## PETTIGREW KEEPS AT IT.

### FILIBUSTERING AGAINST CONFIRMATION OF JAMES S. HARLAN.

### REPUBLICAN LEADERS DEVISING PLANS TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—The celerity with which business moved in the Senate to-day shows that the Republican majority are clearing the decks for action on the other important measures that are pressing for attention behind the Army Reorganization bill. This measure will be finally disposed of at 4 o'clock to-morrow, when, under the rule adopted, the bill will be put on its passage. It will go through with a practically unanimous Republican vote. Then it is thought the Senate will go into executive session to consider the recent appointments made by the President.

A short executive session was held this afternoon, but no progress was made with the Harlan appointment. Mr. Pettigrew again showed a disposition to filibuster, and Mr. Foraker did not attempt to force matters. Mr. Pettigrew still vows that he will exhaust all the resources of his filibustering methods in fighting the confirmation at this session of James S. Harlan, son of Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, for Attorney-General of Porto Rico. Mr. Pettigrew also told The Tribune correspondent to-day that he was more determined than ever to prevent any ship subsidy legislation. He declares that if necessary to carry out his purpose he will occupy all the time of the Senate in a speech whenever the Shipping bill is brought forward. Whether he can do this or not remains to be seen.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, as stated by The Tribune to-day, and it is believed that they will devise a programme for the remainder of the session, in which shipping legislation will be particularly favored. Reduction of war taxes will be another subject of earnest consideration in the caucus, and to-night it is generally reported and believed that Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, will present for consideration a bill carrying a total reduction of $50,000,000 in war revenues. Isthmian canal legislation will be postponed by caucus action until the British Foreign Office is officially heard from on the amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Senator Aldrich and other members of the Finance Committee refuse to talk about any feature of the War Revenue Reduction bill, nor will Senator Frye or any of his colleagues on the Commerce Committee discuss the modifications that committee will make in the Shipping bill.

In the Senate to-day the Army Reorganization bill was discussed at length by Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.), and Mr. Bate (Dem. Tenn.). The Mississippi Senator devoted some attention to the practice of hazing at West Point, which he severely denounced.

## J. S. HARLAN NOT YET CONFIRMED.

### ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO SECURE ACTION.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator Foraker made another effort to-day to secure the confirmation of James S. Harlan as Attorney-General of Porto Rico, but, on account of the want of a quorum, made no progress. Senator Pettigrew said that he desired to discuss the nomination further, but did not want to proceed without a quorum. Mr. Foraker suggested the absence of a majority. A rollcall failed to muster the requisite number, and the Senate adjourned.

## *MORE GOLD LEGISLATION ADVOCATED.*

### HEARING BY THE HOUSE COINAGE COMMITTEE—LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT WILLIAMS AND JOHN HARSEN RHOADES.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The bills providing for the more definite establishment of the gold standard were again under consideration to-day before the House Committee on Coinage, Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, being heard and letters being read from financial experts. Mr. Roberts approved the general idea of legislation for the exchange of silver dollars for gold. He said it would not add anything to the burden of the gold reserve. The only demand on the gold reserve would be for export purposes, and the Government was bound to meet that demand in any event. He believed that part of the money not now available for export should be converted into money so available. This would avoid a stringency when there was a heavy outflow of gold, and there would be no danger of silver going to a discount. Mr. Roberts was questioned quite sharply by Representative Cochran, of Missouri, and Shafroth, of Colorado, representing the silver element on the committee, and Mr. Cochran announced that the opposition to the proposed legislation would ask for hearings later.

A letter from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New-York was read, approving the purpose of the pending bills as "demanded by public sentiment and by the emphatic indorsement by the people of the principle of the gold standard." Mr. Williams expressed a preference for the Levy bill.

A letter from John Harsen Rhoades, chairman of the Committee on Finance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, also was read, expressing hearty approval of the proposed legislation.

M. L. Muhlman, in a memorandum submitted, said the silver bullion had cost about 92.4 cents an ounce, and would sell now for about 65 cents an ounce. Its coinage as subsidiary coin would be entirely justifiable and would cause an actual gain to the Treasury cash. But Mr. Muhlman pointed out that if the purpose of the legislation is to suspend the coinage of standard dollars a "repealer" would make that purpose much more definite.

The hearings will be resumed next Monday.

## *TO ASSIST WORTHY FILIPINOS.*

Boston, Jan. 17.—A new project to assist worthy Filipinos, which has the indorsement of a number of prominent people here, among them Governor W. Murray Crane and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, has been undertaken, whereby it is proposed to supply the natives with farming implements and seed. A letter which has just been received by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, of Salem, formerly State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, from an officer in the Philippines prompted the plan. The letter said:

> The general run of natives in this section desire the protection of the Americans. The most they want is to be left alone. The natives desire books and farming tools of all kinds. As a rule they are a hard working race, and live by working the ground. They work hard, and with good tools the amount of harvests would easily be multiplied tenfold. If I could get good tools for the natives I believe it would stop the insurrection in this section almost immediately.

