

DECLARES HIMSELF AS THE MESSIAH

Leader of Sect of London Visionaries Makes Announcement.

PUBLIC INTEREST AROUSED

Assertion Was at Secret Meeting of Congregation—Members Accept Pastor's Statement Implicitly—Police to Protect Church Today.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—From the category of eccentric religious sects which exist in every country there comes periodically some marvelous pretension, which usually, however, is stirring only in its own environment. One of these this week furnished a striking exception. It has drawn the astonished scrutiny of all London and excited the keenest curiosity in the country. It is a body calling itself Agapemones, whose leader last week declared to a fully believing congregation that he was Christ. His declaration was only intended for the faithful, whose admission had been tested by secret Masonic signs. Somebody from the outer world succeeded in passing the portals and gave the public this revelation.

A Sect of Visionaries.

It at first was regarded as the calculated boast of a blasphemous charlatan seeking notoriety. A history of the sect and the leader, however, placed them among those strange bodies of emotional visionaries where a certain type of mind finds relief in fantastic recoil from materialism.

The colony of Agapemones has been living for over a year at Clapton, a quiet suburb of Northeast London. Their leader, J. H. Pigott, resides and conducts a church there, at which the congregation has been worshipping privately since last January till last Sunday, when admission was by recognition and signs. He then declared himself to be Christ. He has since refused to see any interviewers or any articles in the newspapers, but his congregation has made the following declaration:

"We have found Christ. He has come: as we know it. We saw him Sunday. We care not for the world or the public. We have known for some time of his coming, and our hopes have been realized. The members number over 200. They are neither rich nor poor, but comfortably off. They meet the needs of the church from their own purses, and ask nothing from the non-believer. They dress as if in mourning.

Day of Grace Past.

Their belief, in waiting for the pastor's self-revelation, was that the day of grace was past, and the day of judgment was at hand, together with the second coming of the Messiah. It was therefore time for praise, not for prayer, for the book of judgment had been shut, and the merits of men and women had already been weighed. Their hymn book, which is termed "The Voice of the Bride," shows this belief.

There is no marriage among them, nor is there a baptismal font in the church. With the coming of the Messiah so near, they do not have time for such vanities as courtship and marriage. Those who were already married live as brother and sister.

Pigott's wife is a quiet, kindly woman, who has always absolutely believed in her husband. It is the personality of Pigott himself which chiefly excites the outer world. He is the son of a rich landowner whose family resided on their own estates in the west of England for many generations. He was educated at Cambridge University, and became a clergyman of the Church of England. But that life was too uneventful for his ardent spirits.

Led a Wild Life.

Then, according to his own admission, he led a wild life in many parts of the world. He had been gold digging in California, coffee planting in Ceylon, and salmon fishing in Northwest America. He had been a sailor before the mast, leading a very loose life, until the cheery invitation of an old sailor brought him back to the faith. He was afterward a major in the Salvation Army, which he quit to enter his present sect, and was the first to be called "Bride of Christ."

Pigott is a man sixty years old, tall, dark, clean shaven, and ascetic looking. His leadership came three years ago, on the death of Henry Prince, who preached that the second coming of Christ would be made known through him on his death-bed. He prophesied that the creed would be fulfilled in his successor. The ashes of Prince were placed in the Clapton Church, as a talisman of faith.

Warned by Clergymen.

Many eminent clergymen, knowing the antecedents of Pigott, have written warnings to Christians against him. All who know him concur that he has a curious magnetism and charm of manner. He is generally acquitted of practicing luxurious living, for which his predecessor, Mr. Prince, was notorious.

It will be necessary to have elaborate police arrangements for tomorrow, when the public service is announced at the Abode of Love, as the Clapton Church is described. Crowds have been looking Pigott over his garden wall, but he has not spoken to anybody except the faithful since last Sunday.

Sunday Concert at the Arsenal.

