The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVIII—NUMBER 49. WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS. {ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

THREE ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS

Tendered to President McKinley As he Passes Though the Western Reserve Section.

FRIENDS OF HIS BOYHOOD

Greet Him at Niles--Immense Crowd at Youngstown--Attends His Nephew's Wedding.

WARREN, O., Oct. 18.—Citizens of Trumbull county turned out in force this afternoon to welcome the presidential party. Carriages carried the President and his cabinet to a speakers stand in front of the court house, on three sides of which were massed thousands of spectators. In the front ranks were public school children. President McKinley was continuously cheered. He said:

It is with unfeigned pleasure that after many years of absence I come back to meet my fellow citizens of the county of my birth and my boyhood. I need not assure you that this presence awakens many tender and sacred memories. I recall with vivid recollection the older business men of the city of Warren. I recall the old and distinguished lawyers, the merchants, as well as many of the leading farmers of this vicinity and to-day, I see but few before me in this audience. But their sons have taken up the work which was inaugurated by their intelligence and industry, and you now have one of the most thriving and prosperous cities of the Western Reserve. Nor do I forget that from this center there went forth the best citizenship of the country, and from here radiated throughout this entire state, indeed, through the nation, the sentiment of liberty, devotion to country, love of the flag and patriotism. Great men were produced on this great Western Reserve and their inufience has been felt in every village and hamlet of this great land. There is one thing can be said truthfully about the people of the Western Reserve, that they have always adhered to principle. They were never side-tracked by mere policy. Whatever in their minds and consciences was right, that they did and they always pursued the path of duty which they believed was the path of right.

The Philippine Problem.

We have now before us some problems quite as serious as any that have ever confronted the republic. No appeal can be made to this constituency in vain. We are in the Philippines. We have acquired that territory not by conquest alone but by solemn treaty and with the sanction of the senate and the national house of representatives. That territory is ours just as much as any part of the public domain over which our flag floats. It came to us not of our own seeking. We did not go out after it. We did not send Dewey to Manila to conquer those islands. We sent him to Manila when we were at war with Spain to destroy the sea power of the government against which we were fighting. Dewey found their ships in the harbor of Manila and obeyed the orders of his government to capture or destroy them. When that was done there was a duty put on the government of the United tSates by the act of Dewey's fleet, a duty to protect life and property and preserve the peace within his jurisdiction.

There is a little rebellion in the island now, but it will be put down as we put down all rebellions against the sovereignty of the United States. Our flag is there, as rightfully there as the flag that floats above me is here, and it is there not as the flag of tyranny or as the symbol of slavery, not for exploitation, but it is there for what it is here and for what it is everywhere, justice, and liberty and right and civilization. And wherever the American nation plants that flag there go with it the hearts and consciences and civilization, and humane purposes of the American people.

President's Birthplace.

NILES, O., Oct. 18.—In this town, President McKinley first saw the light of day. Thousands of his friends of boyhood gathered at the railway station this afternoon, to cheer him on his journey back to Washington, after a tour which covered over 5,000 miles through the west and northwest and during which time the Chief Executive of the nation delivered almost a hundred speeches to thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic citizens. Only three of the cabinet members remained in the party which appeared to bow acknowledgements to the warm reception which awaited them here. The President, when the cheering had subsided, spoke as follows:

"I fear I will not be able to make myself heard by this great audience. It is to me a matter of extreme pleasure to be able after so many years of absence to come back to the old town in which I was born, and I need not tell you that many cherished memories crowd my mind as I stand in this presence. The old frame school house and the church have disappeared and in their places splendid structures have been builded up. This town has had its ups and its downs (A voice "Not since you went in though; no downs since then.") I am glad to know that it is enjoying the upward rise at this time and that prosperity is in your shops and factories and happiness and contentment in your homes.

I know, my fellow citizens, that you will be certain of the high appreciation I feel to have the school children of my native town here in such vast numbers waving the flag we love. We never loved the flag as we love it to-day. There never were so many people devoted to it, willing to sacrifice life for it as there are in the United States to-day. And wherever that flag floats, raised by the soldiers of the United States, it represents just what it represents here, the highest privileges the broadest opportunity and the widest liberty to the people beneath it.

YOUNGSTOWN'S RECEPTION.

