

WHITE FLEET CAPTURED

Failed to Run Blockade Established by Blue Squadron.

NAVAL SEARCH PROBLEM ENDED

While Attempting to Make Salem, Attacking Fleet Was Surrounded and Theoretically Destroyed By the Guns of the Defending Battleships.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 25.—The naval search problem on the New England coast was terminated at 5:40 yesterday morning by the signal "Surrender; demand and unconditional," from Rear Admiral Higginson's flagship, and the reply "Accept surrender" from the fore truck of the Prairie, Commander Pillsbury's flagship. The battle between the Blue, or defending squadron, and the White, or attacking squadron, was thus quickly ended eight miles south of Thatcher's



ADMIRAL HIGGINSON.

Island. The enemy had most signally failed to make a harbor, having for its object Salem. A preponderance of fighting strength, relatively 64 points, represented by the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, Scorpion and a torpedo boat, had overwhelmed the 45 points represented by the auxiliary cruisers Prairie, Panther and Supply. To speak from a theoretical standpoint, the White Squadron was entirely destroyed by the guns of the defending battleships. Thus on the fourth night the game of naval strategy was brought to an end, it having covered a period of unceasing toil, sleepless nights, of anxious and wearying vigil and of grave uncertainty to its participants.

The surrounding and "putting out of action" of the squadron in command of Commander Pillsbury was the culminating incident in one of the most interesting chapters in the peace history of the American navy. For the placing in operation of the manoeuvres of the warships off the coast of New England the navy had long prepared itself and had long looked forward to them with keen anticipation. To win in the mimic war the Blue Squadron had to bring against the attacking vessels, as it did early yesterday, warships superior in their combined assumed fighting power.



COMMANDER PILLSBURY.

Early yesterday morning Pillsbury's fleet was sighted off Magnolia by the signal station on Baker's Island. The torpedo boat Barney was sent out to notify the Blue Squadron. After Higginson's ships had cruised up and down the coast they went to their anchorages off Thatcher's Island. At this time the officer on the deck of the Kearsarge was Lieutenant Ray Stone, with 2nd Lieutenant William Dillworth Pillsbury as the junior officer in command. On the bridge a dozen jacks stood upon the lookout. One of these was Daniel Staehle, an apprentice of the first class. He stood well forward, peering on the lee side. The flagship was just falling down into a trough when he notified the ensign at his side that he could see the enemy. The officer of the deck called Flag Lieutenant Evans and Flag Secretary Bristol, and it was but the work of a moment to inform Admiral Higginson of the probability that the time for decisive action was at hand. It was real war then. General quarters were sounded. There was a quick rush of many feet, the manning of a hundred posts, the clank of the anchor chain, the ringing of bells, the giving of orders and a general clearing for action. Not many moments passed before the flagship was under way, steaming at 14 knots, with the Alabama and Massachusetts many

lengths in the rear. Some distance back was the Barney, rapidly overhauling the ships ahead.

At 5:40 o'clock the three battleships, aided by the converted yacht Scorpion, which had chased in from the south in time to be in at the finish, and the Barney, which had overtaken the fleet, formed a horseshoe about the White Squadron. The elation among the men on board the Blue Squadron ran high.

There was something pathetic in the picture when Commander Pillsbury, after he had signalled his surrender, passed in his barge from the Prairie, walked up the starboard gangway of the Kearsarge and offered his sword to Admiral Higginson. "Keep your sword, sir," said the senior officer, his voice quivering a bit in spite of himself. "I would not accept the sword from so gallant a foe."

"And I, sir," responded Pillsbury, with dignity, "could not surrender to a nobler or better officer, sir."

RULES FOR WAR GAME

Army and Navy Manoeuvres Divided Into Two Phases.

New York, Aug. 26.—Major General MacArthur made public yesterday the text of the rules agreed upon for the coming army and navy manoeuvres. The whole scheme of operations is based upon the assumption that, in anticipation of a declaration of hostilities, a strong hostile fleet, without torpedo boats, determines to make a sudden dash on the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound to secure a naval base, in the expectation of finding the land forces, in the absence of a declaration of war, in a somewhat unprepared condition. Hostilities will begin on August 29 and end at noon, September 6.

The periods of the manoeuvres are to be divided into two distinct phases—period of preparation and period of hostilities. During the first period it is intended that there shall be a day attack and a night attack by the fleet, and if possible a bombardment and the forcing of a passage. During the ensuing period mines and obstructions may be planted by the defense, and the conditions of war are to be followed as closely as possible.

