4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

Read Still ON PAGE 3.

40TH YEAR. NO. 2041 | THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1903 | PRICE TWO CENTS.

Five Hundred Homeless By Coney Island Fire

One Life Lost, 20 Persons Hurt and $1,500,000 Damage Done.

Supposed To Be Due to Drunken Freak of Two Waiters.

Who Wanted to Liven Things Up—Scarcity of Food Causes Suffering to Victims.

New York, Nov. 2.—Fourteen solid blocks of buildings in ruins, one life lost, two score persons injured, 500 persons homeless and a financial loss of $1,500,000 is the outcome of an alleged drunken freak which resulted in the fire at Coney Island yesterday.

Frank Connolly, 27 years old, and Peter Skelley, 38 years old, former waiters in the Albatross Hotel at Sheepshead Walk and the Bowery, are locked up charged with arson on the strength of a statement made by Barney Wolf, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at the island. Wolf says that on Friday night, Connolly and Skelley, in the presence of a crowd said that things were getting dull on the island, and they believed they would liven the place up with a fire. Wolf says he saw them start a fire which he put out. Again yesterday he asserts, they started a second fire, but he arrived just as the flames shot up and was unable to control them as he had done on Friday, and he gave the alarm. When he saw his own place go up like tinder and heard that his brother-in-law, Albert Rubin, had his skull fractured by leaping from a window to save himself, he told the police of Connolly and Skelley. Connolly and Skelley were helping carry furniture out of the burning Albatross Hotel when arrested, and refused to make any answer to the charge.

They were arraigned in the Coney Island court today, but at the request of the police their case was laid over.

The story of the alleged incendiarism was all over the island while the flames were at their height, and feeling against Connolly and Skelley ran high.

Today there is a great scarcity of food on the island and hundreds are suffering for the ordinary necessities of life.

All night and today the police had lines about the burned district to prevent vandalism and looting. Orders were given to deal with looters without mercy.

New York, Nov. 2.—Coney Island was swept yesterday by the most disastrous fire in its history, about 200 buildings being destroyed, entailing a loss of not less than $1,000,000. Two lives were lost, although several persons were seriously injured.

The fire started near the Steeplechase Park, and swept along the Bowery district, which is filled with flimsy frame structures. The principal buildings destroyed were Stanch's hotel and pavilion and Henderson's Theater, both brick structures, erected since the great fire three years ago. Great crowds witnessed the fire.

Two lives so far are reported to have been lost, one man is mortally injured, a score of others are hurt, 300 buildings destroyed, 500 persons were made homeless and more than $1,000,000 damage was done. How many more dead were in the ruins was not known tonight.

The dead are: Lizzie Stein, 6 years old. Unidentified negro.

Mortally injured: Albert Reuben, dying in Kings County Hospital.

It was a fire marked by rescue not alone by the police, but by citizens.

PRINCE RIDES UPSTAIRS

Kaiser's Heir Leads Regiment Up Six Flights of Steps.

Berlin, Nov. 2. — Crown Prince Frederick William showed himself to be an excellent horseman Saturday. At the head of the Second Company of the First Regiment of the Guards, of which regiment he was recently appointed colonel, he visited the Park of San Souci, where is the famous castle of Frederick the Great.

From the park, behind a large fountain, broad, steep stairs in six terraces lead to the castle. The prince, sitting high on his horse, and followed by the entire company, rode up the stairs.

Wed in Lighthouse.

Easthampton, L. I., Nov. 2.—Miss Evelyn Cook and Charles O. Gould were married in the lighthouse here. Miss Cook formerly lived in London, Eng. She came to Long Island about a year ago. Mr. Gould met her at the lighthouse, of which her grandfather was keeper. It was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Gould's father was born in the lighthouse and the young couple decided to get married in it. They sought and obtained permission and they invited several of their friends to witness the ceremony.

When the ring had been placed on the finger of the bride, a Marconi message was sent to the lighthouse at Newport, R. I., and immediately a message of congratulations was returned.

