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C. W. WOLFE, Editor and Proprietor.

Spain has traded real estate for experience.

The foundation of all lasting progress in Cuba must be hygiene. To establish promptly and maintain intelligently, in cities like Havana, a system of sanitation wholly foreign to their history, and at variance with the lifelong habits of the people, is a herculean and costly task. If the more intelligent and influential of the Cubans could be persuaded to study the work thus far done in Santiago by General Wood-with its significance in commercial revival and growth -there would soon be less of Cuban discontent at the prospect of American control in the island.

Ibsen has given his views on the subject of national disarmament. He says that such a proposal has his sympathy-but if war were suppressed "we should have to discover some other means of blood-letting." He koes on to remark that "at the present stage of human development we e something of the sort to prear blood getting too thick." It ful, in the Norwegian dramanion, whether the existence service really hinders progthinks that its abolition possibly bring about ssion. He has known which the barries room rmed beasts into men." on has additional value, the citizen of a peace ul devote to the industrial

ives Work?" is a ques has been undergoing lively in the daily press and journals across the Atlantic, inv views have been given pro on. The three forcible objecns urged to the wife being family bread-winner, are, 1. The man, whose wife does what he should do, deteriorates, 2. The home suffers because her time and attention is taken from it. 3. She, to support her husband and his children, dispossesses some man, willing and otherwise able to support his family. To these objections it was urged: 1. A husband falling sick or happening to other misfortunes, needs and has a rightful claim to his wife's assistance; and that, certainly, if he is disabled through any cause whatever, she has a right to provide for herself and those who thus become dependent upon her. 2. That no natural woman will nagicet her home unless the necessity to preserve it drives her forth. 3. That if necessity to support herself and family devolves upon her, she is obliged to compete with men similarly placed.

Now that labor conditions enter to such an important extent into industrial operations, much interest attaches to the report of a prominent firm of shipbuilders in Sunderland, England, on the result of adopting the eight-hour system for seven years in their works. They hold that the plan answers well; the men actually do not lose so much time, in fact, they work more hours than they did under the old system. Instead of the production of the works being less from the apparently shorter hours of work, it has gradually is creased since 1891. They took up the system in the belief that they could get the same amount of work out of their men by a better method. Of the men working on time wages fifteen or twenty per cent. lost the first quarter of the day, while the piece mer scarcely ever started before 8.30 under the old method. The men started at 6 o'clock, stopped at 8 for half an hour for breakfast; had another interval of an hour at noon, and the day's work was finished at 5. The conditions were such that many workmen were physically incapable of enduring the long hours. It was quite a common thing for a man to lose three-quarters of a week because he could not keep up the early rising necessary for the 6 o'clock start and work full time. Under the forty-eight hours' system the men have an early breakfast and start work at 7.30, going on with only one break until 5 o'clock. They thus do more work themselves, besides getting more work out of the machines, the results being an increased output and a decreased cost. Under the old system the men hardly ivaring at sive hours' work a day. The report has altracted great attention among English employers of labor. with whom the "eight hours a day" no long becam a burning question.

WANTS A COVERNMENT RAILROAD. General Longstreet Recommends That We Build a Line to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- General James Longstreet, the Commissioner of Railroads, in his amnual report, calls attention to the general prosperity in railroad affairs, and recommends the Governmental construction and operation of a first-class double-track railway from Kansas City to San Diego, Cal., by the air line route, to accommodate Philippine commerce.



GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

He says the physical condition of our railroads generally is better than ever be-fore. In April, 1894, receivers controlled 210 roads, embracing about twenty per cent. of the total mileage. On June 30 of this year there were only 119 railroads in the hands of receivers.

GERMAN NOBLE A MURDERER.

Baron von Biedenfeld Kills a Chicago Constable For Insulting the Germans.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special) .- Baron C. E. W. von Bledenfeld, a German noble living in this city, shot and fatally wounded Charles A. McDonald, a constable, in a saloon a few evenings ago. McDonald died at the County Hospital three hours later.

