



Photos Taken Specially for the Desert News, by Johnson.

## Cavalry and Artillery Scenes at the Oregon Short Line Depot this Forenoon Just Before Troops Embarked for National Encampment in Wyoming.

### UTAH TROOPS OFF FOR WYOMING

State's Soldier Boys Make Good Showing as They Marched To the Depot.

LOOKS BRIGHTER FOR GUARD.

Encampment With Regulars at Fort D. A. Russel Will be of Benefit to State and Men.

Scenes and Incidents Connected With Loading of Equipment and Horses At the Station.

With national and regimental flags flying to the morning breeze and martial music from a regimental band, Utah's soldier boys went away to camp today.

The parade of the guard was an imposing one. It got under way this morning at 10 o'clock from the Salt Lake army, made its way up to Main street, thence north to South Temple and down to the Oregon Short Line depot, with a full quota of men, not only in the infantry, but in the artillery, cavalry, signal corps, and hospital corps.

A "REGULAR" LOOK.

Of late the stamp of the regular army has been strong upon the militia. With a bandmaster of many years' experience following Col. Lund and staff it was but natural that his musicians should be correct in all those little fine points of service, and with a sprinkling of old soldiers back behind him through the infantry companies, the "raw corners" that usually accompany an exhibition of militia men had been carefully beaten into shape, and only a few were in evidence.

DELAY IN STARTING.

Following the five companies of infantry came Troop A of the cavalry, and bringing up the rear was Capt. Barton and his battery of artillery. Time was when the guard consisted of a battery and others, but today it was a modest command, strong in numbers of men, but lacking the old time accentuation of excellence. There were many recruits and this fact became especially evident a little later when Capt. Barton was forced to turn his command to the task of loading horses and guns. Instead of the brilliant record of 35 minutes made by a proud captain two years ago, with only 25 men, two hours was consumed, while the big military train waited in the yards. It was intended to leave at 10 o'clock but it was 1 o'clock before it finally got out of the yards.

ANNOYING MISHAPS.

The series of unexpected mishaps causing the delay seemed endless although none were of a serious character. When the command reached the depot the infantry and other foot soldiers marched into the passenger train, while the artillery and cavalry made their way to the freight yards. They unsaddled and packed equipment quickly enough, but then it was found the stock cars were not provided, and a wait of a half hour occurred while they were coming in from the yards.

LOADING GREEN HORSES.

After that the task of loading in 100 country horses that had never sided up to a train before proved a difficult and diverting one. It was finished at 11:30 and the commands marched to the guard line established alongside the military train, only to find that the quartermaster had estimated his cars without them, thinking they would ride with their equipment on the flat cars. It was necessary to make requisition for two more passenger coaches, and these were brought in from the north yards at 12:30 o'clock. After that everybody got aboard and the train moved out at 1 o'clock.

TRAIN A BIG ONE.

As finally made up the military train is one of the longest that has pulled out of the local station. Back

of the powerful engine was a string of freights, back of these a string of cattle cars, and back of these still was a string of 11 passenger cars. If good time is made, the train should reach its destination at Dale Creek, Wyoming, on time tomorrow morning, as the run is about 16 hours on a regular schedule, and it is not desired to reach there before 7 a. m. tomorrow.

**NINE-MILE MARCH.**  
The plan now is to disembark at Dale Creek and march nine miles to the maneuver grounds at Ft. Russell, in time to make camp tomorrow night. Unless all goes well, the work will be delayed far into the night, and the men exhausted on the start, so that the question of getting the train through becomes an important one. At Ogden it will be split up into two sections, one strictly freight and cattle, and the other a passenger. As there is no advantage in getting the troops in ahead of their equipment, the trains will run 15 minutes apart on the same schedule.

**NUMBER OF MEN.**  
The last thing before leaving the O. S. L. station, Col. Lund telephoned Gen. Naylor at the army that he was leaving with a total strength of 430 men and officers. This information was in turn telegraphed by Gen. Naylor to the secretary of war, and will be communicated to the officers in command at Ft. D. A. Russell.

