

CUP STAYS HERE

YACHT COLUMBIA STILL THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

Ahead at Finish Boat for Boat by Two Seconds, But Loses on Time Allowance—Final Contest the Closest of the Series—Wins Third and Last Race.

New York, Oct. 5.—With victory flags flowing from her towering masts and the ends of her spreaders in honor of her concluding triumph in the cup race of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to her anchorage tonight under the escort of the entire fleet. She today completed her defense of the honored trophy in another stirring race with the Shamrock II, over a leeward and windward race of thirty miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind her antagonist, but winning on the time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat by forty-one seconds.

For the second time she has now successfully foiled the attempt of the Irish knight to wrest from our possession the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton standing on the bridge of the Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzas for the successful defender.

"She is the better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered."

CLOSEST SERIES EVER SAILED.

The series of races just closed will always be memorable as the closest ever sailed for the cup, and Sir Thomas, although defeated, will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean. During both series of races not an untoward accident occurred, and Sir Thomas will return to England by far the most popular of all foreigners who have ever challenged for the America's trophy.

Yesterday's race, on paper, was the closest of the series, but because of the flunkiness of the wind on the beat home as a contest of the relative merits of the yachts it is not to be compared with the magnificent, truly run and royally fought battles of Saturday and Monday.

The conditions of the race at the start were very similar to those of Monday. The wind was strong and from the shore embroiling the sea with foam and piling up so swell, ideal conditions for the challenger. The racers were sent away before the wind, each carrying a penalty for crossing the line after the handicap gun. No official record is kept of the time after the gun is fired, but the experts, with stop watches, estimated Columbia's handicap at fifteen seconds and Shamrock's at thirty seconds. The contest of the yachts fleeing before the wind was picturesque, but not exciting. The big racers had every inch of canvas spread, all their light sails, including bulging spinnakers and balloon jib topsails. Their crews were gathered aft to keep the heads of the boats up, and thereafter, until the outer mark was reached, it was merely a question of holding on to all the canvass and letting the wind do the rest.

CHALLENGER GAINS AT THE OUTSET. Notwithstanding the fact that the Columbia beat the Shamrock before the wind last Saturday, the challenger today gained slowly but steadily all the way out, and rounded forty-nine seconds before the defender, having actually gained one minute and four seconds. Immediately after the yachts turned their noses into the wind for the beat home the breeze moderated and turned fluky. The skippers split racks, each searching for wind, with the result that first one would get a lift and then the other. At one time Columbia seemed a mile ahead, when, with a sudden cut, the wind allowed the Shamrock to point nearer the mark and a mile from home the challenger appeared to be leading by fully half a mile. The talent began to feel nervous, but as the yachts approached the finish the Yankee skipper, by some miraculous legerdemain, shoved his boat into the light air like a phantom ship and one hundred yards from home the two racers were almost on even terms. It was a pretty sight and one seldom witnessed, when they crossed rail to rail, the white yacht's bowsprit just tapping the golden boat's mast. The usual pandemonium that attends the final Yankee victory in a cup contest followed. Whistles, sirens, bells, bands, and cheers united in a grand chorus of jubilation and J. E. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair added to the terrific din by firing a national salute of twenty-one guns.

His Health Giving Way. THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—A. D. W. Wolmaras, one of the Boer envoys, who has been visiting Mr. Kruger at Hillersum, found the mental condition of the former president of the Transvaal to be by no means satisfactory. Mr. Kruger is slowly growing weaker physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe in behalf of the Boer cause.

HER SEX REVEALED.

Woman Convict Escapes Detention One Year.

LINCOLN, Oct. 4.—For eleven months a woman has been imprisoned in the Nebraska penitentiary garbed as a man. She was tried, convicted and sentenced in Keya Paha county on a charge of horse stealing all the time dressed in man's garb, and she passed the scrutiny of the guards at the entrance to the prison eleven months ago with the secret of her sex preserved. Now she is once more garbed in woman's clothing and in this garb she will spend the remainder of her three year sentence.