## *A BRAVE MARINE OFFICER PROMOTED.*

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).—Among the Marine Corps officers who qualified to-day for promotion to the rank of captain was First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, who lost an arm at the battle of Tien-Tsin last July, when acting as adjutant of the marine battalion in the assault when Colonel Liscum was killed. Leonard's heroism was conspicuous, because he was repeatedly wounded, and yet persisted in carrying Lieutenant Smedley Butler from the field. It was feared for several months that Leonard could not recover, but the surgeons who examined him this week have given him the necessary physical certificate, and he will continue in the service. It was shown that he could handle a sword or pistol almost as well as ever, and there was a strong sentiment in the service that he would prove his quality whenever occasion offered.

**Reasonable Rates, Superior Service, And a Progressive Policy** have resulted in an increase during the year 1900 in the number of telephones in service in Manhattan and the Bronx of 14,210 stations.

This is a record gain and is the most eloquent testimony possible to the **Progressive Policy, Superior Service and Reasonable Rates** of the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

## *REDUCTION OF WAR REVENUE.*

### THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKES FURTHER CHANGES IN THE HOUSE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day continued its consideration of the bill for the reduction of the taxes collected under the War Revenue act.

The committee has tentatively decided to reduce to the extent of one-half the tax on proprietary medicines, perfumes, etc. This does not include chewing gum, the tax on which probably will be retained at the full rate. The House took the tax entirely off all these articles. The present efforts of the committee are to secure a unanimous report, and the members hope to be able to report early next week.

## *PROSPERITY AMONG FARMERS.*

### THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HEARS OF IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—S. H. Jumper, Postmaster of Aberdeen, S. D., testified before the Industrial Commission to-day that the condition of the farmer had improved materially in the last four years, and that there were now practically no foreclosures of mortgages. He said that thrifty farmers had prospered greatly, and added to their acreage by wheat farming. The average price of wheat throughout the wheat producing belt for the last eight years was 54 cents a bushel, and the average for the last four years was 10 cents above the average for the preceding four years. He said there was brisk competition among the elevator companies. In his opinion there were no elevator combines. He testified that he never had been able to find any evidence of rebates granted to the elevator companies, and that the farmer and the independent elevator had the same privileges and rates with the railroad companies as the largest elevator companies.

A. W. Pratt, formerly Mayor of Aberdeen, testified on the same lines.

## *LIMIT OF COST ON WARSHIPS.*

### CONSTRUCTION BOARD LIKELY TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS TO CONTRACTORS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Board of Naval Construction to-day took up for consideration the proposition submitted to the Department by the Newport News and Bath companies for the excision from the specifications for the sheathed battleships of certain items with a view to bringing the cost of the ships within the ability of the companies to accept. The Board showed a disposition to yield to the contractors on a number of minor points, mainly relating to the hulls of the ships, but insisted on the retention of the electric lighting plants, which items aggregate about $140,000 and were the particular subjects of attack by the contractors. If the Secretary approves the action of the Board in this matter it will be necessary again to submit a proposal to the contractors based on this finding, and if they cannot accept that proposition a readvertisement on amended plans may be necessary.

## *A QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.*

### BILL TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE POSTAL LAWS CONSIDERED.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The House spent the entire day on the bill to revise and codify the Postal laws, which is to be the continuing order, not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills or conference reports, until disposed of. It is a bill of 221 pages, and is simply a revision of existing laws. Some disposition was manifested to make amendments to the present law in the interest of certain classes of mail employes, but the attempts were successfully resisted. Just before the House adjourned, when no quorum was present, William Alden Smith, of Michigan, offered an amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers of the first, second, third and fourth classes respectively to $1,200, $1,000, $800 and $600. The amendment was defeated on a rising vote, 19 to 33, but Mr. Smith made the point of no quorum, and the amendment went over without final action. Ninety-three pages of the bill were completed.

## *THE AGRICULTURAL BILL COMPLETED.*

### FOUR NEW BUREAUS IN SECRETARY WILSON'S DEPARTMENT PROPOSED.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying about $4,000,000, is practically completed. Aside from the usual provisions it probably will contain a plan for rearrangement in the Agricultural Department, which is now under consideration. The plan contemplates the formation of four new bureaus, those of plant industry, soils, chemistry and forestry. These are now in operation as divisions. The change is approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the interest of efficiency of administration.

Professor Moore, of the Weather Bureau, was heard to-day in answer to questions raised by members of the committee on the sufficiency of storm warnings, particularly those prior to the Galveston hurricane. He showed by the records that the Bureau detected the storm when it first appeared in the West Indies, and gave continuous warnings of its approach.

## *PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTS WIN.*

### FIRST PLACE IN COMPETITION FOR INDIANAPOLIS BUILDING TAKEN BY RANKIN & KELLOGG.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The committee of architects appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to pass on the plans submitted by ten prominent architects for the new postoffice and custom house building at Indianapolis to-day made their report, which was formally approved by the Secretary, giving first place to Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia. The committee consists of James K. Taylor, the supervising architect of the Treasury; Professor H. Lungford Warren, of Harvard University; D. H. Burnham, of Chicago; J. Rush Marshall, of Washington, and Edward B. Green, of Buffalo.

