

FRENCH RELICS STOLEN

Churches Robbed of Treasures—
Antiquaries Accused.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Antoine Thomas, of Clermont-Ferrand, capital of the Department of Puy-de-Dôme, who was arrested with his mother and brother, charged with complicity in the theft of the famous cope of Orth, which belonged to the state and was valued at \$20,000, from the Church of Ambazac, near Limoges, has made a confession. For months previous relics have been disappearing from churches, and it was presumed that a gang of thieves was systematically at work. Thomas, who gave himself up to clear his mother and brother, says that after the passage of the separation law, when the church inventories began, antiquaries of the Paris hired him and others to go through the relics and substitute counterfeits which could later be turned over to the state. He says this plan of operation continued for months, but as many of the most valuable church treasures could not be counterfeited, he finally went boldly into the business of wholesale burglary. Thomas estimated the amount of his robberies at \$100,000.

The cope of Orth belonged to the order of Grammont, whose monastery was situated at Muret, near Limoges. It disappeared at the time of the French Revolution, when the order was dissolved, and later turned up in the Church of Ambazac, from which it was stolen. Thomas says he sold it to an antiquary of London for \$10,000. He adds that the antiquaries of Paris dispose of the "plunder" in England and America, and that he will expose his accomplices, who have abandoned him.

None of the well known antiquaries of Paris will admit that he ever dealt with Thomas.

Thomas was apparently a respectable cooper in Clermont-Ferrand. When the detectives were searching London and Paris for him he quietly returned to Clermont-Ferrand and, disguised, visited the local cafés and listened to his neighbors talk about his disappearance. Later he went to his own shop, where he saw the police search the premises. On Monday he wrote a letter to a local newspaper announcing his return, and saying he would give himself up the next day. Thereupon the police redoubled their efforts to find the man, but without success. Yesterday he walked into the police station. When the examining magistrate arrived on the scene Thomas said to him:

"The head of the firm of Thomas & Co., whom the people of Clermont-Ferrand have considered a dealer in stolen goods, is a vulgar manufacturer and thief of the lowest type. But I did not come here to avow my sins, which concern me alone, neither am I driven by remorse. I regret nothing. I came to save my innocent mother and brother, and a married woman whom I love, who is compromised by the seizure of certain correspondence."

Thomas related how he was first approached regarding the thefts in the Masonic lodge of which he is a member. He gave a list of the priests with whom he says he had dealings, but he withheld the names of the dealers in antiquities.

Among Thomas's effects in the possession of the police are some books describing the masterpieces of religious art, together with many yellow back novels.

Thomas said on his travels he found other men engaged in similar work. Even stained glass windows have been taken out of churches and replaced with an inferior article, while the substitution of imitations for bronzes, ivories, paintings and tapestries have been innumerable.

It is believed that almost all the treasures were sold in England or America. A thorough investigation is being conducted here, and it is believed that some antiquaries of international reputation are implicated. The newspapers already are demanding that the government take steps to safeguard art treasures, as is done in Italy, the suggestion being made that they should be removed to the national museums.

A man named Antoine Faure was arrested at Clermont-Ferrand to-night as an accomplice of Antoine Thomas. Faure had been obtained that Thomas and Faure were implicated in the recent burglary at the museum at Guéret.

The Commissioner of Police says he believes that Thomas was the tool of persons with considerable funds, as he had paid out not less than \$200,000 in his operations.

In the course of an interview to-day Thomas said that although the objects handed over by him to the persons for whom he was working were valued at \$400,000, he had received practically nothing. His principals had refused to pay him the promised commissions, and he was up to his ears in debt.

The police to-night received a telegram from London from the police of that city saying they had discovered part of the Thomas plunder.

NO GERMAN FLEET COMING HERE.

Foreign Office Denies Rumors of a Visit and an Understanding.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The Foreign Office to-day informed The Associated Press that the question of sending a German fleet to visit the Atlantic ports of the United States after the American battleship fleet had sailed for the Pacific, had never been considered, and that no such visit would take place. The Foreign Office added that the report that President Roosevelt had communicated to Emperor William his intention of sending the American fleet to the Pacific was unfounded. Such a proceeding, it was pointed out, was absolutely unnecessary, as the matter was purely one for the decision of America, a great power with which intervention was not called for and whose policy depended on its own initiative.

