

# IS ADVERSE TO SCHLEY.

## Majority of Board of Inquiry Finds Fault With the Admirals Conduct.

### Admiral Dewey in His Report Sustains Him but Formally Affixes Signature to Original Statement.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 16.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country has come to a close, having in open and secret session lasted one week short of three months, and Secretary Long has been handed the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced. The result was a complete surprise and it is probable that no prophesy has approached the truth. Instead of one report, there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, as president, and Samuel C. Lemly, as judge advocate. This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification or dissent from the views expressed by the court, comprising, besides himself, Admirals Benham and Ramsay, in the first report.

NO FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

It is said at the navy department there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the finding in any phase.

The secretary received the reports and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature and the word "Approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommends no further proceedings owing to the lapse of time.

There was an air of animation about the building in which the court held its secret sessions and it soon became evident that the end of the case was at hand. When Captain Lemly started for the navy department he carried the reports with him.

SCHLEY HEARS REPORT.

Schley was seated in the public reception room of a hotel chatting with several friends and evidenced no signs of nervousness over the outcome.

When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him Admiral Schley showed his pleasure and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision.

Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the navy department. The reports are as follows:

After a detailed rehearsal of the facts as testified to by the witnesses during the inquiry the board submits its findings in the following reports:

OPINION OF THE MAJORITY.

Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored, on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron. He should have promptly obeyed the navy department's order of May 25.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30.

He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

CHARGE LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm Commodore Schley caused it to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Viscaya and Colon. The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting it into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and

Fear Kidnappers.

Rome, Dec. 17.—Another change has been made in the place for holding the trial of Mussolino, the noted bandit. Owing to the fear that the jury might be kidnapped by the Picciaterua society, which has intimidated a number of the important witnesses, a change was made once before. Francesco Vivanti, the most important witness, has been kidnapped and is being held in the mountains by the bandits as a warning to others.

caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 8, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

GEORGE DEWEY,  
Admiral U. S. N., President.  
SAMUEL LEMLY,  
Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

REPORT BY DEWEY.

In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

Commodore Schley in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron when she came out.

The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective.

Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

GEORGE DEWEY,  
Admiral U. S. N., President.  
SAMUEL LEMLY,  
Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

RECOMMENDATION.

In view of the length of time which has passed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

GEORGE DEWEY,  
Admiral U. S. N., President.  
SAMUEL LEMLY,  
Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Admiral Dewey was seen and declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings. He said the court was not dissolved and he was still bound by his oath to secrecy.

BRYAN CALLS IT A SCHLEY VICTORY.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan was in the city attending a meeting of the trustees of the Illinois college of Jacksonville, the institution from which he graduated.

He said in regard to the Schley decision:

"I was glad to read Admiral Dewey's dissenting opinion. On the two essential points of the inquiry Schley was vindicated. The first essential point was the charge of cowardice, which was the most offensive of the accusations."

"Admiral Dewey, the conspicuous hero of the naval board, gave him full credit for the victory of Santiago."

"The question as to who was the hero of Santiago was the second essential point involved. While Admiral Dewey gives Schley the full benefit for the victory, the other members of the board are silent. I think that Schley's friends have cause to feel satisfied with the verdict."

"Whether Schley was active enough and whether he displayed sufficient caution are entirely matters of opinion. The majority finding of these points has only the weight that should be given to the opinions of the individual members of the board who signed the majority report."

"The finding, however, places Schley in history as the hero of Santiago."

FORAKER SCORES VERDICT OF COURT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Foraker of Ohio said the Schley verdict disgusted him.

"I do not see," he said, "how a majority could have arrived at any such verdict. It is a disgraceful shame. I read every word of the testimony, and there is nothing in it that justifies that censure of Schley."

"He may have erred in some ways, because of his imperfect knowledge on certain facts at times, but he succeeded in the end, and Admiral Dewey's verdict is the one that I accept."