The trouble was brought about by a re-mark disparaging to the Germans, which was made by McDonald and misinterpreted by Von Biedenfeld. While McDonald was explaining his remark, Von Biedenfeld drew a revolver and fired three shots at the constable. One of them struck him under the left arm near the heart, the second entered the left side, and a third went wild of its mark. After the shooting Von Biedenfeld surrendered himself to an officer from the Desplaines Street Police Station, who was

in the saloon.

Baron von Biedenfeld was the object of considerable gossip in 1892 when he mar-ried the adopted daughter of the late Co-lumbus R. Cummings, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest men. Mr. Cummings objected to the union, but in spite of his protests the wedding occurred. The couple went to Europe on their wedding tour, and upon their return made their home in Chi-

Award For a Blacklisted Man.

The Circuit Court at Norwalk, Ohio, has affirmed the verdiet rendered in the Common Pleas Court against the Nickel Plate Railway, awarding \$5000 damages to Frank Schaffer, a brakeman. Schaffer was blacklisted by the company in consequence of the latter refusing to give him a certificate of good character as an employe, so that was unable to obtain employment on any other railroad.

Child's Death Led to Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Mara, of Philadelphia, Penn., committed suicide a few days ago by jumping into the Schuylkill River from the Spring Garden Street Bridge. She was driven to take her life by the death of her lafant. A few hours later her body was dragged from the river by policemen who had seen her make the leap from the bridge

Sellef For Starving Cubans. The Commissary Department at Washincton has dispatched the steamer Bratten from Savannah, Ga., with seven hundred tons of provisions for the starving people of Cuba. The Bratten will leave a part of her cargo at Havana, and then will proceed to Matanzas and other points.

Nancy Guilford in Court.

Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, who was extradited from England upon the charge of murdering Emma Gill last September, was brought to a special session of the Oriminal Superior Court in Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday morning, and ball was fixed at \$10,000.

A Monument Sent to Spain. The Spanish mail steamer San Agustin, left Nuevitas, Cuba, a few days ago for Spain, with the Columbus Monument, formerly in the Cathedral of Havana, with 287 boxes of archives. She had on board

twenty-three officers and 160 soldiers. A Dreyfus Forgery Confession. The secret document which convicted Ex-Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, is said to have been written by a Russian attache, who afterward confessed in a let-ter to Mme. Dreyfus that he had been de-

A Gunboat For New York Naval Militia. The Navy Department, Washington, has directed that the gunboat Aileer, a converted yacht, be turned over to the State

f New York for the use of the naval militia of Brooklyn. A \$250,000 Fire at Perry, Iowa. An incendiary fire at Perry, Iowa, a few days ago, destroyed two blocks of business

houses and many residences. The loss amounted to over \$250,000. The insurance is about one-third of that amount.

The Sultan's Affront to Americans. The Sultan of Turkey has closed an orphan asylum in Armenia managed by American missionaries, and our Minister and the British Ambassador at Constantinople are intervening energetically.

Nebraska's Official Vote.

The official count of the late election in Nebraska shows the Fusion majority on Governor to be 2721. The vote was: Poynter, Fusion, 95,763; Hayward, Republican,

A Thief Snatched 51100.

The Postoffice at Cleveland, Ohlo, was robbed a few days ago of eleven packages containing \$1100 in all. The money was in a pigeonhole at the stamp window, pre-sided over by Miss Mary Berry. She left the window for a few seconds, and during that brief time the money was taken. Four women were seen acting in a susti-cious manner in the corridor of the Postoffice just before the robbery, and the po-lice believe one of them to be the thief.

Havana's Floating Dock For Sale, The Spanish Admiralty has offered for sale the floating dock at Havana, Cuba.

War Department Directs the Occupation of Pinar del Rio Province.

GARRISONS WELL PROVIDED FOR

The Volunteer Regiments Ordered to Cuba Are the 202d New York, 3d New Jersey and 15th Pennsylvania-They Will Garrison Mariel, Pinar del Rio and Guanajay-5th Infantry For Nucvitas.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).- The War Department has ordered immediate preparations for establishing United States garrisons at Mariel, Pinar del Rio and Guanajay, Cuba. Information has been received from the Military Commission in Havana that the Spanish garrisons will evacuate these places by December 3.

