

EXPECT AN ATTACK

Defenders in New London District on the Alert.

GUARDING AGAINST A SURPRISE

Impression Prevails That Newport Will Be Stormed by the Squadron—Island Forts Again Engaged Yesterday.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2.—The attacking forces in the New London district are tonight on the alert and awaiting an attack by the Navy. At midnight no decisive movement had been made by the fleet under Admiral Higginson. At that hour General MacArthur left his headquarters and boarded his yacht, the Kanawha, for the night, leaving Major Harrison in charge. The impression prevails here that Newport is the point which will next be attacked. Although the presence of three vessels, supposed to be battle-ships, at Gardiner's Bay causes considerable uneasiness. They can be seen plainly from Fort Wright. The defending force is all at sea in regard to the next movement to be made by Admiral Higginson, and every possible precaution has been taken to guard against a surprise.

ISLAND FORTS ATTACKED.

Army Men Claim a Second Victory Over the Navy.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2.—The second attack on the island forts took place at 5 o'clock this morning, and, as far as they went, the maneuvers were practically a repetition of last night's engagement, though there were different tactical movements. The Army men claim a second victory. The ships attempted to pass through Plumgut, but were obstructed by mines, three of the vessels being put out of action. After the engagement, which lasted over an hour, the ships proceeded toward Block Island.

At noon General MacArthur, commanding the army of the defense, made this report to the Adjutant-General:

"At 9 o'clock last night information was sent to district commanders by headquarters that the enemy's fleet would divide in squadron, attacking west end of line and attempting to force entrance, other squadron attacking Newport. At 12:15 P. M. enemy's fleet sighted simultaneously by Forts Wright, Michie, Terry and Gardiner's Point. Concentrated and well-sustained fire maintained on ships by Michie and Terry for 40 minutes, with result, as reported by five commanders, that Brooklyn and Indiana were destroyed. About 4 A. M. the enemy attempted to pass through mine field in Plumgut. Major Murray, in charge of mines, reports destruction of Alabama and Puritan by judgment firing, and Massachusetts by contact firing. Passage of ships through this mine field apparently not preceded by explosion or any attempt made to remove mines. Therefore report accepted as conclusive. Soon thereafter enemy retired. At midnight three ships of enemy were sighted off Brenton Reef. Mortar battery at Adams immediately opened and ships retired. About 3 A. M. two small ships of enemy attempted to open Sugar Reef passage by removal of obstructions, during which they were under fire of guns of Fort Mansfield and soon thereafter retired."

Information has been received from Lieutenant Hotchkiss, at Prospect Hill, Block Island, that three battle-ships, and a gunboat, were seen in the morning off several miles off Montauk in a line with Fisher's Island and steaming in that direction. This would indicate that another feint or attack is contemplated on the forts in the New London district.

THE FIRST CASUALTIES.

One Killed and Two Injured by Premature Discharge of a Big Gun.

PORT WRIGHT, Fisher's Island, N. Y., Sept. 2.—While the guns of the fort were firing on the fleet today, Edward Roy was instantly killed by the premature discharge of a 12-inch gun; Harry A. Davis was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured, and a third man, Samuel Cleveland, was severely wounded. Several others suffered slight injuries. All the men were privates of the Second Company, Coast Artillery of the regular Army. Roy was No. 2 man at the gun and was handling the powder. He had put a 30-pound charge in the gun and had just pushed the breech block into place without looking at when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that a piece of burning rag left in the gun had ignited the powder. Davis was hit in the chest by a piece of flying bomb.

Fired on Cutter by Mistake.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—This evening the observers at Price's Neck saw a Government vessel headed into Narragansett Bay, and at once gave the alarm to Fort Adams, and 16 shots were fired. The Government boat bravely sailed through an imaginary storm of bombs and bullets and finally anchored under the shore of the fort. Fort Adams claims that it destroyed the vessel before it passed Benton's Reef lightship, and it claimed a victory in this respect, under the supposition that the craft was the revenue cutter Dexter, which is not taking part in the conflict.

Assistant Secretary on Hand.

BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 2.—The event today at Fort Rodman was the visit of Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, who came over from Newport by train and trolley, accompanied by Colonel Dyer and Lieutenant Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the Twelfth New York Regiment. The Assistant Secretary reviewed the evening parade, before the conclusion of which he, with his escort, left the field and hastened back to Newport.

GUESTS ON A BATTLE-SHIP.