DISCOVERY MADE.

That such an unusual occurrence could happen considering the gauntlet every person admitted to the penitentiary must run seems incredible. Yet the discovery of the sex was not made till two days ago, by the prison authorities. The woman's real name is Lena Martin but she has been known as Bart Martin and under this name she has gone for many years. Her father is dead but her mother resides not far from Springfield. She was sentenced for rustling horses and when she came down to Lincoln she had the reputation of being good at "borrowing" animals. The convict Martin was always regarded as of rather delicate constitution. He had small feet and small hands. His face was like that of a young boy as he was only nineteen years old when admitted. He was five feet, eight inches in height and weighed 140 pounds. He was employed in the broom factory and performed his duties as well as the ordinary prisoner.

WERE THE GUARDS NAPPING.

When a prisoner is admitted to the penitentiary, he is thoroughly examined for identifying marks and one of the first duties of the guards is to give a bath in a large open bath room where any peculiarity or deformity would be noticed and made note of as a means of identification in case of escape. Nothing is now known of the incidents surrounding the admission of the young woman as this occurred seven months ago. The guards might have been napping when she entered or the girl may have been more than usually clever at concealment. She was passed through and given a suit of stripes and since that time has not given the authorities any cause for suspicion until recently.

WHISPERS OF A MYSTERY.

It was whispered about the prison among the convicts that a mystery surrounded the personality of young Martin. Some of the prisoners talked much of Martin's cell mate and gave the guards a gentle hint that an investigation would result in a revelation. At this time the prison physician was called upon to tend the cell mate and the secret was revealed by degrees.

As soon as discovered, the young woman wanted to be garbed in woman's dress but the penitentiary authorities did not have a stock on hand and the steward was compelled to come to Lincoln and get a complete lady's outfit. So not till yesterday was the lady horse thief once more garbed in woman's clothes. She took the discovery of her sex without much chagrin and appeared to regard the matter as a rather comical incident.

The prison authorities know little about the history of the case before it came to them. The young woman lived in a county where the stock interests are large and where there are many cases of cattle rustling. When she gave her name to be entered on the records, she told the officers that she was a married man.

Columbia Wins.

New York, Oct. 3.—In a glorious whole sail breeze which heeled the big cup contestants until their lee rails were awash in the foaming seas, Herreshoff's white wonder, the Columbia, yesterday beat Watson's British creation over a triangular course of 30 miles by two minutes and fifty seconds actual time. With the forty-three seconds which the Irish sloop must allow the American boat on account of her larger sail plan, the Columbia won the second race of the series by three minutes and thirty-five seconds.

The fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest, it was not only a royal struggle from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race today who is not firmly convinced that the cup defender is the abler boat, blow high or low, beating, reaching or running, and that Sir Thomas and his merry British tars are doomed to return home empty handed.

Brigands Fix Time Limit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The brigands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsika, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed October 8, as the limit of time for the payment of the ransom, \$110,000 demanded for Miss Stone's release.

The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been discovered, and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

SHOW UNEASINESS

LONDON PAPERS DISCUSS BOER WAR'S GRIM ASPECT.

Say Kitchener Needs Help—Government Accused of Neglect and Unpreparedness—Demand Reinforcements be Sent to the Transvaal at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Within two weeks the war in South Africa will have entered upon its third year and in the face of a recrudescence of organization operations by the Boers and of the impossibility of carrying out Mr. Brodrick's promise to reduce the war expenses by sending home some troops, the government organs are again becoming restless.

There is a mystery surrounding the operations and the whole situation in Natal and the denials and invasions of the war office concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Kitchener form the subject of editorial protests on all sides.

"We have the right to expect," says the Standard, "that the government will lose no time in sending out such ample reinforcements as the military chiefs on the spot deem necessary."

