on his visit to the encampment of the New Hampshire Grand Army of the Republic here today. A special train came in every few minutes during the afternoon.

Governor Chester B. Jordan and Congressman Frank D. Currier, who had boarded the train at Concord, were with the president's party.

After luncheon the president was escorted to the camp, where the speaking took place. President Roosevelt was introduced to the veterans and when he could make himself heard he delivered his address, speaking in part as follows:

Any American who has proper sense of the relative proportion of things must realize that to the men who fought for the union in the dark days of the civil war there is owing a greater debt of gratitude than to any others. Great were the deeds you did and vital the need of doing them. Many were the lessons taught the rest of us, both by what you accomplished in the war and by the way in which, when the war was over, you turned to the work of peace with the same spirit which had led you to triumph on the tented fields. To you alone it was given to face with victorious valor the one crisis in which not merely the nation's well being, but the nation's life was at stake.

**Solved One Great Problem.**

It was given to you to solve the one problem which if not solved meant death for our people. All of the work of the men who founded this republic would have gone for nothing had you not done your part well. It would have profited little to us or to mankind at large if the experiment of free government by the people and for the people had been founded upon this continent only to end in bloody wreck on the question of slavery. You saved the union and you freed the slave and thereby freed the slaves after one of the worst of all thralldoms.

There was no money reward for what you did. There was hardly one of you who did not during those four years receive far less than he could have earned in safety at home. But you were driven to your work by the lash of your own hearts. You were spurred onward by the lift which only comes to a people of great and generous soul. You felt instinctively that there were causes far greater than anything that had to do merely with wealth or bodily well being. You were willing to wager all for the prize of death in righteous war.

We are now in a time of abundance and peace and not in time of war. But woe to us if in peace we do not have ideals as lofty as yours and if we do not live up to them as you lived up to yours in the dark days of defeat and in the golden hour of triumph.

**Comradeship with Gallant Opponents.**

Among the greatest benefits of what you did was the fact that you have also left us the right of hearty and loyal comradeship with your gallant opponents who in fighting for what they consciously deemed to be right fought against the stars in their courses.

Besides what you actually did, besides the reunited country, which we have received at your hands, we have received also the lesson of the doing of the deed. There is great need now, if not in degree, at least in kind, of the spirit that you showed. We need in order to successfully face the difficult and complex problems of our industrial civilization all the courage and loyalty and all the faith and clear-sighted sanity and purpose which are at our command.

Above all, we need to learn aright and to apply the great lesson of brotherhood which you taught and practiced in the four years that began with Sumpter and ended with Appomattox. In the old simple America of our forefathers—the America which still for our good fortune exists in country districts—there was comparative freedom from certain dangers to which the country as a whole is now necessarily exposed.

The growth of great cities and of individual and corporate fortunes—the tendency in great cities to divide men into groups and classes—naturally diminishes the realization of that essential underlying brotherhood which ought to be deep in the heart of every American.

Looking into the mists of the future, we see problems looming up before us. We can solve those problems aright only if we keep constantly in mind that each must work for all and all for each. In other words, we need to feel in our being the sense of brotherhood.

We have just brought to a conclusion a war in the far east—a war which sprang up as a sequel to our short struggle with Spain. The army which has done its work so well in the Philippine islands has had a task which was small, indeed, compared with yours, but which, nevertheless, was fraught with hardship and difficulty peculiarly its own. For more than three years of painful, harassing, incredibly laborious warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government in the Philippines, are your sons, your successors.

They claim your share in the glory by inheritance, and by their valor and by their steadfast endurance have added new luster to that glory. They have been cruelly maligned, even by some who should have known better. In an army (in the best army) and especially in an army doing its work under such well nigh impossible conditions as those which confronted our troops in the Philippines, there are bound to be instances of occasional wrong doing.