Admiral Higginson Had a Right to Have Them There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The officials of the Navy Department are surprised at the amount of criticism which has been aroused by the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and a party to Rear Admiral Higginson aboard his flagship—the Kearsarge. It is not understood among the officials here that Admiral Higginson invited the party to come aboard, although they see no reason why he should not have extended an invitation, as the visit was made during the "period of preparation," and not during the time when the attacking force was to come aboard. The movement of the fleet had begun. Moreover, they point to precedents, cases where hospitalities and courtesies were extended to persons outside the service during actual war. When the Oregon was at Guantanamo, a large party of Red Cross nurses, among them Miss Chanler, a daughter of William Astor Chanler, was taken aboard and entertained and given a respite from the cramped quarters and the monotony of a hospital ship. There has not been, and is not apt to be, any inquiry from the Navy Department of Admiral Higginson concerning the matter.

Trades Unionism in England.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—W. C. Stedman's presidential address at the Trades Union Congress today denied that trades union-

ism was destructive to British commercial supremacy, as charged by the London Times and other papers. The only means by which the working people could hope to secure relief from their burdens was, Mr. Stedman said, to constitute themselves a great political force.

A motion to omit referring to the constitution of King Edward on the ground that references to monarchical institutions were out of place in a labor assembly was defeated by 162 to 65 votes. An amendment declaring that the South African war was unjust was carried by a vote of 176 to 134.

WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Reason Why Transport Buford Put Into Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—An investigation of the causes which led Captain Crocker, of the transport Buford, to put into Honolulu on his way from Manila, instead of coming direct to this port, will be made by Major Devol and Marine Superintendent Pierce upon arrival of the vessel. She is due September 8. Superintendent Pierce says the Buford, just prior to sailing from this port on June 2, was found by the Government Inspector of Hulls and Boilers to be in first class condition, and he is loth to believe that her boilers gave out so soon. Once before, when the Buford was under command of

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.



FRANKLIN K. LANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Franklin K. Lane, whom it is expected the Democrats will nominate for Governor tomorrow, is the present City and County Attorney of San Francisco. He is the "organization" candidate. Lane is known as a good "campaigner," and if he is nominated a very lively campaign is assured.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Franklin K. Lane, who is prominently mentioned as the Democratic nominee for Governor of California, was formerly a resident of this city. In the early '90s he was editor and proprietor of the Tacoma News, and took an active part in city and state politics.

Captain Martens, the troopship turned out of her course and put into Honolulu, but the reason assigned on that occasion was the difficulty experienced in burning Japanese coal.

MILES' TRIP DELAYED.

Pressure of Work Will Keep Him at His Washington Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A change has been made in the plan of Lieutenant-General Miles, announced last week. It was expected originally that he would leave on his tour of inspection of the Philippines tomorrow and sail from San Francisco on the Thomas on the 15th. The pressure of work in his office at present is so great, however, that he feels he will not be able to leave Washington before next Wednesday.