SHE SAVED HER DOG

Woman Fights Twenty Medical Students to Rescue Pet.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2.—To rescue her pet dog about to be vivisected Mrs. W. N. Parks, of 1121 East Pratt street, today forced her way into the Eclectic Medical College, although twenty students sought to prevent her. she recovered the dog, but only after she had struck several of her opponents.

CHICAGO HAS A LYNCHING SCARE

Chief of the Police of a Suburb Is Stabbed to Death by Negro.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—The celebration of Hallowe'en was responsible for the killing of the chief of police of Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago, and a threatened race war, early today. It was only after a desperate struggle between the police and an armed mob of enraged whites that a double lynching was prevented.

A woman's Hallowe'en prank started the trouble, which ended in the killing of George Airie, chief of police of Morgan Park, by Mack Wiley, a young negro. Mrs. James Payne, who is a sister of Wiley, and three friends started out for a lark, and while they were overturning a lumber pile, it is said, the woman was struck by Chief of Police Airie. The negroes went for reinforcements and upon their return a second meeting with Airie resulted in a fight in which he was stabbed in the neck by Wiley.

The news of the tragedy spread through all the suburb and soon a crowd of half a hundred men and boys marched to the Morgan Park jail, where four of the negroes had been locked up. While the place was surrounded by a mob clamoring for vengeance, several shotguns being in evidence in the crowd, Wiley and his companions were placed between a number of police who had been summoned from Harvey and other nearby suburbs and a dash was made for a carriage that had been sent for.

Despite the threats of the officers that any interference by the crowd meant instant death, the enraged villagers, who by this time had secured a rope, rushed on the prisoners. A fierce fight followed, in which the negroes were severely cut and bruised, with sticks and stones, but the officers finally managed to get the negroes in the carriage and drove off under a shower of bricks, stones and other missiles. The prisoners were taken to Englewood jail, where Wiley confessed to having killed Airie.

Durand's Successor.

London, Nov. 2.—Sir Edwin H. Egerton, British minister at Athens, has been appointed British ambassador at Madrid, in succession to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, recently appointed British ambassador at Washington.

MR. AYLESWORTH TALKS OF AWARD UPON HIS ARRIVAL AT BOSTON, MASS.

Declares the Decision of Lord Alverstone in Regard to Portland Channel and Mountains Was Not Judicial—He Had Also Given Them to Understand That Canada's Contention Was Unanswerable.

Boston, Nov. 1. — More than one point in a historical parallel could be recognized in the arrival of the Dominion Line steamer Mayflower at Boston today bearing a distinguished colonial citizen. The liner of today carried to the coast of Massachusetts, on his way to Toronto, his home, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., one of the Canadian commissioners, who is returning from serving on the Alaska tribunal. Cable dispatches have represented Mr. Aylesworth as the stalwart, even aggressive, champion of Canadian rights; the Mr. Aylesworth who arrived today is just as strong a champion of his country's case as he has been portrayed. The impression of unpleasant wranglings among the commissioners must be revised, however, for while he is guarded in his remarks about the commission's internal discussions, he emphatically declares that from first to last the Canadians were treated with the greatest courtesy and in a most gentlemanly manner by the Englishmen and by the Americans alike. On the two great issues of the inquiry, the location of Portland Channel and the existence of the mountains along the coast, the Canadians hold firmly to the view, previously expressed, that the award was not made on judicial grounds. On these points they respectfully and firmly disagree with the majority of the tribunal, and by their dissenting judgment Mr. Aylesworth says he will stand until he dies.

ALVERSTONE CHANGED HIS MIND.

