OUTPOSTS AGAIN ACTIVE.

SIGNS OF A MOVE NORTH.

Japanese Skirmishers Reported Repulsed South of Moukden.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Official advices from the Far East given out last evening describe a series of skirmishes on the southern front of General Kuropatkin's army, the only importance of which lies in the fact that the Japanese are showing a disposition to press forward and feel out the Russian positions. General Mistchenko's Cossacks in every case drove back the opposing forces.

The activity of the Japanese outposts is doubtless intended to screen movements of their armies, and therefore may be regarded as a sign of final preparations for an advance, which probably will begin within a week.

A special messenger has brought to the Emperor General Kuropatkin's full report of the battle of Liao-Yang. The messenger says that the main army is concentrated at Tie Pass, and that it is not likely General Kuropatkin will make a determined stand at Moukden.

General Grippenberg, recently appointed to the command of the Second Manchurian Army, will be received by Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof in the morning.

It is understood that the Third Division of the Guards, stationed at Warsaw, is under orders to go to the front. This, with the Second Division of the Guards and the Rifle Brigade of the Guards, stationed in and around St. Petersburg, will make altogether about 40,000 of this force who have been ordered to the Far East.

There were rumors again to-night of the fall of Port Arthur, but they have not the slightest foundation.

General Sakharoff's dispatch, dated October 3, describing the outpost actions, is as follows:

At dawn on October 1 a squadron of Japanese cavalry twice attempted to break through the line of advance posts of Cossacks of the Guard in the district between Khuankhuandia and Feng-Tia-Pu. Both attempts were unsuccessful. Two sotnias of our cavalry reinforced the advance posts and the Japanese dispersed.

Toward noon on the same day one battalion of the Japanese advance guard, with two or three squadrons of cavalry, renewed the offensive movement against a regiment of Cossacks. The firing lasted until nightfall. General Mistchenko sent reinforcements to the aid of the Cossacks, and toward evening the enemy was repulsed at all points, the whole line retreating toward Siallonkhetzy, pursued by our cavalry.

Captain Tolstoukine, commander of a sotnia, ambushed one of the enemy's patrols at Konschutzy. One Japanese officer was killed.

In the positions abandoned by the Japanese our Cossacks found a number of cartridges and medical stores, and also a few dead horses. We had two officers and two Cossacks wounded.

The same day a Japanese force of one battalion and a half and a squadron of cavalry attacked in three divisions our outpost between the Hun River and the railway. Toward evening this movement was checked with the help of another company, which reinforced the outpost. One Cossack was killed and one wounded.

One Russian patrol dispersed two Japanese patrols in the vicinity of Tschantan, on the right bank of the Hun River, taking three Japanese prisoners.

Another Russian patrol, sent in an easterly direction, discovered Ta-Wang-Hau Pass occupied by two hundred Chinese bandits commanded by Japanese officers. In the reconnoissance one Cossack was killed.

Some relief was shown at the War Office yesterday by the receipt of information which definitely located General Kuroki's army, according to which he has not appreciably changed his position along the line from Pensihu to Bentsiapudza. General Nodzu still occupies the Yentai Hills and General Oku is to the west of the railroad. The Russian outposts are as far south as the Shakhe River, fifteen miles from Moukden. Field Marshal Oyama is reported to be with the Fourth Army, which at one time was understood to have attained considerable proportions. It now seems to be not much larger than a brigade. Its mission probably is only to cause a demonstration on the Russian left.

The Emperor has postponed for a few days his trip to Reval, where he intended to bid farewell to the Baltic fleet.

The police authorities make absolute denial of the story published in Vienna on the authority of Polish newspapers, that an attempt was made to blow up the Emperor's train on his recent visit to Southern Russia.

A dispatch from Moukden says the population of that place has been greatly increased by arrivals from all quarters. Chinese who have fled from the south say the Japanese are administering affairs in Southern Manchuria with a high hand, and many complaints of ill treatment of the natives are made. There is a great scarcity of provisions among the Chinese population.

THE JAPANESE INTRENCHING.

German Correspondent Believes That Oyama Will Await Attack.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Colonel Gaedke, the "Tageblatt's" correspondent in the Far East, telegraphs from Moukden that the Japanese apparently are no longer advancing, but are preparing for defensive operations.

OYAMA HOLDING BACK.

Japanese Armies' Positions Unchanged—Scouts in Action.

