ENGAGEMENT IS IMMINENT

Defending Squadron in Mock War Thinks Enemy Near.

WILD SEA COMPLICATES CONDITIONS

Flagship's Launches Have Difficulty in Making Landing—Crews Are Still Enjoying Strenuous Existence Night and Day.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 23.—Commander Pillsbury and his fleet of three auxiliary cruisers are still at sea. Unless the commander of the white squadron makes an effort to reach a harbor within sixty hours from midnight his efforts in the war game will have failed, for theoretically it will be considered that his ships have sunk or he has found that the blockade established by Admiral Higginson from Portland to Cape Cod cannot be broken.

It is only fair to say that naval experts believe that Admiral Higginson's defense is good. Everything today certainly favored an attack by the enemy, but no scout of the blue squadron reported signs of Commander Pillsbury's fleet. Fog and storm swept the coast during the afternoon and though for a while tonight the sky was clear, haze continued on the water.

Admiral Higginson's three battleships were, at a late hour, still at anchor off Thatcher's island, and with them two torpedo boats, but there was a nasty sea running. At midnight the flagship's launches found difficult work in making landings and incoming craft reported a wild sea outside. On the battleships the men are wide awake, as everyone expects to get word of the enemy before daylight.

Put in a Trying Day.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 22.—The contrast in the conditions prevailing off shore this morning and those of yesterday were most marked and those participating or watching the war maneuvers of the navy early today found things favorable to the fleet under Commander John E. Pillsbury.

This morning a fog so thick that the water of the harbor could not be seen from naval headquarters shrouded Cape Ann and the adjacent ocean. Yesterday, for miles, in the bright, clear atmosphere, objects at sea could clearly be seen.

When the sun came up today the atmosphere was as clear as it could be and extended observations were made from all signal and lookout stations.

It was not long after sunrise that the fog set in. It was a dense cloud and at first impenetrable to the eye, beyond tent or a dozen feet. Just before 9 o'clock there were indications that the sun was burning through the mist on shore.

Aside from the fact that Kearsarge, at least, was still at anchor off this place, little was actually known here as to the positions of the various ships of Admiral Higginson's squadron. Scouts had been reported off Portland. The cruiser Brooklyn skirted the end of Cape Cod early in the forenoon and went across to Plymouth. Thus both ends of the line of defense were said to be well guarded, and as the naval experts here felt reasonably sure that Alabama and Massachusetts were with Kearsarge off Straitsmouth Point, the center was thought to be safe.

Lookout Line Established.

The station keepers here have been advisited that the lookout line has been extended to Sankaty head, on Nantucket, where the wireless telegraph station is located. From there all incoming vessels will be queried as to whether or not they have seen any of Commander Pillsbury's ships, and the results of these investigations will be signaled to the scout boats or the land stations.

By 11 o'clock the fog had lifted and the battleships were seen in their usual positions. Observation in the distance, however, was impossible owing to a haze which hung low over the water. All the signal and lookout stations reported during the forenoon, showing that the message system was intact. All the scout boats were heard from before 11 o'clock either at the station here or on board Kearsarge.

It is learned that the rules of the maneuvers in which the vessels are engaged permit the destruction of the ships of the opposing squadron, and it appears that the fear that Pillsbury may dash in and "disable" one of the vessels is one reason why the defending fleet is kept so compact by Admiral Higginson.

On Board the Flagship.

On board the flagship Kearsarge, Friday, Aug. 22, 11 a. m.—Admiral Higginson has his three battleships at anchor in the same positions that they occupied at sundown last night. With steam up they are ready to start for any point at the slightest warning.

The thick fog obscured the vision of the lookouts on the ships early this forenoon and more uncertainty was apparent on board than has been seen at any previous time since the maneuvers began, as it was the opinion that it was an opportune time for Commander Pillsbury and his fleet to make a dash under cover of the fog and land at some convenient point during the clear weather.

The conditions were fully discussed on board and it was learned that Commander Pillsbury's authority enabled him to take possession of certain steam craft, such as a tug or a yacht that came in his way, to be used in connection with his plan of attack. It is figured that if he should do so he might place aboard such a craft a force from one of his ships and under this disguise land them near some lighthouse or signal station used by the defenders and thereby interrupt the system of communication maintained by Admiral Higginson and cause any amount of trouble.

