

POPE HAS BAD ATTACK

Several Fainting Spells Cause Alarm.

DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION.

Deny That There Is Immediate Danger of Death.

pneumonia Has Developed in the Right Lung, the Report Says—Pope Had Suffered From Insomnia for Two Weeks, but Sank Into a Deep Sleep Yesterday Morning—Awoke at Noon and Had Conference With the Dean of the Sacred College—Then Collapsed

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, July 4.—For two nights the Pope suffered from insomnia. Dr. Lapponi suggested daily drives in the Vatican gardens to relieve the trouble.

After yesterday's drive the Pope felt stronger, but the weakness returned in the evening and Dr. Lapponi pursued the night at the Vatican. Early this morning the Pontiff fell into a heavy sleep and did not awake until noon. He rose greatly refreshed.

Nevertheless, anxiety over his condition prevails at the Vatican.

After receiving some Hungarian students on Friday afternoon, the Pope experienced considerable fatigue and suffered a severe fainting fit during the night, whereupon Dr. Lapponi was immediately summoned.

He slept at the Vatican and reported that his Holiness had another fainting spell this morning. He stated further that the Pontiff was better, although he is still very weak and has to remain abed. Dr. Lapponi was absent from the Vatican for three hours this afternoon.

A number of audiences have been postponed, including one which had been arranged for the purpose of the presentation of the annual medal commemorating the accession of his Holiness to the Pontificate.

Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni held a conference this evening. Both will visit the Pope to-morrow. No bulletins will be issued for the present.

A note published in the Observatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, gives reason for the belief that the Pope's condition is more serious than has been reported. In this note Dr. Lapponi states that there is no immediate danger.

According to the Tribune, the Pope first fainted on Friday afternoon. This sinking spell lasted half an hour and was followed by a second attack of the same duration. The Tribune asserts that there has been a recurrence of the intestinal trouble, with complications.

Losses, July 4.—A despatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope was much more serious to-night. He is suffering from pneumonia of the right lung, accompanied by a feeling of suffocation, which is due to catarrh. There is no fever. Dr. Lapponi will remain at the Vatican during the night.

A despatch from Rome to the Central News says Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, this evening summoned Cardinal Gregorio di Santo Stefano, the dean of the Sacred College and the only survivor of the Conclave which elected Leo XIII. Cardinal Gregorio visited the Pope and had a secret audience with him at 8 o'clock.

After the audience the Pope collapsed and had another fainting fit. The medical attendants found that the action of the heart was feeble and decided to sustain it by injections of caffeine. The Pope is also suffering from dysentery.

Great fears are entertained as to the outcome of the present attack.

MISS KESSLER MARRIES.

Montana Heiress Weds a Newspaper Artist, Despite Brothers' Opposition.

HELENA, Mon., July 4.—"We were married a few moments ago." Such was the telephone message received at one of the local newspaper offices last night from Albert Balogh, who is a cartoonist and newspaper artist. He referred to his marriage with Miss Mathilde Kessler, the only daughter of the late Nicholas Kessler.

Miss Kessler is a member of Helena's best society and, in addition to being young and accomplished, is quite wealthy, having received one-third of her father's estate on his death. Mr. Kessler was one of the wealthiest men in the State, having large interests. Her marriage to Balogh was bitterly opposed by her two brothers, who followed the couple in a chase to prevent the wedding. Capt. Cochrane of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed here, also a suitor for Miss Kessler's hand, it is said, was also engaged in the chase.

SHIPOARD OF SCHOOLMA'AMS

From Alabama, Georgia and Ohio Pass Through New York, Steamship-Bound.

The old Dominion Line steamship Princeton, on yesterday from Norfolk, had aboard 109 young Alabama and Georgia schoolteachers, in charge of W. F. Slaton, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Atlanta, L. W. Hill and Dr. John W. Abernethy, President of the University of Alabama. The teachers walked from the Old Dominion pier at the foot of Beach Street, North River, to the Fall River Boat pier at the foot of Murray street, and aboard the steamboat Princeton.

They found aboard eighty-five school teachers from Ohio in charge of Supt. H. C. Allen of the National Educational Association, who will open to-morrow and continue in session four days.