Elaborate rules are laid down to estimate the value of the fire of guns of all calibres so as to determine when any ship or fort shall be considered to have been put out of action or silenced. All mines are to be fully connected and furnished with dummy charges and fuses, the explosion of which will be supposed to entail the destruction of any vessel passing over a mine. No communication will be held with the shore by the fleet except under a flag of truce, and no boats will be allowed alongside the ships.

TRYING TO END COAL STRIKE

New York Central Federation Union Will Invoke Aid of Congress.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 25.—D. J. McCarthy, chairman, and Matthew Long and Harry Silverman, members of the executive committee of the People's Alliance of Hazleton, went to New York yesterday to endeavor to put into operation some plan for looking to a termination of the strike. They decline to make public their plan or to say whom they hope to see in the metropolis. The People's Alliance is composed of business men and miners of Hazleton.

Will Call On President to End Strike. New York, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt will be asked to call a special session of congress to take action to end the coal strike. This was decided at a meeting yesterday of the Central Federation Union, representing 250,000 workmen. A mass meeting under the auspices of the labor unions of New York city and vicinity will be held, at which resolutions will be adopted urging President Roosevelt to immediately call congress to meet and decide upon plans which will bring the coal strike to a speedy termination.

OPERATOR WRITES TO MITCHELL

Wants Strikers Warned Not to Interfere With Operation of Washery.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 26.—N. W. Anthony, the president of the North American Coal Company, of Scranton, addressed a letter to President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, yesterday, requesting him to issue a proclamation to his followers warning them not to interfere with the operation of the company's washery when work is started tomorrow. It is not likely that a proclamation will be issued.

The citizens of Plymouth got up a syndicate and bought a carload of flour for the striking miners employed at the Woodward and Avondale mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The flour will be distributed this week.

Ambushed by Ladrones.

Manila, Aug. 25.—Ten members of the native constabulary were ambushed last Tuesday at a point near Magdalena, in the province of Sorsogon, Luzon, by a band of 50 Ladrones. The latter were armed with rifles and bolos, and a desperate fight took place at close range. One member of the constabulary was killed, two were wounded and three were captured. Seventy constabulary have taken the field in pursuit of the Ladrones.

Our Army Best in the World.

London, Aug. 26.—Replying to a correspondent who asked Field Marshal Lord Wolseley if the report was correct that he had described the American army as the "best in the world," the field marshal writes that he believes the quotation accurately describes that army.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS

President Says He Has Not Discovered a Patent Cure-All.

BETTER LAWS ARE NEEDED

Declared First Thing Wanted Is Publicity, Which Would Cure Many Evils—All Anti-Trust Laws Will Be Enforced.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25.—The week's work for President Roosevelt in his trip through New England began in earnest yesterday afternoon, when he departed from the summer home of the junior senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, at Nahant, and, amid the enthusiasm of the greatest number of people he has faced since the Pittsburgh visit on July 4, rode into Lynn under cavalry escort and spoke from a platform at City Hall. Then he was taken to Boston by special train, and on his arrival went to Symphony Hall, there addressing a great gathering of Boston business men. His speech here was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the trust question.

President Roosevelt's speech in part was as follows:

"I wish to say that I have not come here to say that I have discovered a patent cure-all for the trusts. It is worse than useless for any of us to rail at or regret the great growth in industrial civilization of the last half century. There is but little use in regretting that things have not shaped themselves differently. The practical thing to do is to face the conditions as they are and see if we cannot get the best there is in them out of them. We are not going to get any complete or perfect solution for all of the evils which come to our minds when we think of the trusts by any single action on our part. A good many actions in a good many different ways will be required before we get many of those evils even partially remedied.

"I am inclined to think that much the greatest trouble in any immediate handling of the question of the trust comes from our system of government. Remember, I am not saying that even if we had all the power we could completely solve the trust question. Gentlemen, if what we read in the papers is true, they are speaking of a number of international trusts now. It would be very difficult for any set of laws, on our part, to deal completely with a problem which becomes international in its bearings, but a great deal can be done in various ways.

"Some time ago the attorney general took action against a certain trust. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the trust aimed at would not seek to get out from under the law by becoming a single corporation. I want laws to enable us to deal with it, no matter what shape it takes. I want to see the government able to get at it differently, so that the action of the government cannot be evaded by any turning, within or without federal or state statutes. At present we have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state.

"The first thing we want is publicity, and I do not mean publicity as favored by some corporations. I want the knowledge given to the accredited representatives of the people of facts on which they can base their actions later. The publicity itself would cure many evils. As far as the anti-trust laws go they will be enforced. No suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it. Every suit that is undertaken will be begun because the great lawyer and upright man whom we are so fortunate as to have as attorney general, Mr. Knox, believes that there is a violation of the law which we can get at, and when the suit is undertaken it won't be compromised excepting on the basis that the government wins. Of course, gentlemen, no laws amount to anything unless they are administered honestly and fearlessly."