Tokio, Oct. 4.—The following official report has been issued:

The Manchurian headquarters reports by telegraph that a body of scouts sent by our advance detachment on October 2, consisting of a company of infantry and a troop of cavalry, attacked and routed a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, sixty strong, occupying Pao-Sing-Tun, thirteen miles north of Liao-Yang and nine miles west of the Moukden road. While further reconnoitring in the vicinity a force of Russian cavalry, 280 strong, attacked the Japanese scouts. After fighting for some time the Japanese returned. The enemy's loss was about thirty. We sustained no casualties.

The state of affairs at the front of our army remains unchanged.

ALL QUIET AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok, Oct. 4.—The town is quiet, and many families who fled to the interior earlier in the season are returning. It is an excellent fishing season, but there is a scarcity of salt. Navigation on the Amoor will close this week.

HARVEST IN MANCHURIA.

Tall Corn Being Cut—The Nights Bitterly Cold.

Moukden, Oct. 4.—The complete lull in the operations was broken on October 2 by a slight skirmish a few miles east of the bridge over the Shakhe River, where a company of Japanese came up, exchanged a few shots with the Russian outposts and then retired, carrying off their killed and wounded.

The weather, on the whole, is good. The days are fine and warm, but the nights are bitterly cold. Snow has fallen at Hing-Chang.

The Chinese corn, which has been a splendid ally of the Japanese, is being rapidly harvested.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of a special illustrated "Red Cross Magazine" at Christmas. All the war correspondents and artists have agreed to make contributions.

BANDITS IN ACTION.

Organized Bodies Reported Fighting with the Japanese.

London, Oct. 5.—According to "The Morning Post's" correspondent at Moukden, Chinese bandits, organized into regular troops, are fighting daily side by side with the Japanese on their west flank south of Hsin-Min-Tun.

ATTACHES STILL MISSING.

Japanese Legation Denies Rumors of Their Assassination.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Japanese Legation has given out a statement denying the reports in French newspapers charging that the missing French and German naval attachés at Port Arthur, Lieutenant de Cuverville and Captain von Gilgenheim, were assassinated by the Japanese while leaving Port Arthur on a Chinese junk. The statement says that no such junk has been captured, and that the most careful inquiries at Tokio and elsewhere have failed to find the attachés. The Japanese officials, it is added, are using the utmost efforts to locate the two officers.

JAPANESE AGITATION IN CHINA.

London, Oct. 4.—Reports have reached London from official sources that many Japanese have appeared recently in the big cities of Northern China, and that they have begun an agitation which it is feared, if the Russians gain victories in Manchuria, may result in disorders which might lead to the intervention of the powers.

JAPANESE REFUGEES AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Seven hundred Japanese refugees from Russia arrived in Berlin to-day. The Japanese Minister and other members of the legation, the Japanese Consul and a committee of the Red Cross and missionaries gathered at the yard to greet the refugees, but were not allowed to approach the train, the railroad authorities saying that it would be contrary to the regulations to permit them to cross the tracks. The travellers greeted their countrymen with prolonged cries of "Banzai!" The refugees sail from Bremen for home on October 20.

CHINA MAY BLOCK GREAT BRITAIN.

Amban at Lhasa Unauthorized to Sign Treaty—Expedition's Hardships.

London, Oct. 4.—Dispatches from the Lhasa expedition say that the Chinese Amban signed the Anglo-Tibetan treaty without having received the necessary permission from the Chinese government. The expedition, these advices say, is undergoing great hardships in its march toward India.

CANTON-HANKOW'S LINE EXTENSION.

No Preference To Be Shown in the Matter of Foreign Capital.

Peking, Oct. 4.—It is announced by the American Legation, with reference to the Canton-Hankow Railway, that a previous statement to the effect that if foreign capital should be necessary in extending the railway beyond the limits of American and Belgian direction by the construction of a line to Chung-King, in the Province of Sze-Chuen, 832 miles above Hankow, American and British financiers would have the preference, is incorrect.

What the Chinese government promises is that if foreign capital is sought application will first be made to American and British financiers, but that there is to be no preference.

TO CHECK TUBERCULOSIS.

Congress at St. Louis Discusses Means of Inspecting Schools and Tenement Houses.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Preventative legislation was the subject which opened the discussion at the second day's session of the International Congress of Tuberculosis. The speakers told of ways and means that might be enforced through legislation for the prevention of the infection and the spread of consumption. The papers presented and ensuing discussions dealt with legislation compelling State and national governments to inspect closely not only public buildings and vehicles of transportation, but also tenement districts and schools. It was also advanced that beneficial results would be attained by the segregation of the tubercular insane in asylums and hospitals.

