

LORD BRASSEY ON WAR SHIPS

Member of the British Admiralty Delivers Himself on Naval Construction.

ADVOCATES VESSELS OF THE MEDIUM SIZE

Compliments Secretary Herbert on His Reasoning in Congress and Advice England to Take Pointers from Him—Triple-Screw Experiment.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There has been received at the Navy department a copy of the address recently delivered by Lord Brassey, president of the Institution of Naval Architects, at the third session of the body at its meeting in March. Lord Brassey has been a member of the British Admiralty and has given a great deal of attention to the building of the British navy. The interesting point of the address is his advocacy of ships of medium dimensions with increase of numbers. He says that it has been the desire of Great Britain to build a navy equal to any two other powers. The desired numerical strength has not been attained because the ships built are too large. He thinks that smaller vessels could be built on a basis of about five vessels where three are now constructed. Lord Brassey enlarged upon this proposition, saying: "While fully recognizing the superiority of the latest battleships in every element of fighting, in efficiency, in dealing with every emergency, it may be superfluous to set forth once more the leading arguments for keeping down dimensions and distributing the fighting power of the fleet in a great number of vessels. With increasing dimensions the skillful naval architect will show a more than proportionate gain in sea-keeping qualities, speed, coal endurance, armor and other qualities. It is all that is practicable has been done in the officer in command remains as unimpeded in the heaviest ship as in the slenderest of torpedo boats. Below the waterline, the largest, equally with the smallest, is unprotected by armor from any blow which may be dealt by the ram or the torpedo. It has been sought to strengthen every part of the offensive defense by large additions to the armament. Quick firing guns will be of no avail on dark nights or in rain, snow and fog, contingencies sure to be often experienced by fleets engaged in the arduous task of sealing up an enemy in any of the ports of Europe. In such circumstances a large number of smaller vessels would be a more than equal resource. In the consideration of this question of dimensions the personal element demands attention. The fewer types of ships are constructed, the fewer the opportunities of a dashing and enterprising officer, whose qualities for command must remain undiscovered until brought to the test of actual warfare. Hydrographic conditions can be put aside. We must build vessels available for all services that may be required from the navy, vessels not cramped by their draught or by the need of the busiest harbors of the world, able to approach all coasts likely to be the scene of naval operations and capable of passing through the Suez canal."

Lord Brassey also takes occasion to compliment Secretary Herbert. He says: "In framing a program of ship building for the future the policy of the British Admiralty should be that recommended to the United States by the secretary of the navy."

He quotes from the recommendations and suggestions of Secretary Herbert in which he pointed out that the strength of Great Britain between 1792 and 1812 was due to her numerous battleships. Closing his remarks in reference to what the secretary recommended he says: "I am unable to conceive of any advice more suitable to our own requirements than that quoted from Secretary Herbert."

The Navy department has received the plans of an experiment that is being made in Russia upon a new vessel to be built with triple screws. It will be two heavy twin screw connected with the most powerful engines to be used for obtaining a high rate of speed. While the triple screws will be used only for securing moderate speed, the twin screws can be uncoupled and will revolve in the water when not in use.

IT WILL BE A PASSIVE BLOCKADE

England Won't Interfere with Other Countries' Commerce with Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Officials here profess to have no information as to the instructions sent to British war ships for the enforcement of the ultimatum against Nicaragua. Those in position to understand the state of affairs, however, express the belief that the British instructions are on the following lines:

1. There shall be no exercise of force which will affect the commerce or the interest of the United States or her citizens or of other foreign countries.

2. The exercise of force shall be confined to the execution of a "passive blockade" of Nicaragua ports, according to the established rules for that character of blockade.