The reports that an understanding existed between the United States and Germany, as well as the rumor that Emperor William had approached the authorities at Washington with the object of bringing about an alliance, were untrue, as the Emperor was well aware that any such alliance was not in accord with the policy of the United States. The "Lokal Anzeiger" calls the report about the fleet "an invention designed to cause a hostile feeling against Germany on the part of other interested countries."

NO WAR RISKS IN BELGIUM.

Antwerp, Oct. 8.—The action of a French captain, whose vessel was bound for Northern Pacific ports, in taking out a war risk policy on his cargo yesterday, caused a report that the Antwerp authorities, fearing hostilities between the United States and Japan, were exacting war premiums for their policies. An investigation showed the report to be untrue.

ROYAL PARTY WATCHES AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen, Oct. 8.—Crown Prince Frederick William, representing Emperor William and accompanied by the King of Württemberg and the Archduke Salvator, this morning witnessed the maneuvers of the Zeppelin airship over Lake Constance. The airship, with a light wind blowing, easily outstripped a steamer on which the royal party were passing. The airship, which the dirigible balloon then traveled over a mountain range, reaching in the air two and a half hours. Count Zeppelin denies the report that the state has purchased his airship, but he admits that the balloon shed has been sold to the government.

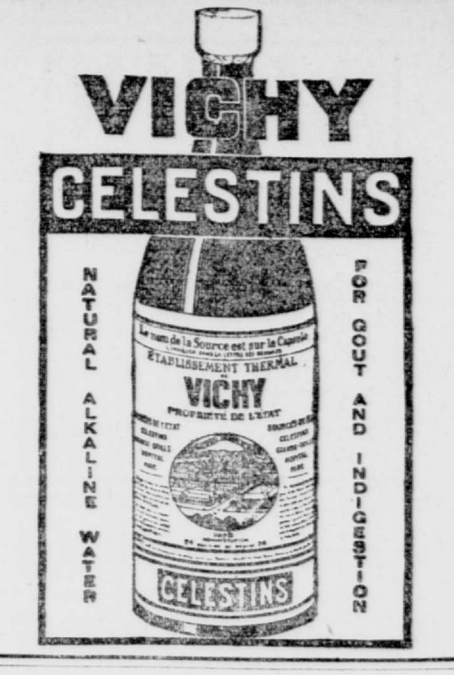
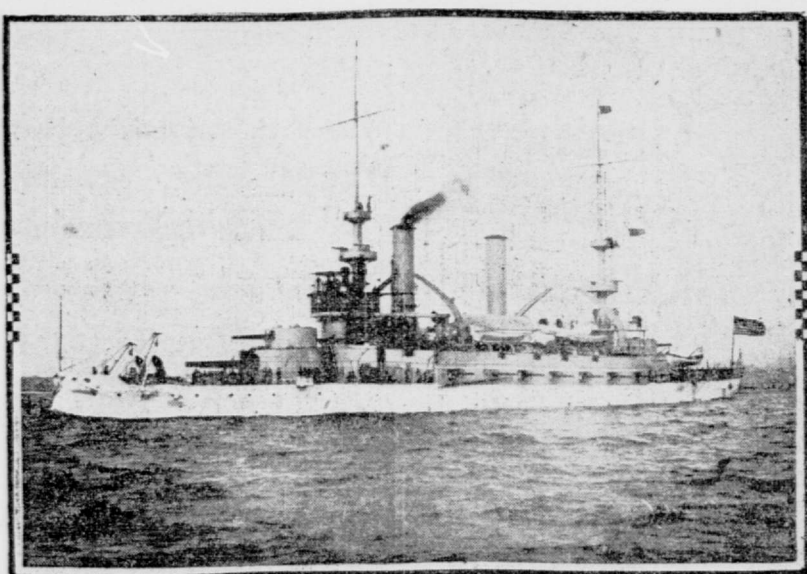
Real success comes to the man or woman who stands squarely on two feet—with mind and body in poise and nerves that don't fail when needed.