The session was opened with an address by Clark Bell, member of the New-York bar, and discussions followed his address.

STRIKE DESERTERS SHOT.

Fired Upon from an Ambush Because They Had Not Supported Miners' Union.

Somerset, Penn., Oct. 4.—William Sutton and William Kemp, who are alleged to have recently deserted the ranks of the union men who have been on a strike since last December in the Meyersdale coal region, were fired on from ambush early today while on their way to work in the Wilmouth mine. Both had their legs riddled with buckshot. The wounded men were removed to their homes, and the armed deputies employed in the region are searching for the guilty parties.

Two weeks ago the tipple at the Wilmouth mine was fired by incendiaries. The damage was repaired yesterday, and to-day a force of men went to work in the mine.

A TON OF PUMPKINS FROM ONE HILL.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 4 (Special).—Nathan L. Anderson, of Spring Valley, says he is the champion pumpkin grower of the United States. From one hill of pumpkins Mr. Anderson harvested one ton of pumpkins. Eight of the pumpkins weighed over eighty pounds, six of them weighed sixty pounds each, ten of them weighed forty pounds each, and the rest weighed from twenty-five pounds down. He says this is the largest yield of pumpkins from one hill that he has ever heard of.

GOLD SEAL

Has the Sparkling Bead and Aroma Possessed by No Other Wine.

America's Favorite

CHAMPAGNE

Special Dry—Brut

Surpassingly fine in bouquet and flavor and made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our vineyards, it equals any of the foreign products at one-half the price. Why pay a heavy import duty on labels?

URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, N. Y., Sole Maker

PEACE CONGRESS OPENS.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLY.

Delegates from Many Lands in Conference in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 4.—A general supplication, almost a demand for the institution of peace among the nations of the world was the keynote to-day of the first deliberative session of the thirteenth International Peace Congress. Delegates from the great countries of the globe, all prominent in their home lands, participated in the proceedings.

A feature of the opening session was the receipt of a report from the International Peace Bureau for 1904, in which was reviewed what had been attained in the direction of peace by the peace workers of the world in the last year. The present war conditions of the world were also set forth. The suggestion was made that some collective move might be made to induce Russia and Japan to return to peace.

Edwin D. Mead, the chairman of the organization committee of the congress, delivered the opening address of the meeting, speaking an earnest word in favor of the reduction of great navies and a general disarmament among nations. Robert Treat Paine, sr., of Boston, was elected president of the congress, and Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, also of this city, secretary. Responses were made by one delegate from each of the countries represented at the congress, including Alderman Thomas Snape, of Liverpool, for Great Britain. Mr. Snape referred particularly to Secretary Hay's appearance at yesterday's peace meeting as the representative of the United States, and took occasion to remark what an astounding thing it would be considered in England should the British Foreign Secretary officially represent his government at a similar meeting. A general commendation of President Roosevelt's call for another Hague conference marked the other addresses.

Among the letters and cable messages received by the congress and announced to-day were those from Frau Solenka, of Munich; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Carl Schurz, Frederic Passy, of France, and Dr. Henry W. Warren, of Colorado. A noticeably large number of greetings were received from Baptist denominations and conferences in various parts of the country, including Topeka, Kan.; Pittsburg, New-Haven, Albany, Buffalo and the District of Columbia. Memorials were also received from the New-Orleans Board of Trade and the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Two mass meetings under the management of the congress were held to-night. At one was considered the work and influence of the Hague Tribunal. Oscar S. Straus, formerly United States Minister to Turkey and a member of the Hague court, presided. Mr. Straus advocated a revision of the Hague treaty so that it might be made certain that when nations enter into a struggle some one of them would take the initiative in referring the differences to the Hague Tribunal. The other mass meeting was conducted by the Christian Endeavor societies, with the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark as chairman.