On the arrival of the Mayflower at her dock at 8:30 this morning Mr. and Mrs. Aylesworth went direct to the Hotel Essex, where they rested somewhat during the day before leaving by the 6 o'clock train for Toronto, where they will arrive about 11 o'clock on Monday morning. When seen at his hotel by the correspondent, Mr. Aylesworth did not feel free to discuss what occurred at the secret meetings of the commission, but on a number of points on which there was doubt on this side of the ocean he offered valuable explanations. The first suggestion of the agreement of the three British commissioners on the Canadian contention respecting the location of the Portland Channel was made on Monday, Oct. 12, at the first secret meeting after the argument had concluded. The matter was then discussed by the commissioners, and the Canadians were given to understand that Lord Alverstone agreed with them that the Canadian contention was "absolutely unanswerable." No further opinion was to be sought or given after that. The first intimation the Canadians had that Lord Alverstone had changed his mind was on the following Saturday, Oct. 17, the meetings having continued daily meantime, and the final decision was made on the following Monday. The Canadians at once took issue and expressed themselves strongly.

PORTLAND CHANNEL.

Mr. Aylesworth did not care to discuss any further Lord Alverstone's change of mind, but would let the matter rest where it was, having issued a signed statement and a dissenting judgment. The latter appears in the London Times of October 22, which arrived today. From this it seems that there is an important discrepancy between Lord Alverstone's official judgment and the copy thereof published in The Times. In the official paper his Lordship's answer to the question: "What channel is Portland channel?" is "The channel which runs to the north of the islands of Sitklan and Kannaughunut, and issues into the Pacific between Wales and Sitklan Islands." In the Times the word "Islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut" were omitted. The London Daily Mail, which has strongly supported Canada's case throughout, pointed out that this was a serious discrepency, and boldly hinted that it indicated Lord Alverstone had changed his mind after writing his judgment favoring Canada's condition, and had neglected to go over the judgment and make it correspond at all points. On this point Mr. Aylesworth had no information, and he would venture no opinion whatever.

"Was any argument or map presented at the hearing suggesting in any way that the channel passed between Wales and Sitklan Islands?" Mr. Aylesworth was asked.

"No one ever suggested in any way that the line should run between those two islands," he answered. "It was not mentioned in the case prepared in the written arguments by counsel on either side, or in the answer, or in the final summing up. The tribunal had the case presented by the ablest men they could secure. The only reference to it I find from the shorthand report was made by Senator Turner. This was when Attorney-General Finlay was discussing the route which Vancouver had taken during this exploration in that region in the summer of 1793. His narrative showed that he entered the south channel, passing south of all four islands, went up to the head of the Portland Canal and returned to the ocean by the channel north of the four islands. He then sailed back to Observatory Inlet. Here has main ship had remained at anchor, but his route is obscure from his narrative. It was here, then, that Senator Turner suggested that perhaps he passed between Wales and Sitkian Islands. No one paid any special attention to the remark. There was some little discussion, the Canadian counsel taking the view that Vancouver probably got back to his ship as best he could. There was no map presented nor even drawn suggesting such a course for the channel. I cannot add to what I have already said by way of opinion respecting this decision."

REASONS FOR DISSENT.

The dissenting judgment of the Canadians as printed in the Times contains these comments: "How can such a determination be reconciled with our duty to decide judicially upon the question submitted to us? It is no decision upon judicial principles, it is a mere compromise dividing the field between the two contestants. The formal answer which the president's memorandum makes to the question submitted is alone sufficient to condemn the boundary the tribunal is making.

Question—What channel is the Portland Channel?

Answer—The channel which runs to the north of the Islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut, and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitklan Island.

"This language," the dissenting judgment continues, "simply disregards entirely the relative position of the islands in question. The whole truth of the matter is simply this: that as to Portland Channel, the case of Great Britain before us has been demonstrated to us to be unanswerable. By unanimous vote of this tribunal it has been so declared. It was, therefore, impossible to avoid awarding to Great Britain the islands called Pearse and Wales. It was equally impossible upon any intelligible principle for a tribunal acting judicially to hold that Portland Channel, immediately on passing Wales Island, makes a turn at right angles to itself and runs between the Islands of Wales and Sitklan. The whole question presented to us for decision on this branch of the case was whether the Portland Channel of the treaty lay north of the four islands or south of the four, and until today it has been uniformly admitted by everybody that all four of these islands belonged altogether either to Great Britain or to the United States. Instead of so finding, the majority of the tribunal have determined to make those islands valueless to Great Britain or to Canada by giving to the United States the islands called Sitklan and Kannaghunut. The latter islands are of the utmost consequence, for they lie directly opposite to, and command the entrance to, Port Simpson, British Columbia. Upon such findings of fact as those above described, and after a solemn adjudication that the Portland Channel of the treaty lies to the north of Pearse and Wales Islands, the taking of the

(Continued on page 4.)