This morning bright and early the presidential party started for Maine.

In Memory of McKinley.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Mayor Knight has issued a proclamation suggesting that on Sunday, September 14, the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley, memorial services be held in all of the churches in Buffalo, and that the city be draped with the flag of our country. He has appointed a committee to arrange for other special observances fitting to the occasion. He further suggests that on the day following the anniversary, special exercises be held in the public schools.

Killed Friend in Mistake For Burglar.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 25.—Early yesterday morning J. D. Wilson, a well-known young man, shot and killed his friend, G. E. Apperson. The families of the two occupied the same house. Apperson's family was away and Apperson had changed his sleeping room. Wilson heard a noise in the room, and proceeded to investigate. Seeing a form which in the dark he supposed to be a burglar, he challenged and receiving no answer, fired with the above result. Both families are highly connected.

Havana Strike Settled.

Havana, Aug. 26.—Representatives of the striking dock laborers and their employers were in conference all day yesterday. An agreement was reached to pay laborers discharging coal at the rate of 30 cents a ton instead of by the day. The strikers returned to work today.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Digesters in Wilmington Mill Blows Up and Shakes the City.

SEVENTEEN DEAD; FOUR HURT

There Were Two Reports, and in An Instant the Building and Mills Were Completely Wrecked—Fire Added to the Horror.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 25.—Seventeen were killed and four others were badly injured by the explosion of two steel digesters in the Delaware pulp mills of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, on the Christiana river, yesterday afternoon. The dead are: John McCormick, William T. Burke, Granville Walters, James B. Stokes, Franklin T. Harris, George N. Wright, Joseph Laubacher, Joseph Nagle, Zacharias Collins, George Durham, James Jester, William Ruth, E. N. Mousley, Bernard Sweeney, William Scott, Joseph Henry and Joel Hutton.

The digesters were located in a two-story building. There were ten of them in the building, each one resembling a vat, and about six feet in diameter. They were used for reducing wood to pulp. Eighteen men were at work in the building. There were two terrific reports, and the next instant the building and other mills about the structure were completely wrecked. One digester was blown into the air and fell to the ground 250 feet away. The whole city was shaken. A dense volume of smoke for a time prevented the outside workmen from going to the immediate rescue of those who were caught in the ruins of the falling building. Several men made their escape without any injury. An alarm of fire was sounded, and the entire fire department of the city and a large force of police were soon on the ground, and the work of rescue was immediately begun. Several workmen were taken out unconscious, only to die after being removed to hospitals. The wreckage was piled up for more than 30 feet, and the escaping steam made the work of rescue rather difficult.

Those who were not killed outright were mangled and burned by escaping acid, that flowed over their bodies from the broken digesters. To add to the horror of the disaster the wreckage took fire, but after some difficulty the fire department managed to subdue the flames, and the work of rescue was continued.

Steam was used in the digesters. The officers of the company think that too much steam was generated in them, and that this was the cause of the explosion. The monetary loss is estimated at \$35,000.

SWIMMER CARRIED OUT TO SEA

New Rochelle Man Given Up For Dead—Arrives Home.

New York, Aug. 26.—Henry W. Hollenberg, who disappeared from Coney Island two weeks ago, and who was supposed to have been drowned, arrived at his home in New Rochelle yesterday. He said he was landed there by a fishing smack by which he had been picked up at sea. Hollenberg's story is that he was carried out to sea by the undertow while in swimming. His cries for help attracted no attention from the crowds on the beach, and he had been carried out a long distance, when he managed to get hold of a piece of wreckage that drifted toward him, and by means of this he supported himself until rescued by the fishing smack. He was dressed in an old suit of clothes, which he said had been given him by the captain of the fishing vessel.

A man named Gray was drowned at Coney Island on the day of Hollenberg's disappearance. His body was recovered. Before it was found the police entertained a theory that Gray and Hollenberg had gone away together and had left suits of clothing in a bathing house to give the impression that they had been drowned.

Waterspouts at Cape May.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 25.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday five waterspouts were seen about five miles off shore. Three were single shafts of water formed during the confluence of two electrical storms and a small sized hurricane almost in the nature of a cyclone. The other phenomena was a double waterspout seen to the southeast. The others were directly east. A succession of thunder storms with sharp flashes of lightning and quick crashes of thunder prevailed. All bathers left the ocean, and many fled from the beach because of the turbulent waters.