The following program will be rendered this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, at the Arsenal, by the United States Engineer Band. Chief Musician Kamper, leader:

March, "Maid of the Links".....Bergholtz
Overture, "Post and Passport".....Suppe
Waltz, "To Three".....Muller
Selection, "King Dodo".....Liders
"Plover Song".....Tolani
Medley, "Blaze Away".....Smith

Manila Policeman Dies of Cholera.
The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a cablegram from Manila reporting the death on September 12 of Edwin J. Lupton, of the Manila police force, of cholera. Lupton had relatives living in Northampton, Mass.

GERMAN LINER DISTANCED BY THE PHILADELPHIA

Race From Southampton Results in Triumph for American Boat With Time to Spare.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The American liner Philadelphia passed in the transatlantic race from the German liner Fuerst Bismarck. The Philadelphia passed in at the Hook at 1:30 this morning and tied up to her dock at 7 a. m. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Bismarck had not even been sighted.

The Philadelphia and the Fuerst Bismarck left Southampton last Saturday, the American ship a few hours in advance. The Philadelphia's officers openly stated that they were going to race the Bismarck with their ship. Some of the passengers of the Bismarck, which broke down at sea and put into Halifax for repairs, returned on the Philadelphia. Their time was somewhat curtailed and they were obliged to come by the steamer. They are in the second cabin. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his two daughters are passengers. General Wheeler, speaking to Captain Mills, said:

"Captain, I would like to climb up to that crow's nest."

"Go on; I will not stop you," said Captain Mills, and the general did climb up.

Among the other passengers who came were Capt. E. W. Dayton, Baron Von Konig, Captain Tamblin and Capt. E. S. Wright and M. H. DeYoung.

LESSONS OF BOER WAR SHOWN IN MANEUVERS

French and German Army Exercises Show Results of the South African Struggle.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The French and German army maneuvers last week are held to confirm the contention that the principles which governed the war in South Africa are of universal application. The French showed that they had abandoned the practice of moving troops in large masses through difficult country and accepted the initiative of a subaltern, even of a private soldier, as a necessary factor in certain phases of war. The German infantry were specially instructed to use shelter trenches, every other soldier carrying a spade.

Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of state for war, has approved the scheme of forming a permanent corps of automobile volunteers in England. The proposal is that the corps shall consist of owners of automobiles who are willing to register one or more machines for military purposes when required, and drive or provide a qualified driver to the machine.

A WARNING TO ENGLAND SOUNDED BY SCIENTISTS

Practical Results of Discoveries Lost to the Nation.

FLAW IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS

Believed That Statements Made Before British Association for Advancement of Sciences Will Complete Awakening of Public Opinion.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A large section of the scientific world regards the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences as an epitome of the year's progress in human knowledge. The session now being held at Belfast is proving to be of the highest interest in this respect, but the dominant feature of the proceedings has been the sharp arraignment of their country by the leading minds of Great Britain for falling behind the rest of the world in education, energy and enterprise.

It has been pointed out in the boldest language by the president, Prof. James Dewar, and several other eminent men of science, that while Englishmen have repeatedly discovered new scientific principles and laws of great importance, it has been the Germans and Americans who have made their practical application until England is hopelessly behind those countries in reaping the advantages.

It is agreed that it was the fundamental defects in the English systems of education which were chiefly responsible for the distancing of Britain in the race of modern progress. The speakers were all too modest to assert that British men of science are still foremost in the pioneer lines of investigation, though such must be admitted while Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. Dewar and Dr. Ramsay are still in the van.

Their charge of inefficiency was brought against the rank and file, the practical workers in chemistry, physics, engineering, and general invention. The proof of the indictment is notorious, and the explanation, as all the speakers indicated, lies chiefly in the fact that no educational facilities are provided in England with which to train workers to use the keys to power that are furnished from time to time by the best scientific minds of the country.

May Complete Awakening.

There is good reason to expect that this stern warning from Belfast will complete the rousing of Great Britain on the whole subject of education which is now dominant in the public mind, and although an almost hopeless confusion of views prevails, this issue will largely control politics as well as other departments of public concern for a long time to come.

