

## DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Sailing Trip That Has No Equal in United States.

History and Nature Combine to Make It a Most Fascinating Outing—Charms of Chesapeake Bay.

[Special Washington Letter.]

HERE is a popular expression, "Once a man, twice a child," having reference to the petulant, querulous second childhood of the very aged. The brain of an anonymous poet coined a more comprehensive expression for the entire race: "Men are only boys grown tall, and hearts don't change much, after all."

They whose lives are directed into paths of prosperity that they may have a couple of weeks or months of vacation every year spend many happy hours planning the outings which are doubly enjoyable because of the pleasures of anticipation. And their ideas of pleasure are as different as are the provincialisms of their speech and manner.

The people of New England have their times for camping out in the dense forests, or of spending their leisure days along the seashore, where clam bakes are almost daily feasts of which they never grow weary. Going to the coastwise places is also a fad with the people of contiguous states, in small numbers, as compared with their populations.

In the west and northwest the principal purpose seems to be to "go somewhere," no matter where, so long as it is away from home and gives a restful change to tired bodies and weary brains. The people of the southern states have a fad of hitching up teams and taking families to the mountains for camping out periods. The folks with wealth enough to travel and enjoy all of the beauties and wonders of this wonderful imperial country usually turn their backs upon Yellowstone park, the Yosemite and all other of the grandeur of nature in America, and pack themselves off to Europe, where they are smiling and hilariously welcomed by sycophants who are after their money.

A few workmen of the national capital with a little time for recreation recently spent their playtime sailing down the Potomac river and out to Chesapeake bay. It was only a little bit of an outing, but ten days on salt water, sometimes in salt water, and all the time, day and night, breathing the air so impregnated with ocean's virtues, sufficed to invigorate and strengthen everyone in the party.

From the time of heaving anchor until its final casting there was a constant study of history, albeit the object lessons were easily learned as in a kindergarten, one of the boatmen having been familiar with story and legend of the river for more than two generations. The start was made from Esby's point, where stands the old Braddock rock, now inclosed by an iron railing, the work of the Colonial Dames. It is not now an impressive sight. The river has been filled in all around it. The waters of the stream had receded, leaving the historic rock in a marsh. Not only did Braddock land here, but upon this rock George Washington landed when he came to examine a site for the future capital.

As the river broadens into the bay, and beyond the ripples, we see the smoke of ocean steamers, we swing about to the right past Fort Monroe and into Hampton Roads, where the greatest naval battle of the nineteenth century was fought; the battle which relegated wooden fighting ships to the junk shops of history along with the galleys of the Caesars; the battle in which the ironclad Merrimack attacked a powerful fleet of battleships, sunk the Congress, captured the Cumberland, set the Minnesota on fire and returned to her anchorage, intending to complete the work of destruction on the morrow. After that this city would have been at the mercy of the guns of that invincible marine monster. But the Monitor wobbled into the Roads that night, and the Merrimack's mission was ended.

Fortress Monroe is a valueless relic of half a century ago. Any modern battleship could steam along eight or ten miles away and batter the old stone walls to atoms. Fortress Monroe is no protection to this city or the surrounding country. But in the improbable event of another war with a foreign foe plans are ready which could be developed rapidly, so as to make a modern defense on that site. Useless as it is, the old fort looks dangerous enough to frighten off foes.

Historic old Norfolk we pass as we swing out into ocean and around into bay, not having time on this occasion to visit the numerous interesting revolutionary relics of the town. While in the bay we enjoy oysters in every style, fresh from the water, although it is claimed that the bivalves should not be eaten between April and September.

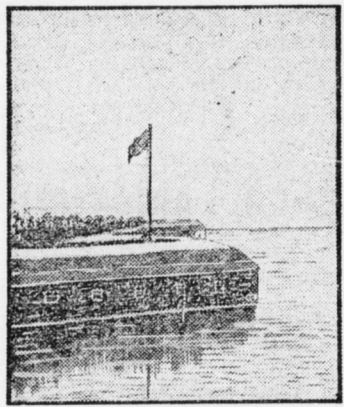
We visit Annapolis, view the naval academy and the interesting revolutionary sites of interest. We stop at Fort Mifflin, where the "Star Spangled Banner" was born in the brain of Key; and with greater pride than ever we salute that banner "so gallantly streaming" over the ramparts of the ancient fort.