If you eat Grape-Nuts made from the field grains which contain the natural phosphate of potash, placed there by nature for rebuilding brain and nerve cells, you're bound to have "ginger" and "nerve." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. It's a little gem on right living.

THE BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.

Which went aground near Norfolk yesterday. (Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.)



KENTUCKY FLOATED.

Battleship Rescued from Mud Flats Near Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8.—With the assistance of seven powerful tugs, the battleship Kentucky, which stranded off Lambert's Point at 2 o'clock this morning, while endeavoring to avoid a possible collision with vessels lying at anchor in the stream waiting to take on coal, was floated at 10:35 to-night.

The combined efforts of six of the most powerful tugs failed to float the vessel. Barges were sent from the navy yard, and to these tons of ammunition and other movable things were transferred from the battleship.

To-night at high tide the Merritt & Chapman tug Rescue went to the battleship's assistance, and the Kentucky was pulled into deep water and headed under her own steam for the navy yard.

The grounding of the Kentucky will be investigated by the usual board of inquiry. It is believed the accident was due to the fact that her navigator endeavored to avoid a possible collision with the vessels at anchor, and as a result ran the ship into the mud. It is not thought that the Kentucky sustained any damage.

GENERAL CUBAN STRIKE.

Threat of Labor Organizations—Gompers Offers Aid.

Havana, Oct. 8.—The Cuban labor organizations at a meeting to-day adopted a resolution to order a general strike, calling out all the unions in the island, if the railways employed the strike breakers who landed here yesterday from New York. A dispatch has been received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor tendering to the labor organizations of Cuba the support of the great American organization in their present struggle.

Up to the present the strike breakers have not been employed on the roads. They are still awaiting orders at their headquarters. The police have taken precautions to prevent a breach of the peace, but no disturbances have occurred.

Officials of the Central Railroad said to-night that they were running all their trains, and that there was no necessity of employing the services of the imported strikebreakers. These men, however, will remain in Havana pending developments.

The strikers have lodged complaints charging Mr. Orr, the manager, and other officials of the Central Railroad, Captain Thompson, of the steamer Monterey, and Mr. Menocal, Immigration Commissioner, with violation of the contract labor law in permitting the strikebreakers to land in Cuba. These complaints have been referred to the Department of Justice for an opinion.

NEW PLAN ON COTTON.

Planters Would Eliminate Middlemen and Sell to Spinners.

Atlanta, Oct. 8.—The cotton planters of the South believe they soon will sell their product direct to the spinners of Europe and America, instead of through the middleman, in bales gun-compressed at the plantation, with methods by which loss has been reduced to a minimum. This was indicated by to-day's action by the International Conference of Cotton Growers and Spinners.

A resolution was adopted declaring that much of the present difficulty in handling cotton could be eliminated if the growers would adopt what is known as the warehouse system, and establish selling agencies in Europe and America. An essential part of this scheme is the adoption of a standard type of contract, classification of cotton by grade and color alone, the unit to be 50,000 pounds instead of one hundred bales net weight, and the handling of damp cotton under uniform rules. These points were embodied in the resolution.

These steps in the raising of the standard of cotton delivered to the spinner, and the adoption of simpler and more economical methods of handling, involve a saving, it is asserted, of something like \$25,000,000 a year.

Spinners and planters alternated to-day in putting forward their sides of the question of cotton growing and spinning. Samuel T. Hubbard, of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Mark H. Thomas, of Houston, Tex., defended cotton exchanges. Speculation, said Mr. Hubbard, could never be abolished. It was nature's way, he said, of forwarding civilization, and the elimination of speculation would reduce the ratio of buyers.

LITTLEFIELD DEFIES GOMPERS.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 8.—The annual convention of the "Citizens' Industrial Association" closed here to-day. Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, delivered an address on "Labor Legislation." He responded to the challenge contained in the recent announcement of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that he would again attempt to defeat the Maine Representative for re-election by declaring that so long as he remained in public life he would oppose the legislation advocated by Mr. Gompers.