The passive blockade is designed to cripple the commerce of Nicaragua and yet leave all the foreign commerce to proceed as usual. It does not contemplate any overt act, or any seizure or detention of property. But the local or coastwise trade and keep it thus paralyzed until a satisfactory response is given. The merchant ships of the United States and other countries would be free to come and go and there would be taken no cause and no ground for United States intervention on the ground that United States interests were in jeopardy. The last time this "passive blockade" was executed was against Greece ten years ago. At that time the allied powers of Europe, except France, agreed to suppress the action of Greece in beginning war on Turkey. The various countries sent war ships which blockaded Greek ports and held all coastwise trade in check and peace yielded. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, was at the State department at noon, but it was said the visit was not in reference to the Nicaraguan situation.

Some international law hold that a passive blockade is equivalent to a reprisal and subject to the rule of reprisals. The finances of Nicaragua are in such a state as to raise a serious question of its ability to pay the indemnity demanded, assuming she was entirely willing to meet Great Britain's demand.

So far as the State department knows Great Britain has not rejected Nicaragua's proposition to submit the claims for indemnity to arbitration. The British embassy in Washington and legation here were also at a late hour this afternoon without information on this point, although they have taken steps to ascertain the truth. It is believed that Great Britain will not set itself in the matter, and at the State department there is an impression that no serious trouble will issue.

MANY HAVE NOT MADE ANY RETURNS.

Internal Revenue Bureau Sees a Vast Amount of Litigation Ahead.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The internal revenue officials positively decline to make public any statement in regard to income tax returns or to answer any question relating thereto. It is learned that the real cause of this reticence is the great number of blunders made by the collectors in their telegraphic reports received yesterday and today. Some of them contained only the number of returns received last Monday, while others included all that had been received from the beginning, including those below the \$1,000 exemption which others included returns on which no tax is payable. Who is blameable for this state of things is not known, but the result is that from what has been received no intelligent statement can be given. It is undoubtedly true that a large per centage of the number of persons subject to the law have made no returns at all, and in consequence the officials see ahead of them a vast amount of litigation and trouble.

Ownership of Iowa Land in Court.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States court is engaged today in hearing arguments in three cases to which various railroads in Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad companies' lines are involved. The

CAVE GREENHUTTS BOUNCE

Whisky Trust Stockholders Declare Him No Longer a Director.

LEGALITY OF THE ACTION QUESTIONED

Ex-President Serves Notice of Suit for Label Against Receiver McNulta and the Reorganization Committee.

PEORIA, April 17.—Whisky trust people crowd the hotels here today, in attendance upon the annual stockholders' meeting of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company. Messrs. Hartshorne, Waterbury, Lockwood and Baché of New York and Hutton of Cincinnati, the reorganization committee, accompanied by their attorneys, Judge Caldwell and Nathan Bijur of New York and Levy Mayer of Chicago, arrived last night and took up their headquarters at the National hotel, next door to the headquarters of the great trust which they control. General McNulta, the receiver, accompanied by Expert Harrison, whose revelations regarding the books of the concern have been the sensation of the year in financial circles here on the ground to which the stockholders and spent the morning in close communion with the reorganization committee. The meeting was set for noon and the president of the company, John B. Baché, presided. The reorganization committee's 312,000 shares of stock out of a total of 450,000 assured it control of the action of the day. There was one element of power among the stockholders, which was the Hartshorne people, and that element was ex-President Joseph Greenhut, whose friends had hinted darkly of double-crossed sensibilities which the ex-president was unwilling to disclose. It had been said that Mr. Greenhut would ignore today's session, but he had emphatically denied, declaring that he would present his annual report. That report, it was rumored, was to be heavily charged with sensationalism, but the ex-president refused to say previous to the meeting what its nature would be. He was talking, it was said, of a reorganization committee held a secret caucus to prepare a state. Four names were mentioned for the presidency, those of Messrs. Waterbury, Hutton, Rice and Hartshorne, with the chances in favor of the two latter. General McNulta, it was said, had been tendered the presidency, but had positively declined to accept it.