The accredited delegates occupied seats on the floor of Tremont Temple, where to-day's meeting was held, filling that part of the auditorium, while hundreds of spectators were in the galleries. Mr. Mead opened the meeting and extended welcome in behalf of the American Peace Society. He remarked upon the auspicious place of its meeting, reviewing the connection of Tremont Temple with the peace movement, especially in 1899, when the principal American meetings were held there to promote interests in the Hague conference. Mr. Mead continued in part:

If in the great temptations of our opulence and power some of us are in danger of forgetfulness and faithlessness, may the presence of so many of you here from nations whose burdens and dangers are so much greater than ours and who need the support of every influence of ours upon the right side, and not the wrong side, help to call us back to our great national ideals and better selves. You have a right to ask us to check the building of a great navy. We must say to you that the real way to help us is by such organization at home as shall check the increase of your own. Our President has recently, proudly and properly, claimed that the Hague court was impotent and the government of the United States made it a reality. It is not alone his word, it is the warm word also of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Mr. Mead's address was repeated in French for the benefit of the foreign delegates. In responding as president-elect of the congress, Mr. Paine expressed the faith that peace throughout the world was not far distant, a result which, he said, was to be largely brought about by the cessation of the rivalry among nations. He pointed out that the cause of peace had made greater progress in the last thirteen years than any other cause in the world. The speaker's characterization of Secretary Hay as "the greatest statesman in the world" was received with vigorous applause. In closing, President Paine offered the suggestion, which was received with marked favor by the audience, that all should look forward to and plan for an international congress of all nations, at which the peace of the world might become assured.

Upon the invitation of President Paine, several of the foreign delegates then spoke briefly. Following these proceedings, the report of the International Peace Bureau for 1904 was read by Secretary Trueblood. The report, after reviewing the efforts for inducing Japan and Russia to have recourse to a friendly solution of the conflict, continues in part as follows:

In contrast to the gloomy pictures which the last year gives us from the point of view of the peace movement, we are happy to be able to put down to the credit of the year a number of encouraging facts. In no former period has so much been accomplished to bring the peoples and the governments of the world under the sway of international arbitration. As particularly important, we may point out the following conventions in their chronological order: The Franco-English arbitration treaty of October, 1903; the treaty of arbitration between France and Italy, of December, 1903; the Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty of January, 1904; the arbitration treaty between Denmark and Holland, February, 1904; the Franco-Spanish arbitration treaty, March, 1904; the Anglo-Spanish arbitration treaty, March, 1904; the new Franco-English agreement concerning Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland and Western Africa, as well as Siam, the New-Hebrides and Madagascar, April, 1904; the arbitration treaty between France and Holland, April, 1904; the Anglo-German arbitration treaty, July, 1904; the Anglo-Scandinavian arbitration treaty, July, 1904; the arbitration treaty between Spain and Portugal. To the Franco-Italian arbitration treaty has been added the Franco-Italian convention concerning labor legislation, signed in April, 1904.

We cannot better close this report than by recalling the following words, uttered by Mr. Roosevelt on the occasion of his message to the Congress of the United States: "We have not yet arrived at the point where we can avoid all wars by the aid of arbitration, but with prudence, firmness and wisdom the provocations and pretexts of war may be removed, and conflicts adjusted by rational methods."

The following appointments as vice-presidents were announced: England, William Randall Cremer; France, Professor Th. Ruyssen; Germany, Dr. Adolph Richter; Belgium, M. Houzeau de Lehaie; Austria, Baroness Bertha von Suttner; Italy, Signor E. T. Moneta; Norway, John Lund; Monaco, Abbe Pichot; China, Dr. Yamei Kin; Sweden, John Olssen; Armenia, Dr. John L. Melikoff; Switzerland, Professor Pierre Clerget; United States, Albert K. Smiley.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, extending the greeting of the congress to the Episcopal General Convention and inviting all the delegates of the latter to take part in the deliberations of the peace conferences. After the Chair had appointed several committees, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

STRAUS ON HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Ex-Minister Presides Over Big Public Meeting in Tremont Temple.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Tremont Temple was the scene to-night of a great public meeting, under the direction of the Peace Congress, to hear from distinguished publicists of the work and influence of the Hague Tribunal. A part of the main floor was reserved for foreign delegates. Among the persons on the platform were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Robert Treat Paine, president of the congress, and the speakers of the evening, M. Gustav Hubbard, member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Professor Quidde, of Munich; J. G. Alexander, secretary of the International Law Association, and Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the English Peace Society.