**THE DETAILED STRENGTH.**  
The strength of the militia as it went out today was an important feature. There were about 430 men mustering, counting the two companies which will be picked up at Woods Cross, and at Ogden. This total is arrived at by the following numbers, reported by each captain at the depot this morning, with the exception of companies B and E, for which the figures are estimates: Staff, 14; band, 27; hospital corps, 11; signal corps, 15; Troop A, 13; Troop B, 14; Company A, 44; Company B, 31; Company C, 43; Company D, 37; Company E, 35; Company F, 26; Company H, 22.

**ENCOURAGING FIGURES.**  
With the strong fight made on the guard from without, and the internal discipline within, this is an increase of nearly 100 men over last year, and an increase of 200 men over two years ago, since which time the guard has lost a soft place on the elders almost in the first camp of instruction in which the militiamen have gone outside of the state, and is in fact the only instance in which men wearing the state's uniform have left its borders in a time of peace.

**THREW THE COLONEL OFF.**  
Incidents of course there were in plenty at the depot this morning during the long wait. One which almost resulted seriously happened to Col. Lund. He rode at the head of his troops into the passenger depot and halted between two tracks, on one of which his train was stationed, and on the other a common ugly switch engine was backing up. The steel took the train off the track, and he was thrown into the air, but he was not hurt.

**MANY SHADES OF UNIFORM.**  
The uniforms of the men presented many degrees of color, according to length of service. Capt. Bassett with his veterans of H company, allowed not a new piece of equipment in his command. The old uniforms were cleaned and washed, the old cantonments and haversacks brushed over, but nothing to indicate a recent attack on the quartermaster. Company C, on the other hand looked as if it had just stepped out of a military band box, and the old uniforms were as clean as new. In long service the new regiments proceeded at once when off duty to unbutton blouses and drop shoulders in a way the other soldiers despise as civilian.

**NOT DANGEROUSLY HURT.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The Seventeenth regular infantry private who was wounded in yesterday's sham battle at Chickamauga park encampment was not dangerously hurt. He was hit by one of the many bullets fired instead of blank cartridges, presumably by men in the first Georgia which was opposing the regulars. A rigid investigation was made but nothing definite has been given out.

### U. of U. Alumni Association Issues Address.

Tells the People of Utah What Facts Are Regarding Consolidation of University and Agricultural College, as it Sees Them—Question Must Now Go Before The Electors Where it Will Be a Vital Issue.

The University of Utah Alumni association today issued an address to the people of Utah, and particularly to its own membership. The text of the document deals with the vital question of the consolidation of the U. of U. and the A. C., and is as follows:  
The decision of the governor not to call a special session of the legislature to consider the question of university and college consolidation, was almost inevitable considering the lateness of the petition and the number of people who, while favoring consolidation, are opposed to special sessions. The question will now go before the people and will no doubt be a leading issue for the ensuing two years. The executive committee of the University Alumni association, after careful consideration, have authorized me to make to the people of Utah the following statement of facts as a plain avowal of the stand that will be taken by the Alumni association in this campaign as the friends of agricultural, industrial, high school, public and higher education in this state.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.**  
Six of the eight members of the state commission, appointed by the governor in pursuance of a law passed by the last legislature to investigate the duplication of work in the university and the Agricultural college, have reported in favor of uniting these two institutions; two of the commissioners (the Logan members) have filed a minority report asking that these schools remain as they now are, separate and independent. The other members of the commission are from Beaver, Sanger, Utah, Salt Lake, and Weber counties.

**WILL COME TO A VOTE.**  
This matter can be finally settled only by vote of the entire people. All that the legislature can do is to vote to allow or not to allow the citizens to vote on this question of combination or separation.

**WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE OF UTAH DO ABOUT IT?** With Utah, one of the smallest states in wealth and with about the population of the city of Detroit, make the attempt to maintain two universities? Larger states—New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Ohio, Nebraska and others—have united these schools, and why should Utah proceed to waste hundreds of thousands of dollars every two or four years by the separate maintenance of the Agricultural college and the university?

**THE PLAN AND THE PURPOSE.**  
Why not have a better university, a better Agricultural college, a better school of mines, and a better normal school, by uniting them on the same site and under one board? Our conviction is that in union there is strength. Our plan is to unite the schools on one site and under one board, eliminate the school on the same site and under one board? Our conviction is that in union there is strength. Our plan is to unite the schools on one site and under one board, eliminate the school on the same site and under one board?