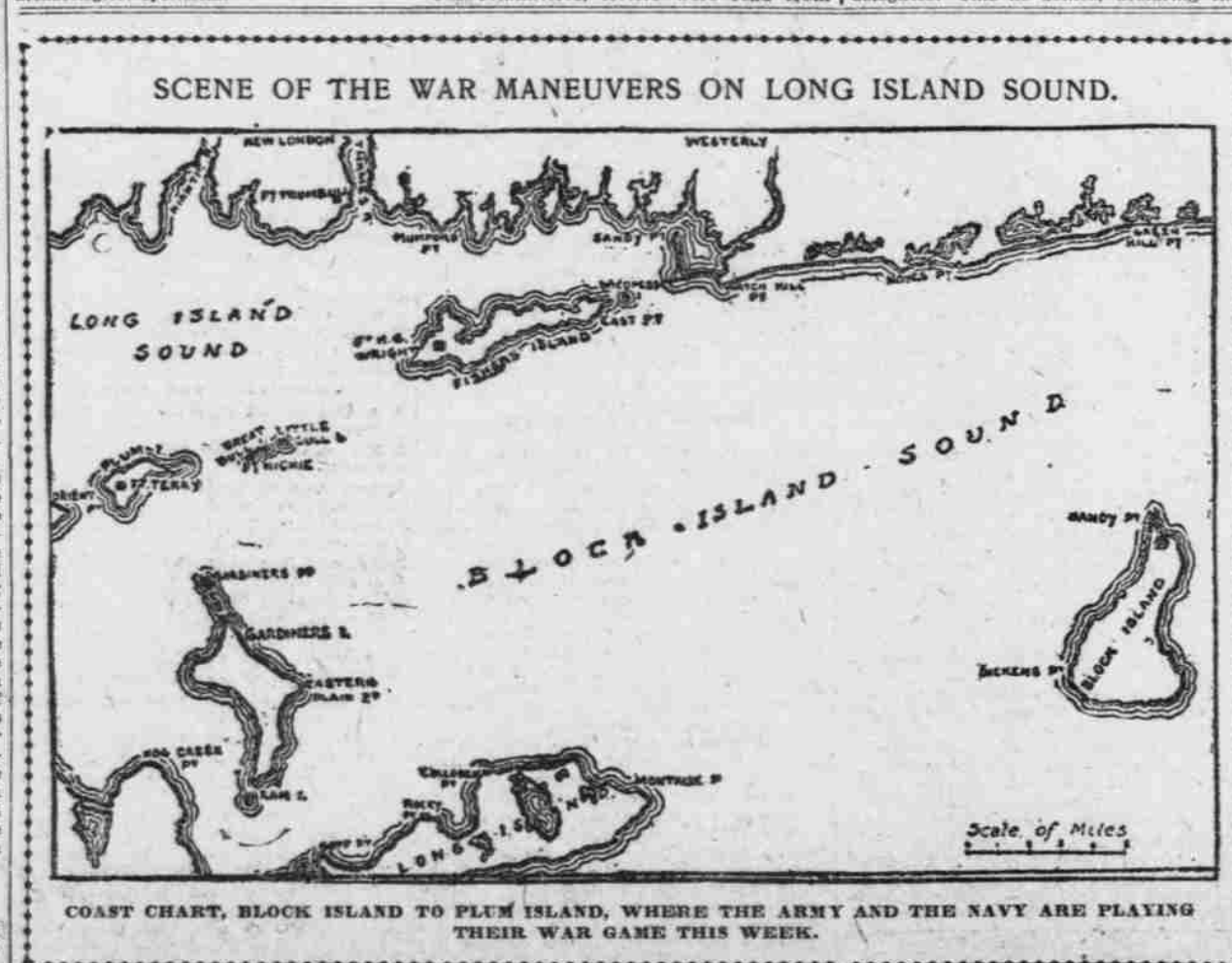
General Miles has called a special meeting of the Army board of ordnance and fortifications for September 3, at which time it will begin the preparation of its report and recommendation upon the subject of a new field gun for the Army. The date named has been selected in order to insure the attendance of those members of the board who are at present engaged in the joint maneuvers. It is the understanding that General Miles in person will do the work of the board, and in case it is not drafted quickly, his departure from Washington will be delayed until later in the month.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

Commit It on Himself and Then Suffers Consequences.

There is no need of suffering the consequences of early follies or an overworked mind and body. Mormon Bishop's Pills restore you quickly from all physical ills. They make you sleep, they restore lost vitality and they only cost 50 cents a box, or six for \$2.50. For sale by S. G. Skidmore & Co., Portland, Or.

Professor William Petrie, the eminent English Egyptologist and explorer, is known by his London intimates as "the king of spades" on account of his mania for delving after archaeological specimens.



SCENE OF THE WAR MANEUVERS ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COAST CHART, BLOCK ISLAND TO PLUMGUT, WHERE THE ARMY AND THE NAVY ARE PLAYING THEIR WAR GAME THIS WEEK.

IT IS NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE

WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY BOUND TO GIVE OUT SOON.

Waldemar Lindgren's Address Before the International Mining Congress—Important Work Today.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 2.—At today's session of the International Mining Congress, a number of scientific papers were read. Waldemar Lindgren, of Washington, D. C., member of the United States Geological Department, presented his views on the gold-producing sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico. His prediction of gold as the leading mineral production was not reassuring, as he claimed that the supply in sight is bound soon to be exhausted, and unless new discoveries are made, we must be prepared for a material decrease in the supply of the yellow metal during the next decade. His history of the gold production of the United States from the time of the Appalachian

President Roosevelt, William Bryan and other prominent men, in which they expressed their regrets in not being able to attend the congress.