The Daily Mail, which finds evidence that Lord Kitchener is in a difficult predicament and fears that the government is delaying reinforcements out of a desire to avoid summoning parliament to vote the necessary supplies, warns the government that if this be the case a grave risk is being run. Similar protests are made on all sides. The Times, after reminding the government of "the repeated blunders and miscalculations which have cost the empire such a terrible price," says:

"A third campaign is now opened in South Africa and there is no sign that the government is doing anything to prepare for possibly the dragging out of the war for several months more. Already it is too late to provide such a mobile force as would be adequate this autumn. Is the government doing anything to provide it three months hence, and if not, what possible excuse can the government urge for this neglect?"

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

"Disorders have arisen in the Yang Tse provinces, owing to the ravages of the floods and the diversion of the relief funds by corrupt officials," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard. "These threaten to culminate in rebellion. The situation is very grave and the local authorities have been ordered to raise troops and to place the districts in a state of defense."

"Thousands of rebels," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail, "from Hong Kong, after sacking the German mission at Ping Thong, attacked Hin Nan, a city near Canton. They were repulsed, but they then attacked Shakra, where they were again repulsed. Two thousand Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them."

The Times publishes the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent: "The reports received at all the embassies and legations here from consuls in the provinces depict a situation everywhere so deplorable that an ambassadorial conference and collective actions are contemplated."

Episcopal Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America was formally organized today by the selection of Bishop Fowler of Kentucky as president, and Rev. S. Hart of Kansas City secretary of the house of bishops; Dr. John S. Lindsey of Massachusetts, chairman, and Rev. Charles Hutchins, secretary of the house of deputies.

No other business of importance was transacted during the first business session of the convention, which did not assemble until late in the afternoon.

The initial services in connection with the convention were held this morning at Trinity church, where the delegates will hold all their sessions. The most striking feature of the ceremonies and one that will long be remembered by all who saw it, was the solemn procession of bishops attired in their gorgeous vestments.

A Tragedy in Wyoming.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 3.—News of a murder committed at Thermopolis, Wyo., has reached this city, the parties concerned being very well known. Mrs. John Hoover, formerly Miss Cassels, of Central City, lost her husband at Otto, Wyo., and J. P. Walters fell in love with her. Walters was at one time deputy United States marshal in this city under United States Marshal Otto Peemiller. Because Mrs. Hoover rejected his suit for marriage, Walters shot and killed her while she was bathing in one of the hot springs at Thermopolis. He then attempted to take his own life by shooting himself. That falling he commenced to hack himself with a knife. It is not believed that he will live.

Rivals the Niagara Plant.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The water has been turned into the plant of the St. Lawrence Power company at Massena, in the northern part of St. Lawrence county and started the largest power-producing plant in this country. Even the Niagara Falls power plant is surpassed by this one, both in the amount of power produced and as an engineering achievement. The cost of this enterprise has been immense.

DISASTER IN SAMAR

Forty-eight American Troops Killed Near Balangiga.

Manila, Sept. 30.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-four men of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors at Basse, eleven are wounded.

According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Hampus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry, reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twenty-six.

NO WIDESPREAD REVOLT.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30.—Gen. Elwell S. Otis, in command of the department of the lakes, said tonight that the slaughter of the members of company C of the Ninth infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster, General Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brigadier General Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the Philippine archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue the rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader, Lukban heads the natives, and he and his Tagalo followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority there. The location of the ambuscade is in the southern Samar, of which the inhabitants are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lukban got a party of bolo-men together and surprised the American soldiers at breakfast. I think Lukban knows something about the attack, at any rate. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

Kitchener Issues a Letter.

PRETOVIA, Sept. 30.—A pamphlet has been published here under Lord Kitchener's authority containing a notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since September 15, and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting-President Schalk-Burger, received September 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalk-Burger letter to the imperial government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony assembly, declaring that "the time is ripe to drive England from South Africa."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime, and so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, this is the prerogative of the ruler, which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the fields in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

Will Maintain Canteens.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—The annual tour of inspection of managers of the National Soldier's Homes was completed yesterday with the inspection of the National Home in this city. General McMahon and his fellow members left for their several homes last night. General McMahon, speaking for the board, said:

"The board has decided to maintain canteens at all the homes for the good and sufficient reason that experience has taught us that it is better for the veteran and for the people in the communities where the homes are located. The canteens are properly conducted at these soldiers homes and the result is that the veterans do not squander their money in cheap saloons, nor do they drink too much."

