TORY TOLD IN FIGURES

wing Picture of Conditions in United States.

ONOGRAPH FROM TREASURY

gress of the Country in Its Material Industries Presented in Compact Form by the Bureau of Statistics—One Hundred Subjects Are Referred to, and They Show an Interesting and, in Many Cases, a Phenomenal Growth in Industries, Finance and Production.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A moving picture of conditions in the United States from 1800 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1902, is presented in a monograph just issued by the Treasury bureau of statistics, entitled "Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries." This monograph [illegible] in a series of tables, [illegible] population, wealth, debt, [illegible] banks and bank [illegible] farms and [illegible] their [illegible] expenditures, imports, [illegible] and many other [illegible] in the [illegible] The figures [illegible] more than 100 subjects [illegible] and in many [illegible] growth in the [illegible] production and [illegible] of the country.

REMARKABLE GROWTH SHOWN. The area has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 square miles [illegible] of Alaska and [illegible] belonging to the United States. The population per square mile, which was 6.4 in 1800, was 26.1 in 1902, [illegible] the great increase in [illegible] The total wealth has [illegible] billion dollars in 1850 [illegible] ninety-four billions in [illegible] per capita wealth from [illegible] in 1900.

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT. [illegible] there been greater [illegible] than in the public [illegible] In 1800 the [illegible] per capita; in 1850 [illegible] cents per capita; in [illegible] per capita; in 1861, [illegible] of the war, $2.74, [illegible] rapidly until it [illegible] per capita in 1865, gradually [illegible] after the war to $18.17 in [illegible] $17.64 in 1885, $13.60 [illegible] in 1902.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION. [illegible] in circulation amounted [illegible] per capita in 1865, touched [illegible] period of paper currency [illegible] the war, but [illegible] the $20 mark until [illegible] $21.11 per capita, [illegible] $24.69 per capita [illegible] in 1900, $26.93, and [illegible] per capita, the highest [illegible] ever reached.

SAVINGS OF PEOPLE. [illegible] savings banks amounted [illegible] in 1820, $43,[illegible] in 1850, $149,[illegible] in 1860, $1,524,[illegible] in 1890 and [illegible] Meanwhile the [illegible] in national banks had [illegible] in 1865 to $3,[illegible]

FARMS AND INDUSTRIES. [illegible] financial conditions [illegible] the increase of currency [illegible] is found in [illegible] the development [illegible] farms and of the [illegible] The number of farms [illegible] 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,739,[illegible] the value of farms and farm [illegible] four billion dollars in [illegible] billions in 1900, and the [illegible] which was not [illegible] from $1,358,[illegible] to $12,784,000,000 in [illegible] of farm animals [illegible] in 1850 to $2,981,[illegible] The value of the product [illegible] industries grew [illegible] in 1850 to thirteen [illegible] in 1900, while the [illegible] employed therein [illegible] one million in 1850 [illegible] millions in

HERE ARE FIGURES. The following table shows the figures [illegible] of the more important [illegible] the monograph for the years [illegible]

[illegible]

ASKS HIS SHARE OF PROFITS.

[illegible] of Absorption of Steel Plant by Carnegie Company.

[illegible] Aug. 30.—The hearing of testimony [illegible] suit that comes as [illegible] of the absorption of the Carnegie [illegible] by the United States [illegible] was closed today before [illegible] Burgess, clerk of the [illegible] court, acting as special [illegible] the transfer of over [illegible] of the Carnegie company [illegible] Pittsburg [illegible] is in the form of a [illegible] accounting of profits [illegible] William J. Hilands of the [illegible] Carnegie & Co., of this [illegible] stocks for the United [illegible] corporation. William H. [illegible] of Pittsburg is the complainant. [illegible] to Mr. Vantine, he represented [illegible] company shareholders [illegible] and acted as adviser and agent. He alleges that the Chicago broker was on the other side of the deals and by agreement was supposed to divide the profits with Mr. Vantine equally. The profits from the [illegible] on the transfer [illegible] in excess of [illegible], of which the Pittsburg man was to be paid [illegible] only $200, which he was to receive. The deals were carried through in February, 1901, and it is alleged that Hilands represented J. P. Morgan & Co. in the transactions. Hilands is said to have made [illegible] profit out of the deals, but it is said that he [illegible] to pay President [illegible] $24.77 for a three-quarter interest with J. P. Morgan. Mr. Hilands today denied all the charges.