The committee was unanimous in favor of giving the first place to the plans presented by Rankin & Kellogg. Those of Eames & Young, of St. Louis, were the second choice, and for third place the plans submitted by Bonnegut & Bohn, of Indianapolis; J. H. Silsbee, of Chicago, and Andrews, Jacques & Rantoule, of Boston, were regarded as of equal merit.

## *TRIPARTITE SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTE.*

### THE CHILIAN CONGRESS WANTS NEGOTIATIONS OVER TACNA AND ARICA REOPENED.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Señor Vicuna, the Chilian Minister, called at the State Department to-day to pay his respects to Secretary Hay. The Minister was asked as to the next step to be taken following the rejection of the protocol which was to have finally disposed of the long standing dispute between Chili and Peru as to the ownership of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. He said that the Chilian Congress desired a reopening of diplomatic negotiations in regard to this matter and a submission of the proposition in a different form. Thus this matter has again entered the field of diplomatic exchange.

From the representations made to the State Department it is gathered that the present hitch between Chili on the one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other is due to the fact that while both sides are willing to determine the nationality of the provinces of Tacna and Arica by a plebiscite, the Peruvians wish to limit the vote to the Peruvians actually living in the territories, while the Chilians insist that their fellow countrymen who have gone into Tacna and Arica also shall vote. In the latter case, it is said, the plebiscite certainly would result in favor of Chili.

## *MANDATE IN NEELY CASE ISSUED.*

Washington, Jan. 17.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the Neely case was issued to-day and turned over to the Attorney-General. It will be forwarded to the District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. No intimation has been received here as to whether any further steps will be taken in Neely's behalf before the writ is presented to the New-York court. If not, he will be sent to Cuba in compliance with the Court's decision.

## *COLONEL H. B. FREEMAN PROMOTED.*

Washington, Jan. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Colonel H. B. Freeman, 24th Infantry, to be brigadier-general. The nomination was confirmed this afternoon.

## *APPORTIONMENT BILL MADE LAW.*

Washington, Jan. 17.—The President to-day signed the Burleigh bill making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress from the States under the XIIth Census. The bill provides for a House of 386 members.

## TO SUPPRESS HAZING.

### SECRETARY ROOT INTENDS TO TAKE RADICAL MEASURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Root intends to adopt radical and extreme measures to eradicate hazing from the Military Academy, and in this reform he proposes to have the unqualified support of Army officers. He recognizes that so long as those high in authority at West Point wink at brutality on the part of upper class men the evil will thrive, and for that reason his indorsement on the report of the Brooke Court of Inquiry, which investigated the cases of Booz and Breth, is likely to make a severe arraignment of the so-called code of honor in the Academy.

The Senate Committee, which will report the Military Academy Appropriation bill to-morrow, decided to-day to incorporate in that measure the following amendment, which will probably become law:

> Under the direction of the Secretary of War the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the Academy, and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein, nor to the Army of the United States.

## *BOOZ ON HIS OWN DEATH.*

### SAID IT WAS DUE TO HAZING, ACCORDING TO A BEFUDDLED CADET WITNESS.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 17.—When the hazing inquiry was resumed this morning Cadet James Prentice, of New-York, was called. Prentice is the cadet who is responsible for the report that former Cadet Booz had secreted a novel inside of an open Bible and was reading it while to all appearances he was reading the Bible.

General Dick examined the witness closely with reference to this assertion. The witness said that the book was a paper covered French novel, but later on the General made him admit that he could not swear positively that it was. He also had to acknowledge that it might possibly have been a lesson leaf or a supplement to the Bible.

"To whom did you tell this?"

"Mr. Burnett."

"He is the president of the cadet branch of the Young Men's Christian Association?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you tell him?"

"While the cadet football team was in Philadelphia on the first day of last December."

"So you kept this incident to yourself for over two years, until you heard that Mr. Booz was dead or dying?"

"Yes, sir."

"What brought up the recollection of the episode?"

"We were all reading about Booz's charges in the Philadelphia newspapers."

"What charges?"

"He had stated that he was killed by the hazing he got at this Academy," replied the witness, who evidently did not see the "bull" he had made.

The witness said that he was always friendly to Booz, and did not wish to injure him in any way.

Judge Smith in his examination of the witness got him hopelessly mixed up in describing the difference between the spoken lie and the acted lie, in reference to "dead beating" to avoid hazing and "dead beating" through alleged devotional reading.

"Could Booz read French?"

"From inquiries I have made since I think he could not. I should say that about 10 per cent of fourth class men understand French."

The Iowa lawyer then forced the witness to admit that if Booz could not read French the book he saw within the Bible might have been a religious publication.

The witness told of being hazed by Cadet Foy during his first year at the Academy. He was sick during the day prior to being hazed, and after he had done twelve "eagles" he became faint and told Foy that he had been ill. Foy let up on him and scolded him for not telling of his illness before.

"This," said Prentice, "made me very careful ever since if I was hazing a man. I never interfered with a delicate looking cadet. Booz was not a strong looking man and I always had a friendly feeling for him, and tried to advise him for the better."