So you see that during our entire ten vacation days we have been enjoying a study of history, as well as being invigorated by the unusual outing.

Four miles down the river, on our right, is Alexandria, and looking up King street we can see the Marshall

house, where the gallant young Col. Ellsworth was killed, the spilling of whose blood thrilled millions of hearts and filled the armies of the union with young men anxious to avenge that death. Back of Alexandria, rising above the dense foliage which crowns the hills, we see the cupola of Fairfax seminary, where hundreds of devoted young men have been prepared for the ministry of the Episcopal church; and where upwards of 30,000 sick and wounded union soldiers were treated during the civil war, for the seminary was used as a general hospital for the army of the Potomac for almost four years.

On the left bank of the river is the site of Camp Stoneman, which was known as the cavalry dismount camp



FOREVER MAY IT WAVE!

of the army of the Potomac. Here were gathered all of the convalescent cavalrymen who were ready to be returned to their regiments, after having been sent forth from the hospitals. Thousands of horses were purchased by the government and sent to this point for the purpose of keeping the cavalry corps well equipped. The piers of the once busy wharves are rotting away, and only a few of them remain, their jagged heads above the surface, for, at last, it is "all quiet on the Potomac."

Fort Washington and Fort Foote are passed. They are harmless reminders of the great war which culminated in the victory for human freedom. Modern guns would crush and crumble them. But further down stream, where the river deepens not, but widens, we come to Fort Sheridan, an innocent looking place, but the strongest defense of the national capital, riverwards. The luxuriant foliage and velvet sward conceal the 13-inch disappearing rifle which covers the channel, an instrument of destruction which could dispose of an entire fleet, as the vessels must come up stream in single file, because of the narrowness of the channel.

We pass Mount Vernon on our right, where 1 of the bells of passing steamers are tolled, and a few miles beyond we come to the broad river three miles wide, where the channel was mined during the war with Spain, to prevent the incursion of hostile fleets. No cheap mining work was done here, as such as the corrupt Spanish officials did for their ports. The river was checker boarded here, and in certain squares tremendous mines were placed. They were anchored securely, and electric wires connected them with shore batteries. If any hostile vessel had entered one of those squares its destruction would have surely ensued.

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SMITH D. FRY.

Strikers are Expensive.

Labor organizations have aided striking employes in the last 20 years to the tune of \$16,174,793.

## AT SEA GIRT'S RANGES.

The New York Team Won the Hilton Trophy—Massachusetts Men Got First Honor in Revolver Contest—Jersey Team Won Inter-State Match.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 2.—The very cream of the sharpshooters of nearly a dozen states of the Union and of the United States marine corps, as well as a hurriedly organized team from the Department of the East, United States army, are in fine fettle for the big event of the inter-state rifle tournament, the Hilton trophy match.

The revolver range was crowded all afternoon, everybody at Sea Girt seemingly being personally concerned to some extent in the outcome of the revolver team match. The distances were 25, 50 and 75 yards, every man firing two strings of five shots each. It was required that each string should be fired within a time limit of 30 seconds.

The team representing Battery A, heavy artillery, Massachusetts, captured first prize, a trophy, a medal to each member of the team and \$25. Second prize, \$25, was won by Squadron A, New York, and third prize \$10, by Troop A, Maryland. This being the third time Battery A, Massachusetts, has won this match, the trophy becomes its property.

The inter-state match, the final competition, was shot with a strong, gusty wind blowing across the range. The contest was for the rifle club championship of the United States. Each man fired 10 shots at 200 yards on the standard American target.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 3.—The record in the Hilton trophy match, a total of 1,098 out of a possible 1,260, established a year ago by the District of Columbia, was surpassed yesterday by New York, 99 points, the team representing the Empire state rolling up a total of 1,137. New Jersey finished in second place with 1,124, while the District of Columbia was third, with an even 1,100.

