WASHINGTON NEWS

Senator Clark says it isn't so, that he was attacked by an insane man, and that he ran like a streak of greased lightning to get away from the lunatic. He says, first, that he was not attacked at all. Then he says that if he had been, he is perfectly able to defend himself. He didn't say how, and Senator Clark isn't much bigger than a pint of soap after a hard day's wash. He intimated that the only foes against whom he is powerless are newspaper reporters. Well, as a general thing, a reporter is loyal to his paper, and not in the market.

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President Roosevelt while yet Assistant Secretary of the Navy expressed the opinion that the United States should build its own warships. He said that he thought the Government could build them quicker, and cheaper than they could be built by other firms. On the 29th there will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the first ship of any fighting consequence which has taken place in a Government yard for many a long year. It is the beautiful new battleship Connecticut, and the rapidity of her construction proves Roosevelt's contention.

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Miss Liberty, the bronze statue on Bedloe Island, New York Harbor, will hereafter be in charge of the War Department. Her dress is going to be cleaned, her face washed, her great, strong hands manicured, and her feet new shod. Then the torch which she holds aloft will be lighted, and she will again enlighten the world, or at least that part in and around New York Harbor, and the denizens of that neck of the woods are of the opinion that that is "the world," so let them. Poor Liberty is nearly a wreck. Her pedestal is crumbling, the bronze tablets have been mutilated, the stairs are a ruin, and, altogether, we have not treated France's present to us with a great deal of courtesy, but all this will now be changed.

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Forty thousands dollars has been in the hands of a committee for years which should have been used to repair the statue. The money was raised at the time France presented Miss Liberty to the United States, but the committee lacked organization, and was unable to use the money. The fund has finally been turned over to the War Department, and hereafter Miss Liberty will be the ward of Secretary Taft.

* * *

The Secretary of War has been sued. Maj. Peter R. Egan, who is a Surgeon in the Army, seeks by a suit to enjoin the Secretary of War from permitting to remain on the records of the War Department an indorsement disapproving certain findings of a general Court Martial which acquitted Maj. Egan of a charge of neglect of duty. He asks to have the indorsement expunged from the records. After a trial of five days, for alleged neglect of duty while at Fort Douglas, Utah, Maj. Egan was acquitted, and the finding of the court was approved by Col. James M. J. Sanno, who convened it, on three counts and disapproved on the others, but Maj. Egan was cleared, just the same. He wants this "disapproval" removed, and the War Department won't do it.

* * *

Sir Howard Vincent, a distinguished Englishman, who has been in Washington for the last week on a sightseeing trip, says: "Your system of protecting the President by Secret Service officers is splendid." He further said that the Washington policemen were fine men, and that the Secret Service work of the Government was conducted in a very efficient manner, which shows that Sir Howard is a man of discernment.

* * *

This is the way that Attorney-General Moody, recently Secretary of the Navy, comes back at the Oracle of Esopus:

"At a meeting with the Democratic editors at Esopus on Thursday, Sept. 8, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency delivered an address. In it he made certain statements of fact. This, of itself, is a notable occurrence. He said that during the last fiscal year the Government expenditures were larger than in any year of peace in the history of the Government. That fact had not altogether escaped the public attention. It is perfectly evident to any one who cares to investigate public affairs and has already been said several thousand times. This is exactly as it should be.

* * *

"In a great, growing, and prosperous country the normal peace expenditures should increase from year to year. The expenditures in the last fiscal year ought to have been larger than in any year of peace in our whole history. The question is not how much they were, but whether the expenditures were wisely and economically made, and until there is some specific criticism of some part of the expenditures we have a right to assume that they were wisely and economically made." There certainly are no kinks in that logic.

* * *

Reports of sharp bayonet fighting in Manchuria (which, by the way, are not true) have directed the attention of ordnance experts to the bayonet provided for the new Springfield rifle, which the United States Army is to have. This is a rod bayonet, and is said to be far superior to the old knife bayonet of the Krag-Jorgenson rifle. The rod bayonet is slightly shorter than the knife bayonet, and when not in use may be dropped by means of a thumb spring into a small chamber of the barrel of the rifle. This simplifies the carrying of the new bayonet and lessens the weight to be carried by the soldier.