Matters on a War Basis.

Matters certainly are on a war basis on the defending fleet. Yesterday afternoon drill was dispensed with and officers and men alike stored up plenty of good sleep in anticipation of the enemy being located during the night. The watch slept on deck prepared for instant call.

Once during the night there was an exciting moment. At 11 o'clock a flash signal came from shore. When the message was completed there was a tumult, for it stated that the enemy was entering Salem harbor. An instant later, however, the message was amended, it having been discovered that the fleet included a three-masted schooner, a yacht and a scouting torpedo boat.

One other cause for alarm came in the prolonged absence of one of the torpedo boats, which was not reported within reasonable time. Later, however, the missing craft was located.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 23.—The torpedo boats Bagley and Biddle of Admiral Higginson's squadron put in here early today for fuel, after which they left to resume patrol duty. The torpedo boat Barney was also sighted cruising outside the harbor and it was expected that it would put in for coal later in the day. Owing to the scarcity of fuel considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring a supply for the torpedo boats.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

FORTS TO BAR REPORTERS

Soldiers' Movements to Be Secretive During Coming Army and Navy Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The general plan of the joint army and navy maneuvers, which are to begin August 29, as agreed to by Major General MacArthur and Rear Admiral Higginson, the respective commanders of the land and sea forces, at their recent Newport conference, have reached Washington and the instructions which will be issued by the two branches of the service to the opponents in the war game will be prepared here. These instructions will be of the same character as those which were issued to the commanders of the White and Blue squadrons, which now are vieing with each other off the New England coast. Later, when the joint maneuvers begin, the character of the problem as worked out by the war board, together with the instructions and the rules governing the contest, will be made public.

The artillery companies stationed at the defenses of Long Island are to be given an opportunity to brush up on their marksmanship just before the naval attack of the North Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral Higginson begins. During the interval between August 25, the closing day of the national search problem which is now in progress, and September 1, the day the maneuvers are scheduled to begin, extensive target practice will be indulged in at the defenses named and also at the other forts along the New England coast. The principal feature of the practice at the Long Island forts will be firing at moving targets, proficiency in which is particularly needful in view of the impending attack of the war vessels. The targets are rigged in various ways, some of them being fashioned to represent a warship. They are to be drawn past the forts by small tugs. A number of the ordnance officers on duty at the War department left Washington tonight to be present at the target work and General Crozier, chief ordnance officer, who is a member of General MacArthur's staff, is expected to view the work at the several forts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Relative to the coming army and navy maneuvers the Tribune will say tomorrow on the authority of an interview with General MacArthur:

General MacArthur has prepared a list of rules, which, with various other data, is now in the hands of the acting secretary of war and will presently be published. The army feels naturally handicapped in its position with reference to the maneuvers. A fleet of dispatch boats, operated by newspapers, will follow the fleet; each movement of the big ships will be recorded and the photographic department will lose no opportunity of reproducing the fleet.

Newspaper men are to be excluded from the forts, not because of any rule, but in accordance with the standing rules of the army. The stories of the correspondents, if they are admitted to the forts, would not merely be of value to the public, but they would be of inestimable importance to foreign countries. Therefore, the share of the army in the affair must be viewed from a distance.

Major General MacArthur will start for the scene of the operations on Monday. His headquarters will not, however, be on shore. He will use tug Kanawha almost entirely, passing from one fort to another along the sea and observing the situation. His basis of observation will be Fishers island, on which Fort H. G. Wright, the most effective of the works guarding the entrance to the sound, is situated.

"From our point of view," said the general to a Tribune reporter, "the value of the affair lies in the preparations we have made. We have put these forts in a perfect state of preparation. There will be little of a spectacular nature on our side. In fact, the result of various problems to be worked out will not be known until long after the operation has taken place. During the maneuvers I shall issue bulletins from time to time from my headquarters on Kanawha through my staff officer."

Major General MacArthur will confer with the acting secretary of war within a day or two to settle the final details of the game, preparatory to starting for the field.

Eczema No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases, 50 cents.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Probable Showers Saturday, with Variable Winds is Prospect for Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Forecast:

For Nebraska and Kansas—Probably showers Saturday; variable winds.