NO CASH ON HAND.

Nebraska Bank Examiners Find the Vault of Tecumseh Banking-House Empty.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 30.—The State Banking board today took charge of the Chamberlain banking house at Tecumseh and closed its doors. The bank is the oldest in Johnson county, and its suspension caused the greatest surprise. The deposits are placed at $100,000, but there was practically no cash on hand when the examiners arrived. Charles M. Chamberlain, the cashier, left last Monday for the East, taking, it is alleged, a valise full of securities with which to raise money for the bank. It is asserted that he has not been heard from further than that he was at the union station, Chicago, Tuesday.

Former State Senator W. H. Berlin is president of the bank, but Chamberlain was its active manager. Its capital stock was $50,000.

SENT TO PEN.

Court at Pocatello Sentences Number of Criminals.

Pocatello, Ida., Aug. 30.—The District court adjourned tonight after a two weeks' session. The following convicts were sentenced to the penitentiary: Nicola Chiavetta, assault with intent to commit murder, seven years; Wong Fon, grand larceny, three years; Thomas Hall, grand larceny, one year; James Howard, grand larceny, one year; James Ryan, burglary, one year; George Goldman, grand larceny, one year; John Gallagher, burglary, one year; John Murphy, burglary, nine months.

UNCLE SAM'S RECEIPTS.

Balance Sheet for August Shows an Unexpected Large Surplus, Nearly Six Million Dollars.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The receipts of the Treasury department for the month of August just closed exceeded the expenditures by $5,822,312, an unexpectedly large surplus. The total receipts were $48,666,812 and the expenditures $42,830,000. For the same month of last year the total receipts were $45,394,125 and the expenditures $39,183,297, a surplus of a little over $6,000,000.

The big surplus this month has been attained in the face of the heavy cut made by Congress in the way of wiping off the books the taxes imposed on account of the war with Spain. This act of Congress decreased the receipts by something like $6,500,000 a month. In fact, in July, the receipts from internal revenue fell off more than that figure as a result of the cut. This month the reduction is not so large.

The receipts from the different sources have been as follows: Customs $26,182,239; internal revenue $17,125,368; miscellaneous, $4,498,213.

For August of last year the customs receipts were $21,462,471 and internal revenue $22,898,714. The increase in customs receipts over the same month of the corresponding year is over $5,000,000, showing the country is buying more heavily abroad each month. The falling off from internal revenue is less than $5,000,000. The expenditures are something over $3,000,000 greater than for the same month last year.

In accordance with the suggestion of Secretary Shaw, national banks in the large cities are preparing to increase their circulation by the deposit of bonds. Since a few weeks ago, when Secretary Shaw asked the banks to prepare to meet any emergency by increasing their circulation, the banks have notified the controller's office that they want to stand ready for an increase of $12,250,000. A large portion of this currency is now being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and will be ready for the banks as soon as the deposit of bonds is made. The increased circulation will not be taken out at all unless the banks are satisfied the money will be needed in trade channels to relieve the situation in New York or elsewhere. The $12,250,000 does not include the circulation being taken out by new banks and by regular banks in different parts of the country, which have not been communicated with.

HELD UP IN WAGON.

Novel Scheme of Three Men in Montana to Rob Pedestrians.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—Officials here have taken into custody Matt Ferguson, Jim Vaughan and L. A. Forrest on charges of highway robbery. The three men have a large wagon, with which they drove about the State, and upon meeting a pedestrian they required him to get in and ride with them. The men, it is charged, no sooner got their new acquaintance into their confidence than they held him up and relieved him of his valuables.

APPOINTMENTS IN ARMY.

Number of Promotions in the Philippine Scouts.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The following recent appointments and promotions in the Philippine scouts have been announced:

To be first lieutenants—Second Lieutenant J. G. Hansen, July 7, vice Hendrix, resigned; Second Lieutenant Haney P. More, August 15, vice Bell, resigned.