While making this statement Prentice was visibly affected and his voice broke. He seemed to be on the verge of breaking down when in answer to General Dick he said:

"If I had known anything about it beforehand I should never have allowed Booz to be called out. I considered that he was not physically fit to take part in a fight."

"How did he conduct himself?"

"He seemed to be obstinate, and did not comply readily when requested to do anything by upper class men."

When the committee reassembled General Dick finished the examination of Cadet Prentice. Before dismissing the witness General Dick said:

"Now, turning back to your own experience as a fourth class man, don't you think that a kindly hand and an encouraging word from an upper class man to a fourth class man would have a more beneficial effect on the plebe than the rude, rough and cruel hazing to which he is subjected?"

"Yes sir; I believe it would," said the cadet.

Cadet Douglas MacArthur followed Prentice on the stand. When MacArthur was sworn Mr. Driggs addressed him and said: "Mr. MacArthur, we have had a mass of testimony given here regarding the fact of your having been hazed so violently that you had convulsions. The committee is desirous of having you tell in your own way the manner in which you were hazed, the forms of hazing, the names of the men who hazed you and the consequences."

MacArthur then told again the story of his hazing.

"Did you expect when you came to West Point to be treated in such a manner?" asked Mr. Driggs.

"No, sir."

"Did you consider the treatment you received cruel at the time?" asked Mr. Driggs, after reading the definitions of the word from a dictionary.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you still regard it as cruel?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now tell us the names of the men who were hazing you?"

"Cadets Dockery and Barry."

Mr. Driggs tried to get MacArthur to admit that he was seriously upset by the violent exercises he was required to go through, but the witness would not. He maintained that he had cramps in his muscles and had lost control of them.

"Who gave you the last order that night?"

"I am not sure, but I think that it was Dockery."

In reply to Colonel Clayton, MacArthur said the statement that cotton was stuffed into his mouth was perfectly absurd.

"It was neither done by myself nor any one else," he said.

"Did you moan?"

"Yes sir, I groaned, but I did not cry out."

MacArthur was positive in his denials, and the committeemen seemed to be much surprised at the stand he was taking.

At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until the evening.

## *NEWSPAPER MAN IN PRISON.*

### ARBITRARY ACT OF THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 16.—President Zelaya has imprisoned, incommunicado, in the penitentiary, Señor Jose M. Castillo, owner of "El Comercio," of Managua, the chief daily newspaper in the country, and has suppressed the further issue of that journal. This action, according to current public opinion, was taken because Señor Castillo permitted an article to appear in "El Comercio" a few days ago, written by some person in Granada, which was not complimentary to the Government and which had not been submitted to the censor or the President. The editor of the paper, Dr. Manuel Colonal Matus, a jurist of high distinction and an able writer, has not been imprisoned. Until about three years ago Dr. Matus and President Zelaya were devoted friends, Matus then being the leading member of President Zelaya's Cabinet. So close were their relations that it was through the influence of President Zelaya that Dr. Matus was selected by the Assembly called to organize the proposd "Greater Republic of Central America" (to consist of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), to be the first President, with the object, so rumors current at that time declared, of subsequently turning the new government over to Zelaya, who, it was alleged, aimed at being dictator. A revolution in Salvador, however, resulted in the defeat of Matus and his soldiers and the overthrow of the "Greater Republic of Central America," President Zelaya refusing to help Matus and withdrawing Nicaragua from the compact. Matus then fled from Salvador in order to save his life. Matus will probably return to his native land, Guatemala.

Everything is quiet in this republic at present, and there are no indications of any revolutionary movement against President Zelaya.

## *AMERICA ALARMS GERMANY*

### MANUFACTURERS HERE DISTANCING THEIR FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—An interesting German view of American prosperity is sent to the State Department by Consul-General Frank H. Mason at Berlin, who transmits a translation of an editorial article which recently appeared on the first page of the "Hambburger Fremdenblatt" under the striking title of "The American Danger," based on the last annual report of Secretary Gage to Congress.

The writer, with an insight into American affairs exceedingly rare on the other side of the Atlantic, describes the revolution in National Treasury balances and the gigantic figures in that part of the report relating to exports and the influences which have led to them, until the United States has now become possessed of one-fifth of the entire gold and silver money of the world. The editorial continues as follows:

> The steel manufactories of the United States, which two decades ago were in their infancy, to-day control the markets of the world, dictate either directly or indirectly the prices of iron and steel in all countries, and, partly through the richness of their supply of iron ores and coal, partly by the use of labor saving machinery and skilful, effective means of transportation, have attained a position not only to compete with the older iron and steel producing countries, but even profitably to export their products to England.
>
> American tools, especially hatchets, axes, files, saws, boring implements, etc., enjoy by reason of their excellent quality the best reputation, and, in spite of their higher price, stand above competition in nearly the whole world. Also in sewing machines, bicycles and agricultural implements of every kind, the United States has begun to drive England and Germany from the world's markets, especially that of Russia, which may be partly attributed to the fact that American firms are protected in their own market from foreign competition, and can thus sell their manufactures cheaper abroad than at home.
>
> A remarkable change has also taken place in the field of boot and shoe production. Hardly more than ten years ago the United States imported shoes from Europe—especially women's footwear from Austria, while other grades were made of leather imported from England and Germany. To-day it not only makes its entire supply of leather at home, and exports it in considerable quantities, but it floods Europe with ready made shoes, competes with the products of cheap labor in England, establishes shoe depots in Paris, and even in the principal cities of Germany.
>
> Incidentaly, it may be remarked that the typewriting machine with which this article is written as well as the thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of others that are in use throughout the world were made in America; that it stands on an American table, in an office furnished with American desks, bookcases and chairs, which cannot be made in Europe of equal quality, so practical and convenient, for a similar price. The list of such articles, apparently unimportant in themselves, but in their aggregate number and value of the highest significance, could be extended indefinitely.
>
> But it would seem more interesting and characteristic to cite the fact that an American syndicate is now planning, and has even taken the initial steps in a scheme to take in hand the whole sleeping car service of Europe, to improve it and make it cheaper than is now possible. Moreover, American manufacturers of underclothing, gloves and men's clothing as well as women's cloaks—all articles which a few years ago were exported in vast quantities from Europe to the United States—are already beginning to calculate how they can place their surplus output in European markets.
>
> But enough of examples. Every one who understands the existing conditions and has followed these conclusions, drawn from the best sources and based upon thorough knowledge of the facts, will agree that the threatened danger from America is neither exaggerated nor painted too darkly, but is, in fact, real and serious. But the mere recognition of the peril avails nothing; what is demanded is to face it, to overcome it, or at least to minimize as far as possible its effects. We must ask ourselves whether this is still possible, and, if so, what are the means, the methods, that must be employed to secure a successful result. There is but one answer to this question. We must fight Americanism with its own methods; the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us. Or, to speak with other and more practical words, Germany—Europe—must adopt improved and progressive methods in every department of industry, must use more and more effective machinery. Manufacturers as well as merchants must go to America, send thither their assistants and workingmen, not merely superficially to observe the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and wherever possible to improve upon them, just as the Americans have done and are still doing in Europe.

## *DINNER OF THE ACCOUNTANTS.*

One hundred expert accountants, members of the New-York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers attended that organization's first annual banquet held last night in the Marlborough Hotel. Controller Coler was to have spoken on "Lightning Calculators," but was detained in his home by the grip. He sent a letter of regret. Henry Guimond presided. Speeches were made by Morris Wise, William A. Prendergast, G. Waldo Smith, Professor Charles W. Haskins and John R. Loomis.

## *ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.*

Washington, Jan. 17.—The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where they will report for assignment to duty:

JAMES BOURKE, from Chicago.
GEORGE J. FANNING, from Sacaton, Ariz.
ALMON P. GOFF, from Caton, N. Y.
CHARLES E. JACKSON, from Canal Fulton, Ohio.
JOSEPH W. LOVE, from Springfield, Mo.
THOMAS C. M'SWAIN, from Bingham, S. C.
ROBERT C. ROGERS, from Bloomington, Ind.
JAMES W. SMITH, from Chicago.
GEORGE B. TUTTLE, from St. Louis.

Captain PETER W. DAVISON, assistant quartermaster, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty under his direction.

Captain DAVID S. STANLEY, assistant quartermaster, will take temporary station in New-York City, pending repairs to the transport Sedgwick.

First Lieutenant JENS BUGGE, 3d Infantry, will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Military Academy for examination for promotion.

First Lieutenant HOWARD R. PERRY, 7th Infantry, will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at San Antonio for examination for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon IRA A. ALLEN will proceed to Hot Springs and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital, at the latter place, for temporary duty.

Major WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, signal officer, is relieved from duty in Porto Rico, and will repair to this city and report to the chief signal officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieutenant EDWARD L. RAINS, 24th Infantry, is extended ten days.

Captain ROBERT P. P. WAINWRIGHT, 1st Cavalry, will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan for examination for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board:

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD HUNTER, deputy judge advocate-general.

Lieutenant-Colonel CALVIN DE WITT, deputy surgeon-general.

Majors GEORGE E. POND, quartermaster, and P. HENRY RAY, 8th Infantry.

Captains ALFRED E. BRADLEY, assistant surgeon, and FREDERICK PERKINS, 8th Infantry, recorder.

The following named officers will report before the examining board appointed to meet at St. Paul for examination for promotion:

First Lieutenants ELMER LINDSLEY, 1st Cavalry; ROBERT C. WILLIAMS, 1st Cavalry, and WALTER M. WHITMAN, 1st Cavalry, and Second Lieutenants ROBERT C. FOY, 1st Cavalry, and LESLIE A. I. CHAPMAN, 1st Cavalry.