For Iowa—Partly cloudy Saturday, with possibly showers in south and west portions; variable winds.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy Saturday, with occasional showers; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Partly cloudy Saturday, with probably showers; warmer in northeast portion tonight; variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 22.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Maximum temperature	80	81	88	86
Minimum temperature	62	68	70	70
Mean temperature	72	74	79	78
Precipitation	.82	.00	.02	.07

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha, Neb., for this day and since March 1, 1902:

Normal temperature	71
Excess for the day	1
Total excess since March 1	167
Normal precipitation	.19 inch
Excess for the day	.82 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	20.40 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.27 inches
Deficiency for cor. period 1901	7.87 inches
Deficiency for cor. period 1900	2.47 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER	Temperature.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation.
Omaha, cloudy	75	80	.00
Valentine, cloudy	74	78	T
North Platte, part cloudy	74	82	.00
Cheyenne, part cloudy	70	80	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	84	84	.00
Rapid City, clear	66	74	.16
Huron, raining	68	78	.02
Williston, clear	70	82	.00
Chicago, clear	62	64	.00
St. Louis, clear	72	78	T
St. Paul, part cloudy	70	74	.00
Davenport, clear	70	78	.00
Kansas City, clear	72	80	.28
Havre, clear	56	88	.00
Helena, clear	60	80	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	68	78	.01
Galveston, clear	86	88	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH,
Local Forecast Official.

DECLARE TRUSTS A MENACE

After a Warm Debate Transmississippi Congress Adopts Resolutions.

ONLY TWENTY NEGATIVE VOTES CAST

Balance of Session Devoted to Adoption of Votes of Thanks for Courtesies and to the Closing Routine.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—Although yesterday's discussion of the trust question and the later action of the resolutions committee in ignoring the matter had been regarded as the end of consideration of that problem before the Transmississippi Commercial congress, such proved not to be the case.

When the congress was called to order today for the closing session, J. A. Gardner of St. Louis secured the floor and moved the adoption of resolutions which he presented. These slightly differed from the Wetmore resolutions offered early in the session and precipitated another lively debate. The point of discussion was more whether the proposition would be looked upon as partisan action by the congress than on the merits of the case.

Little of importance had been left over for this closing session, so the attendance was small, but the warmth of the debate made up for that. A vote was finally reached before 11 o'clock, and by a vote of 190 to 20 the resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, The trust system has been and is a menace to republican institutions, and,

Whereas, If allowed to form combinations in restraint of trade and the elimination of competition the wealth of the entire country will be concentrated in the hands of a few, and,

Whereas, The said combinations are calculated to destroy the hope and ambition of the youth of the country, it being well understood that the ambition and hope of the young men of this nation have made it great; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this congress, that the president of the United States be respectfully urged to use all the power vested in his office to the end that the growing power and the influence of the trusts may be destroyed, and be it further

Resolved, That if in the wisdom of the national congress the laws now on the statute books are insufficient to suppress this growing evil, that other more stringent and efficient laws be speedily enacted.

The balance of the session was devoted to the adoption of votes of thanks for courtesies and to closing routine.

ROOSEVELT ON WARS

(Continued from First Page.)

deal with his own home relations, and yet must in addition to that be a good citizen for the state at large, so a nation must first take care to do well its duties within its own borders, but must not make of that an excuse for failing to do those of its duties the performance of which lies without its own borders.

Reviews Foreign Affairs.

President Roosevelt then continued as follows:

The events of the last few years have forced the American republic to take a larger position in the world than ever before and therefore more than ever before to concern herself with questions of policy which affect her interests beyond her own borders. As a people we now have duties and opportunities in the tropic seas and lands south of us as well as in this of the farthest east, and much depends upon the way in which we meet these duties, the way in which we take advantage of these opportunities.

From the days of Monroe, Clay and the younger Adams we, as a people, have always looked with interest upon the West Indies and the isthmus connecting the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in those regions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now ampler reason than ever before for this feeling. The outcome of the Spanish war put us in possession of Porto Rico and brought us peculiarly in touch with Cuba, while the successful negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at last cleared the way for the construction of the isthmian canal.

Porto Rico the Example.