To be second lieutenants—First Sergeant H. B. Drake, troop A, Fifth cavalry, July 18, vice Hansen; First Sergeant Charles Farrell, Co. I, Thirtieth Infantry, July 11, vice Clifton, resigned; Roy T. Ballard, of Ohio, late second lieutenant Thirty-second U. S. V., July 24, 1902, vice Manley, deceased; Corporal Randall Kernan, Company E, Second battalion of Engineers, August 15, vice Moore, promoted.

SHOTS FIRED AT GUARDS.

Situation in West Virginia Coal Districts Continues Serious.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 30.—The situation on New River remained quiet throughout the day. A few shots were fired at Whipple, a few miles on Loup creek, supposedly at one of the guards, but the shooter, who was in the brush, [illegible] could not be found. [illegible] Rush Run, on the river two miles below here, there was some shooting in the brush, and Capt. [illegible] of company [illegible] found three men with rifles. They made off when discovered by the soldiers, [illegible] as their bullets [illegible] Feeling in Fayette county is very bitter over sending the troops.

STIRS UP THE BRITISH

Roosevelt's Speech on Monroeism a Text.

SATURDAY REVIEW EXCITED

Takes the President's Address and Enunciates a Long Sermon—Says Danger Threatens British Empire From United States Future Expansion—Reviews History of Monroe Doctrine—London Spectator Takes Just Opposite View of the Review's Position.

London, Aug. 30.—"A hated rivalry which may some day be settled by the arbitrament of the sword" seems to fairly sum up the Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Discussing President Roosevelt's pronouncement on Monroeism, the always bitterly anti-American Saturday Review uses the President's speech as a text on which to [illegible] a long sermon on "American greed and hypocrisy," and the danger threatening the British empire from the United States' future expansion. It says in reviewing the history of the Monroe doctrine:

It is unfortunate, if not exceptional, that the United States cannot be credited with the plain, straightforward policy of self-interest, without attempting to [illegible] it as a disinterested and highly moral position. It was on this basis that the war with Spain was undertaken, resulting in the Philippines being annexed and Cuba being put under the heel. South America's natural resources are enormous, but the individual States cannot act together. It is plain that they will not long resist American extension southward, and the American "protection" from European aggression will soon graduate into occupation by the United States.

EFFECT OF MONROEISM.

Proceeding to discuss the effect of Monroeism on the British empire, the Saturday Review says:

The United States is the only great power separated from the British empire by nothing but a land frontier, and it is the settled object of the United States ultimately to include Canada. The United States is commercially growing fast at our expense, and judging from its present progress, the power of the United States by wealth and numbers will soon exceed that of any rival we have, possibly excepting Russia, whose position in relation to the United States territorially is not nearly so critical. Under these circumstances it is surely clear that the power we need be most concerned about is America.

Acute territorial and commercial rivalry always results in an ultimate trial by force. It is the only final settlement. If this is so, the policy of either country must be to avoid doing anything which can increase the other's power or give it points in the struggle. On that principle the United States has steadily acted in opposing us diplomatically, never conceding a point. We, on the other hand, have usually gone out of our way to help the United States. In the matter of the Isthmian canal we lost ground and America gained. The only balancing advantage would be such consequent and active friendship on the part of America that we might count on her as meeting us halfway by abstaining from injuring us. Of such friendship the Saturday Review has shown again and again that there is neither evidence nor likelihood. There is no question of liking or disliking the Americans. It is simply a question of which shall ultimately get the better of the other side. The controlling factors make it impossible to put the position of the two countries in any other way.

SPECTATOR DIFFERS.

A curiously divergent view is expressed by the Spectator on the same topic. It says:

We are glad in the interests of the United States and Great Britain and the peace of the rest of the world that President Roosevelt announced in such clear and unmistakable terms that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced by the United States at all costs. The Monroe doctrine is a danger to peace only when it is undefined. All authoritative statements of the policy of the United States in this effect are therefore welcome. We hold that the Monroe doctrine is good for us as well as the United States. We, like the United States, have no desire to see the status quo violently altered by the efforts of continental European states to carve out for themselves colonial empires in Central and South America. It would suit us no more than the United States to see Germany established in southern Brazil or elsewhere on the Western continent.