20,000 People Greet the President. Wedding of His Nephew.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 18.—President McKinley's special train arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening and the chief executive delivered the last speech of his tour. The train was backed into a side track and the President and his cabinet went on foot to a platform nearby. Apparently everybody in town had crowded into the two streets facing the platform and it was with great difficulty that the President could make himself heard. It was estimated that 20,000 people were packed into the narrow space surrounding the speaker's stand. As the President proceeded they became quieter and enthusiastically cheered every point in his address. He spoke as follows:

"This seems to me very much like old times and recalls many scenes of former days. I do not conceal in this presence the very high pleasure I have in meeting once more in this city, so dear to me, my former constituents and my old friends of the Eighteenth Ohio district. I was a boy in this county. I served you in the Congress of the United States. I served you as governor of your beloved state, and, while holding these several offices, was always and ever greeted by you with generous and heartfelt welcome. And I can but make public acknowledgement here that in all my public and political life, covering now a period of nearly twenty-five years, I have ever enjoyed the support and encouragement of these good people who have assembled about me this evening. Nor can I fail to congratulate this community devoted as it is to industry and manufacture, on the improved conditions of the country in the last two years and a half. Nothing in this whole journey of mine of more than 5,000 miles into the great northwest and through the central and western states, nothing has given me more genuine pleasure, than the welcome I have had from Cleveland to Youngstown by the workingmen employed in the mills and factories along the line."

Secretary of the Navy Long was introduced and spoke briefly. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock also spoke briefly. Having taken dinner aboard the train, the President, Mrs. McKinley and Miss Mary Barber, were driven to the residence of Dr. Deetrick, in North Phelps street, to attend the wedding of Miss Anna Viola Deetrick to Mr. William McKihley Duncan, son of Andrew K. Duncan and nephew of the President. The parlors of the Deetrick home were tastefully decorated with orchids and smilax. The wedding ceremony was performed after 8 o'clock, Rev. S. R. Frasier officiating. An hour later, the President and cabinet entered carriages and were driven to St. Columbia hal', where a public reception was given. President McKinley greeted hundreds of his boyhood friends with a hearty handshake and a kind word.

EXPORT TRADE

In Machinery is Booming—Condition of Iron and Steel Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—The American Manufacturer and Iron World will say in the morning:

The export machinery trade is attracting the attention of the country at present. It is practically in better shape than the home trade. Manufacturers of finished material, better known as the finishing mills, have sold their entire output for the first three months of 1900. Orders are being booked for the second half of next year. A number of sales of small lots of Bessemer pig iron were made during the week at $24 75 per ton, Pittsburgh, for early delivery. There was little to be had on the market. Rods were quoted last week by the American Steel & Wire Company at $45 per ton. This week the quotation was returned to $45 per ton, where it had been previously. There is some mystery about this, as the export demand for wire and nails is large and all the mills of the big concerns are running. It is thought that the object in lowering the price is to placate the woven wire fence makers, who are on the war path because of high prices and are threatening to erect their own rod mills. Ferro manganese has been advanced from $100 to $125 per ton for small lots, large quantities, however, can still be bought for $100.

FRENCH MUTINEERS.

Captain Voulet Alone Responsible for the Massacre.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The colonial office has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Pallier, one of the officers of the Voulet-Chanoine expedition, now in command of Voulet's men:

Captain Voulet, alone, who with one hundred Tiraillieurs on July 14 marched against Lieut. Colonel Klob, was responsible for the massacre. He told his comrades, on his return, what he had done and declared that he intended to revolt and to form an independent state.

"Only Captain Chaoine decided to accompany him, with some natives. On July 16 the Tiraillieurs mutinied and shot Captain Chaoine. Captain Voulet fled, but on July 17, tried to rejoin the expedition, but he was shot by a sentry.

"The Tiraillieurs then rejoined the expedition in good order; and the expedition, myself commanding, continued the mission and punished the murderers of Captain Casemajoux, whose body was recovered."

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Talks on the Necessity of a Strong Fleet for Germany.

HAMBURG, Oct. 18.—A new German warship was launched here to-day in the presence of Emperor William. She was christened Kaiser Karl der Grosse by Dr. Von Monckeborg, burgomaster of Hamburg.

At a banquet given in the town hall after the launching Emperor William said: "Germany is in bitter need of a strong fleet. This mighty emporium of Hamburg recognizes what the German people can do when united, and on the other hand, how necessary to our interests abroad is the strengthening of our naval forces. If that class of reinforcement had not been refused me during the first eight years of my reign, refused despite my urgent requests and admonitions, refused with scorn and even mockery, how different matters would have been now. We should be able to push our thriving trade and commerce over the sea."