The Mid-Day Chicago Limited

From Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M., arrives Chicago at 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:15 next evening, via New York Central—Ad.

ELEVATED SHOPS ABLAZE.

Cars and Motors Burned—Total Loss Placed at \$150,000.

Four alarms were sent out yesterday afternoon for a fire in the shops of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets and Lexington and Park avenues. The shops are story and a half brick buildings.

Newly painted cars and a lot of wood-work were stored in one of the buildings, and for a time the row of tenement houses on the south side of Ninety-eighth street was threatened. The metal canopies were melted off and endangered the lives of the tenants who filled the street.

The buildings where the fire started face on Lexington avenue, and consist of a storehouse, carpenter shop, mill and paint shop, with storage houses for cars in the rear. In these shops on a working day about 400 men are employed, but yesterday there was no one there but the watchman.

In the buildings were about fifteen new cars valued at \$6,000 each, and ten motors worth \$3,300 each. These were destroyed, together with about \$4,000 worth of mill work and a large lumber of valuable plans and two centre buildings, making a total estimated loss of about \$150,000.

Fireman Michael Howard of Truck 22, who lives at 68 West 107th street, slipped from a scaling ladder and broke his skull. Charles Umbingham, of Truck 13, was badly cut in the left hand by falling glass.

The only cause suggested for the fire is that rockets may have been shot through the open skylights.

DU CHAILLUS LEFT ONLY \$500.

Not a Relative on Earth—All His Effects to Henry R. Hoyt.

The will of Paul B. Du Chailly, the African explorer who died in St. Petersburg on May 11, will be offered for probate on Monday by Henry R. Hoyt of 2 East Seventy-fifth street, who is named as executor and is the sole beneficiary. Mr. Du Chailly received much money from wealthy patrons and scientific societies to carry on his exploring work and also obtained handsome returns from the sale of his books, but he left only \$500. The late Justice Charles P. Daly will hold a probate court at 10:30 A. M. for the use of Mr. Du Chailly.

On his travels Mr. Du Chailly acquired a valuable collection of trophies. This collection together with his manuscripts and the scientific data he gathered he distributed among many scientific societies. The will, which leaves all the remaining property and effects to Mr. Hoyt, was drawn in this city on Aug. 28, 1900, and was witnessed by William H. Rand, Jr., Edward Menocal and Edgar E. Salmon.

So far as can be ascertained the explorer had no relatives. Accompanying the will is an affidavit signed by Mrs. Jennie Steele Smith, wherein she states that her grandfather, Francis L. Harris, who prior to his death lived at 213 East Thirtieth street, and was a close friend of Mr. Du Chailly's, had never married and had not a single relative living.

Mr. Hoyt is a lawyer of 11 William street. For many years he had been one of Mr. Du Chailly's most intimate friends. The copyrights of most of the great traveller's books have expired. There are some boxes which belonged to him still in St. Petersburg. They will be forwarded to Mr. Hoyt by the St. Petersburg Geographical Society when the will has been probated.

BARBER WINS GOULD PRIZE.

Will Enter New York University at the Expense of Miss Helen Gould.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—Mauro Maffucci, son of James Maffucci, poor barber in the village of Irvington, will enter the New York University next fall as the winner of Miss Helen M. Gould's scholarship. Maffucci completed with two others and came out with a percentage of 55, five more points than necessary to pass.

Maffucci came to this country about six years ago. He went through the Irvington High School in two years. The usual time is four years. Miss Gould last year offered two scholarships to the Irvington High School.

Maffucci works for his father. He was shaving a customer when the reporter saw him this morning. He is only 17 years old. He said:

"I am not surprised that I won. I'll enter the university and try to make a record to show my appreciation to Miss Gould. I have not decided on any profession yet. All I can say is that I will do my best."

Maffucci will help his father this summer in the barber shop and in leisure minutes, when he is waiting for customers, he will study.

FATAL SALUTE TO OUR SHIPS.

British Gunner at Colombo Killed and Another Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 4.—The land forts here fired a complimentary Fourth of July salute this morning to two American cruisers which were anchored off the port. The ships returned the salute.