An order was sent to the commanding General of the Second Army Corps directing that the First Brigade, Third Division, of that corps proceed as soon as possible from Athens, Ga., to Savannah, where the troops will go aboard transports pro-vided by the Quartermaster Depart-men? for transportation to Cuba. The regiments included in the First Engade are all volunteers—the 202d New Erigade are all Volunteers—the 2024 New York, the Third New Jersey and the Fif-teenth Pennsylvania. The order directs that one regiment of infantry and the headquarters of the brigade be established at Pinar del Rio, one regiment at Mariel and one regiment at Guanajay. The regiment destined for Mariel will land at that place and the others will disembark at Hayana and go by rail to Pinar del Rio and Guanajay respectively. The com-mands will carry with them as much wagon transportation as possible, and camp and garrison equipage, including tent floors. Thirty days' forage and thirty days' rations will be provided before embarkation.

The most careful preparations have been made by all of the staff departments of the made by all of the stablishment of the garrisons at Pinar del Rio, Mariel and Guanajay. Particular care has been taken by the Medical Department with reference to the carliary payislons for the camps. Medical Department with reference to the sanitary provisions for the camps, and the Administration believes that it will be possible to maintain the garrisons indefinitely without seriously impairing the health of the several com-mands. The sites selected are on as high ground as possible, and in cases where it is found necessary to use tents for shelter wooden flooring has been provided. The necessity for special care in the arrangements has been impressed on the War De-partment from the fact that it will prob-ably be necessary to maintain the Cuban garrisons for a long time.

HOBSON PAYS A \$6000 DEBT. He Lifts the Mortgage From His Parental Home With His Pen.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- Lieutenant Hobson has just lifted a mortgage of \$6000 on the home of his father. He earned the money with his pen. He has proved as successful as a writer as he was as a sailor. Following the sinking of the Merrimae by Hobson and his men came the announcement that his house in the South, the house in which his parents, brothers and sisters lived, was to be sold for a mortgage of \$6000. No sooner had the announce-ment been made than a movement was started to raise the sum by popular sub-

while Hobson and his men were held prisoners of war in Morro Castie word was sent to his parents that the foreclosure of the mortgage would be averted and the money raised by the people of the country at large, only too glad to show in such small measure their recognition of a brave closer's daying feet.

small measure their recognition of a various officer's daring feat.

This offer was courteously but firmly declined by the Heutenant's father, who stated in a card to the press that the matter of the mortgage had been satisfactorily settled. As a matter of fact, the settle-ment referred to was but a postponement of the foreclosure. Recently the date of postponement expired, but so far from a foreclosure taking place the mortgage was paid in full by Lieutenant Hobson himself, he having carned that much in writing articles for publication.

ANTI-ANARCHIST PLANS.

England and Switzerland May Not Agree to Any Sweeping Proposals.

London (By Cable) .- As a basis upon which to work when the anti-Anarchist conference meets in Rome, the following primary purposes will be declared:

(1) To remove Anarchists in all countries from the category of political of-fenders to the category of common malefactors.

(2) To secure similar action by all countries against Anarchists pursuant to the

first purpose.

Governments will be asked to agree to the extradition of Auarchists upon proof that they are such in the courts of the country sheltering them, furnished by the country asking extradition, pursuant to the second purpose. Governments will be asked to curb the Anarchist press and propaganda generally and to unite in international surveillance and exchange of

information. It is believed that all the conferring powers except England and Switzerland will support these proposals in principle. and Switzerland are lukewarm and are likely to raise objections which, with probable differences among other powers over details of application, will cause the conference to have small prac-

It is said that prominent Anarchists will bring pressure to bear to show that Anarchism does not teach violence.