* * *

The new bandolier which the War Department is about to issue is an improvement on the old ammunition belt, and better still on the old cartridge box. It is like a half cartridge belt, to the ends of which are attached shoulder straps. It is placed over the head and swings the weight of the ammunition to the left shoulder, but allows it to rest well down on the left side, where it can be easily reached. It will carry 60 rounds of ammunition, and can be easily distributed on the firing line, and will facilitate the carrying of ammunition to men in action.

* * *

The happy family at Sagamore Hill is disintegrating. Theodore and Kermit have both gone back to school at Groton. This week the President and Mrs. Roosevelt came back to the White House, where the President will now remain till after the election. It is the fact that he is so much nearer the public than the Oracle of Esopus which is causing the Democrats to wail.

* * *

Secretary of State John Hay will address the 13th International Peace Congress in Boston, Oct. 3.

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Miss Rebecca Page Knox, daughter of Senator Philander C. Knox, will become the bride of James Robert Tindle, of Pittsburg, Oct. 15. Miss Knox has never cared for society, and traveled most of the time her father was a member of the Cabinet, so very seldom appeared among the Cabinet girls.

* * *

In his annual report, Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas, in the Philippines, strongly urges the encouragement of athletic sports among the soldiers to supply the present lack of means of recreation and carefully regulated and abundant employment as the most wholesome antidote for the effect of Philippine service in time of peace.

* * *

The first great dinner at the White House after the Summer vacation will be given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 24. A distinguished company will be bidden to greet Archbishop Davidson. This is the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church or, more properly speaking, "the Church of England," that the Archbishop of England has officialy visited any independent branch of his communion outside of the British Isles, or has passed outside the confines of Western Europe. In the present case, however, it was felt by men high in the Church and the State of England, that the relations between the sister Churches are becoming of such importance that a postponement of duties in England would be justified by the value of the results of a visit to the United States and Canada.

* * *

Archbishop Davidson comes not merely by way of returning the courtesy of official visits from the American Bishops to England, but also in evidence of the friendship between the two Churches, and in order to hold conference on the ground over matters of common interest and importance both to the Church in the British Islands and the Church in the United States.

* * *

The Episcopal Church of the United States is, of course, entirely self-governing, and absolutely independent of all foreign control or authority whatsoever. There is, however, full communion between the two Churches, so that clergy and laity of the one have all the rights of communion and fellowship in the other. Furthermore, all the Episcopal churches in the world are pledged to unity in all essentials of doctrine, discipline, and worship, and in their work, in many parts of the world, are endeavoring to solve problems which should be dealt with in the same way everywhere. It is necessary, therefore, to come into agreement with regard to these works.

* * *

Furthermore, clergymen are often interchanging nowadays between the different National Churches, and a system of proper testimonials is essential, in order to secure the purity of the ministry. There is also doubt, under the law of England, whether clergy of English orders, who, removing to the United States, and here deposed from the ministry for misdemeanors, are by that act necessarily deposed in Great Britain. Complications have already arisen out of this in the past, and it is desired that they be avoided in the future.

* * *

These questions are not, then, of mere academic interest, as likely to create difficulties in the future; but at the present moment, for instance, a large body of Polish Catholics are asking for intercommunion with the Episcopal Church in the United States, and while the Episcopal Church is perfectly free to deal with this as she may deem best, good policy demands that she and the Church of England should be in full accord in a matter which affects a common interest of the two Churches; and therefore questions are now raised that have been dormant ever since the Reformation.

* * *

The dignity that hedges about a Presidential candidate gives the politicians a whole lot of pains under the belt. Parker at Esopus and Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, each of them a day's ride from anywhere, and no hotels! It is simply awful. If there is anything that a politician does want and must have, it is a good hotel. At home, in all probability, the best hotel of the backwoods statesman is a dollar-a-day house and dear at that. But when he gets East, he wants a room and private bath, a shave every day, a "shine" twice a day and a clean collar and cuffs at least three times a week. "And, by jove, don't you know, he cawn't get along without them." In view of these crying "needcessities" of the politician, the President is being implored to hasten back to Washington and Parker to go to New York. Neither gentleman is inclined to consent to the change of residence. They both feel, in all probability, as though they were just as close to the base of operations as they want to be. It isn't any fun to be pulled and hauled around by a lot of importunate down-at-the-heels politicians who demand "promises," and ask for "just a little money to carry this District or that County," and have so little judgment as to ask the Presidential candidates to use their influence with the National campaign committees to get this "little sum."