Bear Hunt for the President.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 26.—When President Roosevelt visits Asheville in September he will be given a bear hunt in the North Carolina mountains under the leadership of "Big Tom" Wilson, who lives in the shadows of Mount Mitchell, and who found the body of the celebrated Professor Mitchell, who was drowned and for whom the mountain was named. Wilson is said to be the champion bear hunter of the state and is making extensive preparations for a chase with the president.

Man Forced Through Five-Inch Space.

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—Luke E. Ryan, connected with the Gettis Dry Goods Company here, was killed yesterday afternoon in an elevator of the Grand Hotel. The body was mangled beyond recognition, being forced through a space five inches wide. The elevator has two entrances, the rear door having been left open. Mr. Ryan leaned back and was crushed instantly.

SIR LIANG CHEN TUNG.

New Chinese Minister Attended Phillips Andover Academy and Yale University.

Sir Liang Chen Tung, just appointed Chinese minister at Washington, has a peculiar affection for the United States in that he was one of the first detachment of Chinese boys of high caste to be sent to America for education. Early in the seventies he was placed for study in an Amherst (Mass.) family, and later attended the Phillips Andover academy, remaining there from 1878 to 1881. He conceived the highest regard for Dr. Bancroft, the then principal, and has taken occasion many times since to manifest it.

He is a Yale graduate and a man whose ability and integrity are un-



SIR LIANG CHEN TUNG.

(Just Appointed Minister from China to the United States.)

doubted. As interpreter at the Chinese embassy during the incumbency of Mr. Chang some years ago he became very popular in cabinet circles. His diplomatic accomplishment has been conceded by the various special appointments he has filled. On a mission to Japan, and later to London, on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, and as one of the party sent to Germany as apologists for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, he has served his country. His latest position has been that of the coronation embassy in London. His work at the jubilee secured his knighthood.

As to the United States' relations with China, Sir Liang Chen Tung said recently in Paris:

"You can assert emphatically that not only the Chinese government, but the people of China, are most grateful for the United States' fair dealing and for the friendly disposition shown throughout the recent difficulties, and her late action in the Tientsin question has still further increased China's gratitude. The United States will certainly receive as good treatment as any power in the commercial and industrial development of the Chinese empire."

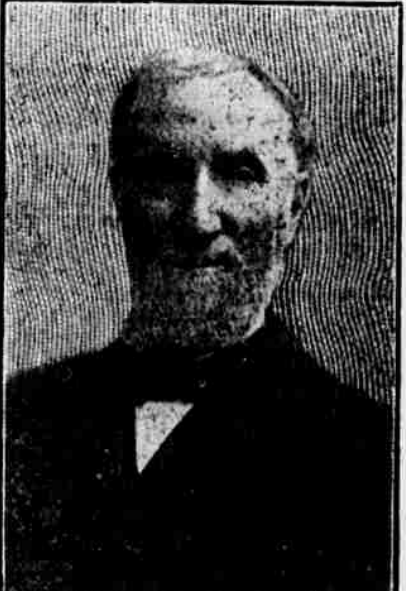
"This mission returns to Peking by way of the United States. I shall accompany the mission to Peking, returning to Washington at the end of December or the beginning of 1903. I am going first to my home in Canton, in order to take my two boys to the United States with me, as I desire them to receive an American education, which has been such a great benefit to myself.

I return to Washington, with the greatest pleasure. I had many friends there, and college mates who are now prominent men, and had a friendship of several years' standing with Secretary Hay, whom I warmly liked."

CONGRESSMAN CANNON.

He Is Now Recognized by House Members as the "Watchdog of the Treasury."

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, who has suddenly sprung into prominence as the successor of the late Congressman Holman, of Indiana, as the



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON.

(Illinois Congressman Known as Watchdog of the Treasury.)

"watchdog of the treasury," is one of the most picturesque members of the present congress, and has always been a power in the house during the 14 terms he has represented his constituency back in Illinois. Mr. Cannon's recent outburst against the extravagance of congress is deserving of a record in history. It is not generally known that this sturdy republican oak, of Danville, Ill., is a southerner by birth, but such is the fact. He first saw the light in Guilford, N. C. He went to Illinois as a lad, and at 25 was attorney general of the state. Mr. Cannon has made a lasting impression by his recent plea for conservatism in national expenditures.



How About Your Heart

Feel your pulse a few minutes. Is it regular? Are you short of breath, after slight exertion as going up stairs, sweeping, walking, etc? Do you have pain in left breast, side or between shoulder blades, choking sensations, fainting or smothering spells, inability to lie on left side? If you have any of these symptoms you certainly have a weak heart, and should immediately take

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., whose genial face appears above, writes: "Excessive use of tobacco seriously affected my heart. I suffered severe pains about the heart, and in the left shoulder and side while the palpitation would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon found permanent relief."

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