There is no limit to the variety of subjects discussed at Belfast. One of the most practical was yesterday's debate on trusts and the shipping companies. Prof. Graham's defense of trusts as the latest new machine of commerce and industry was of the greatest interest. He argued that production under the trust system had largely increased.

TAKING OLD PIANOS.

The Bradbury Co. Gathering in All the Old Pianos and Making Big Allowances for Them.

Want Fifty More Pianos This Week.

School begins September 22, and a great many young people are returning home from their vacation and are getting the house in order for fall and winter. Now is the time, before the carpets are laid, to make arrangements to dispose of the old square piano and get a new upright in its place. The Bradbury Piano Co. stands ready to take all the old square or upright piano offered them, and it will pay you to let them have your instrument, for they will allow you much more for it than you could secure at auction or private sale. At comparatively small cost they can repair old pianos in their Brooklyn factory and dispose of them to good advantage in the country districts. You can send your old square or upright piano to the Bradbury Warehouse, 1225 Pa. ave., or phone Main 747, and your old piano will be moved to the warehouse free of charge. The Bradbury Company can use at least fifty more second-hand pianos, and they would like to secure them this week, if possible, so notify them at once if you have a piano to dispose of.

TO DEVELOP ENGLISH NATURAL GAS FIELDS

American Company a Pioneer in Sussex.

Supply Said to Be Larger Than Any Known to Exist in the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—American initiative and enterprise have again led the way in England, this time by beginning the vigorous development of natural gas fields near London, which are larger than any known to exist in the United States. These fields were first tapped six years ago in Heathfield, in Sussex, when railway men were boring deep for water.

When they were 312 feet down the smell of gas was powerful. They disregarded it, and thought it was foul air. Even later, when a light was applied to the boring and brought a huge burst of flames, nothing practical was done beyond the railway company illuminating its depot adjoining with this supply.

But a year ago some Americans began serious investigations. They formed a company which already has one bore hole 400 feet deep, and several others are being sunk. The work is proceeding by night and day.

Light and Pressure.

The gas itself supplies both light and pressure required in the deepest hole. There is a pressure of 200 feet to the square inch, which is more than the working pressure of most locomotives in this country. The pressure is found to rise steadily as the hole goes deeper into the beds of porous sandstone that cover the gas bearing strata.

The pressure is sufficient to carry gas to any of the large cities of England. The output from the deepest boring is 15,000 cubic feet a day, or one-eighth of the total daily sale of gas in London.

The company, which is called the Natural Gas Fields of England, has acquired the sole right to lay gas mains on all lines of the London and Brighton and the South Eastern, which are two of the chief railways in the south of England. Already a number of houses in Heathfield are lit by natural gas.

BARONESS VON WREDE WINS PECULIAR SUIT

Hotel Man Admits Insult to Lyman Gage's Niece.

Must Publish Apology in Five Countries, Foot Costs, and Give 500 Marks to Poor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Baroness Ray von Wrede, a niece of Lyman J. Gage, has returned to London after winning a peculiar case at Cologne, where she stayed for a week at a well-known hotel. On the evening of her arrival, July 12, the director of the hotel insulted the baroness, in the presence of other visitors at the hotel and the servants, by alleging that he had met her in January and February at the Olympia bar, in Paris, a night café, at which ladies are not supposed to visit.

Sought Consul's Aid.

The baroness sought the protection of the American consulate, and with its assistance had the case brought before the court. The proceedings opened on

Tuesday of this week. They were conducted by the consul and vice consul and the ablest lawyers in Cologne.

The baroness' English maid, her little black servant, and Mr. Windsor Richards, past president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, in behalf of the baroness, testified that she was in London at the time it was alleged by the director of the hotel that he saw her in Paris.

The director at first adhered to his original statements, but the evidence against his contention was overwhelming, whereupon the matter was compromised. The director agreed to declare that his assertion was absolutely false and to publish an apology in Germany, France, England, America, and Italy.

Money for the Poor.