The Fire Fiend Invades Halls of the Vatican

Celebrated Treasures Were in Great Danger of Destruction.

Pope Pius Assists Firemen and Attendants to Fight Flames.

Unusual Situation Causes Entry Into Building of the Italian Officials.

Rome, Nov. 1. — Fire broke out at half-past eight this evening in that portion of the Vatican containing the hall of inscriptions, where the Pope gives his audiences and which is adjacent to the famous pinacotoca or gallery of pictures. The alarm caused much confusion and excitement in the Vatican. Strenuous efforts were made to control the flames and the firemen of Rome were called to lend their help. At a quarter past eleven the fire was under control. No lives were lost. No idea of the damage can yet be obtained. The Pope came to the scene in person, and remained until arrangements to fight the fire were completed.

The fire caused a greater sensation in Rome than has any other event since the death of Pope Leo. Fires in Rome are exceptional because of the heavy stone and bracken of the buildings. The safety of the Pope was the first thought, but this was soon assured. When the Pontiff arrived at the scene he ordered everyone to assist extinguishing the flames.

The first intimation of fire was had when smoke was seen issuing from the apartment of M. Marie, a celebrated French restorer of ancient manuscripts and illuminated books, who is at present engaged in copying work. The gendarmes broke in the doors of M. Marie's apartment and found him in a heavy sleep. It is supposed he retired and forgot to take proper precautions with his kitchen fire, which ignited nearby hangings. Several alarms were sounded and much excitement among palace attaches followed. News of the fire was immediately conveyed to the Pope, who was found kneeling in his chapel for the evening prayer. He insisted upon going at once to the scene of the fire, notwithstanding the fact that he was begged to think first of his own safety. He proceeded to the fire and grasped the gravity of the situation. He ordered that the firemen of Rome be called. Although the firemen responded promptly, it took them some time to find the best means of securing a water supply, and the flames were attacking the roof before the firemen got to work. The flames lighted up the entire sky and gave the impression that nothing could stop them. When the firemen began working three rooms were entirely destroyed. The Pope withdrew as soon as he saw that everything possible was being done.

Information had been sent to the Italian authorities, who hurried to St. Peter's. They were courteously invited to enter, and did so. Therefore, for the first time since the fall of the temporal power of the Vatican, the mayor of Rome, the prefect police officials and even Signor Ronchetti, the newly-appointed minister of justice, entered the Vatican in their official capacities. They directed the firemen.

It was a very difficult fire to overcome. There were a number of old and inflammable objects in the apartments of M. Marie, and the wooden roof over this room facilitated the passage of the flames to adjoining rooms, equally full of combustible materials.

The competition between the Papal firemen and the firemen of Rome to see who should work the harder and do the most, resulted in a display of courage which was admirable, some of the fire-fighters, risking their lives until they were restrained by their superiors. At a little after 11 the fire was under control, but the work of the firemen will continue for some time, and it is doubtful if they will leave the scene before tomorrow morning. The entire museums of inscriptions, the rooms of Father Ehrle, part of the library and the printing houses were flooded with water.

It is impossible to reach even an approximate extent of the damage. Many things that escaped the flames were injured by water, especially the precious private library of Pope Leo, which Father Ehrle was in the midst of rearranging in accordance with the last wish of the late Pontiff.

Seven Brides.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Seven brides of officers of the Twenty-second Infantry started with their husbands on the transport Sheridan for Manila. For the brides there come boxes, bouquets, even wagons of flowers. The stateroom of each was banked with blossoms, mainly chrysanthemums. The decks were converted into floral fields. Every woman aboard had a corsage bouquet, a shower bouquet and as many other bouquets as she could carry.