ATTACHED THE CZAR'S CHIMES, Note Indorsed by Church Trustees Stops the Music in a Bridgeport Tower.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special) .- The Czar of Russia presented a set of church chimes to the Greek Orthodox Church, of this city, in the year of his coronation. They were admitted into this country free of duty by

a special act of Congress.

The chimes were attached a few days ago by Charles H. Hawley, who holds a note indersed by two of the trustees of the church for \$1109. The amount of the attachment is for \$3000.

The bells are the handsomest of their kind in the United States, having been made under the orders of the Imperial of Russia, They are valued at

Kansas Cattle Killed by Poison. Information has come to the Live Stock Sanitary Board at Topeka, Kansas, that eattle in many sections of Central Kansas have died from eating frostbitten oats. The voluntary growth in the fields was very rank, and whenever stock was turned on the oat stubble death resulted. Scores of cattle have died from the poison. The Live Stock Sanitary Board has warned the farmers against the danger.

Heavy Storms in the West. Heavy storms, accompanied by intense cold, have occurred in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA | BALDWIN HOTEL BURNED

A Famous Landmark of San Francisco Destroyed.

GUESTS PERISHED IN FLAMES.

'Lucky" Baldwin's \$2,500.000 Hotel and Theatre in Ruins-J. L. White Aids Three Women to Escape and is Dashed to Death-Other Thrilling Eescues-The House a Fire Trap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special) .- The Baldwin Hotel, one of the landmarks of this city and which inclosed the Baldwin Theatre, known to every actor in the country, has been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out at 3.25 o'clock a. m., and before dawn the theatre and hotel were in ruins. The list of dead so far as obtainable on the day after the fire is as fol-

J. L. White, capitalist, residing in the hotel; Louis Meyers, Secretary La Tuyaca Bay gold mine; John J. Carter, associate judge of California Jockey Club; Tate Pryor, sheet writer for J. J. Carroll; J. M. Lighthead, purser of the steamer City of Sydney. Mr. Louis Meyers rushed from the burning hotel and was attacked by heart disease as he reached the street. He died at a hospital.

The fire is believed to have started in the Baldwin Theatre, for the flames rushed through the airshafts and corridors, and the walls on the Market street and Powell street sides burned as if they were tinder. The two upper stories were ablaze in twenty minutes. ty minutes.

An immense throng had gathered on Market, Powell and Ellis streets. Those who were on the market street side were appalled at the sight of three women and a man who appeared at a round window above the Market and Eddy street corner. They climbed through the window and lowered themselves to the cornice by means of a rope. The women were helped by Mr. White. After they had reached the cornice and were on the fire escape Mr. White attemped to let himself down to the cornice. While he was suspended the cornice. While he was suspended above the ground the rope parted and he shot downward to the pavement. He died almost instantly.

When the fifth floor fell it carried with it

the supports of the theatre galleries and t black cheam was all that was left to mark the place where the theatre had stood. Nothing wassaved from the theatre. Thousands of dollars worth of stage settings and much valuable scenery were destroyed, also many dostumes owned by members of William Gillette's "Secret Service" company. The manager of the company lost the trunk containing contracts of many

kinds.
The loss through fire is estimated at \$2,-000,000. The insurance does not exceed \$300,000, of which amount \$100,000 was re-

A pathetic figure around the fire was the old millionaire "Lucky" Baldwin, who has been almost ruined by the sudden loss of the hotel, which was the apple of his eye. He had spent a large amount of money in the costly decorations of the main apartments, and for years he had made it his home. He lost a valuable collection of curlos and all his papers, which he kept in a wooden box in his room. Only a few weeks ago he received an offer of \$3,000,-000 for the property. Fire Marshal Towe declares the struc-

ture was a death trap, and says no such filmsy structure shall be erected again in

the heart of the city.

A. H. Christie, of Milwaukee, was saved from a perilous position on the roof by a dreman, Ed Kehoe. When rescued Mr. Christie had a razor in his hand, with the determination to kill himself rather than to plunge into the flames that raged be-neath him.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Powder Works in Missouri Blown Un and Death and Destruction Result.