C. E. Dignowity, of Utah, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

"Resolved, That the mining bill now pending in the United States Senate, and introduced March 13, 1902, by the Hon. Thomas Kearns, Senator from Utah, shall receive the indorsement of this mining congress now in session."

The bill referred to provides for the amendment of section 322 of the revised statutes, and is calculated to do away with extra lateral rights in mining claims.

W. H. Frazer, of Mullian, Idaho, read a paper on "Unintelligent Mining" which was well received. Mr. Frazer said in part:

"The man who locates a mining claim and goes to work upon the same for the purpose of developing it should have a fair knowledge of mineral beds or bodies and the indications which point to him the places where such bodies may be found. The days of luck in mining operations are past, and the man who today makes success out of a mining venture or investment must know the laws of mineral nature and have a keen intelligence of mining operations, else he goes the way of failure and becomes a deterring instrument to all advancement in the community and state in which he lives."

"It is intelligent mining that has made the mining states of the West the bulwark of the National Treasury; it is intelligent mining that has placed \$200,000,000 worth of gold into the hands of the people of the United States—more gold by \$500,000,000 than is owned by any other nation on earth; and this bulwark will last for ages hence, for there are yet billions of the yellow metal stored away in the silent treasure-houses of the Rocky Mountains, and it is being watched and guarded by an intelligent and patriotic people who believe in the advancement, in the development and stability of their country."

Waldemar Lindgren, of Washington, D. C., spoke on "Production of Gold and Geological Formation of the Western Continent." Mr. Lindgren, after carefully tracing the formation of the gold-bearing veins, submitted many figures showing the output of the yellow metal of North America. From the time of the discovery up to 1900, the United States has produced \$2,300,000,000 of gold; Mexico at least \$181,000,000, and probably twice as much, and British America \$142,000,000.

The most important gold belt of North America is that stretching along the Pacific Coast. Throughout this immense stretch of country the gold veins are accompanied by great development of the placers, and by far most of the yellow metal has been obtained from the placers. California has yielded from this belt \$1,300,000,000; Oregon, \$55,000,000; British Columbia and Northwest Territory, \$120,000,000; and Alaska, \$2,000,000. During the last year, the belt yielded \$50,000,000. If no further discoveries are made in this region it is the belief that this figure will rapidly decrease. California's output will doubtless be maintained at the present figure for many years to come. It is believed that increased quartz-mining will in some measure compensate for the loss in the last production of the placers.

This afternoon a paper by Walter H. Weed, of Washington, on "The Geological Formation of Butte," was heard.

LETTER-CARRIERS' CONTEST.

Denver Convention Takes Up the Chicago Case.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—The 13th annual convention of the National Association of Letter-Carriers held its first business session at Coliseum Hall this morning. Organization was effected, and President James C. Keller announced the committee. A recess was taken then until 2 P. M.

On the assembling of the convention this afternoon the credentials committee submitted its report, referring the Chicago contest case to the convention for consideration of this matter was taken up after the opening routine was disposed of, and occupied practically the entire session.

Most feeling was shown in the presentation of the two sides of the controversy.

Captain Jack Crawford, of New Mexico, delivered the dry proceedings by reminiscences of early days of mining in the West.

The congress has the most important duties to fulfill, and tomorrow will show some very important changes. A change of officers is expected, and the congress made a corporate body and put on a business basis. W. N. Donaldson is mentioned for secretary under the new regime.

JOHN T. GRAYSON.

PAPERS AND ADDRESS.

Proceedings of the International Mining Congress.

BUTTE, Sept. 2.—It was 10:30 o'clock when President Shaffer called the Mining Congress to order this morning and announced that the first business before the session would be the reading of the official call by Secretary Mahon. After this was done the secretary read a letter from N. R. Leonard, president of the State School of Mines, inviting the members of the International Mining Congress to visit the school and inspect the mineral cabinet and models of the mines used in mining instruction. Secretary Mahon also read an invitation from the business men of Helena inviting the delegates to visit that city.

The following states and territories answered to the roll-call: California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington, D. C., and South Dakota. The representatives of Mexico and Canada also answered to the roll.

Following the appointment of the various committees, letters were read from

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains yellow, it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or a bad effect on the use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c and \$1.00 sizes.

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Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

When the trouble began he used every effort possible to secure an amicable settlement, and finally he appealed to the examination of the National association to visit Chicago and adjust the difficulty. The National officials failed to respond, and so the matter was brought to this convention.