**Temptation to Retaliate.**

The temptation to retaliate for the fearful cruelties of a savage foe is very great and now and then it has been yielded to. There have been a few and only a few such instances in the Philippines and punishment has been meted out with unflinching justice to the offenders. But the real marvel is that under such conditions there should have been so little wrongdoing. As time goes by and we get our sense of proportion of things these instances will be forgotten. There will remain for all time pages on our honor roll of history, because of what has been done for the nation in the Philippines. Our officers and men on the march and in battle showed themselves worthy of you, the men of the great war. They have added to the memories of which Americans are proud and by their labor they have brought the peaceful light of civilization into one of the world's dark places. We feel that we have a right to demand the support of all good citizens for the army in the Philippines because of what it has done, and we ask it also for the civil officers of the government, who with faithful toil and wisdom are building a structure of orderly liberty on the ground made ready for them by the soldierly courage of the troops wearing the American uniform.

At the conclusion of his address the president returned to his train and started back to Concord.

**Preaches Strenuosity at Concord.**

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—The president's special reached Concord at 3 o'clock and was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns. A large crowd had gathered at the station and voiced its welcome in hearty cheers. The party drove to the state fair grounds, which the president entered to the sound of a second presidential salute. A stranger who attempted to shake hands with the president was hustled away by the secret service officials. Arriving at the stage from which he was to speak, the president received the greatest ovation of the day. He said in part:

In this life, as a rule, the job that is easy to do is not very well worth doing. Who are the heroes of this nation? Who are the men whom you think of at once? Washington and Lincoln. And why? Did either lead a life of ease? Because each one of them all his days worked for himself and worked for others; because one faced death on a score of stricken fields and one met it at the hands of an assassin for the country's sake. They are the men whom America delights to honor; they and these like them. There has never been a man in our history who leads a life of ease whose life is worth remembering. Now believe me, I believe in holidays; I believe in playing, but I believe in playing hard while you play, and don't make a business of it.

All we have a right to expect of government is that it will see that the cards are not stacked, and if it sees to that then we will abide by the deal. Now that is the spirit in which to approach the problems caused by the enormous increase in our industrial prosperity, by the growing complexity of our industrial citizenship. We use the word trust sometimes to indicate large corporations in which there is largely an element of monopoly, especially if they do an interstate business. Now it is not necessary to say that the farmer is benefited by the success of the manufacturing center, last resort, depends on the welfare of the country for its success. We all share alike in the upward movement. That is something that we want to remember. For weal or for woe, our fortunes are indissolubly connected.

**Let Wisdom Dictate the Steps.**

Evils have come through our very prosperity, but in warring against the evil let us be exceedingly careful not to war against the prosperity. It would be perfectly possible at any time to make it unpleasant for the trusts—perfectly possible to prevent big corporations from making money. They did not make any money in 1893—and neither did anyone else. Let us face the fact that there are evils. We are foolish to blink at those evils. Let us set ourselves, but temperately and with sanity, to strive to find out what the evils are and to remedy them. If any man tells you that he can advance a specific by which all the evils of the body politic will be made to disappear distrust him, for if he is honest he knows not what he says. Mankind has moved slowly up through the ages, stumbling, halting, rarely by leaps and bounds, generally by a slow and painful progression. The millennium is a good way off yet, and we are going to succeed by showing exactly the qualities which our fathers showed when in great crises they succeeded. Shame to us if we blink the evils. Face the problem, realize its gravity and then approach it in a spirit not merely of determination to solve it, out of hearty desire to solve it with justice to all, with malice to none.

At the conclusion of his remarks the president drove to the station, where he took the train for Newbury, at which is the summer home of Secretary Hay.

**Young "Teddy" Takes Outing.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Theodore Roosevelt, jr., left here today, accompanied by H. R. McCullough of Chicago, vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. He goes west for a three weeks' hunting and fishing trip as the guest of Mr. McCullough.

## HEARING IN THE POWER CASE

**Bookkeeper for Brokers Called to the Stand to Testify as to Transfer of Stock.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Hearing in the suit of Peter Power to prevent the turning over of Northern Pacific stock to the Northern Securities company was continued today.

H. E. Dubois, bookkeeper for the firm of Thomas & Post, was called to testify to the purchase by the firm of 400 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock for General Samuel Thomas.