During the firing of the salute by the land batteries there was an accident, and one British gunner was killed and another wounded.

HARRY LEHR'S JOKE.

Introduced a Muleskin to Mrs. Fish as a Portrait Painter—Society Laughs.

TIME TO CALL RUSSIA'S BLUFF.

EUROPE LOOKS TO US FOR THE FIRST MOVE.

By-Play Over Kishineff Petition Watched With Interest—Weakness of British Foreign Policy Condemned at Home—Japan Held in Check With Difficulty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—The moment is approaching when some Power or combination of Powers must call a halt to Russian aggression. The conviction is rapidly growing that nothing but the stern certainty of war will check the unscrupulous policy of Muscovite aggrandizement. In other words, the Russian bluff must be called.

The question that has been most discussed in the past few days is whether the needlessly provocative course pursued by Russian diplomacy against the United States, Great Britain and Japan is a bluff or a veiled challenge which a domestically distracted administration would like to see accepted. Some commentators confess themselves to be so much puzzled that they cannot conceive the motive of the shrewd diplomatists—and the Russians have always been past masters in this line—in deliberately and unnecessarily forcing such a triumvirate as America, Great Britain and Japan into a combination against them.

What European observers find hardest to understand is the strange manner of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, in dealing with American public opinion. That he should in the first place have relied upon non-existent American ignorance may be accounted for as the mistake of a man who knows nothing of his audience. His ignorance became mere stupidity, however, when he relied upon a false report as a conciliatory argument and announced that an official denial disposed of a statement. Count Cassini's reputation in the diplomatic world is so good that Europe is loath to believe that he has been guilty of a series of egregious blunders in the present case. How then can we account for a policy, which, in connection with Russian perfidy in Manchuria and the atrocities at Kishineff, has destroyed American friendship? Recklessness and almost wanton offense seem to be characteristics of such diplomacy, yet such qualities are the very opposite of those which have always marked Russian politics—cynicism, boldness and unscrupulousness—but not on the occasion of a direct provocation to war.

It is impossible to believe seriously that Russia is prepared to push her claims in the Far East against the armed opposition of the three Powers mentioned. Her very indifference to consequences in the recent reckless declarations is part of a game of bluff, in the opinion of the best observers on this side of the water. It is true that the domestic condition of Russia is desperate. She is trading on this also in giving the impression that she will not be deterred by a relief from the internal crisis. It is quite true that the Czar is not the master of his own dominions, but it is also true that Russia cannot be launched into a war of conquest without his consent. It would be necessary to repeat the tragedy at Belgrade in St. Petersburg before Russia could enter upon the campaign which her present policy threatens so recklessly.

Russia's treaty-breaking designs in the Far East will stop when some Power lays the sword across the path—then, and not till then. There is still strong confidence in St. Petersburg that no Power will dare take this decisive step. The Russian Government expects to continue to hector and menace with an impunity born of success until not only Manchuria, but Pekin itself is gained.

There are indications that the time is not far off when the Czar's ministers will be unseated. Japan is already with difficulty held in check. There is no appetite for war in this country, but already there is strong exasperation over what is denominated as the pusillanimity of the British Foreign Office. This is so extreme that one of the most loyal of Conservative journals exclaims to-day: "Our Government (of the Jews) has done it. I do not know. One nation can hardly interfere in the internal affairs of another."

Comment like that in the house of its friends is likely to spur the Government to action similar to that described in last night's despatch to THE SUN giving the ultimatum directed to China, but aimed at Russia.

Meantime it is fully recognized in Europe that the United States has a direct, unequivocal right to checkmate Russia's game in Manchuria. Some, indeed, argue that the duty of initiative belongs more to Japan than either to Great Britain or America. Hence it is that what regarded as mere by-play of America in the matter of the Jewish Kishineff petition to the Czar is watched here with interest. There is a feeling, however, that the occasion is more fitting for the display of the direct, straightforward methods of American diplomacy in dealing with the issue involved.

BIG WAR FLEET OFF CHINA.