Secretary Trueblood referred to the absence of Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Germany, who was to have presided at the meeting but was detained on account of illness. He then introduced Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister to Turkey and member of The Hague Court, as the presiding officer. Mr. Straus paid a high tribute to the diplomatic and scholarly ability of ex-Minister White. After sketching the growth of the universal desire and endeavors toward peace, Mr. Straus continued in part:

The work of The Hague conference, the establishment of the permanent court of international arbitration by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations of the world, marks not only the crowning glory of the nineteenth century, but, with God's blessigs, the most enduring humanitarian achievement of the ages. Although the time was not yet ripe to enable this congress to succeed in lessening the armaments of war, the very establishment of the permanent tribunal, with its fourscore members, ever ready to respond to the nations' call for the adjustment of international differences, cannot fail in time effectively to contribute to that inevitable end and tend more and more to bring "the future of humanity under the majesty of the law."

As Americans and hopeful advocates of peace you will pardon the justified pride we feel in the tribute paid to our country only a few days ago by that distinguished French peace advocate, publicist and statesman, a leading delegate to the peace conference and a member of the permanent tribunal, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. After expressing his regret for his inability to be present with us, a regret which I am sure is shared by every one here, he said:

"I had hoped at Boston to recognize publicly the grant and decisive services rendered to the cause of international arbitration by the United States, and particularly by President Roosevelt. Better than any one, I know that the court at The Hague stood deserted, abandoned and ridiculed until the day when he had the courage, generosity and foresight to save it. That act alone has entitled him to the thanks of all Europe for his pacific and liberal spirit."

Mr. Straus said that the present Congress and future congresses could not, in his judgment, address themselves to a more practical and imperative subject than that of ascertaining and developing the most acceptable and effective method of invoking and applying the initiative in bringing disputes between nations to the Hague tribunal. Mr. Straus's speech was listened to with marked attention and received with applause. Joseph G. Alexander, of England, the next speaker, said that the International Law Association, which he represented, always considered international arbitration as a great ideal worthy of attainment. He continued in part:

The Hague conference was first intended to consider the subject of disarmament, but although unsuccessful in this, it achieved the wonderful success of constituting a permanent tribunal of arbitration. It is the beginning of organized peace, of the substitution of a machinery of arbitrament by judicial means for the cruel arbitrament of the sword. The machinery now needs motive power, and that power is public opinion.

At the meeting held to-night under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Societies, in the Spark Street Church, the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark presided. The edifice was crowded. In taking the chair Dr. Clark referred to the formation of the International Christian Endeavor Brotherhood in London last June. He added:

These representatives of many lands, speaking different languages, with different traditions behind them, owing allegiance to different forms of government, banded themselves together into an international brotherhood to pray and labor, to speak and work for peace to the world; for arbitration and conciliation, and for opposition to all unjust military aggrandizement. The great thought which will mark the twentieth century was regnant in the hearts of those representatives of millions of endeavorers in many lands. The leaven is working. The better days are on the way.

Dr. Clark introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Richard Westrope, of York, England. The other speakers included the Rev. Walter Walsh, of Scotland; the Rev. M. J. Elliot, of England, and the Rev. Charles Wagner, of Paris.

LIPPE'S REGENCY OPEN.

German Emperor Refuses to Recognize Count Leopold.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The Lippe government has published a telegram from Emperor William to Count Leopold, son of the late Regent, Count Ernst, condoling with him on the death of his father and informing him that, as the legal situation is uncertain, he (the Emperor) is unable to recognize Count Leopold as Regent, and that hence the military will not be permitted to take the oath of allegiance to Count Leopold.

The government of Lippe suggests that the dispute over the right of succession shall be submitted to the Imperial Supreme Court or some other non-partisan court, instead of the Federal Council.

The death of Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld, at Detmold, on September 26, was followed by a protest of Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe, directed to the Federal Council, against the succession of Count Leopold, on the ground that the entire Lippe-Biesterfeld line lost its rights of succession because Modeste von Unruh, great-grandmother of Count Leopold, was not legitimately descended from the noble family. The protest adds that the facts about Modeste were not known when the Lippe Diet passed the law of succession in 1898, placing the right in Count Leopold. Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, who is a candidate for the regency, is a brother-in-law of the Emperor through his marriage to the Princess Victoria of Prussia, and a brother of Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe. It is understood that Prussia and Mecklenburg-Schwerin support the protest of Prince George.

FILIPINOS MUST WAIT.

Salutary Advice on Independence Given by Governor Wright.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Federal party has given a dinner to the delegation of leading natives of the archipelago who have recently returned from a visit to the United States. In their speeches the members of the delegation spoke in high praise of the treatment accorded them in the United States. Each touched on the independence movement, and made an urgent plea for a popular assembly at once and full independence at an early date, except Victorino Mapa, associate justice of the Supreme Court, who spoke in a different tone. He advised his people to have confidence in the people of the United States and to prepare for the time when their hopes would be fulfilled.