"I don't know whether congress will take the matter up or not. If it does, I don't think it necessary to investigate Schley again. Somebody else ought to be investigated. I don't know how the naval affairs committee feels on the subject, and, of course, a great deal would depend upon that."

"If the administration is as anxious to drop the controversy as has been said, it could make a good beginning by dropping Maclay."

Beauties On Parade.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.—Several days ago the boys of the Hyde Park High school challenged those of the North Division High school to exhibit the pictures of the prettiest girls in the two schools for a beauty prize. The girls eagerly fell in with the scheme, but the officers of the North Division school sat down on the project. Now the challenge has been accepted by the Englewood High school, Lewis institute and Dearborn seminary.

# A BILL FOR IRRIGATION.

## Congressional Committee Decides Upon A Compromise Measure.

### Money From the Sale of Public Lands To Constitute A Fund For the Work of Irrigation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The committee of senators and representatives appointed to urge an irrigation measure for the arid and semi-arid sections of the west has completed its work. The committee has been in session all week and the bill agreed upon is a compromise between the Shaffroth bill and the Hansbrough-Newlands bill. As prepared it provides that the money received from the sale of public lands shall constitute a reclamation fund for the work of irrigation; also that there shall be examinations and surveys for reservoir sites, together with sites for the division of water and irrigation canals connected therewith. The secretary of the interior is authorized to withdraw from the public entry lands required for irrigation work and public lands irrigated thereby. Upon determination that any project is practicable contracts shall be let for construction, provided the estimates of the engineers show the cost of the enterprise will not exceed \$10 and a cent.

It is further provided that upon the completion of each project the lands to be irrigated shall be subject to homestead entry upon the condition of reclamation and payment at the time of making the final proof of settlement of \$5 an acre, to be converted into the reclamation fund.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ENTRIES.

Each entry is to be limited to eighty acres. The reclamation fund is to be used for the operation and maintenance of the reservoirs until otherwise provided by congress, and the maintenance of the canals is to be turned over to the homesteaders and maintained and operated by them as a incorporated body. It is stipulated that if the waters stored are more than sufficient for the public land, or if it is determined that the land in public ownership is better suited for the utilization of waters, or if there is sufficient for both, then the perpetual water rights may be sold for private rights at a price not less than \$5 per acre. It is also provided that the rights or property shall be condemned for the construction and irrigation work. The bill contains the following important section:

"Nothing in the act shall be construed as affecting the laws of any state of territory relating to the rights to the appropriation of water or its distribution, but the state or territorial laws shall govern and control the appropriation and the distribution of water rendered available by the act."

HEIMROD PREPARES TO LEAVE.

Consul General George Heimrod, who has been in Washington the last week, receiving instructions from the department of state relative to his new post at Samoa, has completed his work and left for Omaha. Mr. Heimrod will remain in Omaha until January 4, when he will leave for San Francisco, sailing for his post by the Oceanic line January 16.

Secretary Hitchcock will soon authorize a change in the method of releasing the grazing lands on the Indian reservation in South Dakota. The present plan provides for a charge of \$1 a head, but under this system it is impossible to keep an accurate account of the number of cattle put out to graze by the lessees, and in a number of cases it is charged that lessees have run onto the reservations thousands of cattle in excess of the number named in their contracts. It has been practically decided that a system of charging so much an acre will first be put into effect at the Cheyenne River agency and later at the other agencies in the state. At Cheyenne River a charge of 4 or 5 cents an acre will be exacted. This will mean an increase of about \$55,000 for the Indians from this source.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

These rural free delivery routes will be established February 1:

Nebraska—Dakota, Dakota county, additional service; area, thirty square miles; population, 475; Edward J. McKernan, carrier. Junliata, Adams county; area, forty-two square miles; population, 500; Orville Bueler, carrier. Syracuse, Otoe county; area, thirty-eight square miles; population, 500; Oscar V. Van Shentz, carrier.