* * *

Here's a pretty how-d'ye-do! Rev. Father Joseph Schell, of Homer, Neb., the Catholic Priest, whose agitation led to the investigation of the timber frauds, is again in Washington, and he has another kick. He is before the Interior Department urging that some action be taken against the defrauding and debauching of the Winnebago Indians of Nebraska, to whom he has been assigned as a missionary. He declares that the Indians get no money, or but very little, from the sale of their lands, and that the liquor traffic with the Indians is enormous, dispite the stringent laws against selling liquor to them. His tale of woe is pretty tough, and it is probably true. There seems to be a pretty well-defined belief among those who traffic with Indians that they, like railroads, are legitimate prey, and that if you can skin them out of a dollar you have done a righteous thing. This has been the history of transactions with the Indians since the beginning of things on this continent.

* * *

Father Schell visited Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, and laid his complaints before him, after having visited the Assistant Attorney-General and the Interior Department. Father Schell says that Commissioner Jones said that he knew of the sad state of affairs on the Winnebago reservation, but that he was helpless, as he had no appropriation that could be used for the purpose of running the perpetrators of these outrages to earth.

"This is astonishing," said Father Schell. "Who is supposed to protect the Indians if you can not do it?"

"The Government is supposed to protect them," Mr. Jones answered, "but as Congress has refused to appropriate the necessary funds, I can do nothing."

After a further presentation of the case, however, Commissioner Jones promised to do all that he could to remedy matters, although he repeatedly expressed doubt as to the Department's ability to accomplish reforms until Congress had acted.

* * *

An order just issued by the War Department directing the 21st Inf. to prepare for a tour of service in the Philippines, is of general interest to the enlisted branch of the army. It directs that all enlisted men of that regiment, who on Sept. 15 next have less than two years and seven months to serve, and who desire to reenlist, shall be discharged on that date and reenlisted. Enlisted men of the regiment, non-commissioned officers excepted, who on the date named have less than six months to serve and who do not desire to reenlist, will be discharged for the convenience of the Government.

The point of the order is that it continues the policy of the Department of giving troops two years' service in the Philippines and guards against the transportation of short-termed men.

* * *

That wine vaults are dangerous things, even when never used, was exemplified at the White House the other day. The old wine cellar under the big front portico, which in Dolly Madison's time and Democratic Thomas Jefferson's Administration was filled with the choicest wines and liquors of the country, is now used for rubbish pure and simple. The stuff got on fire the other day, spontaneous combustion, "they say," which probably means that some idiot smoking a pipe was punching round in the dustheap and dropped some sparks from that same pipe. No particular damage was done. Just the same, it makes a lover of the White House shudder to think that something like this will one day clean out the whole structure, and it won't be a British-soldier-kind of a blaze, either. The old tinder-box will go like a piece of paper when it gets started.

* * *

Miss Mary Elizabeth Cutts was married in Washington the other day to Mr. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe. Miss Cutts is a charming girl of no particular parts, and her husband is the same. He has money. The chief interest in this item is that Miss Cutts is a grandniece of Dolly Madison and a niece of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglass, and they both had blue blood to spare.

* * *

Dr. Thomas Herran is dead. Dr. Herran was the representative of Colombia in the United States for a number of years up to the time of the Panama affair. He was a splendid gentleman.

* * *

The printers in the big public "printery" will lose a very good friend when Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, retires, as he will next march.

It was through the influence of Representative Richardson, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing in the 50th Congress, that a resolution was passed through the House and Senate giving the employes of the printing office 15 days' leave of absence with pay.

* * *

Mr. Richardson wants to do a lot more for the Government printers, however. He says: "I shall at the coming session make another attempt to secure for the deserving employes of the Government Printing Office a 30 days' sick leave with pay. The large army of Government clerks in the various Departments, in addition to their annual leave, are accorded by law a sick leave not exceeding 30 days in any one year with pay, and it is nothing more than fair that this same privilege be extended so as to include the employes of the Government Printing Office."

* * *

Representative Richardson, much to the regret of his constituents, retires voluntarily from Congress in order that he may devote his entire time and energy to his Masonic work, he being the supreme head of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He occupies the most exalted Masonic office in the world and is the youngest man that ever held the position.

