SHOT BY STRIKERS

More Disorder in West Virginia Coal Fields.

GUARD KILLED BY MINERS

Governor White Orders a Regiment of Militiamen to the Scene—Soldiers and Strikers at Tamaqua Clash.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Aug. 28.—There is much excitement on Crane Creek and Simmons Creek over the recent shootings. This morning John Ruble, a blacksmith employed by the Sgamore Coal & 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. En route, 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 has been arrested. The nonunion men who took the strikers' places are terrorized, and many of them are leaving.

Troops Sent to the Scene.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Governor White has ordered the Second Regiment of 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, of 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.

Will Guard Collieries.

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 Captorton, in which 20 or more shots were fired but no one injured. The entire Second Regiment of state troops arrived here today, and tonight are being distributed about various coal operations where there was trouble yesterday.

STONED THE SOLDIERS.

Clash Between Strikers and Troops at Tamaqua.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 28.—The first clash between the striking miners and the troops occurred this morning, and as a result five prisoners are in the guardhouse, and Captain J. Beaver Gearhart, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, is suffering from a stone wound on his shoulder. This morning a report gained currency that the striking miners were gathering in force to make a march on the No. 4 colliery, where the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company is mining and cleaning coal. The colliery is at the west end of the Panther Creek Valley. Companies F and K, of the Twelfth Regiment, were placed on trolley cars and run through the valley. At Summit Hill the cars were surrounded by strikers, who hurled rocks at the soldiers and called them hard names. While Jimmy Marteen, an Italian, was in the act of hurling a stone at a car, several soldiers jumped off and attempted to capture him. Marteen offered resistance, and the soldiers were compelled to fix their bayonets. In the melee Marteen was wounded slightly in the left side.

The troopers started back to camp, and as the cars rounded a curve just outside of Summit Hill, at a point where the tracks take an abrupt dip, the motorman on the first car made the discovery that the rails had been greased. The cars were stopped, and soldiers were sent ahead to place sand upon the rails. When this had been done it was possible, by moving the cars slowly, to reach Lansford in safety. A mob had gathered there, and for a time it looked like a riot. As the first car was passing through the mob, Captain Gearhart was struck on the right shoulder by a stone. Several soldiers jumped from the car in pursuit of the stonethrower. After an exciting scuffle they captured Joseph McCann, a young miner.

They proceeded again, but had not gone far when another crowd was encountered and the soldiers were again taunted and stoned. Half a dozen soldiers jumped off and captured three men, who, it is said, were urging the crowd to attack the troops. The men gave their names as John King, Timothy King and John Kelly. They were taken to camp at Manila Park, where, together with McCann and Marteen, they were placed under a heavy guard.

Tonight the situation has quieted and the troops are enjoying a rest. This evening, Company K, of the Twelfth Regiment, escorted the nonunion men to their homes in Lansford and Coaldale. Large commands of strikers gathered on the streets, but there was no hostile demonstration. The officers of the Twelfth Regiment state that the Second Battalion of that command, stationed at Shenandoah, will be ordered here tomorrow, unless the situation is greatly improved. The battalion will be stationed at Summit Hill. John King, Tom King, John Kelly and James Marteen were released tonight. Joseph McCann, the fifth prisoner, was taken to Lansford under a heavy guard, where he was arraigned before Squire Lewis on a charge of assault and battery, breach of the peace and inciting riot. He was held in $200 bail.

Small Output of Coal.

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 mineworkers are not good, according to the outlook here. Several 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, only about 100 men are at work, but the claim is made that they are getting more every day. The normal tonnage of these mines during regular working time is 1000 tons per day, while at present they are turning out about 200 tons.

While an average of 3000 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 29,988 tons per day.

More Troops at Shenandoah.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Second Philadelphia City Troop, numbering about 60 men, arrived this morning, and went into camp at Indian Ridge, on the site vacated last night by the Governor's Troop.

Australians Aid Miners.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—At a meeting today of the council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, it was decided to forward $500 to aid the striking miners of the United States.

GOLDBEATERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Compromise Reached and Men Will Return to Work Today.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The general strike of the goldbeaters of the United States, which began about five weeks ago, was declared off today by President Lambert, of the Goldbeaters' International Union. The strikers will return to work tomorrow in all the cities affected by the movement. The strike was ended by a compromise.

