralize

# AGAINST ZIONISM.

Secret Choular Issued by Russian

Minister of the Interior. London, Sept. 7.—The Russian Jew-ish Labor League has published a secret circular against Zionism, which was issued by M. de Plewhe, the Minister of the Interior, to the Gover-nors and prefecets of provinces. The Russian Government originally favorted Zionism, but according to the circular it was induced to change its policy because the Zionists departed from their original purpose of cre-ating a Jewish state in Palestine, and are now endeavoring to help a Jewish national idea which encourages racial differences. This in initial to the assimilation of This is in-

Jews with other subjects of the Csar, and is contradictory therefree to the Imperial idea.

The circular, accordingly, instructs the Governors and other officials to prohibit meetings of any kind which are advertised to be held for the promotion of the Zionist cause, to prevent the collection of money for a Jewish national fund, to compel the Zionist leaders to transfer the existing fund to the Odessa society for helping Jewish farmers and artisans in Palestine, to confiscate all shares of the national fund which are now in circulation in Russin, and otherwise to keep a check on the movement.

# DEMAND FOR WAR COAL.

Britain, Russia and Turkey Purch Large Quantities

London, Sept. 7.—England, Russia, and Turkey, presumably in preparation for eventualities, are laying in coromous and abnormal stores of Welsh steam coal. The Eritish Admiralty has asked for quotations for a million tons of steam coal, to be put in depot at various British stations—Gibraltar and Malta being the two principal places. Russia wants nearly the same amount. One English firm alone has just contracted to supply a quarter of a million tone to Russian agents. This contract is still being executed under urgent request for speedy delivery. Of the total about 100,000 tons still remains to be delivered.

months ending December, and is said by a London merchant to be twice the quantity usually asked for. In some quarters it is stated that the extraordinary demand will have the effect of sending up prices, which at present rule at an average of 15s. 61. to 16s. per ton, compared with 15s. 61 last year.

# DIVIDING MISER'S MONEY

with 15s. 61. last year.

### Eh Hyman's Wealth Goes to Two Relatives.

Toronto, Sept. 7.- To-day the real heirs of Eli Hyman, who died in the General Hospital apparently a miverable pauper, but really possessin herable purper, but really possessed of a fortune of \$663,000, will probably be confirmed in their inheritance. The fact has been established that Mrs. Wertheiner, of San Francisco, is a daughter of the deceased, and she will receive two-thirds of the esta Mrs. Hyman, the Churchvile whow, will receive one-third. During the past ten years of his life Hyman lost \$50,000 through shrinkage in the securities carried by him. The gradual decrease in his fortune, which was at one time considerably over \$100. one time considerably over \$100,-000 produced a change in the life of the okl man, and while close-fistof the okl man, and while close-fisted before, he became so penurious as to deny himself the necessaries of life.

# A SUDDEN DEATH.

Minister of the Gospel Dies While Saying Prayers.

# COWARDLY ASSASSINATION

L. Planving, the Negro Educate

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7 .- A special from New Roads, La., gives ald T. Tower, of the British diploparticulars regarding the assassination of L. A. Planving, the negro educator, near Oscar La., by un-

known persons,
Planving, who was principal of
the Pointe Coupee Industrial College, an institution for the education of negroes, while on his way
home on the main road near False
River, was fired upon from a cotton field. The second shot struck
Planving in the back of the head,
causing instant death. It is asserted that he had been making
incendiary speeches to the negroes
of the community, and it is believed that these alleged interances serted that he man incendiary speeches to the negation of the community, and it is believed that these alleged utterances had much to do with the assassination. Booker T. Washington was to have visited this vicinity next month as the guest of Planving, to deliver a series of lectures.

The concerence room of the Foreign and the community of the

Pekin, Sept. 7.—A telegram has for the commission-ers. Separate tables were provided been received here announcing that the steamer Stanley Poliar, sent by a Russian company from Thentsin to Yongampho, Corea, for a cargo of lumber from the Russian concession on the Yalu River, was prevented to load. The commissioners came in on the Yalu River, was prevented from entering the port by a Japanese gundboat, whose commander said Yongampho was not an open port, and that foreign merchant vessels had no right to enter it.