Mr. Dubois recognized transcripts of the accounts of Thomas & Post, showing the purchase of 400 shares of Great Northern preferred stock, which was subsequently transferred to the account of the Monon syndicate for $78,000, and later to the American Tobacco syndicate for the same consideration and later to the "Swipe account" for E. R. Thomas in two lots of 200 shares each, one lot subsequently being transferred to Linda Lee Thomas and the other lot being transferred to M. L. Bouden for the account of E. R. Thomas. Edwin M. Post was then called and he signed his testimony, previously given.

A. W. Bulkley, a lawyer of Chicago, was then called by Mr. Guthrie of counsel for the defendants. Mr. Bulkley said his firm had given notice of withdrawal from the Power suit. During one of the interviews between Mr. Lamb and the witness Lamb said Power had owned 100 shares of Northern Pacific stock for six months, that it was in the name of the person from whom he purchased it and that it was in a safe deposit in New York, as Power was unwilling to carry it about with him.

"I asked Mr. Lamb why he did not produce Power and his stock," said Mr. Bulkley, "and he replied he had a card up his sleeve he intended to play at the proper time. Then I said: 'We don't believe he has any stock, and we intend withdrawing from the case,' and later we served notice of withdrawal."

Mr. Bulkley said Lamb told him that Captain Stern had nothing to do with the Power suit.

Former Judge J. Rider Cady, who cross-examined Mr. Bulkley, asked: "How much compensation has your firm received in the Northern Pacific suit?"

"About $1,600 or $1,700 in the Power, Chapman & Bouden suits. Part—$500—was paid by Mr. Lamb. The balance came from Bouden and Chapman."

To Mr. Guthrie, who reminded him that Bouden had sworn that he never paid a cent toward the cost of the litigation, Mr. Bulkley said he received the Bouden money from Captain Stern. Captain Stern, when on the witness stand, testified that he was not interested in the Bouden suit.

Mr. Moore, one of Mr. Bulkley's partners, corroborated Mr. Bulkley's evidence.

Captain Stern was called to the stand. He was asked whether he had read his testimony and was ready to sign it. He replied that he had not read it, because he had been too busy.

"What have you been busy about?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"I've been making an investigation," replied Captain Stern, "to learn, first of all, whether Mr. Lamb really registered in Minneapolis. And I'm on the trail and I'm going to ferret this thing out." Captain Stern then turned to Mr. Lamb and said: "I'm tired of all this; there's a limit to some things. When you turn loose like a mad dog and bite people there is a way of dealing with mad dogs."

Mr. Guthrie called Parker C. Chanler, a Boston attorney, who Lamb said was one of those desirous of getting Peter Power out of the country. Mr. Chanler testified that he had been retained by Mr. Weidenfeld about July 26 as associate counsel with W. Bourke Cockran and Mr. Cleveland. He saw Power in Lamb's office, but he did not know that Power had been subpoenaed. He gave Lamb $750 on or about July 28 for Weidenfeld. This money, he said, he understood was paid in a land transaction over some Worcester property, not for the purpose of getting Power out of the way, as Lamb alleged. The letter calling for the $750 was written, Mr. Chanler said, in W. Bourke Cockran's office.

Mr. Chanler then presented a sworn statement made by himself to the effect that so far as he knew or had reason to believe the $750 paid to Lamb was in connection with the Worcester land case, and that he did not know the money was to be used to get Power out of the country. At this point a recess was announced.

At the afternoon session Mr. Chanler read his affidavit, which was very long. It concludes as follows:

I deny most positively that I ever conferred with Mr. Cockran or with Mr. Cleveland, or they with me concerning the validity or the service of the subpoena on Peter Power, or that I had paid Lamb any money on the Northern Pacific suit, or to enable Mr. Power to be absent, or that I gave my opinion on the subpoena served on Mr. Power, or advised him or anyone else that Power might safely absent himself. On the contrary whenever reference was made by Lamb to the subject I always said that Power should be present in court.

Mr. Kellogg of council for the Northern Securities company asked Mr. Chanler why his statement contained no reference to the meetings he had with Lamb at the Waldorf-Asteria, the Calumet club and the Transportation club. Mr. Chanler said he had forgotten those meetings.