Porto Rico, it is a pleasure to say, may now serve as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions. So excellent have been the effects of our administration and legislation concerning this island that their very excellence has resulted in their being almost forgotten by those at home. There is hardly a ripple of failure on the stream of our success and so, as is apt to be our way, we do not think of it at all. Yet it is well worth while to think of it and it is pleasant to learn by an experience which teaches us what to follow instead of what to avoid.

First and foremost in Porto Rico, we have consistently striven to get the very best men to administer the affairs of the island. It is creditable to us throughout our public service to secure a high standard of efficiency and integrity, but after all, here at home, we always have in our own hands the remedy for any failure to provide such qualities. In a far-off island things are different. There, wrong doing is more easy with those who suffer from it are more helpless; while there is less efficient check in the way of that public opinion to which public men are sensitive.

Requirements Are Great.

In consequence, the administration of these islands is, beyond all other kinds of administration in our country, the one in which the highest standard must be demanded. In making appointments to the insular service it is necessary to disregard any question of mere party expediency and to look at the matter solely from the standpoint of the honor of our own nation and the welfare of the island itself.

This has been the standpoint adhered to in selecting those who represent our government in Porto Rico; governor, treasurer, attorney general, judges, superintendent of education—every one. In consequence, all Americans should feel a real pride in the way in which their compatriots who are responsible for the government of the island have administered it.

Moreover, in shaping the government of the island we have acted with sense as well as with good faith. We have not been frightened or misled into giving the people of the island a form of government unsuitable for them, and while providing that they should govern themselves so far as possible, we have not hesitated in the long run to keep the power of shaping their own interest to keep the power of shaping their destiny.

Record in Cuba.

In Cuba the problem was larger, more complicated and more difficult. Here again we kept our promise absolutely. After having delivered the island from its oppressors we refused to turn it loose, off hand, with the certainty that it would sink into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plane higher than it had ever reached during the four centuries since the Spaniards first landed on its shores. We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the government; we stamped out yellow fever—in itself an inestimable service both to the Cuban people and to the people of our own southern states; we established a school system; we made life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive; then when we had laid deep and broad the foundations upon which civil liberty and national independence must rest, we turned the island over to the hands of those whom the people had chosen as the founders of the new republic.

Is Peculiarly Related.

It is a republic with which our own great republic must ever be closely knit by the ties of common interests and common aspirations. Cuba must always be peculiarly related to us in international politics. She must, in international affairs, be to a degree a part of our political system; in return she must have peculiar relations with us economically. She must be, in a sense, part of our economic system. We expect her to accept a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her and us. In return we must be prepared to put her in an economic position as regards our tariff system which will give her some measure of the prosperity which we enjoy. We cannot, in my judgment, avoid taking this attitude if we are to persevere in the course which we have outlined for ourselves as a nation during the last four years, and, therefore, I believe that it is only a matter of time, and I trust only a matter of a very short time, before we enter into reciprocal trade relations with Cuba.

Concerning the Canal.

The isthmian canal represents what is probably to be the greatest engineering feat—the greatest feat of the kind—of the twentieth century. Before we start upon the construction of the canal certain questions of detail and of our relations with the people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done the first question will come up on choosing the commission which is to supervise the building of the canal. Here again we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administrative skill, who will consent to undertake the work. If possible I should like to see these men represent different sections and different political parties.

But these questions are secondary. The primary art must be to get men who, though able to control greater salaries than the nation is able to pay, nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the government's service.

Sanguine of Results in Orient.

So much for what has been done in the Occident. In the Orient the labor was more difficult. It is rare indeed that a great work, a work supremely worth doing, can be done save at the cost not only of labor and toil, but of much puzzling worry during the time of the performance. Normally the nation that achieves greatness, like the individual who achieves greatness, can do so only at the cost of anxiety and bewilderment and heart-wearing effort. Timid people, people scant of faith and hope, and good people who are not accustomed to the roughness of the life of effort, are almost sure to be disheartened and dismayed by the work and the worry, and overmuch cast down by the shortcomings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages even of what eventually turn out to be the most brilliant victories.

All this is true of what has happened during the last four years in the Philippine islands. The Spanish war itself was an easy task, but it left us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do—the thing which appealed not only to lazy and selfish man, but to very many good men whose thought did not drive them down to the root of things, was to leave the islands.

Some Other Nation's Chance.