**WHAT ARE THE FACTS?**  
The state commission finds that over a million dollars will be saved in 15 years by uniting these two schools. Here are a few of the facts reported by the commission: There are only 71 students over three years of high school work registered in the Agricultural college, and only 464 in the university. Above the grade of the Salt Lake and Ogden high schools, there are not more than 21 in the Agricultural college (including some teachers) and not more than 400 in the University of Utah (including some teachers); or about 421 students of standard college grade in the two institutions. On the basis of 71 college students in the Agricultural college and 464 in the university, the cost per student of college grade per annum in the Agricultural college is \$1,117.43, and in the University of Utah \$274.75. The institutions asked for and received the following amounts from the last legislature: State university, state normal school, ecclesiastical of the branch normal at Cedar City, and state school of mines, asked for \$26,481; received \$261,000. The Agricultural college asked for \$282,190; received \$140,600. In addition the college received from the government \$85,000, so that the college claimed that it needed more than was asked for by the state university, the state normal school, the state school of mines and the branch normal school at Cedar City taken all together. The Agricultural college and the University of Utah with its various schools asked from the state, besides the government appropriation, a total of \$617,521, or about two-fifths of the entire revenues of the state. Can the state afford this? Can it afford to maintain two greater higher institutions when it has scarcely students enough for one? The commission finds 123 pupils of district school grade out of a total of 463 enrolled in the Agricultural college, 108 of the total being from Idaho; 52 of the total were taking summer courses, and 42 were taking winter courses. A university with 1,000 college students is a small university, and it will be many years before our state will furnish 1,000 students of standard college grade.

**SMALL HIGHER CLASSES.**  
The commission finds that in much of the college grade work in these two schools there are only from one to 15 students in a class. Many of the classes could be doubled, trebled, quadrupled. In number of students in each, and they do not have too many in a class for one teacher, one room and one set of apparatus, books and equipment. The commission shows that by combining the college with the university at Salt Lake City, both institutions will be made much more efficient than either is now. By eliminating the 512 high school students of the university and by bringing into it all college students, and all the students of elementary agriculture and manual training from the Agricultural college, we could make one strong and efficient school to which either a teacher, one room and one set of apparatus, books and equipment. The commission shows that by combining the college with the university at Salt Lake City, both institutions will be made much more efficient than either is now.

**THE LIMIT REACHED.**  
The state was generous to education and went beyond its revenue at the last session of the legislature, yet the result is not satisfactory. To either school. Moreover, the state has practically reached its limit, since the rate of taxation on assessed valuation of the property in the state, which now amounts to about \$146,000,000, has been increased to \$150,000,000. The constitution provides that the state taxes, including the school taxes, shall be only five mills on the dollar but instead of eight mills on the dollar as at present. The two institutions have reached their limit of growth, much because the state has not reached its limit of ability to provide money for them. Something must be done. The university and the college must continue to grow with the state. With the aid of public funds for higher education, combination is the only guarantee of progress.

**PROOF OF THE SAVING.**  
The saving due to consolidation is shown by the fact that the state school of mines united with the university costs the state only \$25,000 per year while separately maintained with the same efficiency would cost \$57,727 per year besides \$55,000 for buildings. So, too, the state normal school combined with the university costs the state annually \$26,600 while with separate maintenance with the same efficiency apart from the university, the cost would be \$65,000 besides expensive buildings. The money voted to the college by the last legislature (\$140,600) and the larger amounts that will have to be voted by each succeeding legislature, might be given in part to the public and high schools, enabling all the former to keep open for the usual period of nine months and permitting the people throughout the state to have high schools near their own homes, to educate from 10 to 15 young people in elementary agriculture and other subjects to every one that is now receiving high school education mostly away from home.

paratus, will all be duplicated and half wasted by separation, great sums being thus thrown away, which could otherwise be used to help the public schools throughout the state. The teaching force also is duplicated, and this duplication incurs enormous as well as unnecessary expense.