SERIOUS FIGHTING EXPECTED

To Take Place in the Vicinity of Ladysmith To-day Between the Boers and Britons.

ADVANCE OF TRANSVAALERS

Executed With Considerable Skill. Col. Powell Said to be Holding His own at Mafeking.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—There is still no authentic news from Mafeking, but all reports tend to confirm the belief that Colonel Baden Powell is holding his own, and no credit is given to the vague rumor that a flag of truce had been displayed.

A considerable engagement is anticipated in the vicinity of Ladysmith to-day. The combined advance of Boers and Free State troops in this direction has been executed with no inconsiderable skill and shows a clear appreciation of the British position. General Sir George Stewart White has 12,000 men and forty-six guns available, besides a considerable force of volunteers to hold Ladysmith, and no anxiety is felt on his account, for the Natal country, where the engagement is expected, is fairly open, and although the work of moving them will be difficult, the guns are likely to do good work.

The country is not favorable for Boer tactics and it will be very difficult to them to avoid the exposure of their flanks to attack by a vigorous and mobile enemy already occupying useful positions that is, supposing they really mean to fight and not merely to attempt to draw General White farther out with a view of surrounding him. General White has a large body of excellent cavalry which will be put to good use.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch dated at Pretoria at noon yesterday says:

"After a few shots were fired at Mafeking the white flag was hoisted. A Boer party bearing a flag of truce was sent to inquire whether the town surrendered. No definite reply was received. The burgher messenger was detained for six hours and then released.

Another dispatch from Pretoria says: The Boer Krupp batteries are now covering the town. Military engineers can be observed laying a temporary railroad, which will probably be used in armored train defense by the garrison.

OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

British Cavalry in Action at Action Homes and Lester's Station—A Number of Casualties Reported.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 18, 5:05 p. m.—The British cavalry patrols have been in action at Acton Homes and Lester's Station since mid-day and the action is still in progress. A number of casualties have been reported. Supports are leaving the camp and expect to fight to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The war office has issued the following statement:

"News has been received from General Sir George Stewart White, the general commanding in Natal, that the anticipated movement of Boer forces across the Drakensburg, already reported from several quarters was likely to be continued on October 17, in which case some of them might be expected to arrive at Bonan bank that night and probably to come into contact with our cavalry between Ladysmith and the passes of the Drakensberg.

"On the north, the Boer forces from Ingagane are advancing, accompanied by a few batteries of artillery.

"On the Buffalo river the Boers from Vryheid are moving toward Vants and Rorke's drifts.

"Our cavalry remain in observation and report movements in the Orange Free State. The Basutos are said to manifest an attitude hostile to the Boers; and they may neutralize a certain number of the Boer forces."

General Jan H. M. Kock, second in command of the Boer forces, is still at Ingogo. He has cannon commanding Bothas and Linnet passes and has cut the railway between Dundee and De Jaager's Drift. Several Transvaal commandos are moving toward the Biggarsberg mountains, to the south of Glencoe.

The telegraph superintendent at Heidelburg, Transvaal, reports that on Sunday night a balloon passed over Nigel in the direction of the Standerton.

WIDESPREAD WONDERMENT

Caused in England by the Calling out of the Militia Reserves - Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In the house of commons to-day the first lord of the treasury and government leader, Arthur J. Balfour, brought in the following message from the queen:

"The state of affairs in South Africa having constituted, in the opinion of her majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the act of parliament, her majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for military service. She has, therefore, thought it right to communicate to the house that her majesty is, by proclamation, about to order the embodiment of the militia and to call out the militia reserve force or such part thereof as her majesty may think necessary, for permanent service.

The calling out of the militia and the militia reserves has occasioned widespread wonderment. Old stories of preparations against continental combinations are revived. It is freely rumored that the government is determined to demonstrate to Europe that the British army is not a negligible quantity.

Probably both the attitude of Europe and that of the natives in South Africa have something to do with this movement and the lavish display of force is intended, doubtless not only to check the ill-will apparent on both sides of the Rhine and beyond the Vistula, but also to guard against the "Black peril."

According to the statistics published this year the militia including the permanent staff and the militia reserve, numbers 132,492.

The house of commons agreed to consider the royal message to-morrow.