* * *

Arthur Ferguson, Secretary of the Philippine Commission, who accompanied the Philippine delegation on a tour of the United States, has sent the following message to the Secretary of War:

"Before departing from the shores of their mother country, the Filipinos send greetings, and once again express gratitude for the courtesies and favors received in this hospitable land, begging you to make known to the President these sentiments and the homage of their most respectful consideration."

* * *

All the water which will be used in the Washington public schools for the next few months is to be boiled. In each school has been placed a gas-stove and a five-gallon filter, and the 50,000 school children of the District will be protected thus far from infection by typhoid.

* * *

Insanity is increasing rapidly in the District of Columbia, or else Washington is made the dumpingground for cranks, and there is strong reason to believe that this is true. There were 62 cases of insanity in the District in 1903, and there were 93 cases in the months of July and August to Sept. 12, 1904.

* * *

Dr. Meador, of Washington, says that he has performed 2,000 marriage ceremonies, but he never had anything happen to him such as happened the other day. Within half an hour of each other he was called upon to marry two couples. Although they were four people, they had but two names between them. He married a Mr. Gordon to a Miss Gordon and a Miss Lee to a Mr. Lee. Apparently the "changing the name and not the letter, marries for worse and not for better," had no influence on these four people.

* * *

"Big Tim Sullivan," "Bowery Tim," Representative in Congress from the slum district of New York, has tired of Washington, and will retire from official life. He is perfectly disgusted with Washington life, says there is nothing in it, though how he found that out is a mystery, for he was never here. Half a dozen times and possibly half an hour at a time is as often as he was on the floor of the House last Winter. He was a long time a member of the New York State Senate, and he spent most of his time in Albany when the Assembly was in session, instead of in Washington attending to his Congressional business. Congress won't miss him, and neither will Tammany, for he did "nuthin' fer nobody, nohow," while he was here.

* * *

Some of the country papers are printing a picture of a nice, plump old lady of more than uncertain years, whose hair is primly plastered down over her head, and who wears a very high-necked dress of the vintage of the '70's, and have labelled it "Mrs. Mary Adelaide Fairbanks, wife of Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President." It is really very funny. The nice, plump old lady isn't to be sneezed at by any means. She is probably a very excellent wife for quite as excellent a man as Senator Fairbanks, but just the same is old enough to be his mother, is Mary Adelaide of the picture, and possibly she is. Senator Fairbanks's wife is known as "Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution." She is pretty as a picture, with dimples in cheeks and chin, hair tossed in little curls in a pompadour, and she has the very divinest shoulders imaginable.

* * *

President Roosevelt has sent his photograph, with "good luck" salute and autograph, to S. P. Swartwood and wife, of Mountain Top, Pa., who at 50 years of age are the parents of 25 children, 20 of whom are alive.

* * *

Col. W. A. Gavett, well known in railway, civil service, and military circles, died last week of an operation. He was born in Hillsdale, Mich., in 1844. In the civil war he served in the Engineer Corps, and after the war supervised the construction of National Cemeteries at Nashville and Stone River, Tenn., and Camp Nelson and Mill Spring, Ky. From 1869 to 1879 he served in the United States Internal Revenue service in Kentucky and in Detroit. Later he became a Director and General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad. At the time of his death he was Accounting Agent for the Internal Revenue Department. He was stationed at Omaha when his health broke down a year ago.

* * *

The first $25,000 in gold souvenir dollars for the Lewis and Clark Exposition have been issued from the Government Mint at Philadelphia. The coins are a trifle smaller than a dime. Each is inscribed on one side with the legend, "Lewis and Clark Exposition," while on the other side appears the words, "United States—one dollar."

The installment is the first issuance of the $250,000 gold coin appropriation allowed by the Government in accordance with the terms of the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill. Each coin will be sold for $2 and to the purchaser of five an additional one will be presented.

* * *

William Pinckney Corsa, Assistant Pomologist in the Department of Agriculture, died last week, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Corsa was a native of New York State, having been born in 1842 on a farm located in what is now a portion of Greater New York. He served throughout the civil war as a First Sergeant in the 12th N. Y. Shortly after the war he married and moved to Milford, Del. There, at different times, he was the proprietor and editor of several newspapers, but, his health failing, it became necessary for him to have outdoor employment. He then purchased a farm near Milford, and for several years experimented in pomology. As a result of the experience gained during these years he received his appointment in the Agricultural Department in 1890.