Had we done this a period of wild chaos would have supervened and some stronger power would have stepped in and seized the islands and have taken up the task which we in such a case would have flinched from performing.

A less easy but infinitely more absurd course would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time to assert that we would not permit anyone else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other course which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because, when the actual test came it would have been quite out of the question because some striking deed of savagery had been committed in the islands to stand by and prevent the re-entry of civilization into them, while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrongdoers against outside interference by ourselves and others would have put a premium upon every species of tyranny and anarchy within the islands.

Success Crowns All.

Finally there was the course which we adopted—not an easy course, but one fraught with danger and difficulty, as is generally the case in this world when some great feat is to be accomplished as an incident to working out national destiny. We made up our minds to stay in the islands, to put down violence, to establish peace and order, and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islands showed themselves ready for it. Well, it was a formidable task, but think of the marvelously successful way in which it has been accomplished.

The first and vitally important feat was the establishment of the supremacy of the of the American flag and this had to be done by the effort of those gallant fellow-Americans of ours to whom so great a debt is due—the officers and enlisted men of the United States army, regulars and volunteers alike. In a succession of campaigns, carried on in unknown tropic jungles against an elusive and treacherous foe, vastly outnumbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and country, our troops completely broke the power of the insurgents, smashed their armies and harried the broken robber bands into submission.

May Yet Chastise Moros.

In its latter stages the war against our rule sank into mere brigandage and what our troops had to do was to hunt down the parties of marauders. It was not a task which it was humanely possible to accomplish in a month or a year, but month by month, year by year, with unwearied and patient resolution, our army in the Philippines did the task which it found, until the last vestige of organized insurrection was stamped out. I do not refer to the Moros, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearance, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attacking our troops.

Among the Filipinos proper, however, peace has come. Doubtless here and there sporadic outbreaks of brigandage will occur from time to time, but organized warfare against the American flag has ceased and there is no reason to apprehend its recurrence. Our army in the Philippines has been reduced, until it is not a fourth of what it was at the time the outbreak was at its height.

Step by step as the army conquered the rule of the military was supplanted by the rule of the civil authorities, the soldier was succeeded by the civilian magistrate. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best type of Americans for the high civil positions, and the actual work of administration has been done so far as possible by native Filipino officials serving under these Americans.

Praise for Taft and Staff.

The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright nor an abler body of public representatives than Governor Taft, Vice Governor Wright and their subordinates in the Philippine islands. It is a difficult matter practically to apply the principles of an orderly free government to an Oriental people struggling upward out of barbarism and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broad-mindedness. All this and countless other necessities have been found in the civil and military officials who have been sent over to administer the islands.

It was, of course, inevitable that there should be occasional failures, but it is astonishing how few these have been. Here and there the civil government which had been established in a given district had to be temporarily withdrawn because of some outbreak, but at last, on July 4 just passed—on the one-hundered and twenty-sixth anniversary of our independence—it was possible at the same time to declare amnesty throughout the islands and definitely to establish civil rule over all of them, excepting the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where the conditions were wholly different.

Already Freest of Orientals.

Each inhabitant of the Philippines is now guaranteed his civil and religious rights, and his rights to life, personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing on the rights of others. It is worth noting that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government, that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any other people now in the Orient, which is under foreign rule.

Nor is this all. Congress has, with farseeing wisdom, heartily supported all that has been done by the executive. Wise laws for the government of the Philippines have been placed upon the statute books and under these laws provision is made for the introduction into the Philippines of representative government with only the delay absolutely necessary to allow for the establishment of definite peace, for the taking of a census and the settling down of the country.

In Filipino's Own Interest.

In short, we are governing the Filipinos primarily in their own interest and for their very great benefit, and we have acted in a practical fashion, not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things and meeting that need in the fullest and amplest way.

It would be hard to say whether we owe most to our military or our civil representatives in the Philippines. Our soldiers have shown splendid gallantry in the field, and they have done no less valuable work in preparing the provinces for civil government. The civil authorities have shown the utmost wisdom in doing a very difficult and very important work of vast extent. It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of constructive statesmanship. Finally, in the Philippines, as in Cuba, the instances of wrong-doing among either our civil or military representatives have been astonishingly few and punishment has been meted with evenhanded justice to all offenders.

