THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 17. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Apples...

Per Box,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.

Some very nice ones, and at these prices are very reasonable.

Our December price list is now ready.

Cooper & Levy,

104 and 106 Commercial St., First door south of Yesler Ave. GROCERS.

Dehesa Cluster Raisins.

A Coast Production, but Equal to the Imported.

LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

.... There Will Soon Be a Demand

For Nuts, Popcorn, Dried Fruits, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel. We have them and at prices that correspond to their value.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Street, Boston Block

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.

J. M. PRINE, Supt. WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and B. Sts. FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.

$8.50 —112 PIECE— $8.50

Best Value Ever Offered. **Decorated Dinner Set** Best Value Ever Offered.

$8.50 RIALTO CROCKERY DEP'T. $8.50

MORAN BROS. CO.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

Special Sale.... OF **CLOCKS** THIS WEEK

At FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 Front St.

M. LEVY & CO. Successors to Levy Bros., 111 Commercial St., Terry-Denny Building. Black 311.

Importers and Jobbers of CIGARS AND TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.

GLASS—Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glazed Sashes and Doors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints.

Nelle & Engelbrecht.

80 West St., Cor. Marion. Telephone Red 321.

Hams, Bacon, Lard.

ASK FOR **F. B. Co.** ....BRAND

Made in Seattle.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK

ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND.

NO. 631 BURKE BUILDING.

Monitor Steel Ranges, Round Oak Stoves, Ideal Oil Heaters ..... **The John Schram Company.**

1012 AND 1014 FRONT STREET.

SAPOLIO

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

Albert Hansen... Manufacturing Jeweler.

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.

RICH CUT GLASS. 706 FRONT ST., SEATTLE.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF "LA FLORIDA"

LA FLORIDA

A GENTLEMANS FLORIDA HAVANA CIGAR 5 CENTS

CLAYEVERSOLE SPECIALIST. The only thoroughly scientific and experienced optician on this coast. Eyes that see not perfectly should only receive expert attention. As opticians we know how a prescription should be filled. Have successfully fitted over 5,000 persons in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest with glasses. We measure the power of any lens and duplicate it equal to any opticians East. We guarantee our glasses superior to any in this market. Office, 720 Front street, Seattle, Wash.

ICE and COAL. TELEPHONE Pike 159 **Merchants' Delivery Co.**

Sales agents Diamond Ice and Storage Co., Union & National Ice Co.

HAIR Switches, Front Pieces, Wigs and Hair Goods of every description. Artistic Hair Dressing and Hair Dyeing a specialty. THE IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR, 620 Second street.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Eckels Makes His Annual Report to Congress.

36 RECEIVERS NAMED IN 1895.

There Were 101 Dividends Paid, Amounting to $3,380,552.

The Paper That Comes Into the Comptroller's Possession Is Slow, Doubtful, Bad, or Absolutely Worthless, and the Closing of Receiverships Is Therefore Prolonged—Issue of Notes to Par Value of Bonds Deposited Recommended.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—The report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, to be submitted to congress tomorrow, gives information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1895, and similar information, as far as obtainable, relative to banks, banking companies, and savings institutions organized and doing business under the laws of the several states and territories. In addition to the foregoing, the report shows briefly the various systems of banking in operation in foreign countries, and in the states and territories comprising the Union, as affording information as to the different methods employed to facilitate commercial exchanges and sustain a bank note circulation.

The total number of national banks organized since the date the first certificate of authority was issued, June 20, 1863, to the close of the report year has been 5,023, making a yearly average of 152. Of the number organized there were in active operation on October 31 last 3,715, with an authorized capital stock of $664,136,915. The total amount of their circulation outstanding was $213,887,620, of which amount $190,180,361 was secured by United States bonds, and $23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States. During the report year 43 banks were organized, being less than 30 per cent. of the yearly average, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,890,000. Of these new banks 28, with a capital stock of $21,530,000, are in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock aggregating $2,360,000, in the South and Southwest. There was a net increase during the year of $10,779,597 in the amount of circulation secured by bonds, and a gross increase of $6,322,540 in the total circulation.