Roosevelt Attends Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—President Roosevelt attended divine services today at the Grace Reformed church, his chosen house of worship, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. Every pew in the little building was filled and chairs were placed in the aisles and about the rear of the room. A knot of people collected outside the door and several availed themselves of seats in the windowsills.

RETELLS STORY

BOB EVANS CONCLUDES TESTIMONY IN SCHLEY CASE

Court Makes Fine Headway—Three Witnesses Tell of Battles Details—Evans Denies That He Said the Texas Attempted to Run Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again today, concluding with Admiral Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Admiral Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of yesterday. The new witnesses were Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the cut St. Paul, during the Santiagos campaign, Thomas M. Dieuaide, a newspaper correspondent who was on the Texas during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave Becker, who was a clerk to Admiral Sampson during the war.

The proceedings of the day began as usual with the recall of former witnesses who had completed their testimony for the purpose of making such verbal corrections in it as they might desire.

EVANS AGAIN ON THE STAND

Admiral Evans was then recalled. Mr. Rayner began his interrogations by asking the witness concerning the secret code of signals for communicating with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. The admiral said that when Captain Chadwick communicated this code to him he did not instruct him to give the information to Commodore Schley. Mr. Rayner then questioned the witness especially as to his interviews with Commodore Schley after the battle of Santiago.

"Yesterday," said Mr. Rayner, "I was speaking of a conversation which I thought you had at Guantanamo on July 6. I find I have made a mistake about that and it is necessary for me to repeat my question. I suppose you will answer in the same way."

He then asked: "Did you have a conversation with Commodore Schley July 4, sometime during the morning between 8 and 12 o'clock on the flagship at Santiago, in the course of which you used language as follows: 'Did you know that Jack Philip started to run away at the beginning of the battle?' to which Commodore Schley replied: 'You are mistaken about that, Evans, I saw nothing of the kind. The Brooklyn made a turn and you must see the tactical situation that made it necessary?'"

"I do not remember being on board the Brooklyn on the 4th of July. I think it was the 5th, at Guantanamo. I am quite positive I was not on board the Brooklyn off Santiago but once and that was a long time before that. As to the conversation, I never said anything to the effect that Captain Philip had run away or attempted to run away. On thinking over last night what did occur with reference to the Texas."

POSITION OF THE TEXAS.

"I think Commodore Schley and I discussed the position of the Texas when the fight began. The Texas was lying with her head to the east when the engagement began and it turned with starboard helm and headed off in the same direction as the rest of us. It fired first with its port battery and then put its helm to starboard and headed in the same direction with the rest of the ships. I think the question was discussed with Commodore Schley. I cannot be sure of it, but that I ever intimated that Captain Philip attempted to run away with the Texas is preposterous on the face of it."

"Were not the commanding officers called on board the flagship Brooklyn by signal on the morning of May 29 after the Colon was discovered?"

"They were."

"Can you tell me, or do you recollect, what took place at the conference of the commanding officers at that time?"

"Commodore Schley was in the cabin of the Brooklyn when we assembled and there was a general talk about the Spanish fleet having been located at last at Santiago."

"I do not recall any special conference. I don't think it was in the nature of a conference. I do not recollect now that the officers were asked to express any opinion. I remember having a conversation with Commodore Schley about the effect of the fighting batteries on the ships, in which I told him of the experience we had at San Juan and expressed the opinion to him that it was not worth while to risk ships fighting shore batteries alone; that I did not think anything would be gained by it. In the case under consideration the Spanish ships were present in the harbor. The conditions were changed and we would have to take the risk of the fire from the batteries in order to get at them."