Russia Has Fifty Vessels in the Gulf of Pechili.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, July 4.—The presence of more warships in the Gulf of Pechili than ever before, even during the Boxer troubles of 1900, has not increased the war talk, notwithstanding the conference held at Port Arthur yesterday by Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, with M. Lesnar, the Russian Minister to China. Gen. Kouropatkin arrived at Port Arthur on June 30, and immediately summoned M. Lesnar, Admiral Alexieff, the commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur, and M. Pokotoff, the manager of the Russo-Chinese bank, to meet him at the latter place.

Of the warships now in the Gulf there are fifty Russian vessels, including a new fleet under Admiral Stokelberg. There are about twenty American war vessels under Rear Admiral Evans, and the English and Japanese have fully 100 warships along the coast of China.

The report that Japan has recalled all her military and naval officers who are abroad is discarded. There are also reports of traffic in foodstuffs, coal, and war materials in Japan and also in Newchwang and Chengwanto, together with an unusual movement of troops in Manchuria. The assurances of the Russian officials as to the peaceful intention of the latter movement have been accepted for the time being.

Rutland R. R. for Manchester, Brandon, Burlington, across the Islands of Lake Champlain, the Montreal, Quebec, Four Rivers, and Ottawa, Details 309 B'way, N. Y.—Ad.

NEW DISTRICT OF RUSSIA.

Is She Planning an Excuse for Keeping Troops in Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Were it not for the deep suspicion that is felt by the President and cabinet as to Russia's designs upon Manchuria, little attention would be given by them to a statement, printed in the St. Petersburg newspaper Sief and cabled to this country, that the English and Japanese Ministers at Pekin have demanded of China that Russia be required to carry out her pledge to evacuate Manchuria.

That any such demand has been made recently the Washington officials who are particularly concerned do not believe. Many months ago some such representations were transmitted to China, but Russia has since then given assurances of her intention to observe in good faith the promise to withdraw her troops from Manchurian territory by October of this year, that being the date set in her agreement with China.

The publication now as news in a Russian newspaper of demands made by England and Japan, regarded as somewhat strange, and the distrust of Russia's purposes, which was very plainly uttered in the statement prepared at Oyster Bay and issued by the State Department on Wednesday night, was echoed to-day when officials of the Government read the Sief's publication.

It is suspected here that the publication was based on the desire of Russia to show to the attitude of England and Japan was too threatening to permit the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria. In her promise to withdraw the remainder of her military forces in October, Russia stipulated that she would do so on condition that the attitude of other Powers was not an obstacle thereto.

Knowing the strict press censorship maintained in Russia, officials here are surprised, the object being to show that England and Japan had adopted a policy which would compel the Russian Government to decline to abandon Manchuria—in other words, that the attitude of these countries was the "obstacle thereto."

Acting Secretary of State Loomis is keeping the President informed of everything concerning the negotiations in regard to Manchuria. Mr. Roosevelt is apparently determined to go to diplomatic extremes to secure the opening to foreign trade of ports in that province, and the statement of Wednesday night was intended to let Russia know that the sincerity of her professions of good faith toward the "open door" principle were doubted by this Government.

For the present the negotiations at Shanghai by which the United States Commissioners are seeking to bind China to an arrangement for the opening of Manchuria to the trade of the world and not merely to Russian trade are at a standstill, but it is expected that upon Secretary Hay's return to Washington next week he will send instructions to Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin, which will force the issue and show definitely whether Russia is compelling China to agree to the terms desired by the United States.

MUST RECKON WITH RUSSIA.

Senator Cullum Says Her Influence in the Pacific Must Be Overcome.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Senator Cullum was the chief speaker at the "Old-Fashioned" Fourth of July celebration held to-day at the Onwensville Club, Lake Forest. The Senator said:

"In my opinion the day is not far distant when the United States will be the mistress of the Pacific. To accomplish this the influence of Russia will have to be overcome. The United States must be seriously involved with her so and true a friend as Russia?"

"Speaking of Russia calls to my mind the recent massacre of the Jews by some of the people of that country. This conduct has justly aroused the indignation of the whole civilized world. Whether we as a nation with propriety can do more than to look on and see the treatment of the Jews than we have done, I do not know. One nation can hardly interfere in the internal affairs of another."