The following officers will report before the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley for examination for promotion: First Lieutenant CHARLES YOUNG, 9th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant SAMUEL B. PEARSON, 9th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant EDWARD CALVERT, 9th Cavalry; First Lieutenant NATHANIEL F. M'CLURE, 5th Cavalry; First Lieutenant CLOUGH OVERTON, 1st Cavalry; First Lieutenant LAWRENCE J. FLEMING, 5th Cavalry; First Lieutenant JAMES J. HORNBROOK, 5th Cavalry; First Lieutenant GEORGE W. COLE, 7th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant ROBERT B. POWERS, 7th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant WILLARD H. M'CORMACK, 9th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant WILLIAM D. FORSYTH, 5th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant AUBREY LIPPINCOTT, 1st Cavalry; Second Lieutenant CHARLES F. MARTIN, 5th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant FRANK P. AMOS, 1st Cavalry; Second Lieutenant ROBERT F. JACKSON, 5th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant JAMES E. FECHET, 9th Cavalry.

The following officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Military Academy for examination for promotion:

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM S. VALENTINE, 5th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant CHALMERS G. CALL, 5th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant VARIN D. DIXON, 5th Cavalry.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Second Lieutenant FRANK R. LANG, 9th Infantry, is extended four months on account of sickness.

Captain CHARLES H. MARPLE, 40th Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Captain GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, assistant surgeon, is extended one month.

The following officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion:

First Lieutenant EDWIN B. WINANS, Jr., 4th Cavalry; First Lieutenant CHARLES G. SAWTELLE, Jr., 2d Cavalry; Second Lieutenant JOHN C. RAYMOND, 6th Cavalry.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant GEORGE W. BUNNELL, Jr., 4th Artillery, has been accepted.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Chicago.

NAVY.

Commander E. S. PRIME, detached the Brutus; to Asiatic Station, via transport sailing February 1 from San Francisco.

Lieutenant F. L. SAWYER, detached the Monterey; to Hong-Kong [illegible] January 16.

## NATION'S TIMBER SUPPLY.

### AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Bureau of Statistics, in a forthcoming report, estimates that the standing timber in the United States now covers an area of 1,094,496 square miles and contains a supply of 2,300,000,000,000 feet. The States having the largest supply of timber are as follows:

| State. | Square miles. | State. | Square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 64,000 | California | 44,700 |
| Oregon | 54,300 | Montana | 42,000 |
| Minnesota | 52,000 | Georgia | 42,000 |
| Washington | 47,700 | Missouri | 41,000 |
| Arkansas | 45,000 | | |

Timber is now being cut at the rate of about forty billion feet a year, and if the same average is continued the supply will last about sixty years. The following tables show the estimated supply and the annual cut:

| | Total supply, feet. | Annual cut, feet. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern States | 700,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 |
| Lake region | 500,000,000,000 | 18,000,000,000 |
| Mountain States | 100,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |
| Pacific States | 1,000,000,000,000 | 4,000,000,000 |

In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan last year the lumber cut amounted to 6,153,940,000 feet, which was a decided falling off from the average of the last ten years. The maximum was reached in 1890, when the total lumber cut was 8,898,583,357 feet, but it has been growing less annually until it had reached the minimum in 1898, with a total of 6,153,297,000 feet. The cut of shingles in the lake region has been falling off in a similar manner, the total in 1890 being 4,320,323,850, which has fallen off in ten years to 2,861,497,000.

Chicago and Cleveland are the great lumber markets of the Lakes. Last year Chicago lumber 378,546,000 feet, and Cleveland 399,704,000 feet. If South Chicago is added, it will increase the total of the Chicago district to 486,286,000. Although the general trade has fallen off considerably in the last four years, it has been increasing in Chicago. The export of lumber is becoming a very important feature of foreign commerce, having nearly doubled within the last ten years. The total exports of wood and manufactures of wood last year were valued at $50,598,416, most of the lumber having been sent from the Pacific Coast to South America and Asiatic countries.

### PRESERVING THE FORESTS.

Owing to the activity of the American Forestry Association the Government has at last adopted a systematic foresty policy. Sustained by public sentiment, Congress has passed laws to protect the forest reserves by providing what amounts to a self-supporting administration. By this departure the permanent interests of communities dependent upon the forests are protected, the enormous waste that has been going on for many years is prevented, and the commercial supply of timber is increased. There has been considerable apprehension of a timber famine. Industries whose dependence on timber is direct have regarded the disappearance of forests with fear for the future. Among lumbermen also there has appeared an awakening to the best policy to be followed in the shrinkage of the timbered acreage.

This discussion has taken various forms, but the newer policy is marked by a far sighted system of management and the consolidation of properties into tracts organized as large estates or as corporations. They are based on the belief that it enhanced prices. Therefore, corporations and individuals are seeking timber as an investment whose value is destined to increase with the demand and the reduction of the supply of lumber. This policy has found place in the management of timber lands owned by railway corporations in the Southwest and the Northwest.

A recent volume by A. Melard, a French official, on the lumber situation in the world's trade, sounds a note of warning as to the astonishing rate at which consumption is proceeding in the leading countries. France, it is estimated, consumes about twenty million cubic meters for firewood and about six million meters of lumber, nearly half of which latter requirement has to be imported. England, Germany and Belgium are in a similar position, as in all these countries the industries requiring lumber are in a most flourishing condition. For the present these deficiences in lumber supply are made up from Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Finland, Russia, Rumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and the United States and Canada. These deficiencies, according to M. Melard, are made good by the continued destruction of forests. The world as a whole, especially the European and North American world in the North Temperate Zone, is rapidly exhausting its capital investment instead of living on its yearly interest in the lumber resources of these nations taken as a whole.