RESTS UPON SEA POWER.

Proceeding to point out that Monroeism cannot rest on air and that unless based on power it is sure to be exposed to be pushed aside and disregarded, the Spectator continues:

The power on which it must primarily rest is sea power. If the European States know that America has sea power enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine, it will be scrupulously respected. The moment they see the doctrine is based only on paper it will be disregarded. To make the doctrine effective America must build a fleet unquestionably stronger than that of France or Germany. She need not trouble to outbuild us, as we not merely agree to, but may be said to be passive supporters of the Monroe doctrine.

WONDER IN BERLIN.

President's Declaration Surprises the German People.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's fresh declaration of the Monroe doctrine has been received here with an air of wonder. The tone generally assumed is one of surprise that the doctrine should be reaffirmed so energetically at a moment when no European power disputes it, least of all, Germany. However, it is asserted that Germany gave her assent to the doctrine soon after President Roosevelt's assumption of the Presidency, and that the State department has abundant knowledge that Germany does not even contemplate securing coaling stations in the Western hemisphere.

Some suspicious critics suggested that something must be going on behind the diplomatic screen to occasion the President's enunciation. The Foreign office tells the Associated Press that official circles by no means share the newspaper excitement. It reads the speech in connection with the definition of the doctrine contained in the President's last message to Congress, which thoroughly well satisfies Germany.

The disposition in some quarters to regard President Roosevelt's speech as directed against Germany is wholly inadmissible because Germany, as the American Government knows, never designed territorial acquisition of the American continent.

Several of the newspapers here crowd their references to the King of Italy from the chief editorial position in order to comment on President Roosevelt's speech. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

His assertions are impregnated with an imperialistic spirit, and one is disposed to connect his utterances with what is occurring in Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which for the protection of its own interests might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venezuelan territory. [illegible] it has been made that the Berlin cabinet has never considered the question of [illegible] The self-control which our squadron manifested in the presence of the wild doings of the revolutionists in the [illegible] of towns in which Germans reside is good proof that Germany does not intend to act in a way to touch the sensibilities of the United States.

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "The President's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is attacking the United States' favorite dogma? Germany and Russia, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President, expressly recognized the Monroe principles."

The Tageblatt discusses the British comment, which sees in the President's speech a covert warning to Germany, and other organs are inclined to see no foundation for a domestic motive in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance, namely, preparation of the public mind for a further enlargement of the navy.

PLAYING AT WAR.

Army of Defense and Attacking Squadron Spend First Day in Strengthening Forces.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—The army of defense and the attacking squadron under Admiral Higginson have spent the first twenty-four hours of the period of preparation strengthening their forces. The Massachusetts heavy artillery came from Boston today, part going to Fort Rodman at New Bedford and six batteries coming here as [illegible] reinforcements to Fort Adams and Fort Greble. The army also received in addition the Rhode Island signal corps of twenty men.

As for the navy, the Massachusetts naval brigade was sent on board the warships by means of two naval tugs.

This evening Gen. MacArthur [illegible] visited the forts in this vicinity, this time on the war yacht Kanawha, accompanied by a large staff made up of officers, not only of this division, but from the War department.

The earliest [illegible] which came in during the [illegible] but for the fleet at 7 o'clock with the mail. She may return tomorrow, as Admiral Higginson has until midnight on Sunday to disappear on the coast, war being technically declared at that time.

During the afternoon Brig.-Gen. Grant arrived and spent some time in inspecting the signal arrangements, paying special attention to the searchlight station at Price's Neck. Upon his recommendation a third telephone wire was strung to the station, so that all the signal stations from Fort Adams around the southern end of the island of Rhode Island to eastern points are now connected by telephone.

The arrangements at the fort in this vicinity are complete, but the evening was spent in additional searchlight practice.

Tomorrow night the guards at all the forts will be strengthened and the signal stations fully manned in preparation for the attack, which, according to the rules, may begin any time after midnight.

DEWEY FOR SENATOR.

Canyon County Democracy Launch the Candidacy of the Colonel to Succeed Heitfeld.