James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, advocated the incorporation of all labor unions.

"It would make them legal respondents for their acts, which they are not now," said Mr. Van Cleave. "I condemn the boycott in all its forms and ramifications, whether by labor unions or employers' associations to hurt workers. The boycott and the black list are un-American, vicious and immoral."

CALLED DISGRACE TO CLEVELAND.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cleveland, Oct. 8.—The City Council listened last night to vigorous arraignment of the manner in which Cleveland's charitable institutions are being conducted under the Johnson administration. This is one of the prominent issues raised in the Republican platform for the municipal election next month. Tom L. Johnson and Congressman Theodore E. Burton being the rival candidates for Mayor. The arraignment was contained in the majority report of the special council investigating committee, which read, in part, as follows:

"The members of the Board of Public Service, having immediate supervision of the Department of Charities, have been guilty of the most reprehensible carelessness and inefficiency in the management of the institutions designed for the care of the poor, stricken and infirm. The entire system is a disgrace to the city and reflects on the city, and is a positive menace to the unfortunate compelled to cast themselves on the bounty of the city. Though liberally supplied with money, the department has served to these helpless inmates food often so vile and unfit as to be a menace to the health of even healthy persons."

PERSIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Shah Finally Signs Measure Passed by the Assembly.

Teheran, Oct. 8.—The National Assembly to-day adopted and the Shah sanctioned the revised constitution for Persia.

The new Persian constitution was originally accepted by the National Assembly on January 1, 1907. Before it could be sanctioned by the former Shah, Muzaffar-ed-Din, this ruler died. The present Shah was crowned on January 19. He seemed disinclined to sanction the new constitution until a number of the high officials and commanders of the army urged on him the expediency of acquiescing in the will of the people.

BANDITS HOLD PERSIAN ROADS.

Russian Merchants Complain—The Consuls Said To Be Powerless.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—The representatives of important Russian trading companies in Persia have telegraphed to the "Novoe Vremya" from Isfahan, 210 miles south of Teheran, the capital, complaining that all the roads are in the hands of highwaymen, who refuse to permit the passage of foreign goods. The mails and trade are at a standstill and the local authorities and consuls are powerless. The situation is complicated by the fact that the mullahs are preaching a boycott of all foreigners.

FINAL HAGUE DEBATES.

Three Important Questions Still Before the Conference.

The Hague, Oct. 8.—Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter and James Brown Scott, American delegates to the peace conference, had a long conference to-day with Sir Edward Fry (Great Britain), Count Tornelli (Italy), Marquis de Soveral (Portugal) and M. Renault (France) to discuss the attitude to be taken by them at the closing debates of the conference.

There remain only three important questions for discussion, and all of them are interesting to the United States. The first is the matter of obligatory arbitration. Herr Meroy von Kapos-Mere, the Austro-Hungarian delegate, insists that his resolution proposing that the various governments be asked to decide on the best way to apply compulsion in arbitration be discussed and voted upon to-morrow afternoon by the committee on arbitration. It is expected that the Austro-Hungarian delegate will be supported only by the nine countries which voted against obligatory arbitration yesterday.

The second question concerns the collection of contractual debts, and this seems to be opposed only by Switzerland. The third is the establishment of a high court of justice, and great efforts are being made to induce certain countries, like Austria-Hungary and Mexico, to change their attitude on this subject. They are now opposing the proposal, because, they say, it was approved only conditionally, with the understanding that a method of appointing the judges of the court be agreed on, and agreement on this point having been impossible the proposal itself must be neither considered nor approved.

It would now appear as if Mr. Choate had abandoned his idea of insisting that the question of the allotment of judges be discussed in committee, and at the next plenary sitting of the conference at least part of the opposition will accept the resolution of Sir Edward Fry, which says: "The conference recommends that the signatory powers adopt the voted project for the institution of a court of justice, said court to enter into vigor when and how has been reached regarding the selection of judges and the constitution of the court."