In many of the cities where the Goldbeaters' Union has jurisdiction, with the exception of Boston, the men demanded that women and girls be no longer employed in the trade, and in all the cities the union demanded that a price of 8 cents per pack should be paid for all packing. The price for this work had run from 4 to 5½ cents per pack. The employers offered to pay the goldbeaters 7 cents per pack and this compromise has been accepted by the union.

Santa Fe Difficulties Settled.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—J. W. Kenrick, third vice-president of the Santa Fe, officially inspected the shops of that road here this afternoon. Mr. Kenrick expressed himself as well satisfied with the conditions. All labor difficulties have been settled.

FUSION IN NEVADA.

Newlands Nominated for Senator and Sparks for Governor.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 28.—The Democratic Convention today made nominations as follows: F. G. Newlands, Senator; C. D. Van Duser, Congressman; John Sparks, Governor; James G. Sweeney, of Ormsby, Attorney-General; John Edwards Bray, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and W. W. Booher, short-term Regent of the University. William Woodman was nominated for Judge of the First Judicial District; B. F. Currier for the Second; Peter Breen, of Eureka, for the Third; George Brown, of Elko, for the Fourth, and M. S. Bonnifield, Jr., of Humboldt, for the Fifth.

The Silver party nominated Lemuel Allen, of Churchill, Lieutenant-Governor; G. F. Talbot, of Elko, Supreme Judge; Eugene Howell, Secretary of State; Dave Ryan, Treasurer; E. D. Kelley, Surveyor-General. C. E. Mack, of Storey, was given the nomination of long-term Regent of the University.

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. Hon. Thomas P. Havley is a strong man. He has been a resident of Nevada for 40 years, and has occupied many places of trust and honor. The major part of his life has been on the judicial bench, and for 15 or 20 years he has been United States Judge for the District of Nevada.

F. G. Newlands has been a resident of this state for about 12 years, 10 of which has been spent in serving the people of the commonwealth in Congress. Two years ago Newlands announced that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate. It is to be a pretty fight, and both the Republicans and fusionists claim to hold the top hand. The Republican party has been cutting down Silver party majorities at every election since the silver craze has been rampant, and they say the red ink will be on their side of the ledger after the votes are counted.

Hon. A. C. Cleveland, of White Pine, will probably be pitted against John Sparks, the Democrat nominated today for Governor. They both are strong men. Cleveland has had much more experience in politics than has Mr. Sparks.

North Carolina Republicans.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—The Republican state convention met at Greensboro today, and indorsed the candidacy of Thomas H. Hill, of Halifax, independent, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. 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. Contesting delegations of negroes, headed by ex-Congressman Cheatham and O'Hara, prominent in East North Carolina colored Republicans, and others were in every instance defeated.

Nominated for Congress.

First Maryland District—William H. Jackson, Rep.

Fifth Indiana—John E. Waltermood, Dem.

Seventeenth Ohio—J. W. Carringham, Dem.

Ninth Texas—B. B. Burrow, Rep.

Fifteenth Texas—John M. Garner, Dem.

Third Ohio—Thomas E. Seals, Dem.

Third New Jersey—Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.

TOWN HOLDS OUT.

Colombian Rebels Unable to Take Agua Dulce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Advices received from Colombia today state that the attacking force at Agua Dulce consists of practically all the rebels on the isthmus, about 2500 in number, and the government troops who are holding out in the town number 2200. The government forces are strongly entrenched, and it is asserted that, even without outside assistance, they can hold Agua Dulce for at least 10 or 12 days, and possibly longer, if food supplies do not give out.

Near the End of Their Resources.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The steamer Nicaraguan has reached here from Colon, Colombia, bringing reports that the situation on the isthmus is still critical. The Colombian government is concentrating troops from all quarters at Panama and Colon to meet the expected attacks at these ports of the rebels under General Herrera. It is said upon reliable authority that both the Colombian government and the insurgents are nearing the end of their resources.

Battle Is Imminent.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 28.—A battle between the army commanded by President Castro, of Venezuela, and the revolutionists of that republic is imminent. The President returned from San Casimiro to Cua, and is marching on Cucumara, where the advance guard of the government army is stationed. The revolutionists occupy La Democracia, only a few leagues distant from Cucumara. All the telegraph and telephone lines are cut.