The ship was a veritable marriage bower. Besides the brides the Sheridan carried the entire Twenty-second Infantry Regiment, Col. Henry Wygant commanding. The transport also carried pay for the soldiers and Government employes in the Philippines. In all she had $2,000,000 pesos in silver.

A BLOODY CONFLICT

Reported From Warsaw Between Jews and Troops.

Berlin, Nov. 2. — A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Posen says that a bloody conflict between 500 Jews and a force of Russian gendarmerie, took place at Warsaw Saturday, during the enlisting of recruits. The wounded on both sides numbered ofer 40 persons, several of them sustaining fatal injuries.

DRIVING WHEEL ROLLS INTO GANG

It Came Off Limited Express Engine While Going at Top Speed.

Somerville, N.J., Nov. 2. — As a Royal Blue Line passenger train in charge of Conductor Thomas, drawn by engine 371, which left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock Saturday morning for New York, was running at full speed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad nine miles west of Trenton, one of the large driving wheels on the right-hand side of the engine came off. The wheel rolled into a gang of track laborers who were standing near the track and killed Jas. Gorman, a section foreman, and seriously injured two laborers.

The train continued to run for a mile before the loss of the driver was discovered. The engine and first combination baggage car left the track near Neshaminy Falls, and the train was brought to a sudden standstill that threw the passengers from their seats. They were severely shaken up, but it is officially reported that no one on the train was injured.

Engineer Jefferies jumped as his engine fell over on its side on the westbound tracks, and escaped with slight injuries.

A CONFLICT INEVITABLE

Russia and Japan May Come to Grip in Spring.

London, Nov. 2.—Cabling from Che Foo, the correspondent of the Morning Post says the majority of Russian warships in Chinese waters are between Talienwan and Hayangtao. Three Chinese cruisers left Che Foo yesterday, the correspondent goes on, for the mouth of the Yalu River; this constitutes an infringement of Corean rights.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns that the Russian Government does not expect war with Japan in any event before next spring, even should the negotiations fail.

The correspondent at Shanghai of the Daily Telegraph says he has learned from a reliable source in Tokio that although the negotiations between Russia and Japan continue, Japan is inflexible, and a conflict, sooner or later, is regarded as inevitable.

MAN SUICIDES IN A HOSPITAL

Delirium Tremens Patient at Montreal Chokes Himself With a Strap.

Montreal, Nov. 2. — Jos. Duplessis, a cigarmaker, 30 years of age, a patient in the Notre Dame Hospital, who had been brought to that institution on Saturday night suffering from delirium tremens, choked himself to death yesterday with one of the straps that had been used to secure him to the cot in the hospital. While the man who was attending to him was absent from the room Duplessis succeeded in getting the strap off his right hand and placing it around his neck tightened it until he choked.

DR. DOWIE HAS ENOUGH

Two Thousand Zionites Leave for Chicago.

New York, Nov. 2.—Two thousand of Dowie's "Zion Host" left the city for home today via the New York Central and Hudson River, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, N. Y. Ontario and Western, West Shore and Pennsylvania railroads.

Only about a hundred of Dowie's followers are left in New York and they include members of the choir, elders, and sub-overseers.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Dowie, wife of the Zionist leader, Gladstone Dowie, a lady's maid and a colored valet, arrived here today from Boston on the steamer Saxonia, and were besieged by reporters. Mrs. Dowie emphatically denied that she had Dowie's treasure chest with her, or that she intended to start a mission in London, and confirmed the reports that she will ultimately proceed to Australia, where Dowie will join her and conduct a great mission.

Gladstone Dowie was very bitter in his denunciation of the American newspapers.

A CONFERENCE AT PEKIN

Due to Occupation of Mukden by Russian Troops.

Pekin, Nov. 2. — A conference of high officials with the Dowager Empress concerning the reoccupation of Mukden by Russian troops was held at the summer palace today. Yuan Ski Mai, governor-general of Chili Province, was summoned hastily from Tien Tsin, and proceeded directly to the palace. The Russians have the Tartar general of Mukden Province in custody in his yamen.