Boise, Ida., Aug. 30.—The Canyon county Democratic convention was held today and enthusiastically indorsed Frank Martin for Governor. Ex-Gov. Steunenberg heads the delegation for the State convention. The candidacy of Col. W. H. Dewey was launched in the following resolution that was adopted:

Resolved, by the Democrats of Canyon county, in convention assembled, in grateful appreciation of the inestimable service to the people of the State of Idaho in the development of its resources, the promotion of its industrial prosperity and the augmentation of its wealth and influence, and in recognition of his magnanimous citizenship and long-continued and constant advocacy of Democratic principles, we most earnestly and sincerely indorse the candidacy of W. H. Dewey for the office of United States Senator, and confidently commend him to the favorable consideration of the people of the State of Idaho.

During the session of the convention Col. Dewey presented the Canyon county organization with a magnificent flag, 20x24 feet in size. He thanked the delegates for the resolution they had adopted indorsing his candidacy for the Senate and pledged his earnest support for the Democratic ticket.

SITE FOR CONCENTRATOR.

Four Hundred Men Interested in Location of Plant.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—There is a possibility that the Montana Ore-Purchasing company may not rebuild its concentrator on the site of the burned plant in Meaderville, but will seek a place where there is more water. Last night the Butte members of the company discussed the matter at considerable length, but failed to reach a conclusion on the proposition. If the plant is built elsewhere it will throw about 400 men out of work, as it requires about that number to operate a concentrator three shifts.

The ground on which the old plant stood is in litigation, the water used is in litigation, and in addition there are other reasons for not putting up the new plant on the old site.

The plant, Aug. Heinze says, will be built again as soon as possible.

BREAK IN STRIKERS' RANKS.

Number of Union Pacific Shopmen Return to Work.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—The first break in the ranks of the striking Union Pacific shopmen came this morning, when thirty-one of the car men returned to work in the local shops. Railroad officials express a belief that they will be followed next week by the rest of the car men now on strike. The boilermakers and machinists, however, say that the return of the car men will in no wise affect their strike, which will be continued. The men who returned to work accepted the piecework system.

SLASHED WITH KNIFE.

Boise Bar Tender Probably Fatally Wounded by a Sheep Herder Named Phipps.

Boise, Ida., Aug. 30.—At an early hour this morning Frank Smith, bartender in Joe Kinney's saloon, was dangerously cut by Hugh P. Phipps, a sheepherder. Phipps was in company with Tom Clark, a saloon loafer here. The latter was quite drunk and was exhibiting a large sum of money. Phipps was seen by Smith [illegible] relieving Clark of the money. He claims he intended to give it to Smith to put in the safe, but Smith thought he was robbing the man. Smith interfered. A fight ensued, during which Phipps pulled a knife and slashed Smith five times. One was across the abdomen. Another cut an artery in the arm. From the latter Smith nearly bled to death. Smith is in a dangerous condition. It required 32 stitches to close up his wounds. It turned out later that Clark had robbed a farmer from Weiser earlier in the evening, getting $470.50.

STOCK BROKERS SUSPEND.

Buffalo Firm Forced to Wall by Heavy Losses.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30.—John F. Meany & Co., stock brokers, suspended today. A superficial examination of the firm's books shows that the total losses will aggregate at least $20,000. The losses, it is stated, will fall immediately upon the firm, which expects to resume soon.

GREETED BY CHILDREN

Little Ones at Cornish Give Bouquets to Roosevelt.

BLOSSOMS FILL CARRIAGE

Sweet Peas, Pansies and Asters Bank the Chief Magistrate's Vehicle When He Arose to Speak to People in the Vermont Town—Everywhere Throughout the State He Was Received With Enthusiasm—Takes a Fifteen Mile Drive Through the Mountains.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 30.—Everywhere in the State of Vermont today President Roosevelt was received with enthusiasm. He crossed from New Hampshire into Vermont about noon in a tally-ho drawn by six horses. Seated on the box with him were Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill and Senator Proctor.

When Windsor was reached, where the people had patiently awaited his coming, the most cordial welcome was extended, and as the county fair was in progress, many persons from out-of-town were given an opportunity to see the President.

DRIVE THROUGH MOUNTAINS.