Iowa—Aburnett, Linn county; area, twenty square miles; population, 505; Otis G. Clark, carrier. Homestead, Iowa county; area, thirty-three square miles; population, 540; Hermann G. Mass, carrier. Lakeview, Sac county; area, forty-nine square miles; population, 500. Malcomb, Poweshiek county; area, thirty-eight square miles; population, 550; George L. Scoville, carrier. Olin, Jones county; area, twenty-five square miles; population, 540; Court M. Miles, carrier.

Driven To Suicide By Poetry.

Ottawa, Kan., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Isaac Gibson, whose home was near Pomona, this county, committed suicide at her home by hanging herself to a rafter with strips of a bed sheet. Mrs. Gibson was 52 years of age, the wife of a farmer. She had been an invalid for a number of years. She had brooded over a piece of poetry relating to the woes of life and the bliss of death. She had kept this poem by her side continually, and it was found in her bosom after death.

Public Buildings Burn.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 17.—The city hall and engine house were completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It is not known how the fire originated, as it had gained great headway before it was discovered. The driver of the hose team was asleep in the building and was rescued with difficulty. The records, plates and drawings of the city engineer's office were entirely destroyed and represent an incalculable loss to the city.

LIEUT. HOBSON REGRETS CRITICISM.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 17.—Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, who lectured here last night, in reply to a question regarding his opinion of the verdict of the Schley court of inquiry, said:

"I would plead to be excused. I am sorry to see so worthy a man and officer as Admiral Schley thus criticized. I am sure he did his full duty as he thought, for, as I have said, he was a most worthy officer. I deeply respect, not only Admiral Schley, but each member of the board that heard the case, but I am in a position that I cannot express myself as to the justification of the court's findings. It is a very unfortunate matter for all concerned."

Montana Claims the Banner.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 14.—A special from Billings says a cold wave is sweeping eastern Montana. It is reported that two sheep herders were frozen to death last night on the plains south of Billings. It is feared stock will suffer severely as a result of the intense cold. At the Crow agency last night the thermometer registered 32 degrees below, and at other points further east 47 below was reached. Specials from other parts of the state tell of general snow and low temperature.

# IOWA COAL FIELDS WILL STAND ALONE.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 17.—It is denied in dispatches from New York that J. Pierpont Morgan and his syndicate are attempting to buy up the soft coal mines of Iowa or to get them into a combine. At the meeting of local operators held here two weeks ago the subject received some consideration and the operators informally went over the ground with regard to their continued independence. It was shown that monopolizing the coal business of Iowa would be a practical impossibility. In this county alone new coal fields are being opened up every year and the area of land now known to have coal beneath it is a great deal larger than all that has been worked out in the past. Thousands of acres of land north and east of Des Moines are underlain with coal from three to six feet thick. In the western part of Jasper county a great coal field is being developed and in Marion county and Monroe county new fields are being opened. In fact, if all the mines in the state were purchased outright by a syndicate the operators could open as many more inside of sixty days, and just as good as the mines sold. The only way to control the Iowa coal is to control the transportation, and in view of the large number of different railroad lines in the state the Iowa coal operators feel reasonably secure from this danger. It is expected that next year the Iowa coal production will be much larger than ever before, as the coal business has been in good condition for some time in Iowa and is growing rapidly.

# PNEUMATIC TOOL MEN FORM COMBINE.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17.—The manufacturers of pneumatic tubes have combined and the new corporation will be chartered in New Jersey. The largest concern is the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company.

The new company will not take over all the pneumatic tool manufacturers as was at first expected, but will include the various concerns in which J. W. Duntley, the founder of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company, is prominent, and the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Duntley will be president of the new company, which will include the leading firms of the world. The combination is to manufacture every description of pneumatic appliance, from the compressor to several forms of lifts, cranes and tools.

While not officially stated, it is reported that the company is to be capitalized at \$10,000,000 and that an extensive plant for the manufacture of specialties may be built in Germany.