"Where was that paper prepared?" Mr. Kellogg asked.

"Part in my room and part in the office of Bourke Cockran."

The hearing went over until tomorrow.

**Bank of England Statement.**

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £21,000, circulation increased £34,000, bullion increased £465,114, other securities increased £106,000, public deposits decreased £597,000, notes reserve increased £448,000, government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 51.79 per cent; last week it was 52.57 per cent. The rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

## STEAMER SWAMPS ROW BOAT

**Five Members of a Boating Party of Six Are Drowned.**

**DEAD ALL EMPLOYES OF SANITARIUM**

**Tragedy Occurs on Lake Goguac Near Battle Creek, Michigan, and No Explanation of Accident is Yet Offered.**

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 28.—Five members of a boating party of six employes of the Battle Creek sanitarium were drowned last night in Lake Goguac, their row boat being run down by the steamer Welcome. The dead:

MABEL RICHARD, aged 26, stenographer, Travers City, Mich.

LIZZIE BRADY, aged 25, nurse, residence unknown.

DELLA DORSEY, aged 21, nurse, Allegheny, Pa.

FANNIE WILLIS, nurse, home near Toronto, Ont.

C. F. BENNETT, male nurse, Dallas, Tex.

Miss Carey Eyock, the other occupant of the capsized boat, was rescued.

Bennett had been rowing the young women about the lake and the party was returning to the sanitarium villa, about 10 o'clock, just as the little steamer Welcome was leaving the dock with an excursion party.

In some as yet unexplained way Welcome ran the rowboat down. The small boat was struck amidships and the hull crushed. All the occupants were thrown into the water.

Miss Eyock managed to catch hold of the overturned boat and hung to it until she was rescued by a person who had witnessed the accident and come out in a boat. In a short time the bodies of Miss Brady and Miss Richard were found floating on the water. They had evidently been killed by the collision or else they would have sunk as did their companions.

Dragging for the bodies of the others was immediately begun and at 2:30 all had been recovered and were brought to this city. All of the victims except Miss Richard were members of the new class of nurses at the sanitarium.

## STRIKE BECOMES WAR

(Continued from First Page.)

ernor White today gave out the following statement:

I ordered the troops sent because the sheriff of Fayette county made a formal demand in writing upon me and came in person to see me, stating that he was powerless with a posse to control the situation, because repeated attempts at assassination have been made, several men have been assaulted and wounded and conditions exist, owing to the topography of the country and the numerous operations, which make it impossible for him to effectively repress disorder. I felt it my duty to respond to the call of the sheriff for aid, believing that he had exhausted every effort and tried to do his full duty.

I have instructed my private secretary, who accompanies the troops to the New River coal fields, to explicitly state to all concerned that the militia is sent only to suppress lawlessness and to protect life and property, and not for the purpose of breaking the strike, nor to act in any sense as guards or policemen for any coal operator. My purpose is to enforce the laws of the state.

Personally, I regret very much the necessity for taking this step, but when called upon by the chief law officer of the county for aid there is no other alternative but to render such assistance as the militia arm of the government can give.

**Sheriff Still Alarmed.**

THURMOND, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Everything is quiet in the New River coal field tonight and has been quiet throughout the day, save a little skirmish at Caperton in which twenty or more shots were fired, but no one injured. The entire Second regiment, state troops, arrived here this evening, and tonight is being distributed about various coal operations where trouble resulted.

Sheriff Daniel thinks that more serious trouble will soon follow. He says the strikers are becoming more determined and that it was absolutely impossible for him to cope with the situation. Almost every mine on the Kanawha and New rivers is being operated on a small scale. In these fields probably 2,000 miners are at work and 6,000 or 8,000 idle. Considerable property has already been destroyed and it is believed that the sending of troops will tend to enrage the strikers more than ever and bloodshed may soon result. The operators are determined and state emphatically that they have no intention of conceding a single demand made by the strikers.