TWO RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Stead Organizes Peace Pilgrimage and a Cuban Writes a Book.

The Hague, Oct. 8.—W. T. Stead, the English editor, is organizing a peace pilgrimage through Latin America. Starting from England next March the pilgrims will go first to New York, thence by train to Mexico and then to all the countries of Latin America, spreading the gospel of peace and explaining the work of the present conference. He expects prominent men from Asia, Europe and the Americas to go with him. Mr. Stead has received letters of approbation and encouragement from Dr. Brago (Argentina), Ruy Barbosa (Brazil), M. Bourgeois (France), M. Maréchal (Russia), Baron D'Katonnes de Constant (France), Lord Weardale and W. H. De Beaufort (Netherlands), Frederic Passy (France), M. Beernaert (Belgium), Señor Perez-Triana (Columbia), T. M. C. Asser (Netherlands), Señor Gama (Chile), Señor Esteve (Mexico) and Señor de Villay Urutia (Spain). Señor Esteve has written to President Diaz recommending the pilgrimage.

Gonzalez de Quesada, the Cuban delegate, desiring to set forth the efforts of Latin America toward arbitration, has written a book reciting the history of arbitration in Latin America since the year 1815, when Simon Bolivar delivered himself of the following words: "May I some day be happy enough to install an august body of representatives of republics, kingdoms and empires to consider and discuss the weighty questions of peace and war." This book was written in one week. Copies of it have been presented to all the delegates to the conference. It is dedicated to President Noll-doff. Señor de Quesada closes his work with these words: "On June 15, 1907, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Ministers and the ministers of the two countries whose departments were concerned in the negotiations. The new arrangement will last until 1917."

AUSGLEICH SIGNED AT BUDAPEST.

Budapest, Oct. 8.—The Ausgleich was signed here this evening by the Austrian and Hungarian Prime Ministers and the ministers of the two countries whose departments were concerned in the negotiations. The new arrangement will last until 1917.

A NEW PLOT IN COREA.

Former Emperor Accused—Prince Ito's Expected Action.

Seoul, Oct. 8.—Since the return here of Prince Ito, the Japanese Resident General, investigation has brought out the fact that during his absence the former Emperor, with the assistance of one of the Korean ministers, had been engaged in a serious conspiracy, with the object of preventing Japan from carrying out her plans in Corea. The influence of the former Emperor is increasing, and nothing is done without his consent. The plan to have the titles to the imperial lands conveyed to foreigners as trustees has been frustrated. The names of the foreigners who were to act in this capacity have not been divulged. It is believed that Prince Ito will cause a number of changes in the present Cabinet and arbitrarily put an end to the spread of the intrigue.

Tokio, Oct. 8.—Reports received here from Corea show that sporadic native outbreaks continue. The officials here, however, assert that the discontent is decreasing and will soon disappear. The entire country is now policed by Japanese soldiers, who have been ordered not to ill treat the Koreans on pain of severe punishment.

CHOLERA RAPIDLY SPREADING.

Nineteen New Cases in Tokio—Crown Prince May Not Go to Corea.

Tokio, Oct. 8.—The cholera outbreak is reaching alarming proportions in Tokio. Nineteen new cases have been reported recently. The municipality has issued most urgent instructions regarding means to prevent its spread. Tokio is regarded as a particularly dangerous centre on account of the crowding among the lower classes.

The disease is spreading also in Corea. The arrangements for the visit to Corea of Yoshimoto, Crown Prince of Japan, are proceeding, but in case the cholera on the peninsula should become worse the Prince, who is to leave Tokio in two days, will remain on board a warship at Chemulpo.

SALVADOR CUSTOMS RELEASED.

Foreign Bondholders Return to Government Security for Railway Subsidy.

San Salvador, Oct. 8.—By a resolution of the foreign bondholders of San Salvador the part of the customs which was pledged as security for the subsidy granted to the Salvador Railway Company has been turned over to the government.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BUDAPEST.

Socialists Organize Great Strike in Favor of General Suffrage.