The Hilton contest is for a trophy valued at \$3,000, presented by the late Henry Hilton, of New York. It is open to the world. Each team consists of 12 men and the team members fire seven shots at 200 yards, at 500 yards and at 600 yards. It is possible for each man to attain a possible 35 at each range, or a total of 105 for the three ranges.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 5.—Another day of remarkable shooting and smashing of records was closed here last evening with the wind up of the company team match (tyro). The principal event of the afternoon, and one of the most important of the meet, the inter-state military shoot match, was won by the New Jersey team, which scored a total of 1,082 out of a possible 1,200, and incidentally broke the high score record, 1,074, which New Jersey established last year.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 6.—The last day but one of the big inter-state shooting tournament was devoted to firing in the skirmish team match and the Leech cup match. The former was won by the Second regiment, District of Columbia team with a total of 230 out of a possible 300. William P. Lousner, of New York, proved the victor in the Leech cup match, his total being 59 out of a possible 73. Prior to yesterday this match had not been shot since the year 1882.

McCrea Made Them Toe the Mark.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The navy department has received from Commander McCrea, of the Machias, a report setting out in detail the steps taken by him to prevent interference with the world's commerce as a result of the insurrection in Hayti. Commander McCrea took under his charge the commerce of nearly all the European countries in addition to that of his own. His attitude toward Admiral Killeck, the insurgent commander, indicates the adoption of a stronger policy than has been pursued heretofore in the treatment of South and Central American revolutionists.

Carpenters Win a Strike.

New York, Sept. 6.—Eight thousand carpenters of this city won their strike for an advance of 50 cents a day, when the Master Carpenters' association late last night after a conference of seven hours, granted the demand. The strikers in addition asked the employers to agree not to employ carpenters of any other union. This the employers positively refused and the carpenters accepted the 50 cents advance.

Pruned the Pension List.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Luke P. Colteran, ex-chief of detectives, in company with 30 other annuitants, was dismissed from the disability list of public pensioners yesterday. The wholesale pruning of the pension lists followed the investigations of the medical board and will effect a saving of \$15,615 a year to the funds. Out of 47 disability men who took the examinations, 31 were disqualified from further annuities.

Glenn is Restored to Duty.

Mainia, Sept. 6.—Maj. Edward F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who was tried by court-martial for administering the water cure to natives, found guilty and sentenced to be suspended for one month and to forfeit \$50 of his pay, has been restored to duty.

McKerron Wins the Cup.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—The Boston cup race at Glenville yesterday was won by H. K. Devereux's John A. McKerron in two straight heats, defeating The Monk and Lord Derby. Fifteen thousand people saw the race.

A Train Robbery.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Early last night between this city and Franklin, Tenn., 18 miles south of here, the local safe on the express car of the Louisville & Nashville through train northbound was rifled of its contents by two masked men while Messenger Battle, covered by a revolver, stood in the corner of the car with his hands above his head. The robbery occurred just after dark and, according to his own announcement, one of the principals was Gus Hyatt, who made a sensational escape from the Tennessee penitentiary here on August 4 last.

## DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK.

A Campaign Document that Discusses the Trust and Philippine Questions.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The democratic congressional campaign book which made its appearance Tuesday is a volume of 384 pages, the major portion of which is devoted to the description of imperialism and trusts. Upon the title page is the democratic slogan, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." The volume opens with the platform of 1900 and the resolutions adopted by the democratic members of the house at their conference June 19 arraigning the republican party for failure to give relief to Cuba and to enact proper anti-trust legislation. Then follows a criticism of the republican campaign book, many of the statements contained therein being challenged as to accuracy, especially those dealing with the trust question. Under the head of imperialism there is a long general review of the Philippine policy.