Suicide of Chicago Drummer.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 28.—W. D. Stoner, a traveling representative of Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, committed suicide here tonight. Stoner used a revolver to end his existence. His lifeless body was found in a room at the Corry Block by the proprietor. Stoner was 30 years old and had a father, mother and sister in Chicago. Another sister, Mrs. M. T. Tardy, wife of a bank cashier, resides in Hopkinsville, Ky. Stoner worked in Butte for 10 years as manager of a grocery store there. He was popular with many people in the state.

Beef Trust Inquiry.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 28.—In the beef trust investigation this afternoon no material disclosures were made. J. F. Selter, a local butcher, testified for the prosecution. His evidence was to the effect that he had on a few occasions been given rebates by local packers, and that he had been warned not to tell any other packers. Attorney-General Crow is piling up this evidence in hopes of establishing his accusation that a combine existed prior to May 5.

TALKED TO VETERANS

(Continued from First Page.)

in safety at home. But you were driven to your work by the lash of your own hearts. You were spurred onward by the life which only comes to a people of good 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, 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 glory of the hour of triumph.

"Among the great 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 conscientiously deemed to be right fought against the stars in their courses.

"Besides what you actually did, besides the reunited country, the undivided Nation which we have received at your hands, we have received also the lesson of the doing of the deed. There is great need now that we should show, if not in degree, at least in kind, the spirit that you showed. We need in order successfully to face the difficult and complex problems of our industrial civilization all the courage and loyalty and all the faith and clear-sighted sanity of purpose which there is 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 grim years that began with Sumter and ended with Appomattox.

"In the 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 dark 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 Philippines has had a task which was small indeed, compared with yours, but which, nevertheless, was fraught with hardship and difficulty peculiarly its own. The men, who after three years of painful, harassing, incredibly laborous warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government in the Philippine Islands, are your sons, your successors. They claim their share in your glory by inheritance and by their valor and 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 intolerable conditions as those which confronted our troops in the Philippines there are bound to be instances of occasional wrong-doing. 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 instancesin 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 wrong-doing.

"As time goes by and we get our sense of the proper proportion of things, these instances will be forgotten, but there will remain for all time new names on the honor roll of our 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 not unworthy 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.

EVILS OF PROSPERITY.

Only One Way to Face the Trust Problem.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—The President's special reached Concord promptly at 3 o'clock and was greeted with a salute of 21 guns. A large crowd had gathered at the station and welcomed him with hearty cheers. The party drove to the State Fair grounds, which the President entered to the sound of the 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. The President spoke as follows:

"There has never been a man in our history who led a life of ease whose name is worth remembering. Now, understand me, take holidays. I believe in holidays. I believe in play and believe in playing hard while I play, but don't make a business of it. Do your work and do it up to the handle and then play when you have got time to play and if you are worth anything, enjoy that too. The heroic times in this Nation's career were when it had work to do and instead of flinching from the work, did it. And it did that heroic work, partly because, in addition to the heroic virtues which can be used but once in a generation, it held those commonplace, humdrum, every-day virtues which stay with us year in and year out. There is need to do all the ordinary, commonplace duties as they arise, or we will be in no shape to meet the crisis that calls for heroism when that crisis arises.

"It is, in the long run, the man who counts. Just exactly as in war, though you have got to have the best weapons, yet they are useless if the men behind them don't handle them well; so in peace, the best constitution, the best legislation, the greatest natural advantages will avail nothing if you have not the right type of citizenship to take advantage of them. About all we have a right to expect from government is that it will see that the cards are not stocked; 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 commercial prosperity, by the growing perplexity of our industrial system. We use the word 'trust' rather loosely to indicate sometimes large corporations in which there is an element of monopoly, sometimes all large corporations, especially if they do interstate business.

"Now it is not necessary to say that the farmer is benefited by the success of the manufacturing center, just as the manufacturing center must, in the last resort, depend upon 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 wealth our fortunes are indissolubly connected. If good times come we are all of us going to feel them, some more than others, but, speaking generally, of course, all of us are going to feel them somewhat. If bad times come, while some will suffer more than others, we will all of us suffer somewhat. Now the great problems that we should set before us is to keep prosperity, to render its advantages less unequal, to try to secure a greater equality of its benefits, but, above all, never under any circumstances to lend ourselves to the leadership of any one who appeals to the baser passions of mankind.

