

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Secretary Long Tells of Its Prowess and Its Needs.

Congress Will Be Asked for \$152,303,540, of Which \$43,000,000 Is for Battleships and \$20,000,000 for Docks and Yards.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has submitted his report to President McKinley. In part he says:

The fleet on the Asiatic station has cooperated with the army in the Philippines, transporting and conveying ships, patrolling a wide area of badly-charted waters, sending out landing parties, and keeping the coast clear of the enemy. The small gunboats have been of great value in preventing the landing of arms for the insurgents and cutting off illicit trade with and among the islands. The cordiality which has characterized the relations of the army and navy is shown by numerous reports from officers on duty in the Philippines, and alike creditable to both branches of the service.

In view of the disturbed conditions in Asiatic waters and of the demands upon the navy, the department early in the year deemed it expedient to augment the force in that quarter. The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, Rear Admiral Hemy, was accordingly given an assistant, Rear Admiral Kempff, to insure under command of an officer of rank and experience a division of the fleet, if necessary, in quarters distant from the Philippines. Almost immediately thereafter circumstances made it necessary to maintain a separate force in Chinese waters, and the junior rear admiral was ordered to proceed with a squadron to Taku, China. When, therefore, an appeal for help came from the legations at Peking, this government not only had an adequate naval force at the nearest seaport town, but also was able to send forward immediately a force of marines for the protection of the United States legation.

The need of officers for sea duty is steadily growing, and at times the department is seriously embarrassed by lack of necessary officers to properly man vessels required for immediate service. This need will be still greater when vessels authorized or building are completed ready for commission. The report of the bureau of navigation represents that it would be impossible at the present time to man our available fleet were an emergency to occur demanding such action. Attention is earnestly invited to the detailed suggestions of this report and to the statement that with the completion of vessels now under construction an immediate increase will be needed in the enlisted force of not less than 5,000 men.

A dry dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels is needed in the Philippine islands. When the Oregon grounded last summer in Chinese waters, through the courtesy of the Japanese government the use of the dock at Kure, Japan, was secured. Aside from direct considerations of economy and convenience, it is important that this government should have, under its own control and always at command, in time of war as well as of peace, sufficient docking facilities to meet the requirements of the fleet in far eastern waters.

The long period, five years, for which recruits entering the marine corps are required to bind themselves to serve, presents an obstacle to enlistment. The marine corps is the only branch of the military service having five-year enlistments, the army term being three years and that of the navy four years. A four-year enlistment would permit of six months' instruction followed by a three years' cruise and concluding with six months' shore duty, thus allowing sufficient time for proper drills and a full cruise during one enlistment.

For the years 1901 and 1902 appropriations aggregating \$152,303,540 are asked. Of this vast sum, \$28,000,000 is for pay of the navy; \$2,000,000 for the bureau of ordnance; \$3,000,000 for the bureau of equipment; \$3,000,000 for yards and docks; \$14,500,000 for construction and repair; \$45,000,000 for new battleships and cruisers and \$4,000,000 for an armor factory.

A WEALTH OF TIMBER.

Capt. Ahern Says One-Half the Area of the Philippine Islands is Covered with Luxuriant Forest.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has made public a summary of the first report of the Philippine bureau of forestry. The director, Capt. Ahern, estimates the total number of tree species in the archipelago at nearly 500. Capt. Ahern states that the public forest lands comprise from one-fourth to possibly one-half of the area of the Philippine islands, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forests owned by the state in the islands of Mindoro and Paragua. The island of Mindanao, with an area of some 20,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with timber, and even in the province of Cagayan, in Luzon, there are more than 2,000,000 acres of forest.

Capt. Ahern mentions tracts of virgin forests to be seen on the southern islands, where from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber per acre was standing with trees more than 150 feet in height, the trunks clear of branches for 60 feet, and more than four feet in diameter. He states that in these forests there are millions of cubic feet of timber which should be cut out in order to thin this dense growth, so that the maximum annual growth could be obtained. There is a large variety of valuable gum, rubber, and gutta percha trees, 17 dye woods, and the ylang ylang, the oil from blossoms of which latter tree is the base of so many perfumes.

November Corn Touched 55 Cents.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—November corn touched 50 cents yesterday. It made an advance of five cents for the day, of ten cents a bushel for the week and of almost 15 cents within four weeks.

FIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS.

A Detachment of American Colored Troops Charge an Insurgent Camp at Daybreak Capt. Gulick's Encounter.