Governor Luke E. Wright made the principal speech at the dinner, and when he finished he was warmly cheered. His address was an able one, and he gave the guests some important facts bearing on the subject of independence. He spoke as follows:

Some seem to think that independence will work miracles and bring about the millennium. You make the claim, and I believe that your claim is just, that with the opportunity and experience you are capable of better things. The aspirations of a people or an individual for better things are praiseworthy, if they are consistent and sensible and reasonable in character.

The South American republics, where revolutions are rife and where each country is torn continually in factional strife, are fashioned on the United States model, but they have demonstrated that the people have made a failure in self-government. Now, the Americans' arrival here was the result of an accident, the victory of Manila Bay. They found themselves charged with the responsibility of government, and felt it their duty to take care of the country until its people would develop a capacity to take care of it themselves.

What the returning commissioners say about the kindly feeling throughout America and the purpose to assure to them the greatest degree of liberty is the truth to-day, and ever since we put our foot on these islands it has been the truth—the same old truth. I think it would not be out of place to say that the members of the commission who arrived here in 1900 have proved that they did not come to destroy, but to benefit you. Is it not true that you now elect your municipal and provincial officials, and that a greater number of employes of the government are Filipinos? Have you not three representatives on the commission itself? How many more centuries would you have remained here under Spanish rule before you would have enjoyed what you have under six years of American occupation? How often do you think it would be possible for the Federal party to give a dinner where the guests could talk freely of independence? As much as we endeavor to do for these people, you can readily understand how any distrust or hostility would interfere with the good work we have just started. It seems to me that not academic, but real, practical questions confront us. The wild man who goes naked is independent, but I do not believe that he is a model for us.

LIGHTER RAMMED AND BEACHED.

The steam lighter Elizabeth Conkling had to be beached about 6 o'clock last night after she had been rammed by a Long Island Railroad float off the Battery. The tug Timmins towing an Italian steamship left her to save the lighter by towing her to the Jersey shore, where she beached her. The lighter's steam pipes burst and her upper works were badly damaged. No one was hurt.

GOVERNOR AT ST. LOUIS.

He Exhorts Young Men to Brave Calumnies of Public Life.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The most successful State Day celebration yet held at the exposition, both in point of interest and attendance, was that of New-York State to-day. The New-York Building was beautifully decorated, and was crowded with guests.

The Garde Republicaine Band, of France, began the exercises incident to the celebration with a concert at the State building. Edward Lyman Bill, of New-York City, the State Commissioner, spoke at the exercises held in the State building. The Rev. Dr. William W. Boyd, of St. Louis, formerly a resident of New-York, delivered the invocation.

Music was rendered on the organ by Professor S. H. Groves, of New-York. Addresses were made by Mr. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and Commissioner Bill, to which Governor Odell responded. Governor Odell said in part:

The diplomacy which led up to the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory furnishes one of the most interesting incidents in the world's history. The establishment of a republic devoted to the interests of and affording liberty of conscience and freedom of action to its citizens was an experiment in government which could not have succeeded if any restraint had been placed upon that liberty, or if its Constitution had not been broad enough to meet the demands of a growing country. While there was authority for the admission of new States, there was no constitutional permission for the purchase of territory. When we look over the results which have followed this expansion of our country, when we calculate our magnificent growth in population and wealth, all of these appear insignificant beside the result which was accomplished in showing to the world that we were living under a Constitution broad enough in its provisions to be so interpreted as to insure success to popular government. That Jefferson and his advisers acted wisely in so construing their power at that time is undoubted. If there were no other achievements of that wonderful administration, then this alone would suffice to make it a memorable one.

That the acquisition of this territory was accomplished through peaceful means, rather than by bloodshed, was another triumph for civilization. While wars have come since and may come in the future, the plan of arbitration which has been adopted so generally by this and other nations may, perhaps, have had its inception in this peaceful solution of a burning and important question to this country. Our Union now is one that is composed of commonwealths bound together by all that means common interest, the common weal and common protection of all the people. It leads to the hope that when the representatives of all the States have decreed by a majority for that which is for the best interest of the whole country, then these questions should no longer be the subject of partisanship or party difference, but the government should have the legal support of all who believe in America and her future. The same laws govern us, the same protection should be and is accorded to every citizen, and there is no individual or isolated community that does not share in the prosperity of all others whose interests are not on the same plane of equality.