"Evils have come through our very prosperity, but in warring against the evil, let us be exceedingly careful not to war against the prosperity. Now 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 any one else. Let us face the fact that there are evils. It is foolish to blink at those evils. Let us set ourselves, and temperately and with sanity 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 ways off yet and we are going to succeed by showing exactly the qualities which our fathers showed when in great crises they succeeded. There is no more possibility of remedying all ills, social, economic and political, of the body politic by some patent device now than there was such possibility in 1776 or 1861. Victory then came to the men who showed the good, ordinary, sturdy, common-sense qualities. Abraham Lincoln—the spirit incarnate of those who won the victory in the Civil War—was the true representative of his people, not only for his own generation, but for all time, because he was a man among men, a man who embodied the qualities of his fellowman, but who embodied them to the highest and the most unusual degree of perfection, who embodied all that was in the Nation of courage, of wisdom, of gentle, patient kindliness and of common sense. And great, sad, patient Lincoln led us to victory from '61 to '65, because he did not trust to any mere trick or device, because he drove deep down to the heart of thousands and based his reliance on the fundamental virtues of mankind, the old, old virtues of mankind.

"That is the spirit we have to show in facing the problems of today. If we approach them in such a style of envy and malice toward our fellows, we will not only fail, but we will drag them and us to common ruin. Shame to us if we blink at the evils. Face the problem and then approach it in a spirit, not of determination to solve it, but of hearty desire to solve it with justice to all, malice to none."

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

TRUSTS AND MONROEISM.

British Papers Discuss Roosevelt's Struggle With Party Leaders.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt's declaration on trusts and the Monroe Doctrine are both subjects of extensive comments in the London press this morning. Discussion of the former matter centers less upon the intrinsic merits of the trust question than upon the outcome of the President's struggle with the party leaders. All the newspapers express admiration of President Roosevelt's courage and boldness, but hesitate to predict the result.

The Daily News says:

"Many chances are on Mr. Roosevelt's side. St. George goes out to meet the dragon and the wishes of the whole world will be with him in his fight."

The Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that the trust question will prove to be the most epoch-making issue in American politics since Bryan's schism on silver, and says there is absolutely no discernible limit to the vista of the political convulsions, vicissitudes and divisions which may be the outcome thereof.

The Morning Post and the Daily Chronicle both admit that Great Britain has no cause to cavil at what they characterize as "President Roosevelt's modified interpretation of Monroeism," which, plainly stated, they declare to be a sanctification of the status quo on the American Continent, and which the Post says means that British possessions in the Americas are to be secured by what is practically a United States guarantee.

The Chronicle thinks the matter wears a different aspect to the Continental powers, who see in South America the last and most tempting field for colonization and for new markets. This paper doubts, however, whether any power will risk the tremendous chances of war with the United States, be the prize ever so seductive.

"One thing seems clear," says the Chronicle, "if Monroeism is ever seriously challenged it will be soon. The United States appears to realize this, and is building a fleet to defend the doctrine."

The Times says it believes that President Roosevelt has reasserted Monroeism in a more distinct and definite form than it has been presented to the world by any person with authority to speak on the subject since the policy of the doctrine came into being, and says:

"As Monroeism is defined by President Roosevelt, in strict conformity indeed with its original conception and objects, it is a policy to which Great Britain has nothing to take exception and which we have no interest in obstructing, and at the same time we have no reason to object to the protest of the United States against the acquisition of new territorial rights in North or South America by any of the European powers."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Ada Gray.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Ada Gray, for years playing the leading role in East Lynne died in the Fordham Home for Incurables Wednesday, and was buried today by the Actors' Fund of America. She was about 65 years old.

M. A. Carmichael.

GARNETT, Kan., Aug. 28.—M. A. Carmichael, a prominent politician and junior vice-commander of the Kansas G. A. R., died at his home at Colony at midnight of stomach trouble.

Sir Campbell Clark.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The death is announced of Sir Campbell Clark, resident correspondent in Paris of the Daily Telegraph. He was born in 1835.

George Douglass Brown.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—George Douglass Brown, the author of "The House of the Green Shutters," died here suddenly today.

Rancher Kicked to Death.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mont., Aug. 28.—Ambrose Cahill, a well-known rancher of this section, met a horrible fate while haying yesterday. He was thrown down among the traces while attempting to climb into the rack and was stamped and kicked to death. His body was mangled beyond recognition.

Young Teddy's Western Trip.

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.

IN LOVE.

Here Is a Model for Those Who Love Anything but Perfection.