# DOES NOT WANT THE \$10,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000,000 in bonds in the United States Steel corporation for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city.

Views of prominent senators and representatives as they have been given to the president are practically unanimous against the acceptance of the offer in its present shape. The provision attached to the offer that the government shall hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable.

The president, however, is very hopeful that an adjustment can be made by which Mr. Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds and that the gift can then be accepted.

# WIRELESS MESSAGE ACROSS ATLANTIC

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 17.—Marconi tonight announced that he had succeeded in transmitting electric signals across the Atlantic ocean from Cornwall, England, to St. Johns, 1,700 miles, through the air.

The governor of Newfoundland called the result of the experiment to the British cabinet.

The experiment was made from Signal Hill, where the Marconi equipment was set up a week ago Friday. The hill is 600 feet above the sea level and a pole 200 feet high was erected to receive the signals sent.

The letters made by three quick strokes, or dots, were used and the first response came. The signals were successfully repeated on Tuesday.

Though satisfied that the signals received were genuine, Marconi stated emphatically that the scheme is only in its elementary stage.

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# KILLING OFF MANY BOERS

## Deadly Work of British Reconcentration In South Africa.

### Talk About Boer Inhumanity Is Intended To Offset the Odium Incurred By British Methods.

London, Dec. 17.—The British imitation in South Africa of the Spanish reconcentration in Cuba is bearing its legitimate fruit. The delayed mortality reports from the Boer concentration camps for October and November, issued today, show 3,156 deaths of whites in October, of which 2,633 were children, and 2,807 deaths of whites in November, of which 2,271 were children. This makes the total number of deaths for the last six months 13,941, or a death rate approximating 253 per year per thousand. Among the colored persons there were 1,308 deaths in two months.

Today's Blue Book contains the government's plans for breaking up the camps, as recently outlined in the speeches of the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, and the reports of medical officers, blaming the death rate on the filthy habits of the Boers, the concealment of diseases, the feeding of babies on meat, heavy dough bread and stewed black coffee, and the admitting to the camps of half-starved refugees riddled with disease. In one instance a batch of refugees brought in eight moribund cases and three bodies.

Lord Kitchener's recent tale of alleged Boer inhumanity to the wounded and the natives was prepared for an offset to the odium incurred by the deadly concentration policy, but with the exception of a few isolated cases, such as are unavoidable in any war, these charges entirely fail of their intended effect.

The cardinal difference is that the concentration camp in humanity's name is a deliberately adopted policy of the British cabinet, whereas, the Boer inhumanity consists of isolated acts of individuals, who, when caught, have been punished by the Boer leaders.

# HANNA CALLS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Hanna made his first official call at the White House since the opening of congress. While he would not discuss his mission, it is understood his object was to intercede for Cyrus Leland, pension agent at Topeka, Kan.

Leland is one of Hanna's western political partners. He was long a member of the national committee, and has been prominent in Kansas politics. His opponents form the "boss busters' league."

Recently Roosevelt said he would reappoint Leland, but it is stated today he has changed his mind. Violations of the civil service law by Leland are said to have been the cause of his undoing.

Leland's probable successor is General W. S. Metcalf, who was major of Funston's regiment and became colonel when Funston was promoted.

# WILL NOT HELP THE BRITISH.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 17.—William Crunk, a soldier in the war of the rebellion, residing in Posey county, came to this city to sell a lot of mules that he raised on his farm.

He was offered a good price for the animals, but when told that the men who wanted to buy them represented the British government and that the mules would be used in the South African war, the old man refused, saying: "I want to sell my mules, but I do not propose to let them go to Africa to be used against the poor Boers. I will sell them to the Boers, but never to the British."

Crunk is one of the wealthiest farmers in Posey county, and for a number of years has been prominent in politics.

# WINS A TEMPORARY VICTORY.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—By the supreme court's modification of the temporary injunction which restrains the Chicago Board of Trade and telegraph companies from keeping stock quotations from the stock exchange of Chicago, the Board of Trade won a temporary victory in its fight against the bucket shops.