The fifteen-mile drive through the mountains seemed to give him new vigor. In his happiest vein, and as he passed through the streets of Windsor, he bowed first one side and then the other on his way to the Evarts residence, where he took luncheon.

FOUR HOURS IN TALLY-HO.

The start from the Blue Mountain clubhouse was begun promptly at 8 o'clock this morning, and the route to Windsor was through the Corbin reserve and some of the most beautiful New Hampshire country, the whole journey occupying about four hours.

FLOWERS FROM CHILDREN.

At Cornish he was extended a cordial welcome. A number of school children were presented to the President. They filed past him by twos, and each little girl handed him a bouquet of sweet peas, pansies and asters. His carriage was banked with flowers when he rose to speak. After requesting that members of the Grand Army, who were in assembly, be allowed to occupy the front line, the President said:

SPEAKS TO VETERANS.

"I want to thank you for what you have done, and for the very kind and graceful way in which you have greeted me this morning, and I cannot think of anything that argues better for the country than in just such a typical old American town as this to have the school children drawn up before a monument like that, pointing to the soldiers' monuments, in the birthplace of Salmon P. Chase, and to have them to look toward you, you the men of the great Civil war, you who proved your truth by your endeavor, and see in you examples of what they are to be when they grow up.

BELIEVES IN PRACTICE.

"I believe in preaching, but I believe in practice a great deal more, and it has been given to you, my friends of the Civil war, to practice in the four years when the life of the Republic was at stake the virtues of which we so earnestly desire our children shall learn, and you practiced the virtues not only that count in war, but that count in peace."

RECEPTION AT WINDSOR.

Three rousing cheers were given as the party mounted the tally-ho for Windsor, a distance of eight miles. Windsor was reached a short time before noon, where the President gave up his hunting costume of blue overalls and red sweater, and expressed the hope that the photographers had not approached near enough to him to do any damage. The President was given a reception here at the point where the coaching party entered the town by a number of prominent citizens, mounted, were waiting to perform escort duties.

WELCOMED TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Stickney met the President here to extend to him a welcome to the State. The streets through which the President was taken were gayly decorated with bunting and flags, and as his coach passed the throng cheered repeatedly. The President took luncheon at the home of Maxwell Evarts. Between 8,000 and 10,000 people had assembled, when shortly after 2 o'clock the President was driven to the fair grounds. Gov. Stickney introduced the President, who spoke about twenty minutes.

EIGHT SPEECHES DELIVERED.

Four stops and as many speeches were scheduled for today, but he yielded to pressure and made eight stops and eight speeches. South Royalton, Bethel, Randolph and Waterbury were the places where the additional stops were made.

TRIBUTE TO DILLINGHAM.

The stop at Waterbury had been quietly arranged by Senator Dillingham. The President spoke from the station platform, and in a few words paid a tribute to the Senator. The President had started for the train, when suddenly he turned back and told the people he did not think they deserved any credit for being good, because they could not help it, which produced much merriment.

SUNDAY AT THOMPSON'S.

Tonight, after paying a brief visit to the home of ex-Gov. Woodbury, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Shaw, who has traveled through the State with the President today, boarded a yacht for the Secretary's summer residence at Thompson's Landing, where the President will remain until Monday morning.

SPEECH AT MONTPELIER.

In his address at Montpelier the President said that he was glad to come as the guest of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

"It is a great thing," he added, "to have had forefathers who did their work well in the world, always provided that the fact of having had them drive us onward to try to do our part in the world now, instead of being used as an excuse for not doing our full share."

A text in the Bible contained two rules of conduct, of which too many people were apt to take only one. "The text," said the President, "is that which bids us to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. To be only harmless is not really to deserve much praise, nor, on the other hand, to possess all the wisdom and power that can come to man shall avail anything if it does not go the lift toward righteousness, the lift toward decency.

DEWEY AND CLARK.