On September 28, 1895, the date of the last report of the condition of the 3,717 banks then reporting, their total resources were $3,423,629,342.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented their loans and discounts, and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank. Of their liabilities, $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, $336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds. Of the 3,715 banks in active operation, 2,901, with a capital stock of $536,725.32, are in the northern and northeastern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of $126,848,950, in the South and Southwest. There are 2,311 national banks located east of the Mississippi river, with a capital stock of $527,612,792, and 1,104 west of the Mississippi, with a capital stock of $135,961,990. The corporate existence of 71 national banks in sixteen states with a capital stock of $10,662,000, and a total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year. The number of banks leaving the system, by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence, was 4, having a capital stock of $300,000 and a circulation of $123,700. Of these, two were located in New York, and one each in Maine and Pennsylvania. During the year ending October 31, 1896, the corporate existence of 28 banks, with a capital stock aggregating $3,453,800 and a circulation of $1,210,400, will expire. In the succeeding ten years from 1896 to 1905 the corporate existence of 889 banks, with a capital stock of $129,694,905 and a circulation of $34,011,887, will expire. The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was 51, having a capital stock of $6,093,100 and circulation of $1,152,000.

Receivers for thirty-six banks have been appointed during the year. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was $5,235,020, and their circulation $1,093,402. Of these banks two, with a capital of $450,000, were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and nine, with a capital stock of $2,750,000, were of the number of banks which closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but through continued business depression and the slow character of their assets were unable to meet their obligations, and were thus compelled to go into insolvency. In reference to receiverships, the comptroller says:

"In the majority of instances no bank closes its doors while it is possessed of quickly convertible paper, and therefore there comes into the possession of the comptroller only that which is slow, doubtful, bad or absolutely worthless. It thus follows that with but little or no cash received, but debts which are slow of payment and much involved in or necessitating litigation, the closing of trusts is prolonged and the expense attendant thereon increased. The records of the office, however, show that such expense, as compared with any other class of receiverships, is greatly less and the results attained far more substantial."

During the year 101 dividends were paid, amounting to $3,380,552. The following amendments to the law are recommended:

First—That the comptroller, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered in all proper cases to remove officers and directors of national banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

Second—That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employes be restricted and made only upon approval of the board of directors, a separate written record thereof being kept.

Third—That the assistant cashier, in the absence of the cashier, be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

Fourth—That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the national bank act.

Fifth—That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sixth—That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the comptroller, the directors of national banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the comptroller a report thereon upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

Seventh—That the comptroller be authorized to issue to national associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them with the treasurer of the United States to secure such notes.

Eighth—That the semi-annual tax levied on account of the circulating notes of national banks be reduced so as to equal but one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

With the exception of the sixth amendment suggested, the comptroller says all these recommendations have heretofore been made to congress. The sixth amendment is made advisable that the directors of the national banks may be compelled to know from an examination required at their hands of the condition of the banks in whose management they participate, and for which they should bear a full share of responsibility.

"Such a law," in the opinion of the comptroller, "would lead to better banking methods, less carelessness in extending loans and make less liable the long continuance of any dishonesty which might be undertaken by any executive officer or employe of banks, and it would also enable the comptroller, in case of the failure of a bank, to fix the responsibility more closely for negligence of duty on the part of directors."

In making suggestions relative to the increase of note issues, the comptroller uses the following language:

"The issuing of circular notes to the par value of bonds deposited to secure the same, and the reducing of the per cent. of semi-annual tax levied upon such notes has been urged by all the secretaries of the treasury who have touched upon the subject at all, and by every comptroller from the time of and including Comptroller Knox. The provision of the law prohibiting the former and the provision of the law governing the amount of the latter, however, are still unchanged upon the statute book.

"At a time when the desire is so frequently expressed that there be a larger issue of bank notes, and complaint is made that national banks are indifferent to the note issuing function vested in them, it may well be considered by congress whether it would not be wise to do that which will make it of sufficient interest to the national banks to pay greater attention to note issues. The profit of banking in the United States is now largely in the deposit feature of it, and thus it is of greater concern under existing circumstances to the banks to secure deposits than it is to issue notes upon a return so small as to scarcely justify the expense and trouble entailed thereby. Banks are not eleemosynary institutions, and therefore engage only in that which promises a margin of profit. While on the one hand entitled to no more favors than are granted to other corporations or enterprises carried on by associated individuals, on the other they should not be denied any privileges which they may justly claim, and for the denial of which no possible excuse can be given. It is unquestionably true that national banks would largely increase their note circulation if the embarrassment arising from the needless locking up of a large part of their capital, available for other purposes, and the lessened profit through excessive taxation now imposed did not confront them. They certainly would do so if the legal tender issues of the government were paid and canceled and the channel now clogged by them freed from bank note circulation.