U. S. TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, Sept. 13	$1,275,150.27
Wednesday, Sept. 14	2,315,063.82
Thursday, Sept. 15	1,309,877.88
Friday, Sept. 16	2,198,955.61
Saturday, Sept. 17	2,305,874.63
Monday, Sept. 19	2,168,104.43

THE MANASSAS MANEUVERS

The Campaign Ends With a Grand Review of 18,000 Men.

The last day of the maneuvers at Manassas was a gala one in every particular. The grand review closed the week of army operations, taking place on Saturday, and the camps were soon broken up, and Manassas became as calm and peaceful again as it has been for the past 40 years, with never a hint of war or "carnage."

The troops which passed in review presented a splendid appearance, and were about four hours in passing a given point. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, and a brilliant party of officers of the United States Army formed the reviewing party. It may be said that the great war-game was a pronounced success, and that it will redound in benefit to all concerned.

The marching, bivouacking on the field at night, the camp arrangements, the daily duties, were all performed exactly as they would be in time of war, but, of course, lacked the stress and strenuousness of actual warfare, which always adds zest to the duties in hand, if the soldier is a true wearer of the uniform. All these maneuvers helped to develop men, too. There is nothing in the world like the comradeship of the camp to bring out character in its true colors. There were many of the youths from homes of luxury who wore the uniform of the militia, who really ought to have been at home done up in pink cotton batting, and tucked in mamma's jewel case. Interviews with some of these half-baked men have been appearing ever since the maneuvers began, and they make mighty interesting reading.

Up in Hartford is a young man who came with a Connecticut regiment. He did guard duty one night, and in an interview said he was placed in a swamp!

Now, in the 66,000 acres of land provided for the maneuvers, there was not a piece of ground that could by any chance be made into a swamp, to say nothing of the non-existence of such a bit of land in Prince William County. As a matter of fact there isn't a bit of swamp land nearer than 50 miles to the camping grounds. He went on to say that the marching they had to do was something fierce. "I guess there was never anyt'ing in the war of the rebellion as bad as we had it," he declared. "Why, the eating was something awful. No pie, no cake, no preserves, no cream—a fellow couldn't live long on a diet like that. And then we had to march 10 miles a day in the hot sun with all our accouterments on. They called it heavy marching order, and that's what it was all right. Of course, there was no killing done, but that sort of life would soon kill off us young fellows—we ain't used to it, don't you know, and we had to go hungry several times. That was just dreadful."

The Southern militia raised a great kick about "associating" with the colored militia from Connecticut. They were the only ones who seemed to feel that their reputation and character were in danger from this source, and their unfeeling and boorish remarks were sharply censured by their commanding officer.

There was a good deal of entertaining at Gen. Corbin's headquarters. All the foreign representatives and attaches who were in camp were dined every evening. Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Grant, and a number of other prominent women were in camp most of the week, and helped to add to the beauty of the evening dinners in a great tent.

Just what the results of the strenuous life the men have led will be no one can gainsay, but that the troops have improved is not only sure, but it is apparent. The course through which every man was put will probably have a most lasting effect and the officers who have had charge of the work are more than gratified at the showing made.

INEXPERIENCE IN THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

During the first 25 hours of the maneuvers much suffering was occasioned by what appeared to be the inexperience of the regimental commissaries and quartermasters of militia. In some cases troops were without food for 24 hours. The regular supplies had been issued to them, but their Commissaries and Quartermasters were not yet sufficiently familiar with their duties in the field to get the supplies to the different commands. In this respect a decided improvement was noted after the first day, and it continued each day.

TACTICAL LESSONS.

As to the tactical lessons learned the officers of the militia expect great things. The work was entirely new to some of the regiments, and took up in practice what they have studied in theory only, at least so army officers say, and therefore will bring its benefits to the officers of the line as well as to the staff. The value of conserving the strength of troops on the march until the crises of battle are reached is among the most important things the troops have learned here. When the various brigades and divisions would bivouac for the night the soldiers of the regular establishment would immediately make up their beds and go to sleep. Not so with the militiamen. Some of them regarded this series of exercises as a sort of a picnic, and remained up until a late hour at night enjoying themselves. As a result, when they were called on to march out at an early hour in the morning they were fagged out before they had gone a mile or more, and if not allowed frequent rests were subjects for treatment at the base hospitals.