Benefits Home People, Too.

Nor should it be forgotten that while we have thus acted in the interest of the islanders themselves, we have also helped our own people. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The welfare of California, Oregon and Washington is as vital to the nation as the welfare of New England, New York and the south Atlantic states.

The awakening of the Orient means very much to all the nations of Christendom, commercially no less than politically, and it would be short-sighted statesmanship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share to our people of this commercial future.

The possession of the Philippines has helped us as the securing of the open door in China has helped us. Already the government has taken the necessary steps to provide for the laying of a Pacific cable which safeguard absolutely the interests of the American public. Our commerce with the East is growing rapidly. Events have abundantly justified, alike from the moral and material standpoint, all that we have done in the far east as a sequel to our war with Spain.

Tonight after his address at the Coliseum the president was the guest of Executive Secretary John T. Robinson on Asylum avenue. The president invited Mayor Sullivan to meet him at Mr. Robinson's home. The mayor is an ex-clerk who was elected by the laboring men, a fact that the president was familiar with, and he expressed a desire to have a personal chat with Mr. Sullivan.

President Roosevelt expressed his satisfaction at the substitution of drives for conventional handshaking. This method of entertainment seems to have given the people the opportunity desired of seeing him. It obviates the crush that has been so objectionable in previous receptions.

Along the Route.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt entered upon his New England tour today and New Haven was the first point visited by the nation's executive. The yacht Sylph, bearing the president, was sighted off New Haven harbor just before 1 o'clock. Half an hour later the vessel was lying alongside Belle dock, having made the run up New Haven harbor to the accompaniment of universal salutes.

The president acknowledged the salutes from the yacht's quarter deck. He came ashore at 1:20 p. m. at a special landing constructed for the occasion. Mayor John P. Studley and a committee from the board of aldermen greeted the president and his party and conducted them to the carriages in waiting.

Troop A, Connecticut National Guard, constituted the military escort. The program provided for nothing but a drive and the progress of it took the distinguished visitor through the slums, the factory quarters and center of the city. The factories and shops were closed and the city was gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

The president's train left the Belle dock yards promptly at 2:30 p. m. The president stood on the rear platform of the train and bowed repeatedly to the throngs. The locomotive and factory whistles in the vicinity sounded parting salutes for several minutes.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party reached here at 3 o'clock. A salute of guns greeted the president and all the bells in town were rung, while 20,000 people lined the streets through which the procession escorting the distinguished visitor passed.

The program included singing by 1,000 school children stationed on the lawn in front of the Methodist church and a greeting to the president by the local veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in front of the city hall.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

M. Jusserand, Minister to Copenhagen, Expected to Succeed Jules Cambon at Washington.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed that the successor of Jules Cambon, as French ambassador at Washington, had not yet been appointed, but that M. Jusserand, the French minister at Copenhagen, had been selected for the post.

M. Jusserand speaks English fluently and is the author of several English books. His wife, who was a Miss Richards, is an American and has resided for a long time in Paris. M. Jusserand has been prominently connected with the movement for the development of athletic sports in France.

It is not true that M. Cambon is going to St. Petersburg as the successor of Marquis de Montebello, French ambassador to Russia. It is said on good authority that M. Cambon will be appointed French ambassador at Madrid, succeeding M. Patenotre.

Fatal Quarrel at a Roundup.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Aug. 22.—Charles Sieber, a wealthy cattleman, and one of the most prominent citizens of this town, who shot and instantly killed today by Joseph Harris of West Water at a round-up on the Little Dolores river. The two men became involved in a dispute as to the ownership of some unbranded cattle and Harris fired three shots at Sieber, all of which took effect.

Western Union Names Brooks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Belvidere Brooks, general superintendent of the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph company, has been appointed general superintendent of the southern division of the same company, in place of James Merrihew, to take effect September 1. This combines the two superintendencies under one head.

Georgia Peaches Sold in England.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 22.—Reports from Fort Valley are to the effect that the recent experimental shipment of two carloads of Georgia peaches to England was highly successful. The fruit arrived in fine shape and brought handsome profits. Those who expect the European markets to be opened to Georgia fruit are elated.

ENTERED UNTO ....ST.

Friday evening, August 22, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Redick, Mrs. Philena Elizabeth Wood, in her 68th year. Funeral notice later.