A motion by Mr. Balfour, appropriating the entire special session for government business, was carried by 273 votes against 48.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed. Philip James Stanhope, Liberal, member for Burnley, moved an amendment strongly disapproving the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal. He attacked the policy of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and demanded that the latter should clear himself of the charge of complicity in the Jameson raid. After denouncing the action of Cecil Rhodes, and the South African League, Mr. Stanhope said:

"The British high commissioner in South Africa, (Sir Alfred Milner) is lacking in qualities necessary to a diplomatist in his position. While entirely acquitting the government as a whole of any connection with these doubtful transactions and believing that they are animated by peaceful motives, I am convinced that the secretary of state for the colonies and the British high commissioner in South Africa have, for the last two years, been fully determined that war and war only should end this crisis, and that they have worked for this consummation during the last year."

The amendment was seconded by Samuel Thomas Evans, Liberal, member for the Middle division of Glamorganshire.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, member for West Monmouthshire and former official leader of the Liberal party, following several minor speeches for and against the government, said it was the duty of the house to support the government in maintaining the integrity of the dominions of the queen, but they had a right to speak of the policy of the government in an altogether different tone.

He went on to justify the opposition's criticism of the conduct of the negotiations prior to the receipt of the ultimatum, declaring his belief that there were salient circumstances in the transaction which did not tend to a peaceable solution, in my opinion there is no justification for saying that there has been criminal obstinacy on the part of the Transvaal.

Discussing the cause of the final breach, Sir William said:

"On September 6, the Transvaal sent a dispatch pressing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider their offer on condition that suzerainty be dropped. Everybody is now convinced that suzerainty was dropped in 1884 (Loud ministerial protests). At any rate successive secretaries of state were of that opinion."

Mr. Chamberlain emphatically dissented.

In conclusion Sir William said: "I disassociate myself altogether from responsibility of any kind for the measures that have led to this war although I am prepared to support the government in the unhappy conflict in which we are engaged."

The house then adjourned.

British Camp Captured.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 18.—The Volksstem, the Boer official organ at Pretoria, gives the following account of the occupation of the British camp at Ramathlabama, just north of Mafeking: "The British camp at Ramathlabama has been captured and sacked by General Cronje, after severe fighting. Many burghers were killed or wounded. The British loss is not known."

The Volksstem adds that "success has thus far everywhere attended the burghers," although it admits that in the various skirmishes near Mafeking and at other points the Boer casualties number some sixty or seventy killed and wounded.

Aliwal North Deserted.

ALIWAL NORTH, Oct. 17, 11:50 a. m., (delayed in transmission).—The town is now deserted and the railway has been cut. The Dutch farmers are quitting their farms. Several prominent British residents have been warned to leave, as there is danger in remaining, but this does not alarm the loyalists, who calmly await events. The Boers are now close to the town. A force of six police guards the frontier bridge.

Cannot Pose as Injured Party.

LADYSMITH, Natal, Oct. 18.—An official note published here says: "A Free State commando yesterday commenced actual hostilities. The Free State has thus taken upon itself the responsibility of beginning war and cannot hereafter pose as the injured party."

Britishers at New Castle.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Ladysmith says that a letter was brought to the British pickets by Boer cyclists bearing a white flag, signed by the New Castle magistrate and sent by permission of Commandant General Joubert, stating that the Britishers who remain in New Castle, are all well.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN

Causes a Sensation at the Conference of the Anti-Expansionists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—During Rev. Bigelow's speech at the anti-expansion conference, to-day, a sensation was caused by a stylishly dressed woman, who arose in the audience and extending her gloved hand toward the American flag which hung suspended over the speaker, exclaimed:

"Take down the flag! Don't disgrace it any longer." She was hurried from the hall by a friend and as she left the building she refused to give her name, but said she was the sister of one soldier, daughter of another and wife of another—all of them now fighting in the Philippines.

A declaration of principles was submitted by the resolutions committee and unanimously adopted. It denounced the policy of imperialism as hostile to liberty, as unconstitutional and as tending toward militarism. The policy of the present national administration is condemned and the immediate cessation of the Philippine war demanded.

Continuing, it says: "We propose to contribute to the defeat of any person or party that stands for the forcible subjugation of any people. We shall oppose for re-election all, who in the white house or in Congress betray American liberty in pursuit of un-American ends. We shall hope that both our great political parties will support and defend the declaration of independence in the closing campaign of the century."

The declaration closes with an invitation for the co-operation "of all men and women who remain loyal to the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States."

ARTFUL DODGER BRYAN.

He is Cornered by the Bolters Candidate for Governor With Some Leading Questions

AS TO LOUISVILLE CONVENTION

His Equivocal Responses Worthy of the Most Accomplished Stump Speaker.