Louisiana, Mo. (Special) .- A terrific exalosion occurred at the Hercules Powder Works near Ashburn, in this county, a few days ago, causing the earth to tremble for many miles around. The packing house was completely demolished, several other buildings damaged, and at least six men killed. The known dead are Willie Wilson, Jr., son of the Superintendent: Will Char-leston, J. Hollinger, Alfred Wenz, D. M. Smith, and Albert Miller. There was a terrific roar and the walls

of the packing house were thrown into the air as though shot from a volcano. dow glass was shattered for a radius of ten miles. The employes were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion, and their bodies fell back amid the wreck and burning debris.

Half a dozen persons were injured by flying timbers, and a number of near-by houses were struck. One house half a mile away was almost demolished by a huge mass of brick and mortar that fell upon it, while it was still rocking from the force of the explosion.

GENERAL BLANCO HAS RESIGNED Spanish Captain-General of Cuba Avoids the Surrendering of the Island.

Madrid, Spain (By Cable) .- The Official Gazette has published a decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as Captain-General of Cuba.

General Ramon Blanco y Arenas succeeded General Valeriano Weyler as Governor-General of Cuba in October, 1897. General Blanco, previous to his arrival in Cuba, had seen his principal administrative experience in the Philippines. He succeeded Captain-General Despujol as Governor-General of the Philippines in 1894, and for his services in that capacity was raised to the rank of Marshal in 1895, The rebellion in the islands broke out under his rule, and as he did not suppress it he tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by General Polavicia. Shortly after he was appointed Chief of the Military Household of the Queen Regent at Madrid.

Judge Gordon Resigns.

Judge James Gay Gordon, of Philadelphia, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by Governor Hastings. His resignation is believed to have much politleal significance, Judge Gordon has been on the bench for more than ten years. It was expected that the trial of Senator Quay would be held in the court presided over by him, and Senator Quay's friends and attorneys have declared that under no cir-cumstances would they permit Judge Gor-don to try the case, alleging that he was the mysterious power that was urging the district attorney in the prosecution.

An American Crank at Windsor. An American, giving the name of Matthews, was arrested at Windsor Castle, a few days ago. He asked to see Queen Victoria in order to secure her aid in obtaining an inheritance. The police concluded that he was harmless, and sent him to London.

Colonel Picquart to Be Tried, General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, France, has signed an order for the court-martial of Colonel Picquart on charges of forgery and the use of forged documents. The court will meet on De-

SECRETARY BLISS REPORTS. He Reviews the Work of the Interior Department for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). -The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Bliss has been made public, and it reviews in detail the progress of pension, Indian, land, patent, educational and territorial affairs. Reviewing the gradual diminution of public land area, Secretary Bliss says that of three hundred and odd million acres



CORNELIUS N. BLISS. (Secretary of the Interior.)

of desert land requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for only 71, 500,000 acres, leaving 200,676 acres suitable only for grazing purposes. There are thirty forest reservations embracing an estimated area of 40,719,414 acres.

Reviewing pension matters. Secretary Bliss reports 635,000 claims of all classes pending, and says a separate division has been organized for the adjudication of the claims growing out of the war with Spain. Three soldiers will receive their pensions under the general law for permanent disabilities contracted in the service. He also concurs in the recommendation for the creation of a commission to revise the pension laws and regulations in the interest of a future reliable intelligent and uniform

During the year the geological survey has surveyed topographically 30,057 square miles, making a total now completed of approximately one-fourth of the area of the entire country, exclusive of Alaska.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

Every Nation Represented and Admiral Canevaro Elected President.

ROME, Italy (By Cable) .- The Anti-Anarchist Conference was opened a few days ago in the Corsini Palace by Admira Canevaro, Italy's Foreign Minister. European nations were represented.

In an address of welcome to the dele-gates on behalf of King Humbert, the



ADMIRAL CANEVARO (Elected President of the Anti-Anarchist Conference of the Powers.)