### LUMBER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In all these possibilities the lumber trade of the United States has a more or less immediate interest. That interest, however, does not centre in ability to compete with other countries in the sale of manufactured lumber, but in the capacity to foresee that in many respects the United States has a monopoly of the best available timber resources in the world. Of course, Canada is now to some extent a competitor, but to a greater extent a source of raw materials for American manufacturers. If such foresight prevails in the lumber trade policy, the United States will sooner or later send less of her lumber and more manufactures of wood into the world's markets. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the timber and lumber exports amounted to $30,000,000 in value, compared with $11,200,000 for manufactures of wood. The wiser policy of the future is to put the emphasis on the domestic consumption of lumber and timber in woodworking industries in order to add every possible profitable increment to the value of the products of forests before they leave these shores. The growth of woodworking industries in the South, the progress of the furniture industry, the vehicle industry and the box and barrel industries for foreign account all show what can be done for the development of values. With the development of values will come that premium on timber lands which must automatically put an end to the vandalism of wasteful timber production.

## *GROWTH OF GERMAN CITIES.*

### SOME FIGURES FROM THE RECENT CENSUS OF THE EMPIRE.

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).—Consul-General Frank Mason, at Berlin, has sent to the State Department the first figures of the latest German census, taken December 1 under the system by which the population is enumerated every five years. The earliest returns cover the thirty-two cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants each, which, with the increases in the last five years, are as follows:

| Cities. | 1900. | Increase since 1895. Inhabitants. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 1,884,345 | 207,041 | 12.3 |
| Hamburg | 704,669 | 79,117 | 12.7 |
| Munich | 498,503 | 87,502 | 22.4 |
| Leipsic | 455,120 | 55,126 | 13.8 |
| Breslau | 422,415 | 49,246 | 13.2 |
| Dresden | 495,349 | 58,909 | 17.5 |
| Cologne | 370,685 | 49,121 | 15.2 |
| Frankfort | 287,813 | 58,534 | 25.5 |
| Nuremberg | 260,743 | 98,357 | 60.6 |
| Hanover | 234,986 | 24,451 | 12.1 |
| Magdeburg | 229,732 | 15,308 | 7.1 |
| Dusseldorf | 212,949 | 36,964 | 21.0 |
| Stettin | 209,988 | 69,264 | 49.2 |
| Chemnitz | 206,584 | 45,567 | 28.3 |
| Charlottenburg | 189,300 | 56,923 | 43.0 |
| Konigsberg | 187,186 | 14,390 | 8.3 |
| Stuttgart | 176,318 | 17,997 | 11.4 |
| Altona | 160,885 | 11,941 | 8.0 |
| Bremen | 160,823 | 18,929 | 13.3 |
| Halle | 156,631 | 40,327 | 34.7 |
| Elberfeld | 156,503 | 17,166 | 12.3 |
| Strasburg | 150,268 | 14,660 | 17.5 |
| Dortmund | 142,418 | 31,180 | 28.0 |
| Barmen | 141,435 | 14,443 | 11.4 |
| Mannheim | 140,384 | 42,604 | 43.6 |
| Dantzic | 138,108 | 12,503 | 10.0 |
| Aix la Chapelle | 135,287 | 24,736 | 22.2 |
| Brunswick | 126,052 | 10,914 | 9.5 |
| Posen | 116,151 | 42,912 | 58.6 |
| Kiel | 107,071 | 21,405 | 25.0 |
| Crefeld | 106,887 | *358 | *.3 |
| Cassel | 105,055 | 23,703 | 29.7 |

*Decrease.

To the table above Essen is to be added, the exact figures for that city having not yet been published, although it is known to have passed the 100,000 mark, its present population being estimated at 110,000. The Consul-General, in commenting on the result, says that Berlin naturally leads all German cities in the increased number of its people, but its percentage of increase falls far below those of Nuremberg, Frankfort, Halle, Mannheim and Posen, all of which owe their rapid growth mainly to the development of manufacturing industries.

The significant decrease in the population of Crefeld is attributable to the fact that it is a city of textile industries—silks, velvets, woollen and cotton goods—which were formerly largely exported to the United States, but which of late years have suffered from the competition of similar goods that are now produced at home for the supply of the American market.

One hundred years ago Berlin had 169,000 inhabitants, Hamburg 100,000, Munich 38,000, Leipsic 32,000, Breslau 40,000, and Dresden 54,000. The first census taken under the Empire, on December 1, 1871, found Berlin with 825,389 inhabitants, so that its increase in the last thirty years has been 1,058,956, or considerably more than 100 per cent, and this does not include the population of Charlottenburg, Rixdorf, Friedenau, Wilmersdorf, Steglitz, Panckow, Schönberg and Halensee, all of which suburban cities are inhabited principally by people who do business exclusively in Berlin. Including these suburbs, Berlin would have a population of more than 2,500,000. Hamburg in 1871 had 240,251 inhabitants, Breslau 208,251, Dresden 177,089, Munich 169,478, Cologne 129,233, Frankfort 90,922, Nuremberg 82,929, Mannheim 39,614, and Kiel 31,747. Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, which properly belongs to the capital, had in 1871 15,518, so that it has more than quadrupled in population in the last thirty years.