THE WEATHER WAS IDEAL,

there being only two really warm days, but the lack of rain made conditions unpleasant for marching and maneuvering. Great clouds of dust nearly hid the marching men at times.

The review of the troops on Saturday was a magnificent sight. The broad acres of the Wheeler farm at Wellington were thronged with spectators from early in the morning. Train loads of people from Washington, Richmond and other near-by points rolled into the Wellington station long before the hour set for the movement of the troops. A grandstand erected at the northern end of the field of review was filled to overflowing by 10 o'clock and every point of vantage in the vicinity was occupied by noon. Fence posts, hay stacks, barns, dwellings, hen houses and pig stys all held their quota of visitors and thousands were satisfied to stand throughout the ceremony. The crowd was a part of the show and a most interesting part. Hundreds of those who stood about the edge of the great plain, the most interested spectators by far, were veterans of the two great fights which occurred there in '61 and '62, survivors of both the opposing forces. They watched the men who passed in review with the keenest sort of interest and criticised with the veteran eye the appearance of the men. It can be said without fear of contradiction that there was no one of these veterans, either of the North or South who had anything but praise for the soldiers of the army and militia of to-day and they bestowed their praise without stint. The positions occupied by the troops in the great war were visited and pointed out with interest by these veterans, whose children were marching before them, and many reminiscences were exchanged by the men of the North and South, many of whom met for the first time since the war during the past week.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The movement of the troops toward the reviewing ground began early in the morning. The Regulars and a portion of the militia detachment at Thoroughfare marched down the pike, a distance of about eight miles, to the scene of their final appearance as an organized corps. There was but about 50 per cent. of the militia in line, the remainder of the troops having been excused for parade. Gens. Bell and Grant both allowed all the men who desired to remain in camp to do so, none of them being compelled to turn out if they did not feel so disposed. But there was a big showing made. Fully 18,000 men passed in line before the reviewing officers. All the bands were in evidence, and it is one of the incidents of the review to note that most of them, from the North and South alike, played "Dixie" as they marched past the reviewing party. There was but one band that played "Yankee Doodle," while two bands and a drum corps essayed "Onward, Christian Soldier." There were in all about 40 bands in line, two of them, from the 7th and 15th Cavalry regiments, being mounted. The two divisions were formed on the south of the Wheeler farm in the field selected for the review, which was several hundred acres in extent, the lines being parallel to the railroad tracks. The reviewing party consisted of Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, reviewing officer; Secretary Morton of the Navy and Gen. Corbin. As each division passed the Commanding General fell out of line and took his stand with the reviewing party on the right of Gen. Corbin. As each brigade passed the commanding officer fell out and took his stand with his staff a hundred yards to the right of the reviewing party. None of the regimental commanders fell out of line. In addition to the reviewing party proper, there was a long line of distinguished visitors in the rear of the party, including the Governors of States, foreign military experts and the visiting Brigadiers and officers of lesser rank of the militia. Gens. Crozier, Humphrey and Burton, of the Ordnance, Quartermaster General's and Inspector General's Departments of the Army, respectively, were in line, together with many of the officers who have acted as umpires and official observers.

PROMPT MOVEMENTS.

The troops were all on the field by noon and were formed in five lines, facing north, with the mounted troops and wagons in the rear. The First Division, under Gen. Grant, had the right of the line. Although Gen. Grant's force was known as the Blue army during the maneuvers, there were but three or four of the regiments of his command garbed in blue at the review. The great majority of the troops wore khaki, and some of them the olive drab. At 1 o'clock the signal to start was given and Gen. Corbin presented his Corps to Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee. The commanding officer of the First Division reached the reviewing stand about 1:15, and from that time until almost 4 o'clock the troops were passing continuously. The alignment was as good as can be seen on Pennsylvania Avenue at the best sort of parade, and the condition of the troops seemed to be the best. All swung past the reviewing officer with that ground-eating tread that experience has taught, and there was no falling out of line at any time during the ceremony. A feature of the review was the wagon trains, which followed each division. These were made up of the wagons used in field service by the Medical, Signal and Engineer Departments. The First Division had a large pontoon train with all the necessary materials for the building of pontoon bridges.