The reorganization committee's caucus was a lengthy one and was conducted with an impressive degree of secrecy and mystery. At 12 o'clock the representatives gathered in the National hotel rotunda and filed over to the trust's headquarters. Mr. Greenhut called the meeting to order and suggested that it would be proper to name a chairman. Chairman Hartshorne of New York was then selected and A. S. Lister of Chicago was named secretary. There was an expectant bustle as the stockholders prepared to settle down to the serious business of arranging for the control of the millions involved in the trust's affairs. The caucus moved for a recess and before the ball had fairly opened the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Secretary McNulta's absence from the session occasioned considerable comment, but Mr. Greenhut explained that the secretary's term expired today and that he was not a candidate for re-election. He stated that he would tender his resignation when the stockholders reconvened, but the reorganization people said it would not do him any good, for McNulta would be acting as chairman until his successor was elected.

When the meeting reconvened at 2 o'clock a roll call showed 343,088 shares represented. The minutes of the last year's meeting were read and on motion of Levy Mayer were not approved. The Greenhuts and their attorney, J. H. Fryberger, W. N. Hobart and L. H. Green were formally accepted and Mr. Greenhut was asked to read his annual report. It was not read, but his accusers to be fact-finders and slanders and expressed the heartfelt wish that the slanders might be brought to justice. He defied any one, he said, to find one of his private communications in his eight years of service as president of the company. The application for receivership proceedings, he declared, was absolutely unnecessary to the trust's interests. It was easy, Mr. Greenhut declared, for the "so-called experts" to discover accounts which they could twist into sensational stories for the newspapers. He said the receivers all the assistance in his power, he said, until they grossly insulted him by breaking into a safe which he had been authorized to use for private communications. That insult, he said, would receive attention from him at law at the proper time. He roundly scored Receiver McNulta's policy, McNulta had stolen the trust's property, he said, and the competitors were selling their goods at a profit and now, he said, the receiver was compelled to sell his stored goods at a loss. He said he was having all this time been making a profit can now afford to cut prices and will no doubt do so. The ex-president's report sounded strong and confident. Immediately afterward Levy Mayer moved that Greenhut be requested to resign from the board of directors. Mayer's motion was carried, but Greenhut positively refused to resign. He stood on his feet in an instant with a set of hot resolutions removing Greenhut preemptorily and reorganizing the various charges already made against that official. The ex-president lost his temper.

"You're too smart," he shouted at Mayer. "You're about reaching the end of the rope; no removal you make me legal."

VOTED TO FIRE GREENHUT.

The resolutions were, however, adopted, with only the Greenhuts dissenting, and the latter's attorney filed notice of protest, alleging the action to be illegal. The Greenhuts followed, their term of office being reduced from three to one year. There was no fight over the election, a slate having been prepared in advance and the receiver attorney simply gave notice that the election of seven men was illegal, as the ex-president had not yet resigned.

Several resolutions were adopted approving of the reorganization committee's action in seeking to recover trust property alleged to be illegally held by Greenhut, and giving the new board full authority to take any action regarding the \$1,000,000 of contested bonds. The directors were also empowered to bring suits against other ex-officers of the trust to recover any money or property which may appear to be due the corporation.

Just previous to adjournment an attorney appeared and served the papers in the \$250,000 libel suits against Greenhut, McNulta, Mayer and others. In an interview at the close of the meeting Greenhut declared the entire action of the day was illegal.

"They have elected a man to fill my position, which is not vacant, and consequently can take no action that will hold. He said he would fight them to the last extremity."

"They won't find the thing so easy as they think. There are other stockholders and there's a Wall street meeting today and the whole thing is a stock jobbing scheme."

Among the resolutions passed by the stockholders was one which provides for radical measures in the handling of the trust's bonds. The resolutions gave the new board of directors power to take steps to practically annul the \$1,000,000 issue of bonds which Greenhut is charged with having sold to himself and his associates at 50 cents on the dollar. At the time of the issue in question the greenhuts had already received \$8,000,000 in bonds and deposited \$2,500,000 to redeem rebate vouchers, but issued only \$1,000,000, which, it is claimed, they now control. Today's resolution provided for the issuance of \$1,000,000, which throws Greenhut into the minority as a bondholder, even though he still holds the \$1,000,000 first issued.