**TO HELP HIGH SCHOOLS.**  
All that we propose is to explain the facts to the people and let them decide whether they will have "two weaklings" in higher education, as ex-President White of Cornell speaks of these schools when separated, or have instead one strong institution of which the youth of this state will have the opportunity to get at home the best the money available for higher education can afford, as is the rule in most other states—and whether or not the result is not satisfactory. To either school. Moreover, the state has practically reached its limit, since the rate of taxation on assessed valuation of the property in the state, which now amounts to about \$146,000,000, has been increased to \$150,000,000. The constitution provides that the state taxes, including the school taxes, shall be only five mills on the dollar but instead of eight mills on the dollar as at present. The two institutions have reached their limit of growth, much because the state has not reached its limit of ability to provide money for them. Something must be done. The university and the college must continue to grow with the state. With the aid of public funds for higher education, combination is the only guarantee of progress.

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**OTHER FACTS.**  
Combination will not prevent the Agricultural college from receiving any of the money that it now receives from the federal government, and interest from the land fund, but will make possible the use of all this money (\$31,000 per year) in the technical lines of agriculture and manual training, instead of only a part of it (\$22,000) as at present. While the Agricultural college is separate, it must devote a large portion of the government fund to the teaching of mathematics, English, languages, history, economics, physics, etc. The college buildings at Logan could be used as the home of a splendid high school, having as many students as now attend the Agricultural college.

**PRECEDENT AND AUTHORITY.**  
Combination of these institutions has taken place in 19 states and one territory, separation exists in 17 states and two territories, and in the remaining states all state higher education is concentrated into one institution, called state college, agricultural college, etc. An overwhelming majority of the great educators in the country are in favor of consolidation.

**BUILDINGS NEEDED.**  
The Agricultural college now requires a gymnasium and armory to cost \$60,000. The University has a gymnasium, so that combination would save this \$60,000. The Agricultural college needs a hydraulic laboratory to cost \$25,000; the university already has one amply sufficient for both. Both schools need a woman's shop for an agricultural building. The commission finds that \$60,000 of this amount would be ample to put up a suitable agricultural building on the university site and suitable barns, shops, etc., could be put up with the remaining \$140,999. Likewise, libraries, museums, machinery and apparatus, will all be duplicated and half wasted by separation, great sums being thus thrown away, which could otherwise be used to help the public schools throughout the state.

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are incorrect. The university will lose more than 500 students and will gain fewer than 100 by combination. For all its high school students (512) it goes elsewhere. If every student above three years of the high school should go from the college to the university, the latter would gain only 71 students. If the Logan school should be declared a high school it could easily have many more students than ever have attended or probably ever will attend it as a college.

**EFFECT UPON AGRICULTURE.**  
"It is absolutely safe to say that the most respectable course in the university is the course in agriculture. The most aggressive, the most loyal, the most enthusiastic, the most alert students in the University of Missouri today are the students in agriculture." "The colleges of agriculture which are contributing to the world's knowledge of this subject, and are exerting an influence upon the educational systems of the country and are shaping primary and secondary education of the rural districts towards agriculture are departments of great universities."—H. J. Waters, dean of Agricultural college of Missouri, which is combined with the state university.

"I sincerely hope that you may be successful in reuniting your two state schools at Salt Lake City, thereby making a commanding institution for the State of Utah, instead of two institutions, one feeble and the other very feeble. The separation of the schools founded by the Morrill act from the state universities, as we have seen in nearly half of the states of the Union, was a blunder which time will deepen into a crime."—David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University.

These are samples of more than 50 similar letters received by the commission. Neither financial interest nor personal pride of Salt Lake City or Logan should be permitted to act as a barrier to economic and educational progress. It is a question that seriously affects the whole people of the state.

It is a question whether all the children of this state shall have an opportunity to get a high school education near their homes and afterwards be given an opportunity in their own state of the greatest advantages for higher education in agriculture, mining, engineering, normal training and the arts and sciences. The money available for such education can afford or whether the people's money shall be wasted by the hundreds of thousands of dollars through duplication of higher educational work, apparatus, libraries, museum, buildings, etc.

**JOHN D. MACKAY.**  
President University Alumni Association, Granzer, Utah.

**W. J. BRYAN AND PARTY ARRIVE IN PARIS.**

Paris, Aug. 11.—Wm. J. Bryan accompanied by his wife and daughter, Col. Westmore and Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, arrived here today for a four days' visit. A number of friends gathered at the railroad station and gave the party a cordial greeting. On reaching his hotel Mr. Bryan found a stack of telegrams including many from his prospective constituents, and he had nothing to add to his previous statements. He was much interested in the social problems of France and the recent enactment of the workmen's re-employment law and the enforced weekly day of rest.