THE CALUMY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Every man should be a part of the government. He should feel it to be as much his duty to respond to civic responsibilities as to those living under a monarchy, whose early tuition instils in them the belief that they owe the best part of their lives to the military service of their government. As they are undeterred by fear of death or disaster, so should our young men be undeterred from entering public life by calumny, villfication and abuse which they see too frequently and too unjustly bestowed upon others.

New-York is here to-day by its official representatives to testify first to its loyalty to the purposes for which this exposition was conceived; to show the people of the West that in their progress we are interested, and that to them we look for such returns in dividends upon the stock of patriotism as will give to our nation men of energy, of right impulses. To you we owe much, and from you we expect much. Our efforts will be to aid you in every laudable undertaking, to stand behind you in all that means the prosperity of our common country.

You have here an exposition of which you may be justly proud. Nothing like it has ever been known in the annals of the world. Skilled workmen from all parts of the earth are here to aid in its success. Here you witness not only the steady progress that has been made in the sciences, the arts and agriculture, but you have before you also exhibits from some of the possessions which have recently come under our control. We may study here some of the problems which demand solution at the hands of the American people.

Our flag has been planted in a far off land, and we must face responsibilities which it would be cowardly to shirk. To us have been intrusted duties that have cost us the blood of some of the bravest men of the North and of the South, of the East and West. Here we may see something of that which has been accomplished, as well as a presentation of those conditions which it is our duty to correct. It is our privilege to give to others the same liberty which we enjoy ourselves, to establish some form of government such as ours wherever these people are ready for it, and it is our duty to protect them in their weakness until they are prepared for it. There is no one who has seen the progress which is here represented who does not believe that the work for civilization which is ours to perform has already had such an impetus that the time will come when we shall bless those who had the courage to stand for it against those who demanded another solution of this important question. To our credit be it said that no true American demands the surrender of these possessions, and that the only question of difference between the people of our country is whether they shall be given their independence now, or when they are in a condition to enjoy it.

This exposition stands not only as a monument to our progress, but to our united and determined effort to take a prominent part in all that means the advancement of mankind and the prosperity of the whole world. We owe that which we are at present to the devotion and heroism of the men of the past, and to protect and guard the inheritance which has come to us should be our aim. To be broad and conservative in our conception of our duties and responsibilities should be our purpose. To instil into the minds of our youth a determination to meet every question with true American courage should be our object. Every effort that makes for the good of humanity is a fitting tribute to that national policy which has taught us that there is no responsibility too great for our citizens to bear, and that in the onward progress of civilization America recognized her duty and will not fail in its performance.

The day closed with a reception and ball, given by the New-York Commission in honor of Governor and Mrs. Odell.

LIFE SAVED BY TALL HAT.

Coachman Falls on It—His Employer Dragged by Runaway.

Harry Costello, son of P. C. Costello, of Tarrytown, was dragged five hundred feet in the depot square there yesterday afternoon, and had a marvellous escape from death. He was being driven to the depot to catch the 5:33 train for this city.

As the coachman turned the horse into the square the bit broke and the horse bolted. The runabout struck the curb and the coachman shot up in the air fifteen or twenty feet, as if he was shot out of a gun, and he landed square on his head on the brick pavement. The onlookers thought him dead. Young Costello was thrown over the dashboard and hung head down, close to the horse's heels. He was dragged this way for five hundred feet, when he managed to free himself and drop. He was dazed and badly bruised when he was picked up. He was helped to a livery stable, where a doctor found that no bones were broken.

The coachman had received only a bad scalp wound. His high stiff hat was the thing that saved his life.

DOWIE CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

Must Pay $2,000 as Result of an Article in "Leaves of Healing."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Oct. 4.—John Alexander Dowie, the "First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion," must pay Samuel G. Priddle $2,000 for having libelled him in his publication, "Leaves of Healing." This was the opinion rendered by the Appellate Court to-day, affirming the finding of the Circuit Court. Priddle sued Dowie for an article published by him denouncing the plaintiff because Priddle said he dreamed that Dowie would be assassinated in May, 1901. Dowie admitted at the trial that he was the author of the libel, and also that he is worth several million dollars.

AN OLD LANDMARK.

A stone has been discovered at Bellewood Park, near Pattenburg, N. J., bearing the inscription, "Munseloughaway, 1886."