GRIEF CAUSED SUDDEN DEATH.

John Crowley Wept Himself Into Convulsions at His Uncle's Death.

The death of John Crowley, 16 years old, at his home 368 Baltic street, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted, so members of his family say, from grief over the death of his uncle, Charles Crowley of 390 Hopkinson avenue, who was killed on Wednesday night by a fall from the elevated station in Alabama avenue.

The boy had for several years been subject to epileptic fits and his uncle, who was unmarried, had lavished much care and affection on him, especially since the death of his father four years ago.

On Friday he lay in bed, and died down that he was taken to his uncle's funeral at Mount Holy Cemetery. At the grave he had another attack of hysterical weeping, and before the interment was taken back to his home in a coach by his mother. The attacks continued at intervals during the night, and yesterday morning the boy suddenly became unconscious and died a few minutes after Dr. Walter J. Campbell reached the house. The doctor says that the boy being an epileptic, the fatal attack was probably brought on by his excessive grief for his uncle.

IRELAND SENDS GOOD WISHES.

Cables Direct to Mr. Gifford and to Gov. Taft—Wants Irish Goodwill Settled.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—A dispatch Ireland this morning advised notes concerning the meeting of the Bishops and Government and the Church at Rome over the lands of the friars in the Philippines Islands, by way of the new Pacific cable, which opened at midnight, to Gov. Taft and to Mr. Gifford, Dublin, and to the islands and representative of the Pope.

The note to the latter was in the nature of a protest concerning the delay in the settlement of the differences between the Church and the Government and expressed dissatisfaction at the non-conclusion of a settlement. The cablegram, which was in French, said:

Mr. Gifford, Manila: I greet you. May the greatest success attend all the things undertaken by you. How is it that there is so much delay in the negotiations relating to the monastic lands? Here people are rapidly becoming impatient.

A second note addressed to Gov. Taft reads:

May Eastern skies ever guard you in health. Congratulations on your continued success. I hope that the land negotiations with the Papal Delegation will soon be closed. My hearty regards to Smith. IRELAND.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE OPENED.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO TAFT GOES THROUGH AT 11 P. M.

Wires Greetings to Gov. Taft at Manila With the Completion of the New Link of Our Farthest Possessions—First Words Telegraphed Round the World.

President Roosevelt at 11:07 o'clock last night sent this message to Gov. Taft at Manila over the newly completed Pacific cable.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.

An open American-Pacific cable with greetings to you and the people of the Philippines. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

From an early hour yesterday morning all the heads of the Postal Telegraph Company were on duty. It was expected that the last connection, at Honolulu, would be made at about 2 o'clock, New York time. Vice-President W. H. Baker, Edgar C. Bradley, the assistant general manager, and about a dozen other officials spent the whole day in the office in this city waiting for the opportunity to send through the President's message.

At 6 o'clock last night the message came through from Honolulu that the ends of the cable had been spliced but that it would be impossible to send an electric current through the wire, a process which, according to Mr. Baker, would take about two hours.

At 9:20 last night Mr. Baker received this message by the Atlantic cable from his company's manager at Honolulu: "About to make final splash." The time this despatch was sent from Honolulu was 3:30 in the afternoon.

The Cable Building was decorated from the ground to roof yesterday with flags and bunting to celebrate the opening of the new cable. The entrance to the building was arched with an artistic arrangement of the national colors, and from every window flags were flown.

Clarence H. Mackay, who remained in Oyster Bay to send away the President's message, was in constant communication with Mr. Baker and was informed by telephone of the progress of the work of joining the ends of the cable in Honolulu.

To give an historic surrounding to the first message sent under the Pacific the officials of the Postal Telegraph Company arranged that one section of the wire over which the President's message should travel would be made up of pieces of wire which are identified with the development of telegraphic, telephonic and power transmission, from the time when Morse demonstrated the practicability of his invention. This "historical section" as it was described by Mr. Baker yesterday, consisted of portions of the wire over which Morse sent his first message, of the wire over which Bell transmitted his first telephone message, a section of the first cable used by Cyrus W. Field to communicate with Europe under the Atlantic; a strip of the wire used by Edison when he first announced the fact that Dr. Woods and his sister, Miss Cloy Woods, are under arrest, and will be taken to California to stand trial.