This review is succeeded by chapters on Gen. Miles and the administration, disgraceful record of the military authorities at both ends of the line in the Gardner case, the Smith court-martial, torture as a policy, review of evidence involving the war department and certain army officers in the Philippines in violation of the laws of war; democracy the remedy for barbarities, fundamental objections to the Philippine government act, slavery and polygamy under the protection of the flag, and vice and loathsome diseases in the Philippines. The chapters on the tariff and trusts are crowded with statistics and figures, much attention being devoted to an attempt to show that protected trusts and manufacturers get the benefit of all the tariff in our markets and sell in foreign markets at greatly reduced prices.

## GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Anzella Captures the Charter Oak Pace and Direct Hal the Pacing Race.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2.—The \$10,000 Futurity for 3-year-olds was the feature of the Charter Oak grand circuit meet here Monday. A field of eight starters in this race was reduced to three in the final heat. Gail Hamilton took first money.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3.—Anzella trotted two slow heats in the Charter Oak \$10,000 event yesterday and then went in and won in three straight heats. The race was marred by a bad accident in the last heat when Idolita and Hawthorne came together, both horses going down. The horses and drivers were uninjured.

The pool sellers evidently feared Direct Hal's bursts of speed and no pools were sold on him in the pacing race. He won in straight heats and though the time he made was fast, he could have done better. To win the third heat and the race Direct Hal had to pace the last quarter in better than 30 seconds.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6.—The grand circuit races at Charter Oak park ended Friday. The feature of the day was the special race between Prince Alert and Anzella for a purse of \$3,000, winner take all. It was contested in three heats, Prince Alert winning the first and third heats and the money. In the 2:16 pace, Dandy Chimes was the favorite and took the first two heats. Schley Pointer won the next three heats and the race. Major Delmar won the 2:09 event. Wilton Boy won the 2:22 trot.

## FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Eighteen Ships are Wrecked on the South African Coast.

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale at Port Elizabeth. Five of them were dashed to pieces and all the members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared that there has been great loss of life.

The storm broke shortly before midnight Sunday night and was accompanied by a deluge of rain and brilliant lightning. The night was very dark. Several tugs went out to the assistance of the endangered vessels, but nothing was visible from the shore at Port Elizabeth, except the continual flashes of rockets as signals of distress.

Daylight revealed the beach at the north end of Algoa Bay strewn with vessels lying high and dry, while others were in the surf and were being swept by the huge breakers. With the exception of four vessels which foundered with all hands, every sailing vessel in the roadstead was ashore by midday. Many steamers, after weathering the storm all night, steamed out to sea. Fifty bodies have already been washed ashore.

Judge Horton Dies.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 3.—Judge Albert H. Horton, ex-chief justice of Kansas, died at his home in this city last evening after a long illness. Judge Horton was born in Orange county, New York, in 1837 and came to Kansas in 1860. He served in the state legislature and held several judicial offices. He was chief justice from 1877 to 1895, holding the office longer than any of his predecessors.

Judge Durand Improves.

Flint, Mich., Sept. 4.—Judge George H. Durand, the democratic nominee for governor, who suffered a stroke of paralysis Monday evening, was somewhat improved last night. He managed to stand and walk a few steps. Until yesterday he had been unable to lie down, but last night he slept in bed.

Soufriere Breaks Loose Again.

Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Sept. 3.—A remarkable volcanic phenomenon occurred here Saturday night. There was a startling series of detonations from La Soufriere, louder than any since the terrible eruption of May 11. Each explosion shook the buildings of this town. The noises were terrific and gave the impression in every town and village of this island that the scene of disturbance was only about two miles away. During the detonations two luminous circles, like rainbows, appeared in the cloudless sky to the northwest. They were the reflection of flames.