A FATAL FIGHT WITH INDIANS

Four Americans and Three Redskins Perish in Battle Near Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 2. — Sheriff Miller, and three of his deputies are reported killed, one deputy wounded, and three Indians killed and several wounded in the fight which has just taken place near the Bad Land Creek, forty miles north of Lusk, Wyo., with a roving band of Crow Indians, who had been slaughtering game and resisted arrest. The Indians who participated in the battle near Cheyenne River, are now hurrying toward the Bad Lands, near Pine Ridge agency, and it is feared there may be a general uprising.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED

Mr. and Mrs. Horn Decide to Live Together Again.

Clara Horn's age was a question that was not considered when yesterday afternoon, in the office of Inspector Sanders, the mother and father of the girl patched up their grievances and went happily to live together at the home that had been left by the wife some time ago at Lucan. Detective Northgreaves and the inspector where present when the father, mother and daughter went away together in a happy frame of mind. There has been much trouble in the case, and but for the work of the county detective and the inspector there would likely have been a great deal more.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Tomorrow—Fine and Mild.

London, Monday, Nov. 2.

Sun rises..6:53 a.m. Moon rises..4:00 p.m.
Sun sets...5:09 p.m. Moon sets...3:59 a.m.

Toronto, Nov. 1—8 p.m.

The weather keeps unusually fine throughout Canada, higher temperatures prevailing everywhere, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—58; Medicine Hat, 44—74; Qu'Appelle, 38—68; Winnipeg, 32—68; Port Arthur, 32—64; Parry Sound, 34—56; Toronto, 36—60; Ottawa, 38—56; Montreal, 40—54; Quebec, 40—52; Halifax, 46—64.

Monday, Nov. 2—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Light to moderate variable winds; fine today and on Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Temperatures

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	50	38	Clear
Winnipeg	38	36	Fair
Parry Sound	34	32	Cloudy
Toronto	36	34	Clear
Ottawa	42	40	Fair
Montreal	42	42	Clear
Quebec	34	32	Fair
Father Point	40	36	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The very fine, mild weather continues throughout Canada, with no present indications of any change.

Local temperatures: Saturday—Highest, 65.5°; lowest, 44°. Sunday—Highest, 62°; lowest, 40°.

CROWD LET HIM CHOKE TO DEATH

His Wild Gesticulations as He Died Were Taken for Frenzy of Maniac.

Chicago, Nov. 2. — His wild gesticulations mistaken for the frenzy of a maniac, Frank Hayden was allowed to choke to death last night. A piece of doughnut lodged in his throat, depriving him of the power of speech and when he struck himself on the back and beckoned passers-by to aid him, no one ventured near.

When, with failing strength, he tried to insert a silver tube in his throat, some one shouted, "Look out, he is going to shoot," spectators fled in terror. The police arrived at length in reply to a summons to capture an insane man, but Hayden was dead.

Hayden underwent tracheotomy three years ago, and since then could not eat with safety without a silver tube in his throat. Last night, however, the tube was in his pocket when he entered a restaurant and ordered coffee and doughnuts.

DESTITUTE MACEDONIANS

60,000 Refugees in Distress On Turkish-Bulgarian Frontier.

London, Nov. 2. — Mr. Massey, British vice-consul at Varna, Bulgaria, has confirmed previous reports of the terrible destitute condition of the good Macedonian refugees in that district. He estimates that there are altogether 60,000 refugees along the Bulgaro-Turkish frontier, and says that relief, and especially blankets, is urgently needed, as a rigorous winter would cause wholesale death from cold.

DYING FROM HYPNOTISM

Cannot Be Aroused From His Trance—Hypnotist Escapes.

Lamonte, S. D., Nov. 2.—A hypnotist appeared here a few days ago and announced that he wanted a subject to hypnotize and bury for twenty-four hours. Ole Rasmussen agreed to act for $35. He was hypnotized and buried. Next day he was taken from the grave to the schoolhouse, where he was revived. The hypnotist made repeated efforts to restore Rasmussen to consciousness, but all failed.