HIT A SOLDIER.

The Experience of One of Our Men.

The soldier boys who fought during the Rebellion went home as a rule in pretty bad shape, caused by exposure and improper food and the use of quantities of coffee which left its mark in the wreck of many a stomach. Merrill Hutchinson of Reading, Mass., tells his experience.

"I am an old soldier who served all through the war of the Rebellion and my coffee drinking commenced when I enlisted. I drank it three times a day and at the close of the war returned home almost a wreck.

"For years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind and could not drink anything but warm water or warm milk, nor eat enough to hardly keep a man alive. After suffering this way for years, and half living, I was told by a friend of your Postum Coffee.

"At first I refused to even try it for I thought it meant more suffering for me, but at last I consented and it did taste mighty good, for I was a dear lover of coffee.

"I waited for the distress in my stomach that always had come with common coffee, but it never came. I drank it at first very carefully and then got reckless and wanted it every meal and for over five years now have been drinking nothing else. I have no dyspepsia now, no trouble about eating anything. My weight, when I began using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old and weigh about 160 pounds and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Coffee is properly made it is far ahead of coffee."

BODIES REMAIN IN PARIS

Those of Mr. and Mrs. Fair Are Not Aboard Ship.

REASON FOR THE DELAY IS SUPPRESSED

Families' Attorneys Have Long Conference with Consul General and Postponement Takes on Appearance of Mystery.

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PARIS, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — While relatives are threatening to go into court to secure the large estate left by the late Charles L. Fair and his wife, who were killed in an automobile accident, there now arises a family disagreement with regard to the possession of the bodies. Two hearses arrived at the Church of the Madeleine at 5 o'clock this afternoon to convey the bodies to the railway station on the way to Cherbourg, where it is said the remains were to be shipped on board the liner St. Paul, sailing for New York tomorrow. Shortly after arriving at the church the hearses left without getting the bodies. They made a turn in the neighboring streets and came back again, but the coffins were not ready. They moved away again and waited in a street nearby. The undertaker was greatly annoyed.

Several persons appeared to be intervening in the matter of the disposition of the bodies. It was stated that discord had arisen owing to the attempts by the respective families to obtain the bodies, although neither family, to the surprise of the people here, seems to care about having prayers said for the dead.

Representatives of both sides are conferring with United States Consul General Gowdy, who, it is understood, cabled Washington earlier in the day for instructions in the matter. It is impossible definitely to ascertain the object of this consultation, but it is reported that the lawyers representing one party desire that a post-mortem examination be held before the bodies leave France. Mr. Gowdy has received no reply to his cablegram addressed to Washington.

Mr. Ellis, manager of Hotel Ritz, where the Fairs had apartments at the time of their death, has charge of the shipping arrangements. When questioned today he was very reticent. He said the shipment of the bodies had been postponed because definite instructions for forwarding them had not been received from the family of Mr. Fair. He professed to know no other reason why they should not be moved, and said they would not be shipped until such orders had been received.

HOLLEBEN IS NOT TO LEAVE

Rumored Change in German Ambassador at Washington is Discredited in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The statement published in the United States by a news agency that Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador to the United States, intends to retire and that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister at Pekin, is to succeed him, is entirely incorrect.

Dr. von Holleben, who is here, informed the Associated Press today that so far as he was concerned the report was quite unfounded and the foreign office in confirming this added that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who is now on his way to Germany on leave of absence, will in all probability return to Pekin.

The idea that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein may succeed Dr. von Holleben is not new. It has been talked of both in Washington and Berlin, but when it reaches the government here it is altogether discredited.

THOMAS LIPTON IN ACCIDENT

Automobile Crashes Into Railing and is Smashed, but Sir Thomas Escapes Serious Harm.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton was in an automobile accident while coming to town today from his country house.

His twelve-horse power car, which he was driving himself, skidded on the street car rails at Woodgreen and crashed violently into the iron railing bordering the road.

The car was wrecked and the railing was smashed for a considerable distance, but Sir Thomas escaped with a shock and a few bruises.

A special dispatch from Madrid says that advices received there from Tangier announce that the sultan of Morocco had a dangerous accident while automobiling near Fez yesterday. The driver lost control of the car, which dashed into a stone wall. As the vehicle was not going fast, the sultan escaped with a shaking and a fright.