Manila, Nov. 23.—A detachment of 100 men from companies I and M, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, colored, under Capt. O'Neill, made a clever capture of 30 insurgents with rifles, supplies and 1,500 rounds of ammunition in a camp east of San Marcelino, which the Americans charged at daybreak. Capt. Gulick, with 16 men of the Forty-seventh infantry, had a sharp encounter with insurgents concealed in a blockhouse near Binorongan. The insurgents fired a volley from 30 rifles on the approach of the Americans, wounding two, one mortally. The same party with a score of comrades drove the insurgents from Bulasam, where they were entrenched. The detachment killed 14 and captured five in two days. Numerous reports of minor engagements and captures in southeastern Luzon have arrived here in letters by steamer.

THE SOUTHERN TORNADO.

No Additional Loss of Life Is Reported from Storm-Swept Sections of Mississippi and Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Reports Thursday from the storm-swept sections of Mississippi and Tennessee make no additions to the list of dead and injured and it is believed that the full measure of the disaster has been told. Only the more remote country districts in the path of the storm have not been fully heard from. The aggregate property loss is expected to be large. The damage to the cotton crop in the storm-swept localities will also be heavy. The loss of life will reach 50.

Straw with Wrecked Farmhouses.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 23.—The path of the storm in Arkansas county is strewn with wrecked farmhouses. Miss Ella Shirkey, teacher in the school at Yoder, and nine pupils who were injured while fleeing in the storm, will all recover. They were blown from a wagon into a barbed wire fence and the entire party sustained severe injuries. The principal damage in Arkansas county was in the town of Uim, near Stuttgart, where several houses were blown down. The fatalities in Lee county will not exceed six and are confined mainly to negro farm hands.

The Storm at Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 23.—The city is rapidly taking on its normal appearance after Wednesday's storm. The damage will approximate \$200,000 and is due entirely to destruction by the wind, all reports of serious fire losses being unfounded. About 500 houses and business blocks are damaged and 150 trees are uprooted. No lives were lost in the storm and Col. E. T. Ensign, who was struck by a telegraph pole and suffered a broken leg, was the most seriously injured.

Illinois' Vote on President and Governor.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23.—Following is the official vote of Illinois on president and governor, the tabulation of which was yesterday completed by the secretary of state: McKinley, republican, 597,955; Bryan, democrat, 501,975; Woolley, prohibition, 17,835; Debs, social democracy, 9,672; Governor: Yates, republican, 580,198; Alschuler, democrat, 518,966; Barnes, prohibition, 15,643; Perry, social democracy, 8,617.

The New Chief of Engraving and Printing.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Capt. W. M. Meredith, of Illinois, has been appointed chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. He served as chief of the bureau during the Harrison administration. He is a practical plate printer and at present is in charge of the plate printing department of the Western Bank Note company, of Chicago.

Missouri's Official Vote.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 23.—Missouri's official vote for president, completed by Secretary of State Lesueur last night, is: Bryan, 351,913; McKinley, 314,093; Barker, 4,244; Woolley, 5,963; Debs, 6,128; Malloney, 1,294. Total vote, 683,635. Bryan's plurality 37,820, against 58,727 in 1896.

Noted Composer of Music Dead.

London, Nov. 23.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, is dead, the result of heart failure. His death occurred at nine o'clock Thursday morning. While he was laughing and talking in a house here he fell down and died within a few minutes of heart failure.

The Population of Missouri.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The population of Missouri, as officially announced yesterday, is 3,106,665, against 2,679,184 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 427,481, or 15.9 per cent. The population in 1880 was 2,168,580, showing an increase of 510,804, or 23.3 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Mississippi's Population.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The population of the state of Mississippi as officially announced to-day is 1,551,270, as against 1,289,630 in 1890. This is an increase of 261,670 or 20.2 per cent.

INTREPID FIGHTERS.

Americans Storm and Capture an Insurgent Stronghold.

They Had to Make a Steep Ascent Under Heavy Fire, But Victory Crowned Their Brilliant Feat and the Rebels Fled Before Them.

Manila, Nov. 25.—The fortress of the insurgent chief, Geronimo, at Pinauran, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed by a picked force of the Forty-second and Twenty-seventh infantry and troop G of the Fourth cavalry, under Col. Thompson. Geronimo and most of the insurgents escaped. The leaders had long harassed the Twenty-seventh infantry, operating in the vicinity of San Mateo, Montalbon and Nivaliches. He was finally located at Pinauran, 35 miles north of Manila. His position was considered the strongest in Luzon. It was a stone fortress surmounting a steep hill surrounded by canyons. The Spanish forces lost heavily in attempting to take it.