"It appears," Mr. Bryan said, "to be part of the democratic development which I have observed to be going on all over the world, I noticed it in China, Japan and India. Everywhere one sees the same evidence of popular awakening."

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bryan visited Notre Dame cathedral and drove along the Seine to the neighborhood of Parisville. Tomorrow they will take an automobile ride to the forest of Fontainebleau.

**BRYAN'S NOMINATION.**  
Ex-Gov. Francis Says It Looks Like A Certainty.

New York, Aug. 11.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: "The combination by the Democratic party of the United States in 1908 looks like a certainty," said David R. Francis of St. Louis last night.

In reply to a question as to whether he thought any circumstances intervening by that time could materially change Mr. Francis' prospects, the former governor of Missouri said: "There is absolutely nothing in sight that, in my opinion, can sidetrack Mr. Bryan. There is material for reelection in the fact that several state conventions—Missouri having taken the lead—have not only endorsed Mr. Bryan, but have emphatically and unanimously declared for him, with no mention of any other candidate. These conditions, if I remember correctly, have never been known before—that is to say, out and out declarations by state conventions two years in advance of a presidential election."

Mr. Francis was for Palmer and Buckner in 1880, but the silver scare in Bryan's case, in being a thing of the past, he is unquestionably for the man from Nebraska.

**JUST ESCAPED ASSASSINATION.**

Imperial Guards Make On Life of Grand Duke of Russia.

Was Reviewing Troops in Camp at Krasnoye.

Was on Side of the Firing Line When "Accident" Occurred—Changes Emperor's Plans.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11, Noon.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasovitch, president of the council of national defense, narrowly escaped assassination yesterday afternoon at the hands of the Imperial guards in the guard camp at Krasnoye-Selo.

This far the Associated Press has only been able to obtain meager details of the affair, from which it appears that the grand duke was personally reviewing the maneuvering and putting the troops through blank firing practice when he suddenly was started by the woe-like hiss of bullets about his head. Fortunately neither himself nor his horses were touched. The command to cease firing was immediately given and the soldiers of the regiment from which the bullets came, were marched back to their quarters and an investigation was begun by the hope of ascertaining from the barrels of the rifles, which several arrests are understood to have been made.

One of the grand duke's aides de camp, who however, was not personally present, advanced the theory that possibly the bullets were fired by accident but he considered that beyond a doubt there was a plot on the part of a number of disloyal guardsmen who deliberately planned to take the grand duke's life under cover of the general blank cartridge firing.

"It was no mere accident," the aide de camp said, "than was the firing of the charge of grape from the saluting battery at the Winter palace on the occasion of the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva by the emperor a year and a half ago."

The bold attempt on the grand duke's life caused an immediate change in the plans of the emperor who had arranged to go to Krasnoye-Selo today and spend a week with the soldiers of his imperial guards.

It was learned that the troops were in extended order and engaged in volley firing when the "accident" occurred rendering it difficult to determine the regiment from which the bullets came. The grand duke, surrounded by his officers and aides de camp was off on one side of the line of fire.

The affair has created a deep impression in military circles and is the one topic of conversation in the clubs, but the attempt on the grand duke's life is not generally known here, no word on the subject having been published in the newspapers.

Afterwards it was definitely established that the shots were fired by the first battalion of the sharpshooters of the guard, who advanced in rushes while making a sham attack on an entrenched position. Fully ten shots were fired but the impatience of the conspirators led them to open fire at such a distance as to frustrate their object. Before the maneuvers began all the ball cartridges were taken from the troops and the officers had taken the precaution to make a complete examination of the cartridge pouches of the soldiers immediately before the inauguration of the movement of the troops.

**RUSSIAN MINE OWNERS.**  
To Present Claim for Damage to Mines From Flooding During Strike.

Ustovka, Russia, Aug. 11.—Mine owners of this district are preparing to present to the government claims for damage in the case of six foreign mines which were flooded on the grounds that the strike was provoked by the attitude of the government. Six hundred pounds of dynamite were stolen by revolutionists today.