This stone was found at a spring, briar covered and unused, and the name is said to be that given to the brook which runs through Bellewood Park by a tribe of the Lenni Lenape Indians, who once inhabited that region.

An apparent desire on the part of residents of that locality to abandon Indian names is seen in the name Hoppock Brook, by which the present generation knows the brook.

Note.—The following article has been widely published and is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the value of careful marshalling and analysis of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

LEVELERS.

The Mission of Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee.

The Creator made all things, we believe.

If so, He must have made these.

We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right here is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whiskey, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial, but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whiskey, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get firm hold enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee slave as well as Tobacco and Whiskey) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how the nerves get weaker day by day and demand the drug that seems to smile and offer relief for a few minutes and then leave the diseased condition plainer to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires. He feels bad if he leaves off and a little worse if he drinks and allows the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every night the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit and next day when he feels a little bad (as he is quite sure to) breaks, not the habit, but his own resolution. It is nearly always a tough fight, with disaster ahead sure if the habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whiskey, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much of the dangerous work is done.

Now, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for these things? Take a look at the question from this point of view.

There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect things in both the Physical and Spiritual world. The ponderous tread of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations showing how nature checks too rapid advance. Illinois raises phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years. If she continued to do so every year her farmers would advance in wealth far beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings on a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work.

A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose, he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whiskey, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling, or some other form. The intent and purpose is to level him. Keep him from evolving too far ahead of the masses.

A nation becomes prosperous and great like ancient Rome. If no leveling influence set in she would dominate the world perhaps for all time. But Dame Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work. Luxury, over-eating and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance indulgences of all kinds, then comes the wreck. Sure, Sure, Sure.

The law of the unit is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness (in childhood), gradual growth of strength, energy, thrift, probity, prosperity, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, debauchery, disease, and the wreck follows. The "levelers" are in the bushes along the pathway of every successful man and woman and they bag the majority.

Only now and then can a man stand out against these "levelers" and hold his fortune, fame and health to the end.

So the Creator has use for Whiskey, Tobacco and Coffee to level down the successful ones and those who show signs of being successful, and keep them back in the race, so that the great "field" (the masses) may not be left too far behind.

And yet we must admit that same all wise Creator has placed it in the power of man to stand upright, clothed in the armor of a clean cut, steady mind, and say unto himself, "I decline to exchange my birthright for a mess of potage."

"I will not deaden my senses, weaken my grip on affairs and keep myself cheap, common and behind in fortune and fame by drugging with whiskey, tobacco or coffee—life is too short. It is hard enough to win the good things without any sort of handicap, so a man is certainly a 'fool trader' when he trades strength, health, money, and the good things that come with power, for the half-asleep condition of the 'drugger,' with the certainty of sickness and disease ahead."

It is a matter each individual must decide for himself. He can be a leader and semi-god if he will, or he can go along through life a drugged clown, a cheap "hewer of wood or carrier of water."

Certain it is that while the Great Father of us all does not seem to "mind" if some of his children are foolish and stupid, he seems to select others (perhaps those he intends for some special work) and allows them to be thrashed and castigated most fearfully by these "levelers."

If a man tries flirting with these levelers a while, and gets a few slaps as a hint, he had better take the hint or a good, solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright, clean, thrifty, sober, and undrugged, manifesting as near as he knows what the Creator intends he should, happiness, health and peace seem to come to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people thinking, to rouse the "God within," for every highly organized man and woman has times when they feel a something calling from within for them to press to the front and "be about the Father's business"; don't mistake it; the spark of the Infinite is there, and it pays in every way, health, happiness, peace, and even worldly prosperity, to break off the habits and strip clean for the work cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writer to provide a practical and easy way for people to break away from the coffee habit and be assured of a return to health and all of the good things that brings, provided the abuse has not gone too far, and even then the cases where the body has been rebuilt on a basis of strength and health run into the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to stop coffee instantly by having well-made Postum Food Coffee served rich and hot with good cream, for the color and flavor are there, but none of the caffeine or other nerve destroying elements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary, the most powerful rebuilding elements furnished by Nature are in Postum, and they quickly set about repairing the damage. Seldom is it more than 2 days after the change is made before the old stomach or bowel troubles, or complaints of kidneys, heart, head or nerves show unmistakable evidence of getting better, and ten days' time changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain-working Americans to-day use Postum, having found the value and common sense in the change.

C. W. POST.

"Get the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in each pkg."