Beauty of face is nothing compared with perfect physique, good nerves and happy disposition. Mormon Bishop's Pills, the great cleansers and toners, scrape the ashes from a burnt-out constitution, kindle new fires in the fountains of life, and send the glow of new youth to the cheeks. For sale by S. G. Skidmore & Co., Portland, Or., 50 cents a box, or six for $2 50.

MIMIC WAR SOON BEGINS

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR ATTACK UPON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Maneuvers Will Open at Midnight Sunday—Unfortified Harbor of New London Being Mined.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—After months of preparation, the final war maneuvers by an army of defense against an enemy made up of a large number of ships of the Navy will begin at midnight Sunday. The preliminary work will practically end at midnight Friday and two days will be allowed the attacking fleet and the army of defense to get into position. In order to decide which side wins the imaginary contest, which will go through 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 of the fleet will have a naval umpire and an army observer, while each fort will have an army umpire and a naval observer.

The Army today established a signal and a searchlight station near the Brenton Cove Lifesaving Station. This is the only searchlight station the Army will have outside of Newport harbor on the east side of Narragansett Bay.

Mining a Weak Spot.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—Tomorrow night the first real move in the game of war between the Army and Navy will be made. Gardener's Point has been considered a weak spot by the Army men and one likely to be attacked by the Navy. There is no fort at that point and it is only guarded by two dismounted guns.

The submarine mine boat Dime is darting about in that vicinity, which leads to the belief that the passage of the North Atlantic squadron will be interrupted 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.

USE OF OIL FUEL.

Satisfactory Data Received by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Although the official report of Lieutenant Winchell, who was detailed to accompany the oil-burning steamer Mariposa on her 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 has arrived which is considered very satisfactory to those interested. The run from San Francisco is 3455 knots. It was made by the Mariposa at the rate of 13.12 knots per hour, the whole run lasting 11 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 1.51 pounds of oil per hour to develop one horsepower. This is considered quite satisfactory, as under ordinary sea-going conditions it requires between 2½ and 3 pounds of coal to develop one horsepower.

Paid Out in Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The annual report of the Auditor of the Interior Department shows that the disbursements from the appropriations for Army pensions for the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $123,556,089, as follows:

Survivors of the Mexican and Indian Wars and War of 1812	$ 963,620
Invalids	109,707,109
Widows	28,155,677
Minors	1,112,305
Dependent relatives	2,400,616
Helpless children	122,940
Army nurses	93,362

The disbursements for navy pensions for the same period amounted to $3,844,702, as follows:

Invalids	$ 2,617,907
Widows	1,114,935
Minors	33,959
Dependent relatives	76,091
Helpless children	1,776

The total payments to pensioners was $127,400,741 during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Miles' Inspection Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—General Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and his aids, Colonels Whitney and Maus, will leave Washington for the Philippine Islands next Wednesday. Mrs. Miles may not go farther than San Francisco with the General, or she may conclude to accompany him across the Pacific.

"I regard the trip merely as a visit to the Army there," said General Miles. "It may be called an inspection tour, and I shall make it a point to visit probably every Army camp in the Islands, although as I have said, this matter has not yet been determined upon. The visit will consume 30 to 60 days."

The transport Thomas, on which the General and his party will sail, has recently been overhauled and fitted up, making her one of the most elegant and comfortable of the Army transports.

CHELSEA'S PHYSIC GARDEN

Botanical Garden in London, Where Useful Plants Are Raised.

St. James's Gazette.

How many people, we wonder, even among Londoners, born and bred, are as much as aware of the existence of the "Chelsea Physic Garden," and how many of those who know the place have any knowledge of its interesting history? At the present moment special interest centers round this fine garden within a grim iron railing facing the river on the Chelsea embankment, from the fact that it enters on a new period of its career.

The Physic garden of Chelsea has never been open to the public, and few persons, therefore, have any idea how capacious are the dimensions of this open space in one of the most populous districts of London, or what a wealth of trees, shrubs and plants it contains. There is a cedar there more than 200 years old, the last survivor of four that were planted in the year 1683, near the river's bank. The history of the garden is connected with two men, whose names are recorded in the stately nomenclature of Chelsea and its neighborhood. Cheyne Row, famous in modern times as the home of Thomas Carlyle, and Cheyne Walk, where many men distinguished in politics, art and literature have lived, are the monument of Mr. Charles Cheyne, who in 1673 granted a lease for 61 years of the site of the Physic garden to the Apothecaries' Society at an annual rent of £5. In the following year the wall around the garden was built, and by 1676 the garden itself was in existence, as is proved by the records of the society. As a botanical garden it has acquired sufficient reputation as early as 1682 to to attract the professor of botany of Leyden University, who visited it in that year and proposed an exchange of seed and plants—the first instance, probably of a system of such exchanges which now prevails among the botanical collections of all the world. In the present year the curator of the Physic garden has received seeds from 34 other botanical gardens in Europe and America.