**Calls Out Troops.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Governor White has ordered the Second regiment of the West Virginia National Guard to the New River district, not, as he says, to settle the strike, but to protect life and property. Colonel Morrison at Parkersburg, was given orders early in the morning to call out his regiment and proceed by special train to Thurmond, which will be the headquarters. The cause for this action by the governor is the appeal of Sheriff Daniel of Fayette county for assistance on the ground that many citizens refuse to respond to his summons to act as deputies to enable him to execute the orders of the court and his declaration that he is powerless to protect life and property. He communicated with the governor yesterday when his deputies were fired on in the vicinity of Red Ash, where they were evicting miners, who are strikers and who are in arrears for rent.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 28.—A special to the Times from Bluefield, W. Va., says: There is considerable excitement on Crane creek and Simmons creek over the recent shootings. This morning John Ruble, a blacksmith employed by the Sagamore Coal and Coke company, was shot by striking miners and killed. Reports were current during the day that a number of guards had been killed and wounded by the strikers, but investigation proves that Ruble was the only man killed. Ruble, in company with Barney Shumate of this city, who had been employed as a guard, left the company store to go to a point on the works to stand guard, as the company feared a visit from a mob. Enroute they were fired on and Ruble fell. Shumate was armed with a rifle and opened fire on the miners, who after their first volley ran. None of them have been arrested. The nonunion men who took the strikers places are terrorized and a good many of them are leaving.

W. H. McQuail, president of the Turkey Gap Coal company, was fired at through a window, but was not hurt. A number of guards have been engaged and are being rushed into the field to give protection to the men who want to work tomorrow.

**To Aid Striking Miners.**

LONDON, Aug. 28.—At a meeting today of the council of the South Wales Miners' federation it was decided to forward $5,000 to aid the striking miners of the United States.

## GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN MINES

**Chances for Early Resumption on Previous Scale Not Flattering.**

PITTSTON, Pa., Aug. 28.—The chances for an early resumption of the mines in the anthracite coal fields, on the same scale as they were operated previous to the strike of the mine workers, are not very good, according to the outlook here.

The superintendents of the coal companies practically admit that at the present rate there is no chance of getting the collieries open for many weeks.

Several of the collieries have been started, but not one is working at anything like its capacity. At each of these mines, it is admitted by the companies, they have only about 100 men at work, but the claim is made that they are getting more every day.

The collieries working are the Oxford, of the People's Coal company; the Von Storch and Dickson, of the Delaware & Hudson; the Cayuga, Dodge and Hampton of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, in this city, and the Avondale, of the latter company, at Kingston.

The normal tonnage of these mines during regular working time is 1,000 tons per day, while at present they are turning out about 300 tons.

While an average of 3,000 tons of mined coal is being daily prepared in the district, the average for 1900, when but 176 days were worked during the year, was 28,998 tons per day.

**Kansas Trouble Ends.**

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 28.—After a conference lasting seventy-five days the union miners and union operators of district 14 have reached a settlement. The contract agreed upon is practically the same as that of last year, although the miners secured a few unimportant concessions. It is now believed that all differences between the miners and operators have been adjusted and that all danger of a strike has been averted.

## NEVADA FUSIONISTS FINISH

**Silver Party and Democrats Have Selected Their Men for the Ticket.**

RENO, Nev., Aug. 28.—The silver party convention made these nominations: Lieutenant governor, Lemuel Allen of Churchhill county; supreme judge, C. F. Talbot, Elko; secretary of state, Eugene Howell; treasurer, David Ryan; surveyor general, E. D. Kelley; regent of State university, C. E. Mark, Storey.

The democratic convention made these nominations: United States senator, F. G. Newlands; representative in congress, C. D. Van Duser; governor, John Sparks; attorney general, James G. Sweeney, Ormsby; superintendent of public instruction, John Edwards Bray; regent of State University, W. W. Booker; district judges, William Woodman, B. F. Curler, Breen, George S. Brown, M. S. Bonnifield.