The convention, at a late hour, by an overwhelming vote, refused to recognize the 51 delegates appointed by President Duffy, of the Chicago branch, but seated the seven delegates from Denver, giving authority to cast the entire 51 votes to which the branch is entitled. President Keller submitted his annual report. Adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Postoffice Clerks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—The National convention of postoffice clerks went to an executive session today behind closed doors. It was stated after adjournment that the business transacted was of a routine character, dealing entirely with the finances and business affairs of the association. The important questions to come before the convention probably will not be reached until tomorrow. Among these are the questions of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and the subject of bills and resolutions to be presented to Congress for the improvement of the condition of the service.

FUTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

Agricultural Department Indulges in Speculation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 2.—The Department of Agriculture is very much encouraged at the rapid and healthy growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and particularly at the progress made last year. The beet-sugar product of the country for 1901 was double the product of any previous year, and for both beet growers and sugar-manufacturers the year was the most prosperous in the history of the industry. Now that the beet-sugar industry is in a sound financial condition, and is assuming large proportions for an "infant industry," the department indulges in a rather bold speculation as to its future development, a speculation worthy of examination.

For 1901, the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 3,372,000 tons. It is estimated that the consumption for the present year will be 2,470,000 tons. The home production of sugar for the current year will be about 200,000 tons of cane-sugar from the South, and 185,000 tons of beet-sugar from the North and West, leaving 1,085,000 tons that must be imported. Of the imports, however, about 100,000 tons will come from Porto Rico and 300,000 tons from Hawaii, reducing to 1,685,000 tons the amount to be acquired from foreign countries.

It is the ambition of the beet-sugar men to establish factories enough to at least furnish this foreign importation. Making due allowance for shortages, the department estimates that it would require 160 factories, having a daily capacity of 500 tons of beets to produce the sugar imported. As a matter of fact, however, there is likely to be a rapid increase in both beet-sugar and cane-sugar factories, but for convenience these calculations are based on the supposition that the increase will be in beet-sugar factories only.

To build and equip 500 such factories would require an investment of \$200,000,000, while their annual maintenance and operation would require much more. To produce these facts, however, to produce the required amount of sugar, would consume 17,000,000 tons of beets, costing \$34,000,000. They would also consume 3,187,500 tons of coal, at \$2.50, or \$7,968,750; 25,000,000 tons of coke, at \$3.50, or \$87,500,000; and would employ labor at an annual cost of \$15,000,000. In addition to this outlay a working capital of \$15,000,000 would be required. These estimates do not include the capital already invested in beet-sugar or in the operation of factories already built.

During the season of 1901, there were 35 factories in operation, besides three slicing stations. These factories worked up 1,685,000 tons of beets, grown on 176,983 acres of land. The average yield per acre was 8.4 tons, or 200 tons of sugar, 200 pounds. The total product of all the factories was 338,211,733 pounds of sugar. In the manufacture of which 5762 persons were employed at an average daily wage of \$2.16. Three states, Utah, California and Colorado produced more sugar last year than was consumed by their respective populations, and Michigan did not fall far short of the same result.

It is interesting to note that in 1901 there was a total capital of \$200,000,000 invested in beet-sugar factories, and that \$3,457,500 was paid out to farmers for the sugar beets. Labor connected with these factories commanded \$1,500,000 for the season, while the total operating capital employed during the year was \$3,000,000. In closing his speculation, the department says:

"It is hardly possible that an industry which affects so many people over such a wide scope of country can fail to produce anything but the most friendly, careful and fostering consideration on the part of those who shape industrial affairs. The immensity of future demands it seems almost certain that those who feel that the industry might be overdone. Attention should be called to the fact that not only are present demands great, but that the rate of increase of consumption is considerable. According to careful statistics for the last 19 years, consumption of sugar in this country has been increasing at the average rate of about 1-3 per cent annually."

Nance O'Neill's London Success.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Nance O'Neill, an American actress, presenting "Magda" for her London debut at the Adelphi Theatre, made a most successful challenge for comparison with Sarah Bernhardt, Eleonora Duse and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Miss O'Neill displayed some nervousness, but aroused the big audience to enthusiasm.