Admiral appreciated the difficulties before the conference, but said the universal recognition of the necessity for common action against the anarchists presaged a

happy issue.
Admiral Canevaro was elected President. It is expected that the conference will last until Christmas.

CENERAL GARCIA'S INSTRUCTIONS. Pay For Insurgent Troops is Requested and Congress is Thanked.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-In general terms the instructions given to the special commission to the Cuban Assembly, headed by General Calixto Garcia, were

the following: First-To bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that, now Spanish control is ended, it is time for the Cubans to disband, unless required to assist the Americans order, but that it would be a hardship to disband them without payment.

Second—To request sufficient funds for

this purpose out of the income derived from taxation throughout Cuba.

Third—To offer the support of all classes of Cuban revolutionary supporters.

Fourth—To thank the United States Congress for the resolution of April, 1898, in-

suring the independence of Cuba. INCREASE THE NAVY.

Capt. Crowninshield Recommends That the Enlisted Force Be Fixed at 22,500.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, in his annual report, which has been made public, recommends that the enlisted force of the navy be increased to 20,000 men and 2500 apprentices. He also gives an interesting history of the naval operations against Spain, and shows how well prepared was the department when hostilities

began. Captain Crowinshield recommends that the office of naval intelligence be made permanent by law under the Bureau of Navigation. He also recommends the establishment of a permanent coast signal service, which could be maintained at a comparatively small cost in peace and be of inestimable value in time of hostilities.

A Sword For Hobson.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a resolution appropriating \$500 to buy a sword for Lieutenent Hobson of Merrimac fame.

Italy's Ultimatum to Morocco. The Italian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Moorish Court at Tangier, demanding reparation for the detention and ill-treatment of Italian proteges, giving the Sultan eight days to reply. The Italian warship Umbria has gone to Tangier to receive the Sultan's answer.

Thanksgiving in the Philippines.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by the British and Americans in Manila, Philippine Islands. A banquet to the officers of the American army and navy was given by United States Consul Williams.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY

Secretary Long Reports on the Successful Operations of the War.

MORE SHIPS ARE RECOMMENDED.

The Naval Militia is Praised-A Change in the Reward System Urged-Improvements in the Service Advised-\$36,-100,800 Wanted For the Construction of More Warships.

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has made public his annual report. He briefly sketches the events leading up to the declaration of war-the efforts of the navy to prevent violation of the laws of neutrality, the ordering of the Maine to Havana, the loss of the ship, Captain Sigsbee's "judicious telegram" asking the people to suspend judgment and the result of the investigation by the Board of Inquiry.

Then the operations of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Sampson, in its efforts to destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet, are detailed, after the victory of Admiral Dewey had been mentioned with the highest praise.

The incidents before the "bottling up" of Cervera at Santiago are related and some of the correspondence given to the

public for the first time.

Secretary Long gives in detail the Sampson-Shafter correspondence, and states that it was because of the necessity of cooperation between the army and navy that Sampson was obliged to go to see General Shafter on July 3, thereby missing the op-portunity to personally direct the attack on Cervera's fleet, though the battle was fought in accordance with his standing orders. The Secretary gives a brief ac-count of "the famous victory, with its splendid credit to officers and men," and

says:
"The casualties on our side were one man killed and ten wounded, most of them in the drum of the ear by the con-cussion caused by the guns. Our ships suffered no injury of any account. Admiral Cervera, about seventy officers and 1600 men were made prisoners, while about 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned and 160 wounded. These estimates are probably considerably below the actual numbers. Many of the enemy were rescued from their sinking ships by our men."

Light on the question of who was in actu-al command of the army at Santiago is shed by the Secretary in Sampson's correspondence relative to co-operation. The first telegrams are between Shafter and Samp-son—after Miles's arrival, between Miles and Sampson, the first announcement of surrender being by Miles to the admiral.

The operations at Santiago are concluded with a statement of the raising of the Maria Teresa and her loss on Cat Island, and the mention of the probability of a contract being made for the raising of the Reina Mercedes.