Even though bucket shops are illegal, Judge Vail of Chicago some time ago granted an ex parte injunction, holding that Board of Trade quotations should be given to the public through them. The appellate court reversed Judge Vail's decision, but the supreme court granted a continuation of the injunction pending appeal.

Under the modification today the Board of Trade may withhold quotations from the Central Stock exchange of Chicago. The decision, when finally made by the supreme court, will be of great importance, as the stock exchange has thirty-six branches in the west, eighteen being in Chicago.

# Montana Claims the Banner.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 14.—A special from Billings says a cold wave is sweeping eastern Montana. It is reported that two sheep herders were frozen to death last night on the plains south of Billings. It is feared stock will suffer severely as a result of the intense cold. At the Crow agency last night the thermometer registered 32 degrees below, and at other points further east 47 below was reached. Specials from other parts of the state tell of general snow and low temperature.

# THE GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS.

Eggs—Fresh stock, 21c.  
Live Poultry—Hens, 5½@6c; old roosters, 3@4c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks and geese, 5½@6c; spring chickens, per lb., 6@7c.  
Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; ducks and geese, 7@8c; spring chickens, 7½@8c; hens, 7@7½c.  
Butter—Common to fair, 13½c; choice dairy, in tubs, 15@17c; separator, 23@24c.

Fresh Fish—Black bass, 18c; white bass, 10c; bluefish, 12c; bullheads, 10c; blue fins, 7c; buffaloes, 7c; catfish, 12c; cod, 11c; crappies, 11c; halibut, 11c; herring, 7c; haddock, 10c; pike, 10c; red snapper, 10c; salmon, 14c; sunfish, 6c; trout, 9c; whitefish, 9c; pickerel, 6c; fresh mackerel, each, 20@35c.  
Oysters—Mediums, per can, 40c; standards, 55c; extra selects, 33c; New York counts, 40c; bulk standards, per gal, \$1.20@1.25; bulk extra selects, \$1.60@1.65; bulk New York counts, \$1.75.  
Pigeons—Live, per doz., 60c.  
Veal—Choice, 65@70c.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.  
Trees—4 to 6 feet, per doz., \$1.75; 6 to 8 feet, per doz., \$2.50; 8 to 9 feet, \$3.50; 10 to 12 feet, each, \$1.00@1.50; 15 to 20 feet, each, \$2.00@4.00.  
Evergreen Wreathing—In coils of 20 yards, per coil, \$1; evergreen wreaths, 12 inches in diameter, per doz., \$1.50; nolly wreaths, 12 inches in diameter, per doz., \$2.

Holly Branches—Per case of 50 lbs., \$5.00; per bbl., \$2.00.  
Long Needle Pines—Per doz., \$2.50@3.00.  
Mistletoe Branches—Per lb., 30@40c.  
Hay—Choice upland, \$9.50; No. 2 upland, \$8.50; medium, \$8; coarse, \$7.50.  
Rye straw, \$5.  
Corn—New, 66c; old, 66c.  
Bran—\$23.  
Oats—52c.

POTATOES—VEGETABLES.  
Potatoes—Home grown, \$1; northern, \$1.10; Salt Lake, \$1.10; Colorado, \$1.10.  
Carrots—Per bu., 50c.  
Beets—Per ½ bu. basket, 30c.  
Turnips—Per bu., 50c; rutabagas, per 100 lbs., \$1.25.  
Cucumbers—Per doz., hothouse, \$1.25.  
Lettuce—Head, per bbl., \$6.50; hot-house lettuce, per doz., 25c.  
Parsnips—Per doz., 25c.  
Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Sweet Potatoes—Home grown, per lb., 2½c; Kansas, per bbl., \$3.25.  
Cabbage—Holland seed, \$2.50.  
Cauliflower—Per crate, \$2.50.  
Onions—Home grown, per lb., 2@2½c; Spanish, per crate, \$2; Michigan reds, 3c per lb.  
Celery—Kalamazoo, per bunch, 25@35c; Nebraska, per bunch, 30@35c; California, 40@60c.  
Navy Beans—Per bu., \$2.15.