Choate. The commissioners came in a few moments later, and immediately began a private conference, which resulted in the selection of the officers, and at which they exchanged credentials, and took the oath registed by the treaty.

quired by the treaty. It was recently stated that Japan had declared her intention of refus-ing to recognize the proposed agree-ment between Russia and Corea reo'clock the commissioners took their eents, Senator Turner on the ex-treme right, then Professor Sir Louis ment between Russia and Corea respecting a concession on the Yalu Beats, Senator Turner on the ex-River, and had decided to take vigorous measures to secure an offset arrangement if it should be carried out. This was followed by a report to the effect that the matter was in abeyance until some plan had been formulated whereby Japanese are determined that no forelegn power other than themselves is all secure an established footing in Corea. in Corea.

# IN ALASKA DISPUTE

# Arguments by Which it Bases its Claims Regarding Boundary.

specify delivery. Of the total about 100,000 tons still remains to be delivered to the entrance of that channel; seried.

Thurkish agents are also buying extensively and asking for further quotations. The million tons required by the British Admiralty is for the four months ending December, and is said by a London merchant to be twice the quantity usually asked for.

In some quarters it is stated that that Russia conveyed to the United States by the treaty of 1867. It appears from the document that Great Britain concedes that the line begins at Cape Muzon. The United States contends that it was the intention of the powers which signed the treaty of 1825 to confirm in full sovereighty to Russia a continuous strip or lisiere along the continental shores of the northwest coast of America, extending west coast of America, extending from Portland channel to the 141st meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, and that such strip was to be ten marine leagues, measured from the heads of all gulfs and other arms of the sea, unless there was within that distance a range of mountains. The contention is further made that there is no such mountain ranges.

mountain ranges. It also is held that the U. S. has occupied this strip of territory ever since its acquisition from Russia, and that Russia has controlled it since the treaty of 1825, until ceded to the U. S. in 1867. U. S. in 1867. Were Protests Filed?

The commissioners discuss at some length the claim made by their opponents that many protests have been filed by British officials against the American claim in reference to the boundary line. They admit that from time to time there have been informal representations, but these they assert were in the main without sufficient data to justify serious consideration. Indeed, they say that never until after the Klondike gold discoveries were made in 1896 did the British Gövernment take up the question seriously. They admit that in 1898 attention was called to the Were Protests Filed?

Boundary Commission hald their first

meeting this morning in the confer-

Commissioners met in their private

conference room and selected Regin-

moral arguments would commence

ante, accompanied by Ambassador Choate. The commissioners came in

A Formal Session.

A few minutes after

conference room and selected Regin-aid T. Tower, of the British diplo-matic service, formerly attached to the Legation at Washington, and re-the Legation at Washington, and re-less asked counsel.

the Legation at Washington, and recently Miulster to Slam, to be Secretary of the Commission. J. R. Carter, scoond secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mr. Pope, a representative of the Canadian Government, were appointed assistant secretar.es.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was assistant secretary of the United States for Robert B. Finlay, the Attorney Sir Robert B. Finlay, the Attorney sative of the Canadian Government, were appointed assistant secretary.

subsequently chosen Chairman of the American counsel would be ready in Commission. It was announced that a week. October 9th was fixed upon

nce room of the Foreign Office. Prior to the formal assembling, the

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.— The documents covering the American presentation of the case are comprised in three volumes, making a total of about 1,100 pages. In addition there also are two volumes of maps.

In the first volume the questions at Issue, namely, what is intended to be the point of commencement of the line of demarcation between the United States and Canada; what is the Portland channel; what course the line should take to the entrance of that channel; to what point of the 56th paralle; the line should be drawn from the line of covernment and the property and the control were known to the Canadian control were known to the Canadian control were known to the Canadian documents and the property of the United States annually low the control were known to the Canadian control were known to the Canadia

## Skaguny and Dyea.

Skaginy and tyea.

The argument in the case is a careful stucy of mars, treaties and other cocuments bearing upon the boundary contention, and it is intended to drive home the facts presented in the statements to which reference has been made. Considerable space is devoted to the part played by the kloudike gold dissoveries in arousing Great Britain's interest in the controversy, and in this connection notice is taken of an assertion made by the British Commissioners that the towns of Dyen and Skaguay owed their existence to the migration to

the British Commissioners that the towns of Dyen and Skaguay owed their existence to the migration to the Kloncike. They assert on the contrary that Dyen was sounced in 18-6 and Skaguay in 18-8. They contraded their that Dyen was sounced in 18-6 and Skaguay in 18-8. They contraded that the Canada's claim to the territories at the hlead of the Lynn Canalwas at the time well known to the United States Government."

"This," they say, "is a gratuitous assertion. There is no proof to sustein it. Canada never put forward any such claim to the United States. The claim was, first made in 1838 by Great Britain before the Joint High Commission. It is sail that if the Canadian Government had instructed British vessels to disregard these regulations there would have been grave danger of a serious collision. There uncoubtedly would have been a collision, just as certainly as if they had been instructed to disregard the regulations of the port of New York."