Then the lecturer fell to the platform in a swoon. He was trampled under foot by the angry crowd and would have been killed had it not been for the presence of a cool-headed men, who removed him to a farmhouse nearby and locked him in. When he regained consciousness and realized the situation he fled. Physicians say Rasmussen cannot live another day.

NEW SUN SPOTS CAUSE WEIRD ELECTRICAL PRANKS IN EUROPE

Strange Phenomena in France—Telephones and Street Cars Put Out of Business.

London, Nov. 2.—Scientists attribute the recent magnetic disturbance here to sun spots. The worst effects of the phenomena appear to have been experienced in France, but Berlin was not affected and apparently neither Austria, Italy nor Denmark suffered. In Switzerland, however, there occured a most strange phenomenon. The telephone service ceased suddenly and remained suspended for half an hour, while the telegraphs were rendered unintelligible and useless. In Geneva all the electrical street cars were brought to a sudden standstill, and the unexpected cessation of the electric current caused consternation at the generating works, where all efforts to discover the cause were fruitless.

The meteorological office reports a magnetic storm, accompanied by aurora borealis, in several parts of Ireland and Scotland. The telegraphic disturbance was one of the most extraordinary on record. Late this morning before it had been settled where the disturbance originated, although Siberia was strongly suspected, a light seismic disturbance, was reported from the Riviera.

Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Norman Lockyer were interviewed on the matter and agreed in attributing the cause to sun spots and an increase in solar activity, which would also account for the unusual wet season now being experienced.

Detached Peninsula.

Berlin, Oct. 31. — On the road from Guestrow to Goldborg, in Germany, passers-by a few days ago were astonished to see a peninsula of 12,000 square yards area suddenly detach itself from the mainland and float out to see. A score of alder bushes growing on it fell over on the earth one by one. This peninsula was full of game, and many poor hares and rabbits were thus turned over to the mercy of the waves.

The Ovalau Was Burned.

Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 2.—It has been learned that the steamer Ovalau, belonging to the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, caught fire and sank off Lord Howe Island on Oct. 20. All the steamer's passengers and crew were saved. Great anxiety had been felt for the safety of the ship.

MYSTERIOUS SLEEPING SICKNESS; THREE CONGO PATIENTS AT PARIS

French Doctors Trying to Probe Cause of the Strange Attacks.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Sun has the following special from Paris:

Three Congo negroes who were brought to Paris are undergoing treatment for the mysterious sleeping sickness. One, who is in the first stage, does not present any special symptoms. He eats well and does not suffer. If anything, he sleeps too well. The second, who is in an advanced stage, is wide awake at one moment and then in a few minutes relapses into a torpor from which he cannot be awakened. He does nothing but eat and sleep. The third, a boy of 12 or 14, of a cannibal tribe, has shown a peculiar result. On him the disease neutralizes the effect of cocaine. The boy had a tumor in the back of his neck. After an injection of more than twice the ordinary amount of cocaine necessary for a patient the flesh was still so sensitive that three assistants were required to hold him while the tumor was being removed.

Dr. Wurtz, who superintended the experiment, hopes later on to obtain a special serum. He does not think that the sleeping sickness is caused by a microbe, but by a trysanasometer belonging to the same group of parasites which attacks the cattle.

Biggest Meteor.

Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 2. — F. W. Crosby, who is collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, is here from Lodi, Cal., to see the meteor reported a few days ago, and has pronounced it not only genuine, but the largest ever found in the United States. It weighs between ten and twenty tons. He says that, judging from appearances, it may have been buried in the hill where it was found for many centuries.

GOSCHEN TURNED DOWN

A Banquet to Him Had To Be Abandoned.

London, Nov. 2.—The abandonment of the banquet by the Liverpool Conservative Club to Lord Goschen has caused great friction among the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist members, and lively scenes have occurred. After the invitation was accepted it was found that the bulk of the members favored Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the responses to the dinner were so meager that it was canceled.