## OIL AS FUEL.

Lieut. Mitchell's Report of the Test on the Steamer Mariposa is Very Satisfactory.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The report of Lieut. Ward Mitchell, U. S. N., the expert detailed by the navy department to observe the installation and efficiency of the oil fuel system as fitted to the steamer Mariposa, has been received at the navy department. The report is an interesting one and contains matter of great value to the shipping and naval world, giving positive information in regard to the evaporative efficiency of the boilers and setting out some facts relative to the use of oil and fuel, which have been earnestly sought from the navy department by steamship men and oil producers, as well as technical papers. Some of these facts follow:

The Mariposa's gross displacement was 3,160 tons and her average horse power with oil about 2,481, giving her a daily average of 354 knots and a mean speed of 13.58 with 278 barrels of oil per day.

This was 50 per cent. less in weight than would be required of coal, for one and a half pounds of oil sufficed to produce a horse power. An important advantage in the oil fuel was the reduction of the engine room force from 36 to 20 men. The ship used only 12 of her 18 furnaces, burning crude oil in two burners in each furnace by means of an air compressor of a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per minute at 30 pounds pressure. All the burners were not used except at short intervals.

Every precaution was taken to insure safety by ventilating the oil tanks and otherwise. The entire refuse from a run of 3,438 miles from San Francisco to Tahiti, barely filled two ash buckets and the flames did not affect the boilers unfavorably. Difficulties experienced were confined to the choking of strainers, which can be obviated by duplicating those parts, and in the regulation of the supply of oil to feeders. When the air compressor needed overhauling in one or two instances, recourse was had to a steam spray which wisely had been provided.

The report concludes that the Mariposa's trip was remarkable in many respects, and was not only a tribute to the skill of the Pacific coast mechanics, but to the enterprise of the company which first installed the oil burners in lieu of coal.

## STATE OF TRADE.

Steady Progress is Reported in All the Leading Branches.

New York, Sept. 6.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Steady progress is reported in trade and industry. Distribution of merchandise is heavy and a healthy tone is evident. Prices are well maintained by liberal consumption, which more than neutralizes the effect of enlarged facilities for production. Domestic conditions continue much better than those existing abroad, and home trade receives more attention than foreign commerce. Farm products have appreciated in value owing to less favorable weather, and producers will be fully compensated for any decrease in quantity by higher quotations. Earnings of railways during August were 3.6 per cent. larger than a year ago.

Better deliveries of coke and liberal receipts of foreign material have lessened the pressure in the iron and the steel industry and the situation is a little less congested, while quotations in a few lines have weakened.

Boies to Oppose Henderson.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6.—A special from Waterloo states that members of the congressional committee and local leaders of the party announced Friday that ex-Gov. Horace Boies will be nominated for congress against Speaker Henderson at the Third district democratic convention at Dubuque next Thursday. It had been expected that his son, Louis Boies, would be named, but the latter declined, and the leaders turned to the former governor, who demonstrated his ability as a leader at the recent state convention, where he led the fight against the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform.

Steamboat Wrecked in a Collision.

Carbondale, Ill., Sept. 6.—The tow boat Sprague, belonging to the Pittsburgh Coal Co., collided Friday with the steamboat Floating Palace, at Grand Tower, Ill. The show boat was damaged and a portion of it shoved onto the bank, while the remainder rests beneath the water. It was nearly time to give a performance on the Floating Palace and about 100 people were aboard. When the collision occurred a panic ensued. Men and women jumped from the upper windows and several persons nearly lost their lives. Threats were made of lynching the captain of the Sprague and several shots were fired at the boat.

Federal Authorities Get Logan.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Harvey Logan, the alleged ringleader in the Great Northern train robbery, in which \$40,000 of unsigned Montana bank bills were stolen, was turned over to the federal authorities yesterday, Judge Sneed, of the circuit court, ruling that the United States authorities be given jurisdiction of Logan under an agreement that they would not take him out of the state for trial. Logan will be tried for having unsigned bank notes in his possession, and on the charge of having forged the names of bank officials to them.

Bandits Attacked a Town.