In 1697 an extension of the lease of the garden for a further period of 60 years was obtained from Lord Cheyne, as the lessor had then become. But early in the 18th century the ownership of the manor of Chelsea passed from the Cheyne family to the second of the famous men referred to above, namely Dr. Hans Sloane, whose memory is kept alive, if not green, by Sloane street and Hans Place. This famous physician was born in Ireland in the year of the Restoration, and studied medicine in London, Paris and Montpelier, where he began to collect plants, to which he added many tropical specimens when he visited Jamaica in 1687. Two years earlier he had become a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was president in 1727, in succession to Sir Isaac Newton. Dr. Hans Sloane was made physician to George I, and was created a baronet. He died in 1753, at the ripe age of 93, when his library and collections were purchased by the nation for £20,000, and became the foundation of the British Museum. One of his daughters married Charles, second Baron Cadogan, a union which led to the manor of Chelsea being now the property of the Viceroy of Ireland, who today opens the garden, which his famous ancestor conveyed to the Apothecaries' Society in 1722.

The deed which placed the society in possession of the Physic garden subject to rent charge of £5, payable to the heirs of Sir Hans Sloane, is a quaintly worded document. It states that the transfer was "to the end that the garden might be continued as a physic garden, and for enabling the society to maintain the garden for the manifestation of the power, wisdom and glory of God in the works of creation; and that the apprentices of the society and others might better distinguish good and useful plants from those that bear resemblance to them, and yet are hurtful." It was made a condition of the grant that the Apothecaries' Society should yearly render to the Royal Society "50 specimens of distinct plants well dried and preserved, which had grown in the garden that year"—a condition that was observed throughout the 18th century.

Throughout the 18th century the Physic garden, under the care of the Apothecaries' Society, well served the purpose for which it was established. In 1732 considerable sums were spent in erecting glass houses, and in the following year the monument to Sir Hans Sloane, by Michael Rysbrach, which now stands in the garden, was placed there by the society in gratitude to the great benefactor. It was in the same year that the Physic garden was honored by a visit of the illustrious Linnaeus, who records in his diary that he had been permitted to collect many plants there.

But with the development of modern medicine in the 19th century the usefulness of the Chelsea Physic garden for its original purpose began to decline, and the Apothecaries' Society a few years ago applied to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme enabling them to relinquish the trust. It was suggested that the garden might be maintained for the future by the treasury for the benefit of the students of the Royal College of Science, at South Kensington; and after inquiry into the matter, which satisfied the treasury that the garden was still suitable for botanical collections, an arrangement was come to with the trustees of the London Parochial Charities, who agreed to provide £800 per annum, while the treasury should find £150. The trustees of the London Parochial Charities were appointed trustees of the garden, which is to be managed by a committee consisting of representatives of a number of bodies interested in the scheme. This managing committee has now put the garden into thorough order and has erected at a cost of £6000 the buildings to be opened by Lord Cadogan. Now that it is under the control of such a body as the London Parochial Charities, it is to be hoped that the public will have more opportunities than they have ever had during the last 200 years of becoming familiar with the beauties of this historic garden.

Burned to the Water's Edge.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Aug. 28.—The shore of the bay here was lined tonight with excited people, who saw a vessel burn to the water's edge about four miles out. The figure of a man was seen walking around on the ill-fated vessel.

Colonial Relics Unearthed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Laborers employed in the subway excavation at Astor and La Fayette places, have unearthed some interesting relics of colonial times in the shape of a town-crier's bell, made of brass and with an ivory handle; the hilt of an officer's sword, and a bronze powder flask. The hilt of the sword evidently had been studded with precious stones. The hilt is of silver, and at its base, almost obliterated, were the initials "G. W."

Reservoir Site Recommended.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Aug. 28.—C. D. Walker, director of the Geological Survey, and F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer, have recommended the acceptance of the Piney reservoir site, Sheridan County, for the construction of a Government reservoir. The will also recommend a site in the Big Hole country.

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