LOUISVILLE Ky., Oct. 18.—Twenty thousand people greeted William J. Bryan and the candidates upon the Democratic state ticket at Churchill Downs this afternoon, the occasion being the first demonstration by local Democrats in the state campaign now in progress. The crowd was filled with enthusiasm and satiated with barbecued meat and burgoo. It fed upon oratory by the state leaders, notably ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and William Goebel, and the champion of its cause in national politics, William J. Bryan.

When Mr. Bryan arrived at the race track, he was greeted with loud applause. The crowd completely filled the large grand stand, even down to the bottom of the steps and several thousand people were packed and jammed together on the ground. The speaking stand was immediately in front of the grand stand. It was a sea of humanity that the speakers faced. The Chicago Democrats were seated in the center of the grand stand.

Mr. Bryan began by reading a letter from John Young Brown, which had been handed him on his arrival in the city.

The letter cited the statements concerning the agreement of Goebel and Stone, by which they were to combine their forces for the purpose of securing the organization of the Louisville convention and asked whether "after over 300 men were placed in the convention instead of the delegates selected," the convention could give Goebel the nomination of the party. He also asked whether such a contract was not fraudulent.

Governor Brown further asked whether a chairman had the right to deny an appeal; whether armed police in the convention was not a menace to free government; whether Bryan was in favor of the Goebel election law and lastly whether Bryan had any plea save that of political expediency to justify submission.

Mr. Bryan said on the subject of the letter: "I want to say that I did not come to sit in judgment on any convention. I did not come to discuss the details of an election law. I come to say, and I say with emphasis, that if there was anything done in that convention that a Democrat does not think ought to have been done, I ask of that Democrat what his remedy is. Is it to elect a Republican governor and Republican officials? The man who tries to cut a Democratic convention by electing a Republican governor assumes responsibility for all that governor does after he has been elected."

Mr. Bryan then urged his hearers to support the regular nominees of the Democratic convention, saying that convention not only reaffirmed the declarations of the Chicago platform but defined the attitude of the party on the issues that have arisen since 1896. The survival of these principles he declared to be of more importance than the question of candidates.

AT SHELBYVILLE

Mr. Bryan Takes a Whirl With Trusts and Corporations.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mr. Bryan in his speech here to-day, said he had caught an idea in traveling over Iowa, when he observed hogs had rings in their noses to prevent them from destroying more than they were worth, from which he reached the conclusion we should put rings in the noses of some governmental hogs. God had created man and man had created the corporations, the former with a soul and the latter without. Hereafter there must be an accounting in the former creation and none in the latter.

"I saw in the last campaign corporations contributing large sums of money to campaign funds," said the speaker, "and was instrumental in having a law passed in our state making it a penal offense to contribute money to a campaign fund; Tennessee passed a similar law and such a law ought to prevail in every state in the union. The charter of no corporation authorizes it to enter into politics, yet the Republican campaign fund is raised by corporations' contributions. The corporations purchase the right of immunity from Republican attorney generals. If you ask me why the Republican party does not destroy trusts the answer is 'remember now thy Creator.' (Applause.) The Republican party cannot destroy the trusts because if it did, it would destroy the hen that lays the golden egg."

Mr. Bryan believed the question of the hour was one between aggregated wealth on the one hand and the common people on the other: "a government for syndicates and by syndicates against a government for the people and by the people." "I am interested," he said, "in having silver restored to its primary rights. I know that influences are at work to thwart this desire of the American people. I know the senate will be close, one vote may decide the vital question, and, therefore, the people outside of Kentucky are interested in sending a Democrat to the senate from this state. We expect to increase our majority in Nebraska this year and we hope you will do the same." (A voice—"We will double it.")

The Pennsylvania Campaign.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—General Frank Reeder, chairman, and Charles Voorhees, secretary of the Republican state committee, came to Pittsburgh today. They are here on business connected with the state campaign, and have arranged to meet Republican county chairmen of counties of Western Pennsylvania and talk over the situation. Chairman Reeder said: "Colonel Barnett is far from being well, and the doctor is angry that he should continue on his campaigning tour. A microscopic examination of his blood shows malarial germs, and his general appearance indicates that he is suffering from that disease. Campaigning is a bad thing for a sick man. It is bad enough for a well man. The reports I have received from various parts of the state all indicate that the ticket will win by a good majority."

SENSATION IN MANILA.

Publication of the Correspondence Between Aguinaldo and American Commanders and Consuls.