Budapest, Oct. 8.—The reopening of the Hungarian Parliament next Thursday will be attended by a great demonstration engineered by the Socialist party in favor of general suffrage. It is planned to have a strike for one day in all branches of industry, and if the Socialists carry out their plan the railroads, the streetcars and the omnibuses will stop running, no newspapers will be sold and every industry and trade will cease. Laborers from all parts of Hungary will assemble in front of the parliament buildings to express their grievances.

In order to circumvent the Socialists the government has threatened to dismiss every employee who refuses to perform his railroad service, and many large employers of labor are adopting the same course. The authorities have forbidden any assemblage in the vicinity of parliament, and the police will use every endeavor to confine the demonstration to the outskirts of the city, but as from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand men are expected to come into Budapest on Thursday this is likely to prove a difficult task.

BARTLETS REFUSES TO RETURN.

Syracuse Brewer Awaiting Order from Minister of Justice.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 8.—Herman Bartlets, the former Syracuse brewer, to-day refused to return to the United States, though on Saturday he wanted to go at once. Norman Somerville, of Toronto, his lawyer, advanced the supposition that an effort has been made to get Bartlets to return without a formal order from the Minister of Justice. "That would mean," he said, "that he would be liable to be charged with any offence when he got back. He is going back on the definite charge of perjury, and he will return only when the order has been made."

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Lima, Oct. 8.—The Peruvian Cabinet resigned to-day.

LAUNCH OF JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Tokio, Oct. 8.—The Kuruma, a new Japanese warship, will be launched at Yokohama October 21. The Emperor will attend the ceremony.

POLICE HUNT FOR TREASURE PURSE.

Detectives from the Tenderloin station are searching for a bag containing \$750 in cash and jewelry valued at more than \$5,000 which was lost by Mrs. A. B. Castleman while on her way to her home in the Hotel Aberdeen on Monday night.

Mrs. Castleman reported her loss to Lieutenant Mason in the West 30th street station yesterday. She narrowly missed losing her life, she said, when she ran into a blazing house to save the same precious bag during the San Francisco earthquake. A partial list of the valuables given by Mrs. Castleman to the police includes: A turquoise ring with eighteen diamonds, an opal ring with nine diamonds, a gold watch, three pearl pins, eight sapphire pins, a pearl medallion and a gold necklace. Most of the jewelry was given to her by her parents.

Mrs. Castleman was well known in Kentucky. She afterward lived in San Francisco.

Tan Boots For Women

Tans have won their way to favor as a semi-dress Boot. Recognizing this tendency we have provided an unparalleled stock of all styles, including Suede top, Tan Russia foxed, all Tan Russia and Golden Brown Kid, button and lace in regular and extra high cut.

Prices from \$3 to \$7.

Our window display shows the possibilities for matching fashionable costumes in Tans and Browns. Special novelties in Purple Boots.

Alexander

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE FF
FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

MISSION FURNITURE

The most serviceable furniture that can be constructed. It is not only neat and of strong appearance but especially comfortable. Our new and approved designs are just at hand, and our stock is complete in large Comfort Chairs, heavy Tables, Bookcases, Desks and other odd articles for all the rooms in the house. Mission is ideal for the Library, Hall, Bedroom or Den.

GEO C FLINT CO

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

CHINA WELCOMES TAFT.

Continued from first page.

of political power or independence as an empire that is justly exercised.

"It is pleasant to note the improvement in our relations with China that have resulted from the efforts made by President Roosevelt. The harshness in the administration of our immigration laws has been mitigated without impairing their efficiency, and the boycott, which resulted in more or less ill feeling and injured China as much as it did us, is now a thing of the past. We gave evidence of our desire to do full justice to China by the return of our share of the Boxer indemnity. In that case we did only what we should have done, but this nice sense of international obligation is not so universal that our act may not properly increase the friendly feelings between China and the United States."

JUDGE WILFLEY'S ACTION UPHOLD.