Dr. Woods and his sister cut quite a dash in San Rafael society and were admitted into the best families, with the result that the doctor became engaged to Miss Georgia Hickmont. The engagement had a sensational termination, and an explosion of Dr. Woods and his sister followed when it was learned that his claims to distinction were pretence. It was found that he was unknown in the cities where he said he had practised.

During the height of his popularity Woods introduced to his new acquaintances Col. William Best, an elderly gentleman from the East, who, he said, was his dearest friend. Best lived with Woods because his fortune was poor. The Colonel was suddenly taken ill and on April 6 died. The body was taken to the morgue, but as there were no grounds for suspicion at the time it was returned to Woods, who shipped it to New Jersey, on April 11, for burial.

Dr. W. E. Jones of San Rafael attended Col. Best from April 1 to April 4. In an interview, the physician says:

"I was called into the case as consulting physician to the new acquaintance Col. William Best, an elderly gentleman from the East, who, he said, was his dearest friend. Best lived with Woods because his fortune was poor. The Colonel was suddenly taken ill and on April 6 died. The body was taken to the morgue, but as there were no grounds for suspicion at the time it was returned to Woods, who shipped it to New Jersey, on April 11, for burial."

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W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., SELLS.

Transfers His Share in a New Frisco Hotel to Hermann Oelrichs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A deed has been filed here by which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife, Virginia Fair Vanderbilt, convey to Hermann Oelrichs and Theresa Fair Oelrichs their one-half undivided interest in the Fairmont Hotel property. The fact that the Vanderbilts have decided to withdraw from the Fairmont Hotel ownership was published several months ago, after Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt visited San Francisco and held consultations with the Oelrichses.

The deed filed here was executed in Paris, France, on June 12, 1903. The property transferred covers an entire block and is bounded by California, Powell, Mason and Sacramento streets.

The Fairmont Hotel plans call for an expenditure of \$2,500,000 and young Mr. Vanderbilt thought the hotel wouldn't pay. The building is going up rapidly and Mr. Oelrichs is said to have already engaged three floors to permanent guests. The hotel will have the finest view in the city and will be fitted up in a style similar to the Waldorf-Astoria.

FIREMAN SHOT BY WATCHMAN.

Latter Explains That He Was Celebrating and Didn't Mean to Hit Any One.

Edward Giblin, a fireman attached to Engine 72 in West Twelfth street, was walking through West Eleventh street yesterday afternoon when he was struck in the left thigh by a bullet fired by Henry Luxemburg, a special policeman employed by the Holmes company.

Luxemburg was locked up in the Mercer street station on a charge of felonious assault. He said that he was firing his revolver to celebrate the Fourth and didn't mean to hit Giblin. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WATERBURY WOMAN ATTACKED.

Miss Lizzie McCarthy Found Injured and Dazed at 4 A. M.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 4.—Miss Lizzie McCarthy, aged 25, was found at 4 A. M. to-day in the gutter of an unfrequented street in a dazed condition. Her hair was bloody and matted and there was a deep gash on the cheek.

She was carried home and since then has been in a stupor all the time and can give no account of herself.

Following so closely after the mysterious assault on Maggie Crane, it leads to the suspicion that some fiend is here determined on slaying women on dark unfrequented streets.

"DR. J. D. WOODS ARRESTED.

He and His So-Called Sister Held for the Death of Col. William Best.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Alfred M. Best of New York, son of Col. William Best, whose mysterious death while the guest of Dr. J. D. Woods at San Rafael caused comment, has taken up the matter of his father's death and writes to San Rafael announcing the fact that Dr. Woods and his sister, Miss Cloy Woods, are under arrest, and will be taken to California to stand trial.

Dr. Woods and his sister cut quite a dash in San Rafael society and were admitted into the best families, with the result that the doctor became engaged to Miss Georgia Hickmont. The engagement had a sensational termination, and an explosion of Dr. Woods and his sister followed when it was learned that his claims to distinction were pretence. It was found that he was unknown in the cities where he said he had practised.

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