This practically completes the labor of both conventions, and all that remains to be done is for them to meet in joint convention and ratify the nominations made. The fight for United States senator promises to be a hard fought battle between the republican and fusion parties. Thomas P. Haley has been a resident of Nevada for forty years and has occupied many places of trust and honor. For more than fifteen years he has been United States judge for the district of Nevada. Francis G. Newlands has been a resident of this state for twelve years, ten of which have been spent in congress. Two years ago Newlands announced that he would be a candidate for the United States senate.

A. C. Cleveland of White Pine probably will be pitted against John Sparks, the democratic nominee for governor.

## MORE NOMINEES ARE NAMED

**Conventions of All Political Complexions Continue to Grind Out Their Grists.**

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Aug. 28.—At the democratic convention of the Second Maryland district today J. Fred C. Talbott was nominated. Talbott has heretofore served four terms in the house of representatives as a democrat.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 28.—Congressman William H. Jackson was nominated by acclamation today by the republican convention of the First Maryland district. There was no opposition to Jackson's nomination.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—The republican states convention met at Greensboro today and endorsed the candidacy of Thomas H. Hill, of Halifax, independent, for chief justice of the supreme court, and left blank positions of associate justices. The convention adopted a resolution accepting the constitutional amendment of disfranchisement and binding the party not to contest the amendment's constitutionality.

The convention was composed entirely of white men. The contesting delegations of negroes, headed by ex-Congressman Cheatham and O'Hears, prominent eastern North Carolina colored republicans, and others, were in every instance defeated. The business of the convention was settled in caucus. Captain Charles Price of Salisbury, division counsel for the Southern railway, was chairman of the convention. He made a speech congratulating the republican party on the elimination of the negro from politics in North Carolina, saying that they were now released from the "body of death."

A number of former democrats were among the delegates.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The democratic county convention today was one of the most exciting ever held in Hamilton county and the politicians are still in doubt as to who won the victory. Both the Bernard and anti-Bernard factions claim that they will control the county executive committee and the delegation to the state convention. Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland was endorsed for chairman of the state convention with a protest from the Bernard faction.

## NEW DEAL FOR THE FARO MEN

**Two of Them at Aspen, Colorado, Are Held as Defaulter's Accomplices.**

ASPEN, Colo., Aug. 28.—Edward Wilson proprietor of the Abbey club, and Jacob Geis and John Hollis, faro dealers at the club, have been arrested on capiases which charge them with aiding and abetting Leonard Dingle, teller of the Aspen bank, who is charged with defalcation, in getting away with $44,530 of the bank's money. It is alleged that Dingle lost the money in play at the Abbey club, and that Wilson, Geis and Hollis knew that he was gambling with the bank's money. Bail was fixed at $20,000 for each of the three prisoners, and in default of bonds they have been lodged in jail.

Wilson claims to hold a receipt for $15,000 returned to the bank and a guarantee signed by Cashier T. G. Lyster. It is understood the district attorney has refused to recognize this compact, and insists that the men must be tried.

## GETS BALTIMORE'S FRANCHISE

**New York to Be Griffith's New Field, According to Rumor in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post tomorrow will say that Clark Griffith, captain and manager of the Chicago American team, will captain and manage the American league team to be placed in New York next year and that the signing of Baltimore's best players recently by Griffith would indicate that Baltimore's franchise will be transferred to New York.

## MOCK WAR BEGINS MONDAY

**Army and Fleet Are About Ready to Open Hostilities.**

**PREPARATIONS ARE MOST ELABORATE**

**Officers on Land Are Inspecting All Defenses and Higginson on Ship is Planning Puzzle Code.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—After months of preparation the final war maneuvers with an army of defense against an enemy made up of a large number of ships, will begin at midnight Sunday.

The preliminary work practically ends at midnight Friday, and two days are allowed for the fleet and the army of defense to get into position.

To decide which side wins the imaginary contest next week, a large number of umpires and observers have been assigned to the different forts and to the different vessels of the fleet which will be commanded by Admiral Higginson. Each vessel will have an umpire and an army observer, while the army will have an army umpire and a naval observer.