Mainia, Sept. 6.—Rios, a fanatical leader of the irreconcilable natives in the province of Tayabas, Luzon, attacked the town of Laguanao, September 3, at the head of 30 rifle-men and 150 men armed with bolos. The band wantonly killed two women and one girl and wounded several other persons. A detachment of the native constabulary arrived unexpectedly at Laguanao, while Rios and his men were still there. They attacked and routed the bandits, killing several of Rios' followers and rounded off 700 men, many of whom are suspected of complicity in the attack.

## RETURN TO WORK.

Strike of West Virginia Miners Practically Ended.

Some Concessions Granted—All the Old Men to be Taken Back—Pennsylvania's Governor May Call Session of Legislature to Act on the Strike.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 5.—It is now believed that the coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk & Western railroad here Thursday it was almost unanimously agreed to end the strike, providing the operators will take back all the old miners, and the latter have signified their intention of doing this. The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday.

It is reported that President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, advised the strikers to return to work, as he realized that winter is near at hand and the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one is dependent upon the union for food and clothing. It is thought the strikers in the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow the action of the strikers on the Norfolk & Western. The Pocahontas miners are still out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 5.—President Mitchell last evening confirmed the press dispatch stating that the strike of miners in the Pocahontas region had been declared off. He said the strikers were granted some concessions, but he could not say just at present just what they were.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 5.—The convention of the People's Alliance called for the purpose of putting some plan in operation for the settlement of the anthracite miners' strike opened Thursday with about 75 delegates in attendance, representing 15 different coal region towns.

A committee consisting of one member from each alliance represented was appointed to confer as to the best method to be adopted by the convention for bringing about, if possible, a termination of the struggle. The committee appointed to draw up a plan for terminating the strike reported unanimously in favor of a special session of the state legislature to enact the following legislation:

Compulsory arbitration; that present legislation be revised so that the state may have more power over foreign corporations doing business within its borders; the passage of a law making it illegal for any person under 21 years of age to be employed more than eight hours a day, and that those articles of the state constitution which relate to the control vested in the legislature over the charters of corporations, and giving the legislature power to annul, revoke or alter these charters if the public interests are endangered by violation of the constitution and forbidding common carriers from being interested in the production of any industry, be made effective.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Gov. Stone was waited upon yesterday by a committee from the state legislative board of railroad employes of Pennsylvania and requested to take immediate steps to bring a settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions, and if necessary call an extra session of the legislature for the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law.

Gov. Stone replied that if, by calling a special session of the legislature, a law could be passed that would be constitutional and would settle this strike and prevent others, he would not hesitate to call a special session. Gov. Stone also said he regarded the strike as of sufficient public interest to justify an extra session of the legislature if it would solve the difficulty, but he would not call a special session in the interest of speculation, or for political effect, if no satisfactory law could be passed or good come out of it.

## COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

President Roosevelt is Quoted as Saying that Pennsylvania Republican Leaders Should Settle It.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The Record prints an interview on the coal strike with President Roosevelt, who passed through this city Friday on his way to Washington. The president is quoted as follows:

"I am grieved beyond measure at the difficulty in Pennsylvania and other coal producing states over the wage and kindred questions."

"What remedy is at hand?" he was asked.

"There is a remedy," said the president.

"Do you mean that the government of the United States can interfere other than as a law-preserving body?"

"No," replied the president, emphatically.

"What can be done?" was then asked.

"I would refer you to the men at the head of the republican party who are in control of affairs in the state of Pennsylvania. I am sure that their conservative opinion of the difficulties rampant will ultimately result in an amicable settlement of this great question. Of course, politics do not enter into the mining problem, yet I sincerely hope that republican principles, which are framed alike for high and low, will level the problem to an equity."

## Grand Jury Ignored the Cases.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 5.—The grand jury yesterday ignored the cases against three men employed as special officers at the Warnock colliery in Duryea and who during a riot two weeks ago were arrested and jailed in default of bail on the charge of manslaughter and inebriety to riot. Subsequently they were released on bail. The action of the grand jury establishes a precedent in that men employed to protect life and property about the coal mines and who may, in the discharge of their duty, shoot and kill, cannot be held for murder or manslaughter.