## *FURTHER RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.*

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator Lodge to-day introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the Immigration law so as to exclude insane, idiotic and epileptic persons.

## *LITIGATION AT CAPE NOME.*

### THE FIGHT OVER MINING CLAIMS MAY COME UP IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).—The trouble at Cape Nome between the two syndicates or "rings" that are fighting over the gold mines on Anvil Creek is becoming so extended that it now involves on one side or the other nearly everybody in that community, including the Government officials, and threatens to invade the Senate and House of Representatives. The few people who have remained disinterested are urging the President to remove all the officials in that country and replace them with a set of strangers from New-England or some other part of the country where no one has an interest in the Alaskan gold fields. A few months' residence at Cape Nome seems to be fatal to the reputation of Federal appointees, who sooner or later become interested in the controversy and endeavor to promote or protect the interests of their friends.

The claims in dispute were originally located by a squad of Laplanders, who came over with the reindeer which Dr. Sheldon Jackson imported at Government expense to grow up with the country and furnish food for the natives. The Laps were joined by two Swedish sailors, who had worked in mining regions at one time and knew the color of gold when they saw it. Together they staked out claims on Anvil Creek at Cape Nome, and were the original discoverers of that bonanza. The Laps and Swedes sold out to a California syndicate headed by a man named Lane. A party of American miners, who believed, or at least asserted, that foreigners were not authorized to dig gold out of the sacred soil of the United States, jumped the claims and organized a syndicate under Alexander McKenzie, of North Dakota. The first United States Judge in the Territory, named Johnson, sided with the Lane syndicate and resigned from the bench to become its attorney. The present Judge, named Noyes, from Minneapolis, has been accused of taking the part of the McKenzie syndicate and appointing McKenzie receiver to work the entire property until the title could be settled. In the mean time the Lane people appealed to the courts of California, which have jurisdiction. They reversed Judge Noyes's decision, ousted McKenzie from the receivership, and now the Lane party is in possession. McKenzie has appealed to Congress, and so it goes. The mines are supposed to be worth millions of dollars. Some of the most important of the claims have been compromised by the payment of money, but the others remain unsettled, and are likely to be in permanent litigation.

## *TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS READY.*

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).—The Navy Department to-day formally accepted the battleship Wisconsin, recently completed by the Scotts, of San Francisco, and the splendid vessel will be placed in commission about the middle of February unless a crew can be assembled earlier. The Department has been informed that the Illinois, a sister ship of the Wisconsin, built at Newport News, will be ready for her builders' trial off the capes of the Chesapeake about February 11. Captain George C. Reiter will command the Wisconsin, and Captain George A. Converse the Illinois.

Unreserved Art Sales

**American Art Galleries,**

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Free Day 9 to 6 — View Evenings 8 to 10

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

**MODERN PAINTINGS**

By Prominent

**AMERICAN** AND **Foreign Artists,**

To Be Sold at Absolute Public Sale

By order of

**Thomas Kirkpatrick,**

Fifth Ave. and 33d Street,

*Who Is Discontinuing the Art Branch of His Business.*

The following names are among the artists represented:

AMERICAN.

Inness, Wyant, Minor,
Tryon, Dewey, Baker (W. B.),
Murphy, Ranger, Chase,
Wiggins, Brown (J. G.), Dannat,
Grant, Jones (F. C.), Rehn,
Jones (H. B.), Hart (J. M.), Hoeber,
Pearce (C. S.), Parton (A.), Howe.

FOREIGN.

Diaz, Henner, Ziem,
Vibert, Zamacois, Vollon,
Bonheur (Rosa), Edelfelt, Hagborg,
Lefebvre, Munier, Perrault,
Stevens (A.), Berne-Bellecour, Col,
Breton (Jules), Munthe, De Beaumont,
Geza, Massani, Morland,
Monchablon, Meyer Von Bremen.

Also on View

**Ancient and Modern Japanese Art**

Porcelains, Fine Old Bronzes, Lacquers, Carvings, Sword Guards, Enamels, Weapons, Curios, Pottery, Textiles and Paintings,

The Private Collection of Professor

**Cæsar Cesaroni,**

San Francisco.

Dates of Sale: Japanese Art AFTERNOONS OF January 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Modern Paintings EVENINGS OF January 23d and 24th.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers.

**REED & BARTON,**
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

CONDENSED PHOSPHOROUS WATER
Will cure any case of Rheumatism in existence. It removes the cause. For information apply to JOHN HOERR, Sole Manufacturer, 18th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

On Sale To-day; Price, 25 Cents.
The Tribune's "Story of the Nineteenth Century," in pamphlet form, splendidly illustrated.