The army established an observing station on Brenton's reef. This is the only outside searchlight station the army will have.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—Tomorrow night the first real move in the game of war between the army and the navy will be made. Gardiner's Point has been considered a weak spot by the army men and one liable to be attacked by the navy. There is no fort at that point, and it is only guarded by two dismounted guns. Submarine boat Dime is darting about in that vicinity, which leads to the belief that the passage of the North Atlantic squadron will be guarded by mines. Colonel Davis, commanding the New London district, with headquarters at Fort Wright, Fisher's island, and Major General MacArthur, with other officers of high rank in the army, spent most of the day in consultation.

**Higginson is Preparing.**

ON BOARD BATTLESHIP ALABAMA, off Menesha Light, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Francis T. Higginson's fleet of warships is anchored here today making final preparations for the second series of war maneuvers.

This fleet, which comprises what will be known as the attacking squadron, is made up of Kearsarge (flagship) Alabama, Massachusetts; (all battleships), the cruiser Brooklyn, (flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan), the cruiser Olympia, the converted yacht Gloucester, the gunboat Scorpion and the tugs Perio, Leyden and Vina. Since their arrival here on Monday all the warships have been coaling for the maneuvers of a later date, the last to coal being Alabama, which took on its supply today. It is expected that the training ship Puritan will be added to Admiral Higginson's force. Puritan is now at New Bedford. In the actual war game, it will be assumed to be a battleship, being given a battleship's number of points of fighting strength.

The period of preparation amongst the fleet begins at midnight tomorrow night. As a preparation Admiral Higginson has introduced a new signal code by which he hopes to confuse the shore stations and forts. He has also issued sets of private rules governing the movements of the squadron.

## PAYS FOR BOXERS' MISCHIEF

**State Department Will Distribute First Installment of Chinese Indemnity Funds.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The State department has decided to begin at once the distribution of the first installment of the Chinese indemnity funds, amounting to about $480,000, among the missionary societies and individuals who suffered from the Boxer uprising. The claims commission, composed of Minister Conger, Secretary Bainbridge and United States Consul Ragsdale, has adopted the plan of reporting upon the merits of the claims in installments instead of making one report at the end of the investigation. Their first report, which has just been received, passes upon sixty claims out of a total of about 250. These sixty claims amount in the aggregate to about $800,000, so the first installment of the Chinese indemnity will not be large enough to defray that total. Instead of waiting until sufficient money is at hand for this purpose, the acting secretary of the department, Mr. Van Dyke, recommended that a payment of 25 per cent be made to each of these claimants immediately and this plan has been adopted by the department. It is expected that the total of the claims allowed will amount to about $2,500,000.

## OIL SEEMS GOOD SHIP FUEL

**Unofficial Statement is Made that Steamer Mariposa's Test Was Satisfactory Demonstration.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Although the official report of Lieutenant Winchell, who was detailed to accompany the oil burning steamer Mariposa on its recent trip from San Francisco to the Society islands and return, for the purpose of making a comprehensive report upon every feature of the oil burning devices used by that steamer, has not yet reached the Navy department, unofficial data have arrived which are considered very satisfactory to those interested in the question of liquid fuel. The run from San Francisco to Tahiti is 3,438 knots. It was made by Mariposa at the rate of 13.12 knots per hour, the whole run lasting eleven days, during which a little over 400 tons of oil were consumed. The number of pounds of oil per knot used on the run was 260.9, which is equivalent to 8.58 knots per ton of oil. It required 1.55 pounds of oil per hour to develop one horse power. This is considered quite satisfactory as under ordinary sea-going conditions it requires between 2½ and 3 pounds of coal to develop one horse power.

## EXTINGUISHING FOREST FIRES

**Department Receives Favorable Reports from Men Working in Wyoming.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Advices received by the general land office indicate that the work of extinguishing the forest fires which have been raging on the public lands in Wyoming is progressing satisfactorily. Acting Commissioner Richards today received a telegram from the agent supervising the work of extinguishing the fires around Grand Encampment and Battle, Wyo., saying that three of the fires in that locality are about out. At one time the department had reports of six fires burning in that vicinity.