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Century Grand, 5x7.....\$45.00 \$36.00
Century Grand Junior, 4x5.....\$32.00 \$25.60
Century Grand, Model 11A, 4x5.....\$14.00 \$11.20
Pocket Poco, 3 1/2x4 1/4.....\$ 9.00 \$ 7.20
Brownie, No. 2.....\$ 2.00 \$ 1.60
Bullard Cycle Folding, long focus, 4x5.....\$35.00 \$19.00
Pony Premo, 5x7.....\$32.00 \$17.25

The Following Have Been Used But Nevertheless Work Perfectly:

No. 4 Cartridge Kodak, 4x5, with case.....\$27.00 \$17.25
No. 6 Pony Premo, 5x7, with three holders.....\$43.00 \$20.00
No. 6 Pony Premo, 4x5.....\$30.00 \$12.50
Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 2.....\$15.00 \$ 4.00
No. 4 Bullet, Special, 4x5.....\$20.00 \$12.25

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Three-Color Prints, assorted, 11x14, new art framing, at.....\$1.48
Hill-Color Photographs, 11x14, quarter, Flemish russet, at.....\$7.50
Hunt Combination—The famous three-in-one, 18x22, green Flemish frame, color, color, usual price, \$20.00, for.....\$13.50

15 dozen Ryland Heads, 8x10, shaded green frame, trimmed with enamel metal, at.....\$34c
1000 Bradley Athletic Girls and other subjects, heavy gray matting, 18x22, at.....\$11c
750 Assorted Landscapes in plate-frames, heavy matting, 10x30, at.....\$14c
600 Photo Colors, assorted subjects and assorted brass-trimmed, easel-back frames, 11x14, at.....\$19c
500 Photo Colors, gilt frame, 8x11, at.....\$48c

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Anton Berg Swedish.....\$2.85
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These Prices Mean We Are Closing This Season's Stock Out.

"Competition," 1/2-in., 50 feet, \$2.13
Regular \$2.50, for.....\$2.13
"Lawn," 1/2-in., 50 feet, regular \$2.99
\$3.85, for.....\$2.99
"Pomona," 1/2-in., 50 feet, regular \$4.50, for.....\$3.98

DIAMONDS IN DEMAND.

General Prosperity and Crop Outlook Swells Importations.

New York Commercial.

All indications point to the season's importations of diamonds far surpassing the records of previous years. Last week, between noon on Monday and 3 P. M. on Tuesday, 23 packages of unset diamonds, valued at \$800,000, were passed at the Appraisers' stores. Members of prominent wholesale diamond dealers seen by a Commercial reporter today said exceptionally large stocks had been bought by them abroad this summer on the strength of the extraordinary prosperity of the country. One well-known diamond merchant said the heavy crops out West would stimulate diamond-buying this year, particularly around the Christmas holiday season.

Ludwig Nissen, of the diamond-importing firm of Ludwig Nissen & Co., on John street, was one of those seen today.

"The fact is," said Mr. Nissen, "the American people have never before had so much money to invest in diamonds as at present. They are so prosperous, and the season's crops so promising that the importers of the United States have made great preparations to supply the Fall trade, which from all accounts received by me will be unusually heavy. The stocks of high-grade diamonds shown this year in the markets of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Paris and London are limited as to quality, but in less choice grades a large variety is obtainable. The floor War really exercised little or no influence on diamond prices, and now it is becoming each more difficult to mine the gems. I predict higher prices all along the line. Certainly, for the next 15 or 20 years prices will be maintained, and it is conservative to say that diamond values will doubtless soar far above prevailing figures within the period I have named."

During the last five years there has been a notable increase in the value of diamonds, owing to the fact that the year which the gems are found, and the resulting added labor at the mines. The diamond supply of the world is controlled by the De Beers Company (Limited), of Johannesburg, South Africa, the heaviest stockholder. The principal mines are located at Kimberley, South Africa.

Prosperity of the Salt Trade.

Philadelphia Press.

Dr. Joseph Struthers, of the United States Geological Survey, who prepares the official reports of the production of salt in this country, recently completed his report for 1901, and it is now in press. He says: "The production of salt in the United States in 1900 and 1901 was the largest for any two years yet recorded."

There was a decrease of 1.5 per cent in 1901 as compared with 1900, which was the year of greatest production, but the production of 1901 exceeded that of 1899 by \$8,074 barrels, and exceeded the production of any other year in the history of the Nation excepting 1900, while the combined product of the years 1900 and 1901 far exceeds that of any two previous years.

The increase in production from 1890 has been 400 per cent. There has been an increase every year, with only two exceptions. Under the Dingley tariff the United States has for years been a way ahead of any other nation in the production of salt.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

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