New York."

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

the stenographers occupied desks facing the commissioners.

Lord Alverstone, after formally announcing that the commission was in session, stating that he had been released.

selected as president, an honor which

ments would be finished.

Sit Five Days a Week. The Commission decided to sit five

cays per week, commencing Sept. 15, and excluding Saturdays, and grant-

of permision to admit a ninted representation of the press. It has been arranged that three of course

been arranged that three of counse; for each Government shall make ar-guments, the British opening, and be-ing followed alternately by Amer-icans and British, the former secur-ing the gdyentage of delivering the

closing argument. The Commission then removed the injunction of sec

PINAFORE ON GREAT LAKES.

Crew Strikes Because Captain Does

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—Captain

of vessels who would avoid iabor troubles on their craft would do well

recy on all documents hitherto

The Commission

# the ship at Detroit. He was followed ashore by several of the crew, and the miles remaid to send men in their places, compelling the Hiswaths to come to Milwankee shorthand-

ed.

As soon as the steamer reached port to-day the union officials ordered the entire crew to guit. In order to keep his boat in commission the captain called at the union head-quarters and explained that he had not sworn at the wheelman, but had asked him civiliy to hold the wheel steady. The explanation was satisfactory and the crew were ordered back to the steamer.

# APPEALS TO BRITAIN.

English Victim of U. S. Settlers Demands Indemnity.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 7.— Governor Ferguson has received a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, inclosing a letter from A. S. Raikes, British Consul at Newport, R. I., asking for a full investigation of the David S. Brown case.

Brown is a Canadian British subject, and, with his family, settled on a quarter section of land in Cheyenne and Arapahoe district, and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

his intention of becoming an American citizen.

He alleges that a mob, on Aug. 7th, 1895, drove his family away, and burned his dwelling and stole his cattle and horses. With his family he fled to Kinglisher, Ok., where he has since resided.

Shortly after the alleged crime was committed the grand jury convened and indicted a number of persons. They were tried and found not guilty, it being held that Brown was still a British subject, and thus the courts had no right to pass upon the courts had no right to pass upon the case. Brown has appealed several, times to the British embassy and he will seek indemnity for damages

PROJECT NOT ABANDONED.

Canadian Northern Will in Time Extend From Ocean to Ocean.

Montreal, Sapt. 7.— The Canadian Northern Railway Company has not abandoned the idea of extending its tracks from ocean to ocean. Mr. D. D. Mann, who returned from Hallfax today, declared that the road would in the end be a trans-continental system. Mr. Mann denied that he had said anything in Hallfax that could be interpreted into an expression of opinion hostile to the ultimate completion of the road from ocean to ocean and the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacl'ic had entered the field in no way changed the policy of the Canadian Northern promoters. Mr. Mann will icave at once for Winnipeg.

# London, Cable - The 'Alaskan sat at desks at extreme right and ACCUSED HIS CONGREGATION. Said Some Hard Things When the

Greenville, Pa., Sept. 7.—"Ye are the salt of the earth," was the text preached by the Rev. Roy W. Timeson the Second Baptist Church on Sunday evening. He had requested that the congregation allow him \$8 more a week in salary, which had been been refused. He resigned, and last night he hade the congregation farewell with the following sentence: "You know the maliclous lies you have told and the insults you have heaned upon me. However, it is have took and the hisuits you have heaped upon me. However, it is not for me to pass judgment; you will have to account to the Great Judge. Where reproof has been necessary I have not shrunk. I know I have made enemies; I have aroused walks but I could not have decayed. malice, but I could not have don

# BRITAIN AIDS SUFFERERS.

Will Loan \$250,000 to the Unfor

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 7.-Color all Secretary Chamberlain to-day capled an authorization to the local Colonial Bank to advance £50,000 to the planters whose plantations were practically destroyed by the recent ctorms. The plantrs had asked for a loan of about £260,000. The Imperial Secretary for the Colonies refused to grant this amount. The £50.000 Joan now authorized is inadequate, but the clanters bope that the Home Governchanged, and the sitting was ad-journed, the Commissioners, agents and counsel proceeding to the quad-rangle, where they were photoment will make an additional ad-Trace is almost at a standstill, ow-