FRUITS.  
Apples—Ben Davis, per bbl., \$4.00@4.50; Winesaps, \$5; Jonathan, \$5.50; Bellefleur, per box, \$1.65.  
Pears—Vikings, \$2.25; Lawrence, \$2.35@2.50.  
Grapes—Malagas, per keg, \$5.50@6.50.  
Cranberries—Per bbl., \$7.50@8.00; per crate, \$2.75.

TROPICAL FRUITS.  
Oranges—Floridas, \$3.25@3.50; California navels, \$3.25@3.50; budded, \$2.75.  
Lemons—Fancy, \$3.50@3.75; choice, \$3.00@3.25.  
Bananas—Per bunch, according to size, \$2.25@2.75.  
Figs—California, new cartons, 75c; imported, per lb., 12@15c.  
Dates—Persian, in 60-lb. boxes, per lb., 5½c; Sairs, 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Nuts—New crop walnuts, No. 1 soft shell, per lb., 12c; hard shell, per lb., 11c; No. 2 soft shell, 10c; No. 2 hard shell, 9c; Brazil, 14c; filberts, 13c; almonds, soft shell, 17c; hard shell, 15c; pecans, large, per lb., 12c; small, 10c; coconuts, per cwt., \$5; chestnuts, 10c.  
Honey—Per 24-section case, \$3.50@3.75.  
Cider—Nehawka, per bbl., \$3; New York, \$3.50.  
Hides—No. 1 green, 6c; No. 2 green, 5c; No. 1 salted, 7-3-4c; No. 2 salted, 6-3-4c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12½c lbs., 9c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 7c; dry hides, 8@12c; sheep pelts, 2@2½c; horse hides, \$1.50@2.25.

THE REVENUE CUSTOMS OF CUBA.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The division of insular affairs of the war department has given out for publication a statement showing the customs revenues in Cuba as follows:

The total revenues for the ten months ending October 31, 1901, was \$13,038,336, as compared with \$13,228,861 for the same period of 1900 and \$12,120,191 for 1899. The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export duties collected in 1901 amounted to \$267,440; during the ten months ending October 31, 1900, \$734,776; ten months ending October 31, 1899, \$610,530.

The customs revenues, exclusive of export duties, increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$276,811 and over the second preceding year by \$1,260,434.

MONEY MARKET VERY STRINGENT.

New York, Dec. 17.—It is expected that there will be some relief to the money market during the current week through the prepayment by the treasury of the January interest due by the government.

Judging from experience, not much impression will be made by these payments, which will amount to about \$3,000,000 at New York, because the need for money is so urgent. Last week the flurry in the money market was partly responsible for the fairly large sales of unmaturing bonds and the payment by the treasury for these securities amounted to \$2,556,500. The checks were collected over the counter of that institution in order that the proceeds might be immediately available.

A movement which has begun to be important is the withdrawal of new coins, gold as well as silver, from the treasury for holiday presents. Such withdrawals last week amounted to about \$250,000 and it is likely that the volume will increase this week. There was no evidence last week of contribution to the needs of the money market by the Canadian banks.

This is somewhat surprising, because usually when money is dear here these banks seek to take advantage of the fact and bring gold over the border for the purpose of loaning it in New York.

# Pine Beetle Has Disappeared.

Custer, S. D., Dec. 17.—Captain Seth Bullock, the forest supervisor, says that the pine beetle which has done so much harm to the forests of the Black Hills, has practically disappeared. For the past five years these insects have been found in every portion of the hills, while sections of ground having been turned brown by them. The government spent large sums in experimenting for a way to exterminate them, but without success. Nature finally rose to the emergency.