The board of directors elected today is composed of Samuel M. Rice, T. H. Went-

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"For some time past," continued Dr. Salmon, "cattle have been getting scarcer and scarcer in the west, and especially in the southwest. The condition of the grass has been so poor that the cattle have well nigh disappeared entirely. In southwestern Texas, for example, where there used to be tremendous herds, there is practically none today. There has been a great improvement in the grass this year in Texas and other western states, but the cattle are not there to take advantage of it. That is one reason that has influenced the department in its decision to raise the embargo on cattle from Mexico. Before receiving this telegram he had received word from the secretary of the department that the price of beef, Dr. Salmon, had purchased a scalper's ticket through to Omaha on the West Shore and had started for that city. He had a number, and until receiving the telegram he was almost frantic with grief. He had firmly been convinced that she had met foul play, and that a considerable amount of money and some valuable jewelry.

The telegram, however, stated further that at the time she left Rochester last Friday a "gentleman friend" of hers mysteriously disappeared from the same city, and it is suspected that the two met in Buffalo. Kennedy is almost convinced that this is the case, and that it is one reason that he has not given up the search for the "gentleman friend" is he says he does not know. Before receiving this telegram he had received word from the secretary of the department that the price of beef, Dr. Salmon, had purchased a scalper's ticket through to Omaha on the West Shore and had started for that city. He had a number, and until receiving the telegram he was almost frantic with grief. He had firmly been convinced that she had met foul play, and that a considerable amount of money and some valuable jewelry.

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INQUIRY ABOUT COMPLETED

Undoubted Scarcity of Cattle in the Entire Western Country.

MANY TEXAS HERDS ENTIRELY DISAPPEAR

Grass is Good Again Now, but the Cattle Are Not There to Take Advantage of It—Reason for Raising the Mexican Embargo.

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New Postmaster at Lowell.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The resignation of the present postmaster at Lowell, Henry county, Ia., Vice G. B. Jackson, resigned.

S. MORSE P. DRY GOODS Co. OUR prices are and always must be the lowest, but at the same time we are not losing sight of the very high standard of qualities that we propose to build our business upon. In buying this Jaffray stock—new invoices from which are arriving daily—we ran no risk of reducing the goodness of our goods, for Jaffray's were the "highest quality" dry goods merchants in the country. We got the best they had and we here offer at unheard of prices the latest arrivals.

Table Linens--

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like 62-inch Bleached Damask worth 50c, 64-inch Bleached Damask worth 75c, 64-inch Bleached Damask worth \$1.25, 72-inch Bleached Damask worth \$1.37 1/2, 64-inch Half Bleached Damask, Napkins in all sizes and qualities, Good sized Napkins in fine linens, doz., Extra sized Napkins, doz., Extra sized Napkins, doz., Extra sized Napkins, doz., Very large Napkins, doz.

Towels--

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like A 15x28-in. all linen Huck Towel, A 16x20-in. all linen Huck Towel, An 18x30-in. all linen Huck Towel, A 15x30-in. Hemstitched Huck Towel, A 21x36-in. Knotted fringed Damask Towel, A 22x45-in. all linen Huck Towel, Toweling, 3c and 3 1/2c.

Bed Spreads--

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like A good size Crochet Spread, An extra size Crochet Spread, An elegant large Spread, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Dress Goods--

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like 52-in. Mixed Suitings, all wool, sold everywhere at \$1—, Fine imported Novelty Suitings, 42 to 46-in. wide, in all the new colors, regular \$1 quality, 46-inch checks and mixtures in browns, greens, blues, etc., ordinary value \$1.25—tomorrow, 46 to 48-in. silk and wool Novelty Dress Goods, in stripes and checks, goods that sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75—now, Here is the Bargain, Imported Suit Patterns, worth \$25, in New York, for \$13.5