MANILA, Oct. 18, 10:30 p. m.—The consuls in Manila have received from Tarlac, where it is believed Aguinaldo remains, a book containing the correspondence between him and the American commanders and consuls, in which, as he contended in his recent appeal for recognition, the Filipinos find that the basis for their assertion that the American government recognized their sovereignty and promised them independence.

The book is addressed to the members of the United States Congress and contains a long argument by Senor Buencamino, of the so-called cabinet of Aguinaldo and alleged letters written by Rounsevelle Wildman, United States consul at Hong Kong, to Aguinaldo, in June and July of last year. It has made a sensation among the Spaniards here.

Replying to Aguinaldo's request that the Americans would arrange for the shipment of the Spanish prisoners to Hong Kong, relieving the Filipinos of the expense of maintaining them, Mr. Wildman wrote:

"Never mind feeding them. A meal every day of rice and water will be a good diet. They have been living too high during the last few years. As the Spaniards want more bloodshed in the Philippines, I trust you will let them have a taste of real war. Do not be so tender with them. Handle them as they would treat you."

Mr. Wildman's letters deal largely with the shipment of arms. The whole correspondence, however, contains no promise of independence. Senor Buencamino lays stress on letters from Admiral Dewey and General Anderson, requesting passes for American officers and others to visit Filipino territory. And upon a letter from General Anderson asking "You and your people to cooperate with us in military operations against the Spaniards."

FILIPINOS ATTACK

A Railroad Patrol, but Are Driven Off—Ammunition Captured.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—10:30 p. m.—A body of twenty-five Filipinos attacked a railroad patrol of eight men, members of the Seventeenth regiment, at Guiguinto, north of Bulacan, wounding two.

The Americans reinforced the patrol and drove off the enemy, capturing a quantity of ammunition.

Batson's Macabebes scouts encountered the enemy at San Mateo near Arayat at dawn to-day and attacked them on the front and flank, driving them out of the trenches and dispersing them completely.

Several Filipinos, including a captain and a lieutenant, were killed. A quantity of arms was captured. The Macabebees had one man killed.

SHAMROCK IS READY

For Another Beating To-Day—Lipton's Tribute to Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A half hour before sunset to-day the Shamrock lay inside Sandy Hook gently tugging at her mooring buoy. An eighth of a mile away the Columbia lay idly rocking on the ripple within the Horseshoe. On board the Shamrock there was activity. Her crew was completing the adjustment of shrouds and stays to secure the new top mast that had been sent up at noon to replace the one carried away yesterday. On board the Columbia there was no activity. All were at ease. The crew sat on deck, where everything was in readiness for to-morrow's event. Captain Barr leaned against the slide of the companion way and smoked. Meanwhile he gazed across the water, watching the progress of preparation on the disabled opponent. Conditions aboard the American craft indicated calm anticipation and serene confidence. The stress of preparation aboard the British yacht well marked the national anxiety there as to the performance of the untried spar and the entire craft in to-morrow's weather.

Sir Thomas Lipton went out on the Erin to bid Lord Beresford and other friends sailing on the Oceanic to-day good-by. A little sloop sailed by within hailing distance. Three men thereon each held aloft a mug of beer and shouted heartily, "Here's luck to you for to-morrow, Sir Thomas." A half amused smile overspread the face of the Shamrock's owner as he heard and lifted his cap. "Do you know," he ejaculated, "there have come to me many evidences of good will. Here for instance," added Sir Thomas, selecting one from several telegrams that had just been delivered from shore. "Here is some friend who says, 'Don't be disheartened; Shamrock may lose, but Sir Thomas wins the respect and good will of millions of Americans.' And I can say now, through the Associated Press, to my own people and to the American people, that I have proven what I believed would be true, that no man ever met more cordial greeting than I have here. No man ever found more generous hearts, more willing hands or more honest men than I have since I came to America. I have proven this, I say to the people of my own nation." And the manner of Sir Thomas was emphatic.

Asked if the Shamrock should lose now how long before her owner may appear here with another boat, he replied:

"Ah, that brings me back to the greatest difficulty I have confronted here. I must be sure of a designer. I cannot design a boat and I must be certain on that point before I can talk of another attempt should the Shamrock lose now. You see, I am seriously embarrassed because of Mr. Fife's illness. I have not seen my designer in over three weeks. We take in over three tons of ballast to-day, do you see? Well, then, we suffer because Mr. Fife is unable to be about and direct these matters that none of the others of our party here are skilled in."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair Thursday; cooler in southern portion; Friday fair; light west to north winds.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair Thursday and Friday; light west to north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	67	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	72	Weather—Cloudy.	