The Secretary then referred to the American consular service. He commended the recent reforms and spoke in praise of the work done by J. Linn Rodgers, the former Consul General, and Charles Denby, the present Consul General. He praised the work of the United States Court here and the action taken by L. R. Wilfley, Judge of the court, in having secured the disbarment of certain undesirable American members of the Shanghai bar. He said that Judge Wilfley had made the flag stand for law and order and decency, and that the court dispensed exact justice in all business controversies arising between Americans and Chinese.

In conclusion, Secretary Taft said it was incumbent on the United States to expend a larger sum to house the court and the American consulate in a more dignified manner, thus giving evidence of its appreciation of the importance of its business and political relations with the Chinese Empire.

There is no doubt that Secretary Taft's visit to Shanghai will increase the cordial relations between China and the United States, and add to the prestige of American trade in the Orient.

TO BENEFIT P. O. CLERKS.

Morgan Submits Bill at State Postmasters' Meeting.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A general increase in the salaries of postoffice clerks of the higher grades is provided for in a proposed bill submitted by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, of New York City, before the New York State Association of Postmasters, which was organized here to-day. The association, which is made up of the postmasters of the first, second and third class in New York State, recommended that the bill be presented to Postmaster General Meyer and to Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General, for incorporation in the recommendations of the Postoffice Department to Congress this year.

According to the provisions of the bill postoffice clerks of the higher grades who were not provided for in last year's act may receive an advance by Congress as to receive more pay and advancement for meritorious service. The bill provides that the salary of assistant postmasters be fixed at not more than 75 per cent of the postmaster's salary; that assistant cashiers, assistant superintendents of registry and other similar assistants receive from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; that finance clerks, bookkeepers and others of this class receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year; that salaries of sub-station clerks be graded up to \$1,300, and that clerks be graded from \$800 to \$1,000 in eight classes. It also provides that promotions are to be made by merit only.

At the sessions of the association to-morrow the postmasters will discuss the postal savings bank, the parcels post and the backstamping of letters. Postmaster Morgan of New York announced that the New York City postoffice would resume backstamping on November 1, giving the recipients of mail matter an opportunity of learning the time of its receipt in the city office. Resolutions touching on these subjects are expected to be introduced. W. J. Vickery, of Washington, Chief Inspector

TIFFANY STUDIOS

MADISON AVENUE & FORTY-FIFTH STREET

ALL INTERIOR DECORATIONS EXECUTED BY THE TIFFANY STUDIOS HAVE DISTINCTIVE QUALITY. COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR LARGE OR SMALL UNDERTAKINGS.

In the Postoffice Department, in an address before the convention to-day, favored a parcels post and postal savings banks. He declared that, speaking for the Postoffice Department, he did not believe local savings banks nor small dealers would be injured by either of these proposed innovations.

Postmaster George H. Roberts, of Brooklyn, was elected president of the association; George Ripberger, of Long Island City, was elected treasurer; John F. Gels, Brooklyn, secretary; Hiram Odell, Newburg, J. B. Alexander, Oswego; John McNally, Ossining; G. E. Marcellus, Leroy; J. A. Snell, Fondra, and D. A. Doyle, of Katonah, vice-presidents. Postmaster Morgan, of New York, was made chairman of the executive committee, and John Parsons, of Yonkers, chairman of the committee on topics.

CITY OF SAVANNAH ON MAIDEN TRIP.

New Coastwise Steamer Carrying Eleven Bridal Pairs—Newspaper Men Guests.

With flags flying and with a full complement of passengers, among whom were eleven bridal couples and prominent transportation officials and newspaper men, the City of Savannah, of the Savannah Line, started yesterday afternoon on her maiden trip down the coast. The "ship news" of most of the New York dailies and of several Brooklyn and Boston papers were on board as guests of the line. Among the other passengers were J. C. Whitney, president of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company; W. A. Winburn, vice-president of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and T. M. Emerson, president, and W. E. Kay, assistant general counsel, of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The ship is equipped with the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy, and reports will be made of her progress down the coast. In Savannah the newspaper men will be received by the Mayor and the privileges of all the clubs of the city extended to them through officials of the line. It is said that the citizens of Savannah are planning a rousing welcome for the new boat.