**New Steamship Line.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Official announcement has been made, according to the Journal of Commerce, that the Mallery steamship line will inaugurate next month a regular weekly passenger and freight service between New York and Mobile, Ala. The first steamer on the new service will be dispatched from New York on Friday, September 19, and from Mobile on Saturday, September 27. There will be four vessels on the line.

## SHAW COACHES CUSTOMS MEN

**Tells Them What to Do with Those Who Attempt to Abuse Privileges.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Shaw has issued the following circular regarding the free entry of personal effects under the act of 1897:

"To collectors and other officers of the customs: It having been brought to the attention of the department that certain persons have sought to place a strained construction upon the department circular No. 48, under date of May 7, 1902, the following explanation thereof and supplemental instructions are hereby issued:

The language employed in the circular referred to is as follows:

Exemption from duty will be allowed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and such other personal effects of a value not exceeding $100 as are ordinarily purchased abroad by tourists, provided they are not intended for the use of other persons or for sale.

"There is no warrant in this language or in any ruling of the department that justifies the importation of cigars, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any other quantity or manner than provided by law; neither is there anything in the circular to warrant the exemption of merchandise as such from duties. The statute uses this language: 'Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects.' For some years it was held that similar personal effects in order to be exempt must be similar to wearing apparel, or similar to articles of personal adornment, or similar to toilet articles. The department still holds that exempt articles must in a sense be similar—that is, they must be of the same general class of articles as tourists ordinarily purchase abroad.

"The difficulty, it will be seen, lies in applying these rules in the light of the statutes to particular cases, and it is the intention to clothe the customs officers with some measure of discretion. A dress pattern is certainly similar to a gown, while a bolt of dress goods is merchandise. A pair of silk hose is wearing apparel, but a gross is merchandise. Customs officers are expected to protect the revenues of the country, but they are not expected to administer the laws with captious and vexatious discriminations. Whenever circumstances indicate that the returning tourist is attempting to impose upon the government the maximum rate of duty should be collected and then all questions involved can be determined on appeal."

The secretary also issued the following instructions to the collector of customs at New York in the matter of reimported foreign goods:

Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th calling attention to the department's letter of August 7, 1902, relative to the reimportation of an automobile and suggesting that certain individuals are seeking to have the rule applied to merchandise. This was not the intention. The object of the ruling is to relieve tourists from the second payment of duty on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment and other personal and household effects appropriate to their journey. It must not be extended to merchandise. The department recognizes the possible danger of this ruling being used to defraud the revenues of the country unless carefully safeguarded. To this end valuable jewelry should be examined and identified by an expert appraiser and carefully packed and sealed with appropriate identification marks, the same to be opened by a foreign representative of the government, thus protecting against substitution. In cases of doubt as to identification duty should be exacted and the matter adjusted on appeal, reserved.

Each particular case must be determined upon its merits in the exercise of a wise discretion on the part of the local customs officers. It is the intention of the department to grant the traveling public every reasonable facility for their enjoyment abroad and their convenient return; but while this is being done, the extreme penalties of the law should be visited upon those who seek to take advantage of its relaxed rules for purposes of smuggling.

## CATTLE ARE QUARANTINED

**Department of Agriculture Prohibits Moving of Animals from Otoe and Ponca Reservation.**

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 28.—The Oklahoma Live Stock sanitary commission has made public regulations received from the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the moving of cattle from that portion of the Otoe and Ponca nation reservations lying west of the Santa Fe railroad on account of the existence of Texas fever there.

No exceptions will be made to the rule except as provided for southern cattle for immediate slaughter, and all cattle moving must be accompanied by a permit signed by a department inspector and another from the state or territory for which the cattle are destined.


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Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

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| Lamb Stew—pound | 5c |
| Spiced Pigs Feet—at | 5c |
| Choice Steak, 3 pounds for | 25c |
| Rump Corned Beef—pound | 7½c |
| Plate Corned Beef—pound | 5c |
| Bologna—per pound | 5c |
| Weiner Sausage—pound | 7½c |
| Honey Comb Tripe—pound | 5c |
| Morrell's best Summer Sausage—pound | 18c |
| SPRING CHICKENS—pound | 14c |

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By HUSTER'S BAND
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