THE ARMY'S NEW GUN.

"The United States Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903."

The Ordnance Bureau has been pushing forward the manufacture of an entirely new rifle for the army, which it is believed will be superior to any other in the world. It has now 40,000 of these finished, and hopes by the first of the year to have 75,000, when it will begin issuing them to the troops. The present Krag-Jorgensen rifle in the hands of the troops will be turned in, or reissued to the militia forces.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which took the place of the old Springfield arm, was unsatisfactory in many ways, and did not have the range and penetration of the best European arms. For this reason a board of officers set to work, five years ago, to develop a gun upon a new model, and the result will be known as "U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903." The gun is about the size and looks very much like the carbines carried by the cavalry during the war of the rebellion.

The most noticeable difference between the old and the new arm is the fact that the barrel of the latter is entirely covered with wood. This innovation was the result of suggestions made to the ordnance officers by enlisted men. In the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines it was found that after a period of rapid discharges the rifle barrels became so hot that it was sometimes necessary to cease firing for a time to permit them to cool. In many case men in the heat of battle had the skin burned from their hands by the hot barrels. The wood-covered barrel is the result of these experiences, the steel being entirely covered to within two inches of the muzzle of the gun.

In almost every other particular, from stock to forward sight, there is an important difference between the old and the new guns. The bore of the new rifle is smaller, the caliber being about .30 inch, while the initial velocity and penetrating

THE NEW RIFLE IN MARCHING FORM.

power are both greater. The new gun is also several inches shorter than the old arm—about the length, in fact, of the old Springfield carbine.

The "U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903," as the new arm is technically known, will, it is believed, prove exceptionally popular with the enlisted force. The magazine has a capacity of five cartridges and can be filled with ease and quickness. Fully assembled, the rifle weighs a trifle more than eight pounds.

Some idea of its efficiency can be gained when it is known that 23 aimed shots have been fired in one minute with the rifle used as a single loader, and 25 shots in the same time, using magazine fire. Firing from the hip without aim, 27 shots have been fired in one minute, using the rifle as a single loader, and 35 shots in one minute from the magazine.

With an ordinary charge the powder pressure in the rifle chamber is about 49,000 pounds to the square inch, and the maximum effective fighting range 4,781 yards.

The exceptional penetrating powers of the rifle were illustrated in a test held some time ago. With full service charge, the rifle, fired at a distance of 50 feet, drove its steel missile 54.5 inches into white pine butts, and penetrated a steel plate nearly a half inch thick.

The bullet which will be used in the arm has a core of lead and tin composition in a jacket of cupro-nickel and when fired with a service charge has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet a second.

There are only 90 component parts to the new rifle as compared with 99 in the Krag model. Still, these are entirely too many for the ordinary private soldier to master, as he used to have to do the parts of the old Springfield. Therefore, orders will be issued strictly forbidding a soldier taking apart his piece. A skilled armorer will be necessary in each company, to attend to any disarrangement.

The gun has the ramrod bayonet, which is out the way when not in use, but can be readily drawn out when required. The gun kicks a little harder than the Krag, but this is a necessity for the increased velocity.

The accuracy of the new rifle was found to be greater than that of the Krag-Jorgensen, while its penetrating power was far in excess. The bullet penetrated 6.30 inches of white pine at 1,500 yards. The striking energy of the bullet at this distance is nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of the Krag. The gun may also be fired with greater rapidity and has the advantage of being fed by cartridges in clips, which results in an appreciable increase in the efficiency of fire, as the eye need not be taken from the target during the firing of each five cartridges.

COFFEE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Wonderful Opportunity for Capital and Enterprise—By Eber C. Smith.

In the Agricultural Building of the Philippine Reservation at the World's Fair, is on exhibit coffee grown in 21 different provinces, which clearly goes to show that the Philippines are naturally adapted to coffee growing.

That misfortune never goes single handed is verified by the advent of a destructive insect, which in recent years has played havoc with the coffee crop of the Philippine Islands. On account of the ravages of this insect, the native owners of coffee plantations have become disheartened and discouraged, and have in a measure given over the cultivation of coffee. The Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippines is giving special attention to this insect, and it is hoped that soon a remedy will be discovered against this new enemy of the coffee plant. When this is done a forward movement may with confidence be expected and coffee raising again restored to one of the foremost industries of the Islands.