He also agreed to deposit 500 marks with the American consul for distribution among the poor, and to pay all the costs.

At the beginning of the case the baroness refused to listen to a compromise unless the court heard the evidence of witnesses in rebuttal of the allegations.

IGLESIAS A CANDIDATE.

Labor Leader Runs for House of Delegates in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 13.—Santiago Iglesias, the organizer of the American Federation, has been nominated for member of the house of delegates. If elected, he will be the first labor law-maker.

The workingmen cannot vote as a party. The election law, which was drafted by the Legislature prevents the labor party from going to the polls as a body.

NEGRO'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM INFURIATED MOB

Arrested at Camden, N. J., and Shot Policemen Shrievs Trying to Get Away.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—Frank Daniels, colored, who gives his residence as Atlanta, Ga., and who is suspected of being the man who committed the assault upon Mrs. Lydia Hudson at Merchantsville last night, this morning shot and probably fatally wounded Officer Isaac Shreeves, who had him under arrest. When Daniels attempted to escape, the officer shot, inflicting a flesh wound in the negro's leg.

Daniels returned the fire, one of the shots taking effect in the officer's stomach. The negro then ran away, and a number of men employed at the Pennsylvania Railway shops at Pavia started in pursuit, recapturing the negro. Infuriated both by the news of the negro's flight and last night and the wounding of the officer, a crowd of angry citizens clamored for his delivery to them with the intention of stringing him up to a tree.

With a squad of eight policemen, the man was finally taken to the station, but they had all they could do to protect him, as the mob endeavored to break into the court-room.

During the exchange of shots between the officer and negro, the ten-year-old son of Christian Fleming, a wagon builder, was shot in the arm by a stray bullet. The negro was committed without bail.

Officer Shreeves is in Cooper Hospital in a critical condition. The physicians located the bullet in the groin. This is the second assault made upon white women in Camden within three days.

Mr. Croker continued: "Some papers

"OUT OF POLITICS," CROKER REITERATES

Will Make It Publicly Known Should He Re-enter Field.

MEANWHILE, HE IS CONTENT

Master of Moat House Declares That He Is Enjoying Life, Is Not Writing Any Letters, and Has Not Taken Any Hand in Devery Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A reporter went to Wantage today and interviewed Richard Croker in regard to his plans for the future, and as to the stories about his return to New York this fall.

"What new lie has been invented about me that wants denying?" was Mr. Croker's greeting to the reporter, who found him working on an ornamental clock in front of Moat House. "I wish people would believe me when I say I am out of politics for good and ever," he added, almost wearily. Then he smiled in an appreciative manner as he looked over the bright domains over which he is master, and continued:

"I am contented to be out of the game. I am enjoying the racing and having lots of fun. If ever I decide to re-enter politics, which is not at all probable, I'll notify every paper in New York. Until I do, take my word for it, I'm out."

"Of course, I'll continue to hold my own views about politics, as I have always done, but will not participate in the fight. I have not meddled in politics since I've been here. Devery says I'm interfering in his district and sending repeaters to lick him. It's a lie, and Devery knows it."

Chosen Without Consultation.

"As for Tammany, the three gentlemen now at its head were selected without my advice or consultation with me. I know nothing about their choosing. Please say this: I haven't written to them, nor have they written to me. Neither directly nor indirectly have I meddled with them. They are making a great fuss about Tammany. Tammany is all right, and has got good men. Things will straighten themselves out all right."

"As for my return, I shall not go this year. Maybe next summer I'll go to Saratoga and see the races. I'd like to see Saratoga since it's been improved. Whitney's a wonder. He's done a lot for sport."

"But what's the use of my denying I'm out of politics. Tomorrow or next day some one in New York will say I wrote a letter and all you fellows flock out here and I deny all over again. It's amusing stuff that appears in the papers about me. Not one word of truth in it. I have fun in reading what they say. If the papers are no more truthful about other people than me, I can't say much about the reliability of the papers. No papers worry me—not a bit; nice time I would have if they did," and his face lighted up with a smile.