Then comes the details of the blockading squadron, Ensign Bagley being mentioned

for his gallant action, and the other brill-iant achievements of the officers and men on their arduous duty being spoken of in the highest terms. The marine corps and naval militia are not forgotten in this official account of the meritorious deeds of

the men of the navy.

The St. Paul and St. Louis, of the American line, were chartered at \$2500 a day, and the New York (Harvard) and the Paris

(Yale) at \$2000 a day.

Supplementary reports of bureau chiefs give the following facts: Expenditures at yards and docks for 1898, \$1,772,155; Equipment of vessels, \$2,975,000; National defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$1,031,933; 452,551 tons of coal, \$2,190,000, 295, rational defense, \$2,190,000, 122,000; 225 retired officers on duty for per-iod of war; 99 retired officers still on duty; 856 officers appointed for temporary service; Naval Academy (new buildings) \$500,000; 75 auxiliary torpedo boats fitted out: 121 auxiliary vessels fitted out; smokeless powder adopted; 15 warships of all classes completed during the last year; contracts for 3 battleships, 4 monitors, 16 torpedo-boat destroyers and 12 torpedo-boats entered into: fifty-five warships of all classes now under construction; total credits for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 \$137.042,869; total debts for same year, \$58,-743,929; balance June 30, \$78,298,940; casualities—killed, 17; wounded, 67; discharged to return to duty, 54; miscel-

laneous, 13. Of the \$50,000,000 appropriation "for of the \$30,000,000 appropriation "for national defense" \$29,973,274 was allotted to the navy, of which \$618,447 will be returned to the Treasury. Of \$25,000,000 in two special appropriations of June 8 and July 7 \$21,423,503 remains. Total special July 7 \$21,423,503 remains. Total special amounts allotted to navy, \$57,973,274. Not obligated, 24,316,488. Total to revert to Treasury, including \$739,943 received from the army, \$25,056,131. Estimates for 1899 \$45,538,992. Estimates for 1900, [\$47,089,-

251.
The Secretary makes many recommendations for new legislation, the most import-ant being for the control of the transport service by the navy; the establishment of a national naval reserve corps to be recruited from men who served in the Spanish war, the temporary revival of the grades of admiral and vice-admiral; the enactment of the naval personnel bill, and a provision whereby men in the ranks may rise to official grade.

A special plea is made for a change in the system for rewarding officers for con-spicuous service, so that one officer may not benefit to the injustice of others. An increase in the enlisted force to 20,-

000 men and 2500 apprentices is asked for. Secretary Long recommends the building of fifteen warships at an estimated cost of \$36,100,800, exclusive of armor and armament. These warships, with their es-timated cost, exclusive of armor and armment, which of themselves cost millions

ament, which of themselves cost millions of dollars, are as follows:

Three battle ships, 13,500 tons, \$2,600,000 each; three armored cruisers, 12,000 tons, \$4,000,000 each; three protected cruisers, 6300 tons, \$2,150,000 each, six coppered cruisers, 2500 tons, \$1,141,000 each.

Missouri's Official Election Returns. 3 The Secretary of State of Missouri, has announced the official vote for State of. deials at recent elections. It shows that the Democrats carried the State by over 30,000 votes. The vote was about 100,000 short of 1895, the loss being about equally divided between Democrats and Republi-The vote was about 100,000 The Populist vote was relatively

Mr. and Mrs. White With the Queen.

The United States Charge d'Affaires, Mr, Henry White, and Mrs. White dined at Windsor Castle with the Queen Thursday evening and passed the night at the castle

Spain's Educational Reforms. The Saragoosa Chamber of Commerce Assembly committees at Madrid, Spain, have approved the public education

scheme, which includes gratuitous and ob-ligatory education and the creation of agricultural and commercial schools. Lumpy Jaw Kills a Man.

George Gratton, of Chicago, Ill., died from cattle lumpy jaw a few days ago. He was a Government inspector of cattle and meats at the stock yards, and in eight years of service had prevented the slaughter for food of hundreds of afflicted animals.