It is often related that the production of coffee in the Philippines was formerly so remunerative that those engaged in its culture could find no way sufficiently extravagant, in which to spend their money, save by the purchase of diamonds, which were profusely worn, even to the extent of using them as ornaments for their shoes and slippers.

There are many thousand acres of gullied hillsides especially adapted to the culture of the coffee plant, which are now idle and covered with a dense growth of tropical plants, which will need both capital and energy to reclaim and turn into coffee plantations.

There are exhibits of coffee at the fair from the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Batangas, Bataan, Abra, Panay, Cebu, Suriago, Zambuanga, Tarlac, Laguna, Isabela, Jolo, Neuva Ecija, Cavite, Occidental Negros, Ilocos Sur, Ronblon, Ilocos Norte, Bontoc, and Lepanto.

The Bureau of Agriculture has an experiment farm in the province of Batangas, where particular attention is being given to the culture of coffee, and it is given out that encouraging progress is being made. When the coffee industry in the Islands was in the most flourishing condition over $4,000,000 worth was exported per annum, and there seems to be no question that with scientific attention directed to its culture these figures may easily be surpassed.

It is suggested that the Congress of the United States should extend encouragement to her eastern insular possessions to furnish the greater part of the $71,000,000 worth of coffee imported annually from Cuba, Java, and other foreign countries, in the way of a bounty, or by placing a duty upon foreign products.

The flavor of Philippine coffee is particularly favored, and highly appreciated in Spain, where there is always a ready market for this product.

The coffee comes into berry in three years, and the elevation of 2,000 feet and less supplies a climate healthful and vigorous and renders its practicable for white labor to expend any amount of energy in its cultivation.

There is much capital and energy in the United States that could find profitable employment in the growing of coffee in the Islands.

There are few sights more beautiful than a well-conducted coffee plantation. Neither the blush of the apple blossom, the snowy plum, nor the pink of the peach can compare with the exquisite beauty of the coffee tree, where nature has excelled herself in combining those rare qualities which delight the eye, tickle the palate, and render good return for labor and capital invested.

The Sleeping Sickness.

In the Kongo the natives have for three years past been afflicted with a mysterious, deadly ailment, called the "sleeping sickness." The victim at first displays extreme drowsiness, and then is overcome by an incontrollable desire to sleep while at work or play. He falls asleep at his meals, and, when on a journey—no matter of how great importance—will lie down by the roadside and sleep until awakened. At length it becomes difficult to arouse him, then more difficult and still more difficult, until finally he sinks into the sleep from which there is no waking. No one stricken with the disease has ever recovered. It has wiped out whole towns and neighborhoods of the negroes during the three years of its terrible ravages.

Col. David Bruce, of the British Army Medical Corps, formerly stationed in Zululand, has discovered that the affliction is caused by the bite of a fly—the Tsetse fly, which Livingstone and other African explorers describe as creating so much havoc among the horses of exploring expeditions in the Dark Continent. Until the recent outbreak of the disease, however, man was thought to rest secure from the terrible affliction. Now the fear has arisen that the ailment may become general among both the white and native inhabitants of Africa. Already the captain of a British vessel has met death from the disease, and several white residents of Uganda have been afflicted, with the usual results. No living thing that has been bitten by the tsetse fly—save the immune ox—has ever recovered.

It has been found that it is not the actual bite of the fly that is poisonous, but the fly deposits in one animal a microbe—the Trypanosoma—which it has sucked from the blood of another animal. This same microbe is found in ordinary sewer rats of Chicago and New York, but has hitherto been regarded as harmless.

Comrade F. M. Howe, of Lansing, Mich., has been appointed to the place of watchman in the Pension Bureau at Washington. He served in the 20th Mich., and was for a long time orderly to Gen. Willcox, who commanded a division of the Ninth Corps, and often the corps itself. Comrade Howe lost a leg at the assault on the Weldon Railroad.

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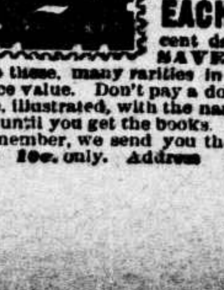

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