"I want to illustrate what I mean by the two men whom Vermont—this inland State—contributed to the navy of the United States and to the glory of the entire Nation in the Spanish war. Now, gentlemen, Admirals Dewey and Clark had to have in them the courage, the desire to do decently, but it would not have done them any good if they had never learned their trade as the chance came. If Dewey or Clark had sat down during the long years of peace, as I have known pretty good men to sit down, and said: 'Well, there is not anything to be done; when the day comes I will be a hero—but just now I don't care to train the men at the big guns,' or whatever there was to do—if they had done that we would not have the name of either of them with us at this moment.

TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS.

"Take those men on horseback over there—the regulars, I think, we have gotten past the stage in this country when any of our citizens feel any jealousy or anything but the heartiest admiration for the regular army and navy. All honor to the men who spend their lives in training themselves to the [illegible], for the honor and interest of all of us, should the call be made. [illegible] in the army and navy alike, the [illegible] makes certain success is to train it [illegible] There are people in this country of whom, I regret to say, [illegible] could be said, not that they have bad ideas, but that they have no ideas at all, and among those I class [illegible] any man who is unable to see in this country anything but material prosperity."

SWINDLER CAPTURED.

Man Who Victimized Butte Doctor Arrested in Spokane.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—M. W. Hadsel, better known in the busy world as "Doc" Hadsel, who is accused of having swindled Dr. Kelly of the Yellek hospital of this city out of $400, is in jail in Spokane, and Detective James of the Washington city wants his record. Hadsel gave the doctor a bogus check bearing the alleged signature of N. J. Harwood, who the swindler told Kelly was former member of the supreme court of this State. Kelly loaned him two or three small amounts on the check, while he held the check in his own safe, subject to the call of the slick swindler. Hadsel returned each loan and thus gained the confidence of Dr. Kelly. The police department of Spokane will be furnished with his Butte record.

SENATOR KEARNS AND FAMILY ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

[TRIBUNE SPECIAL.]

New York, Aug. 30.—Senator and Mrs. Kearns arrived today on the French liner Savoy, and are at the Waldorf-Astoria. They had a pleasant voyage and the family are all well. Senator Kearns says he hopes to leave here on Monday and to arrive in Salt Lake City about Friday or Saturday next. Mrs. Kearns will remain here several days, but will arrive at her home by the middle of September. She has been absent over a year, and is anxious to breathe Utah air again and see her friends.

CONTRACT TO BUILD SALT LAKE-DENVER ROAD AWARDED

Denver, Colo., Aug. 30.—The stockholders of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railroad company met today and voted to issue $22,500,000 in 4 per cent gold bonds for the construction of the road to Salt Lake. The contract was let to the Colorado-Utah Construction company for the entire line. The contract specifies that the work of construction shall begin September 1st, but it will be probably a fortnight later before work is actually begun.

SUICIDE ON TRAIN.

Miner From Butte Kills Himself While Traveling on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Billings, Mont., Aug. 30.—David Carey, who has been working as a miner in the Metz mine, about three miles southwest of Butte, placed the muzzle of a revolver to his head and blew out his brains. The deed was committed on an eastbound Northern Pacific train near here at 6 o'clock this morning.

Carey and his 6-year-old daughter Inez left Butte last night for Angora, Ia., where they expected to visit relatives a few weeks. So far as known there was nothing wrong with his mind when he started, but it is possible that he became insane afterward. No other cause can be assigned for the act.

Besides the little girl who accompanied Carey on the trip the dead man leaves a wife and two other children in this city.

NEEDLE IN SHOULDER.

Great Falls Young Woman Finds Steel Imbedded in Back of Her Shoulder Blade.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 30.—Miss Levadna Laraway of this city found a broken point of a needle imbedded in the flesh of her right shoulder, just back of the shoulder-blade. The young lady says that three years ago the broken needle penetrated her hand. It has since then slowly worked through the flesh the entire length of her arm and around or through her shoulder before making its appearance. The young lady has suffered no inconvenience since that time from the needle-point.

NEWS BOILED DOWN.

In London yesterday J. B. and A. F. Ihler beat the 100-mile unpaced tandem road record for bicycles, covering the distance in 3:26:25.

The new coast defense monitor Wyoming had her first trial spin yesterday. She developed a speed of 8.1 knots, although designed only for 11.5 knots.