Col. Thompson mobilized 1,000 men at Montalbon. The attack was made upon four sides—the main body under Maj. Carey, of the Forty-second advancing from the south; Capt. Atkinson, of the Twenty-seventh, from the east; Capt. Castool, of the Twenty-seventh, from the west, and Capt. Sloan, of the Twenty-seventh, from the north. The ascents were steep and the men climbed them by grasping the shrubbery. It was impossible for the eastern column to reach the summit, but the others arrived after three hours' climbing, under fire from the fortress and the hillside entrenchments. The enemy's force, numbering several hundred, fled before the attackers reached the top. The Americans destroyed 1,000 insurgent uniforms, scores of buildings and large quantities of supplies and seized a barrel full of documents.

GREAT FOR IRRIGATION.

Chicago Congress Last Week Gave the Subject Big Impetus and the Whole Country Is Studying It.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Delegates to the ninth annual convention of the National Irrigation congress, which closed here last Saturday, unanimously declared that greater interest in the irrigation of the arid lands of the United States had been aroused by this convention than any previous held. It has placed before the people of the whole United States the importance of the problem of national irrigation, and has particularly brought it to the attention of the people of the east in a manner not otherwise possible. So much good would result from the carrying out of the policy by the national government and result in so many different ways, that people who have no interest in irrigation itself are being attracted to the idea.

It would accomplish the colonization of the west and the creation of a great market for manufacturing; it would result in the employment of labor, the development of mining, in assistance to navigation, in the prevention of floods and in relief for the congested condition of our cities in supplying material for thousands of small rural homes.

DETAILS SUPPRESSED.

Kitchener's Compulsory Pacification in South Africa Will Not Be Witnessed by Correspondents.

London, Nov. 26.—London newspaper publishers have been informed that Gen. Kitchener has decided to expel correspondents from the scene of war, but the meagerness and colorlessness of recent dispatches present strong evidence that he is enforcing in a modified form his Omdurman edict. Telegrams cease to mention details of the compulsory pacification of the Boers, on which the ex-Sirdar is engaged. His chief task now is to prevent the Dutch in Cape Colony from learning of the details of farm burnings and deportation of burgher families. The latter are now sent to Natal, when they are not confined in garrisoned towns in the Transvaal and the Orange River colony.

Confidantes say that the government is aware of the bleak outlook in South Africa, but it will support Kitchener to any length if he will only make the country habitable for refugees, reopen the mines and abate the war expenditure, which is still near £1,000,000 weekly.

Veterans Will Make Acknowledgement.

Washington, Nov. 27.—A delegation of veterans of the civil war from many of the states, headed by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, called on the president by appointment Monday and congratulated him on the result of the recent election. There were 30 in the party and they were received in the library. The president responded briefly, telling the veterans how deeply he appreciated their efforts in his behalf and that he would gladly make the acknowledgment that had been suggested.

M'ARTHUR INTERVIEWED.

The General Talks About the Causes Contributing to the Activity in the Campaign Against the Filipinos.

Manila, Nov. 22.—Gen. MacArthur was asked yesterday whether the result of the presidential election in the United States was in any way responsible for the orders to push operations against the Filipinos. He replied that the result of the election was merely coincident with other features of the situation. He added that the return of the soldiers and marines from China with the recruits who had arrived recently would increase the number of troops to 70,000 men. The enlargement of the forces, the ending of the rainy season, better roads, improved transportation and the desire to make the most efficient use of the volunteers before their term of service expires in June are all contributory to the most active campaign.

Concerning the replacing of 35,000 volunteers, Gen. MacArthur said he favors the establishment of a standing army of 75,000 men and authorizing the president to increase it to 100,000. The general said he was enlarging the force in Gen. Young's district to nearly 7,000 men, that heavy reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Hughes in the island of Panay, that more troops had been ordered to southern Luzon and that various column movements had been planned.

BEFORE JULY NEXT.