# ing to the destruction of the platations and the scarcity of money. IRISH PEOPLE MUST REMAIN

The Only Way to Combat Feeling of Antagonism to Britain

London, Sept. 7.—To-day's Irish Times says that Goldwin Smith's paper in the Monthly Review is of greater interest to Irishmen than thereafter to preface their orders to the crew with "Please sir," or some other equally polite expression. This latest mion rule was brought to the notice of the captain of the steam-Jotte (formerly of the Superior Court of Quebec, Lieut. Governor of Quebec, and professor of civil law); Eilin Root, Lord Alverstone, Senator Lodge, A. B. Aylesworth (who succeeded the late Justice Armour, of Canada, on the commission); Mr. Foster and Clifford Sitton (Canada in Minister of the Interior). The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior). The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to lan Minister of the Interior. The lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to land the lakes last week the wheelman, believing the captain had used unaged to

# Other Nations Sign Wireless Telegraphy Proctocol.

ITS PRACTICAL PROVISIONS.

duarters and explained that he had not sworn at the wheelman, but had asked him civility to hold the wheel steady. The explanation was satisfactory and the crew were ordered back to the steamer.

JANAUSCHEK IN A RAGE

Over Tossini's Proposal to Sell Her Costumes.

Saratoga, Sept. 7.—Mme. Janause selek, the once great actress, who has been lill here for two years of the more, read in the New York papers of the morning about the proposal of the more had and sevels, and she promptly flew and sevels, and she promptly flew and sevels, and she promptly flew into a rage that would have been quite magnificent enough for stage purposes after the had read the proposal it. I suppose he thinks he will get the few dollars I owe ham it he sells the tatters of Meg Merrilles, or the nightdress of Lady Macbeth, or the royal robes of Marie Stuart or Merrilles, or the high the tatters of Meg Merrilles, or the nightdress of Lady Macbeth, or the royal robes of Marie Stuart or Merrilles, or the high the delegates from the United States to the Etheric Congress stations will disturb each therefore the continual stations will disturb each the royal robes of Marie Stuart or Merrilles, or the high the Maria of France and the Maria of Britain wore. We will get the Maria of Britain wore. We will get the Maria of Britain wore dollars. He will get them not worry about those few dollars. He will get them in good time, and I will gay him guide."

APPEALS TO BRITAIN.

The British representatives dissented from a majority of the conclusions adopted. They affirmed that no system should be used unless a certainty of connections were guaranteed.

tainty of connections were guaranteed.

The Italian representatives supported the Englishmen, declaring that Italy could not repudiate its agreement with Signor Marconi. They added, however, that they would try to persuade him to modify his views on the subject in accordance with those of the majority of the delegates to the convention. The British delegates agreed to submit the conclusions of the conference to their Government, but expressed doubt as to the willingness of the English postal authorities to concede equal rights of all systems, owing to the legal status of wireless systems in Great Britain.

# ENGLAND CHANGED BY SEA. Waves Wash Away Chalk Cliffs a

Lordon, Sept. 7.—Ramsgato visitone just now have a line opportunity of seeing the havoc wrought to Britain by the sea, and especially of observing the progress of a splendid example of the work of sea defence.

The Isle of Thanet, on which Rams-

high, the enormous amount of erosion will be faintly understood.

## EYE DISEASE IN SUABIA. mic Raging in Highlands Many Suffering From Ailment.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—An alarming epidemic of Egyptian ophthalmia is raging in Ochsenhausen, in the Suabian highlands. The disease broke out in an orphanage where several hundred children are quartered, and rapidly, spread in the whole village, which has a population of 3,000 inhabit-ants, until every house contained one

Neighboring parishes are now sub-faring from the epidemic, one place, which has not the slightest communi-cation with Ochsenhausen, being among those affected.

Four doctors sent among those affected.
Four doctors sent by the Government from Stuttgart to investigate the outbreak at Ochsenhausen, report that all the school children are affected, as well as most of the inhabitants under 50 years of age.

# HOT WEATHER IN LONDON.

neter Within Two Degrees of Highest of Years.

London, Sept. 7 .- According to the almanacs summer came to an end yesterday, but to-day proved one of the hottest of the year in London. A maximum of 82 degrees Fahrenheit was reached, this being only two heit was reached, this being only, two degrees under the highest point reached by the mercury this year. Inasmuch as only a few days ago the temperature fell to within an appreciable distance of the freezing point, the sudden change was felt be on a exceptional degree, and during the day several cases of heat. politan Hospital.

# WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

Wonderful Development of the Industry in the Interior.

London, Sept. 7 .- A despatch from London, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Logos, British West Africa, reports that there has been a wonderful development of the octoon-growing industry in the interior. It has been found necessary to put on extra trains in order to bring the large output to the coast.