Gen. Tyre H. Bell, one of Forrest's brigade commanders during the Civil war, died last night at a sanitarium in New Orleans, aged 87 years. He had been living with his children in California, and had been attending Confederate reunions, besides visiting his old home in Tennessee.

THREE BOYS DROWN.

Lose Their Lives While Fishing Near Astoria.

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 30.—Early this morning a son of Judge Nelson, aged 11 years, and two sons of Peter Munson, aged 9 and 13, went fishing in a small skiff and at midnight they had not returned home. It is supposed all were drowned.

BLOWN FROM TRACK

A Northwestern Passenger Train Struck by Tornado.

HURLED DOWN ENBANKMENT

Two Persons Killed, Three Fatally Injured and More Than a Score of Others More or Less Hurt—Fears That Others Are Dead—Baggage Car and Two Passenger Coaches Picked Up While Running Thirty-Five Miles an Hour, by Wind and Reduced to Kindling Wood.

Waseca, Minn., Aug. 30.—Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and more than a score of others hurt tonight in the wreck of a train which had been hurled down an embankment by a tornado.

A westbound train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, consisting of an engine, a baggage car and two crowded passenger coaches, was struck by a tornado while running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, two miles from Meriden.

BLOWN FROM THE RAILS.

The passenger and baggage cars were hurled eighteen feet down the embankment to the fence guarding the right-of-way. A brakeman had been lighting the lamps when the crash came and the wreckage was ignited by the spilling of oil.

DEAD.

Delmar Peterson, aged 5 years, Waseca, Minn.

Unknown woman, supposed to be Anna Buckford, Albert Lea, Minn.

FATALLY INJURED.

Miss Eva Richardson, New Ulm, Minn., hurt internally.

A. C. McConnell, Brookings, S. D.; hurt internally.

Unidentified woman, crushed.

OTHER INJURED.

T. N. Kravold, Albert Lea, State Senator and candidate for Congress; four ribs broken.

R. H. Wilde, Milwaukee; shoulder dislocated, left arm broken and injured internally.

Miss E. C. Hilmer, New Ulm, Minn.; head cut and badly injured internally.

John Rossman, Meriden, left arm broken.

Miss Mary Glasby, Kasson, Minn.; left arm broken.

The engineer is reported to have seen the tornado in apparent pursuit of the train and scarcely an instant before the wind struck the cars the train gave a lurch in a sudden spurt to evade the funnel-shaped fury. It was 5:40 o'clock when the train was struck. Fully an hour and a half elapsed before a wrecking train arrived.

ENGINE KEPT TRACK.

The engine did not leave the track, the baggage car and passenger coaches having been twisted off as if by giant hands and hurled downward to the bottom of the embankment. The baggage car was shattered to splinters.

The two dead were jammed in the wreckage and their bodies were cut out with axes. It is feared that more bodies may be found underneath the debris, and wrecking gangs sent from Waseca are at work on the shattered cars.

BRAKEMAN MISSING.

The brakeman who was lighting the lamps in one of the passenger coaches when the tornado struck cannot be found tonight. It is feared his body may be in the wreckage. Passengers saw him strike the under side of the coach with terrific force, and at the same time the lamp he had been trimming was crushed.

The injured and the bodies of the dead were brought to Waseca by physicians, who attended to the seriously injured. Eva Richardson died from her injuries after reaching Waseca.

The damage by the cyclone in Owatonna was not great and was confined to a narrow path.

FAST MAIL WRECKED.

Northwestern Train Runs Into a Washout in Wisconsin.

St. Paul, Aug. 30.—The Northwestern train dispatcher in this city says the fast mail train, eastbound, was wrecked at Fairchild, Wis., late tonight. Two trainmen are reported killed, but none of the passengers were injured.

The accident is said to have been the result of the train running into a washout. Only the engine and a mail car left the track, the passenger coaches and sleepers remaining on the rails.

The engineer and fireman are said to have been instantly killed and a mail clerk and brakeman injured, but how seriously is not known.

The train wrecked was the Northwestern's fast mail bound for Chicago, which left St. Paul at 6:55 p. m. Fairchild is a small station a few miles beyond Eau Claire, Wis.

The accident happened about midnight. The train dispatcher's officers would give out but few details, but stated that none of the passengers were injured.