Adj. Gen. Corbin Says Volunteers Now in the Philippines Will Be Brought Home at Time Agreed Upon.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Adj. Gen. Corbin authorizes the statement that it is the intention of the war department to bring home from the Philippines to the United States every one of the volunteers who cares to come, and discharge them here, on or before the first of July next, when, under the law, the volunteers must be mustered out. It is the expectation and hope of the war department that the coming congress will, at an early period in its session, enact legislation which will enable the department to replace the present volunteer force by a permanent force of soldiers. In that case such of the men in the ranks as care to continue in the service will be re-enlisted as regulars, and any vacancies that may exist through the muster out of the volunteers will be supplied by original enlistments in the United States. It is believed that these enlistments can be made in time to replace all the retired Philippine volunteers before the first of the next fiscal year without causing any hiatus.

THE SENTENCES TOO SEVERE.

United States Government Will Not Insist on the Decapitation of the Eleven Chinese Princes.

Washington, Nov. 22.—This government will not insist on decapitation of the 11 princes held chiefly responsible for the rebellion in China and the boxer outrages. Minister Conger will be so informed in instructions to be sent. The Chinese government seems to doubt its ability to carry out such rigorous punishment. It desires to substitute banishment and degradation for capital punishment. Minister Conger reports that it is a serious question whether the Chinese government is strong enough to inflict the more severe punishment. The 11 princes are men of wide influence and have many followers. It is altogether probable that public sentiment in China would revolt at the executions, and that the government authority would be defied. The minister's representations show there is danger of going too far in the infliction of the penalty. No intimation is conveyed as to what the other nations will do in the matter.

Bandits Hold Up a Train.

Little Rock, Nov. 22.—Northbound passenger train No. 55, on the Iron Mountain & Southern railway, was held up last night near Gifford station, 40 miles south of Little Rock, by six masked robbers. A lot of ties piled on the track and surmounted by a red light caused the engineer to slow up and, before the train had come to a stop, the bandits were at work with dynamite on the safe. They finally gave up the task and picked up the local express box and several packages and made their escape.

Elder Senator by Ballot.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 22.—The democratic state committee has announced the result of the first primary for United States senator ever held in North Carolina. F. M. Simmons received 102,355 votes and Julian S. Carr 47,282 votes. Simmons was therefore unanimously declared the democratic nominee for senator. He is the author of the present state law disfranchising negroes.

New York's Population.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The population of the state of New York, as officially announced yesterday, is 7,268,912, as against 5,997,853 in 1890. This is an increase of 1,270,159, or 21.1 per cent.

OVATION TO KRUGER.

The Former President of the Transvaal Republic Enthusiastically Welcomed at Marseilles.

Marseilles, Nov. 23.—Paul Kruger, former president of the South African republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m. Mr. Kruger can not but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings, all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman. From the moment the white, twelve oared barge left the side of the Zellerland, with Mr. Kruger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheering broke and never ceased until Mr. Kruger entered his hotel. Even then a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Kruger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committee, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committee for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British. He said: "I have fought with savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they have lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Mr. Kruger made dispelled at once any impression that he intends to accept any compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger," "vive les Boers," "Vive la liberte."

A NAVAL REPORT.

Mr. Hackett Tells About Our New Possession—A Well Organized Naval Militia Recommended.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Mr. Hackett, the assistant secretary of the navy, in his annual report says that a suitable government over the islands of Guam and Tutuila has been established and the people of both islands appear to be contented with the new state of affairs.

He says the schools at Guam are flourishing and the general health of the island shows a marked improvement.

Attention is invited to the need of a commodious hospital upon high land near the Punch Bowl, just outside of the city of Honolulu, Hawaii, and an appropriation is asked for that purpose.

In speaking of the naval militia, the report says: "For local defense, the well organized naval militia ought never to be dispensed with. The need of a reserve force is clear to the mind of every friend of the United States navy, and the time is near at hand when appeal should be made to congress to enact appropriate legislation for the establishment of a well-founded system."

ARMY SUBSISTENCE.

The Acting Commissary General Reports About the Task of Feeding Our Soldiers—His Recommendations.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The report of Acting Commissioner General John F. Weston, made public yesterday by the war department, covers the operations of the subsistence department up to June 30 of the present year. It shows that the task of feeding the United States army of 100,000 men has been reduced to a system and is now proceeding satisfactorily throughout the world-wide area over which the American troops are scattered. A recommendation of importance is the enlistment of men as bakers and the institution of a field bakery column, modeled upon those now authorized in all foreign armies. Recommendation is also made for a regular training school for army cooks to be established at one of the large military posts in this country.

National Grange Adjourns.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The National Grange, which has been in session in this city for several days, adjourned sine die Thursday after transacting considerable routine business. A resolution recommending the establishment of a department of commerce with representation in the president's cabinet was referred without recommendation.