FINED FOR FAST MOTORING

Magistrate Himself Almost Knocked Down by Automobile of the Defendant.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Rutherford Stuyvesant, the well-known clubman of New York, who married the Countess Warranaer, widow of a Dutch count, on June 16 last, and the driver of his automobile were fined yesterday by a Kingston-on-Thames magistrate for furious motoring.

A police constable testified that Mr. Stuyvesant's car traversed a measured quarter of a mile in thirty seconds. Mr. Stuyvesant expressed the opinion that it was not going more than ten miles an hour.

The magistrate, however, said that he had just had a personal experience of the pace at which the New York gentleman traveled. On his way to court he encountered Mr. Stuyvesant's car rounding the corner and only his nearness to the curbstone enabled him to escape being knocked down.

ARRANGING TO KILL ABDUL

Sultan's Murder is Principal Business of Former Macedonian Committee Chairman.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—A newspaper published in Bucharest, Roumania, alleges it has learned that M. Sarahoff, ex-leader of the Macedonian committee, has organized a committee, the purpose of which is to assassinate the sultan.

Military Investigation Ordered.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—So much has been said about the ovation at Gumbinnen to Lieutenant Hildebrand, who was pardoned by Emperor William after having served seven months of his sentence of two years' imprisonment for killing Lieutenant Blaskowitz in a duel, that a military court has been ordered to ascertain by whose command the cavalry escort participated in the lieutenant's triumphal passage to the railroad station at Gumbinnen.

Admiral Von Diederichs Resigns.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Admiral von Diederichs has resigned his post as chief of staff of the navy. He has been succeeded by Admiral Buechsel. Admiral von Diederichs is the officer who, as vice admiral, was in command of the German squadron of five cruisers in Manila bay at the time Commodore, now Admiral, Dewey was operating against the Spaniards.

Emperor William, in accepting Admiral von Diederich's resignation, referred in highly flattering terms to his services in Asia and in the organization of the navy and appointed him honorary admiral of the Naval corps. Admiral Count von Baudissin, who was in command of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern when Prince Henry visited the United States, has been appointed second in command of the Asiatic squadron and will proceed to his post immediately.

Coal Declared Contraband.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 22.—The Cuban steamer Lauenberg, belonging to the Cameron steamship company, which sailed from New York August 15, arrived here today with 250 tons of coal intended for the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. The government seized the coal, declaring it to be contraband of war destined for the revolutionists and claimed that it must be sold in favor of the sender.

Receives Special Coronation Medal.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Miller Rees Hutchison of New York City, who sailed today on the steamer Celtic, was summoned to Cowes and received a special coronation medal. Mr. Hutchison had been treating the queen for deafness, but her majesty ascribed her gift to the efforts for the interest of deaf mutes in London, in whose welfare she is greatly interested.

Conservative Has Narrow Majority.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—H. W. Forster, conservative, has been re-elected to the parliamentary vacancy in the Seven Oaks division of Kent, caused by his appointment to the lord commissionership of the treasury. His majority was meager, 891 votes over the liberal candidate, Beaumont Maurice. The contest centered on the education bill.

Illinois Central Delays.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The meeting of stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad company to authorize an issue of $15,000,000 of new stock will be held October 15. No meeting was held today.

What Makes Ruby Lips.

The pure, rich blood, made by Dr. King's New Life Pills. They promote beauty. Give clear skin, rosy cheeks. 25c.

Nourish the Weak Nerves, Build Up Wasted Tissue, and Purify the Stagnant Blood in August.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,

Nature's Summer Medicine, The One Great Heath Builder.

Paine's Celery Compound supplies the needs of the weak, sickly and diseased in a way that no other medicine can do. It never fails to brace and strengthen the weakened nerves; it forms new tissue and quickly purifies the foul and stagnant blood, allowing it to course with freedom and life to every part of the body. Paine's Celery Compound is the great furnisher of nutriment for weak and rundown nervous systems.

The use of a few bottle of Paine's Celery Compound produces results that are most astonishing and happy to the sick. The thin, emaciated body soon takes on solid flesh, the skin is clear, the eyes bright and sparkling, pain in the back is