Mr. Croker continued: "Some papers

that are hard up for news write big stories about me, knowing that I never contradict them. Since I have been in England it has been said that I decided to quit racing and have sold my horses. One paper said I had purchased a house on Carlton House Terrace, in London, next door to William Waldorf Astor, and intended to break into society. Just imagine," and Mr. Croker smiled again.

The 'squire and the reporter during the progress of the talk walked about the grounds, and now stopped at the edge of the pond which supplies the power for the dairy. "One story," the 'squire declared, "said I got into a temper with a dealer over prices and threw my milk into the pond there. Just imagine me doing anything so foolish."

"How about national issues?" asked the reporter.

The 'squire replied: "Nothing for publication; it wouldn't be consistent. The people would say Croker says he is out of politics and here he is discussing them."

Gun for Reporters.

Mr. Croker then led the way to the paddock and talked horse for nearly an hour. As they approached a bridge which led over a brook, the reporter espied a cannon and asked "What is that for?"

"For reporters," said the 'squire, "but I don't think it heavy enough," and the 'squire's smile was as genial as the Tammany Tiger's own grin.

"A New York friend sent it to me," he said. "It was captured during the Revolution, and has a crown or something on it. Just say that I never felt better and that I am having lots of fun in waiting to see some of the papers come out with a story about Moat House being fortified as a result of having that gun. Good-by."

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE NEW YORK'S APPROVAL

(Continued from First Page.)

this in his keeping and that it will be framed in accordance with the principles of the party against unlawful trusts. As to the plank concerning reciprocity with Cuba, the conferees believed, so it was asserted, that they should have a little more time in which to discuss this question.

Not a word was said at the conference, according to some of the statesmen, concerning the officers of the convention, but it was declared unreservedly last night that Mr. Quigg is to be temporary chairman and Senator Ellisworth permanent chairman.

The Probable Ticket.

The Republican State ticket was not discussed but later in the evening it looked as if this would be the real thing:

For governor—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Orange.
For lieutenant governor—George R. Sheldon, of New York.

For secretary of state—John T. McDonough, of Albany.

For comptroller—Nathan L. Miller, of Cortland.

For state treasurer—John G. Hickser, of Erie.

For attorney general—Henry B. Co-man, of Madison.

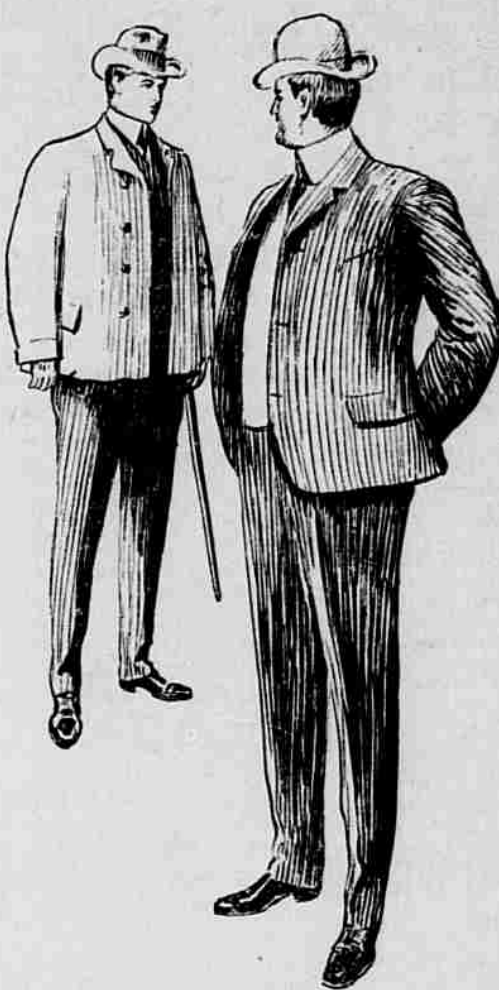
For state engineer and surveyor—Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

For associate judge of the court of appeals—Supreme Court Justice William E. Werner, of Monroe.

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