Danish Gunboat Goes Down.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.—The Danish gunboat Moen, while at gun practice today with Prisant shells, foundered to the eastward of the middle grounds. Its masthead can be seen a few yards above the water. The crew of the vessel was saved. The Moen was an iron gunboat of 356 tons displacement. It was 111 feet long, had twenty-eight feet ten inches beam and 523 indicated horse-powers. It had a crew of thirty-five men.

ESCAPE FROM WRECK

Five Cars of Northwestern Passenger Derailed—No One Injured.

DUNLAP, Ia., Oct. 1.—The Northwestern passenger from Chicago had an almost miraculous escape from a serious wreck in the railroad yards in this city early yesterday morning.

The train was running between fifty and sixty miles an hour after leaving the depot, when a rail broke under the fifth coach from the rear.

The car and four others that followed were ditched. There were two pullmans, two chair cars and a tourist sleeper. There were about 100 people in them, but all escaped with hardly a scratch.

The trucks of the cars were demolished, their bodies were not seriously damaged. A new train was made up.

Northwestern train No. 1 arrived in the city at 10 o'clock, about one hour and a half late. Reports that no one was injured in the derailment at Dunlap, Ia., were confirmed.

One of the passengers on the train was M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle. He, as well as the other passengers, regarded it as a miracle that no one was hurt, owing to the high rate of speed at which the train was going.

More Honors

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—According to Adjutant General Corbin the board of brevets which meet at the War department today will devote its attention especially to officers and men who distinguished themselves in Cuba and the Philippines. This recommendation has been made public.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First U. S. A. cavalry for gallantry in battle Cuba, June 24, 1898.

For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1897, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be breveted brigadier general.

Victor Fire Protection.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 1.—The board of public lands and buildings is seriously considering the possibility of furnishing better water supplies for the various state institutions, nearly all of which are in no better condition than was the asylum at Norfolk, which burned last week.

At the present time there are no funds available for that purpose, but one of the members of the board has suggested the plan of advertising for bids and letting the contractor look to the legislature for remuneration.

Runaway Motor

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 30.—A motor car, in which were ten people, became uncontrollable while running down the west hill grade yesterday and dashed into a passing freight train. Mrs. Charles Kupfer was instantly killed and George Stone, A. C. Hutchinson, Vera Smithers and Miss Lutz were all badly injured.

He Is Hopeful.

ROSSING, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Roland B. Mollneux, who has been in the death house at Sing Sing prison for the past two years under the conviction of causing the death of Mrs. Kate Adams by poison, is looking forward hopefully to an early decision as to his application for a new trial.

Mollneux is so hopeful of a favorable decision that he is planning for a second trial. If the conviction is set aside, a second trial may not take place for many months to come.

Settled With Wife.

Emerson, Neb.—Conductor John Mangold, who was arrested in Omaha on a charge of deserting his wife and four children at New Buffalo, Michigan, was brought to this city, and it is stated that he effected a settlement with his wife's attorney by giving her a deed to some property in New Buffalo, \$25 in cash and agreeing to pay \$20 monthly.

Rich Tin Ore.

Deadwood, S. D.—A rich ledge of tin has been struck in the Bear gulch district at a depth of 330 feet. Interest in the tin ledges at Harney peak is again being shown, and the old claims are being relocated. One company has been organized to work the claims, and they will probably be given a thorough test.

Columbus Knew.

Paris.—Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy in this city, has just completed an historical work, which it is said, will shed a new and startling light on the facts relative to the discovery of America.

Mr. Vignaud claims that he will prove that the theory of Columbus as to the existence of a new world beyond the Atlantic was not the outcome of scientific speculation, but of certain knowledge on his part. The book will appear in Paris about October 1. It will be printed in French.

Safe Cracked.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 1.—The safe in Frank Bridell's saloon was cracked seemingly by professionals between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, the money box, which was empty, being taken. The safe was completely wrecked.

Entrance was effected by boring holes in the back door of the building and knocking out a panel near the lock, enabling the robbers to turn the key. No clue to the perpetrators is known.