The experience of this and other countries conclusively demonstrates that the best and most rational note issues are those put forth by banks. It likewise demonstrates that issues made direct by governments are always expensive, and under every circumstance a source of danger to such governments and loss to their people's business interests. No clearer proof of this could be had than that furnished by the difficulties which we have witnessed on the part of this government in its efforts to maintain the full credit of its practically limitless amount of demand obligations, now never retired. These would, within a reasonable time, be obviated and delivered from this vexatious and expensive difficulty, the treasury department could return to its legitimate function of collecting the revenues of the government needful to meet governmental expenses and disbursing the same. With the relief gained to it through the removal of this burden would come a greater one to the business interests of the individual citizen, whose every operation would no longer be harrassed by the uncertainty springing from a fear that either in the present or the future the currency obligations now forced by this government through the provisions of an inflexible law into the avenues of trade and commerce may be discredited and dishonored. The relegating of note issue entirely to the banks would give a better guarantee of meeting the varying wants of trade, which is impossible with a legal mandate decreeing an amount of treasury issues of no greater and no less volume at one season of the year than another, whether or not there be a corresponding increase or lessening of the demand for currency to transact the business in hand."

It is suggested in connection with the above that as a necessary element to the security of proper elasticity of issue in our bank note currency, section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed period of time, should be repealed, and also that such amendment should be made to the law as will necessitate the banks keeping in the office of the comptroller of the currency a sufficient amount of bank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering the same.

The Production of Great Guns.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—The most important work before the fortifications board at its monthly session just closed was the compilation of the observations made by it personally upon the present capacity of the large plants for the production of great guns and upon the possibility of their extension to meet with all emergencies. The board had visited the army plants at Watertown and Watervliet and the private establishments at Midvale and Bethlehem. It was found that by working three shifts of men at the government works the present output could be doubled, while the same result could be obtained at the private establishments without material increase of plant by concentrating the labor upon the government work. The board also visited Boston and Washington City and witnessed the backward state of the harbor defenses there, which, it is stated, are in much worse condition even than represented in the official reports, owing entirely to lack of appropriations. Not a single high-power modern gun was in place, and eight cast-iron mortars constituted the main defense of the harbor. Attention will be especially directed to these conditions in the annual report of the board to congress.

PRAYERS FOR INGERSOLL.

Theosophists Condemn Christian Endeavorers—"Display of Egotism."

New York, Dec. 1.—Claude Falls Wright, secretary to the late Mme. Blavatsky, delivered a lecture on "Occult Phenomena" at Chickering hall today. The lecture was under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society. During the course of his lecture Mr. Wright created a sensation by referring to the prayers of a large body of Christian Endeavorers in Cleveland, O., for the conversion of Col. Ingersoll. "They are doing a great wrong," said he, "and practicing sorcery or black magic. You have no right to attempt to change a man's life because you think it wrong and because it differs from your own. If Ingersoll wants to have a certain religion, why should not he? The Christian Endeavorers are not doing the fair thing. I don't think they will have much success. They are not competent to have great influence, as their minds are not right. Ingersoll is a good man, and this effort is only a display of egotism."

Nebraskans Do Not Like Elopements.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 1.—The citizens of Waverly are in a state of indignation over the recent elopement of Dr. G. A. McCandless and Druggist E. R. Vining with two young ladies of Waverly, Alice Miller and Nancy Ward. Last evening the citizens hired a hall for the purpose of expressing their disapproval of the conduct of the two men. Two committees, one of women and another of men, were appointed, and drafted resolutions expressing their indignation.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

Wide awake all night. North Seattle Pharmacy.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Progress Made in the Construction of New Ships in 1895.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPORT.

Port Orchard Dock Sufficient for Present Needs of the Coast.

The Line of the Navy Should Be Recognized So That Officers Can Reach Command While Young and Vigorous—Age of Admission to Naval Academy Should Be Reduced—More Torpedo Boats Needed.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy is a very exhaustive document of 30,000 words, with numerous tables. After reciting the fact of the completion of the new warships Olympia, Minneapolis and Indiana, built by contract, and the Maine, Texas and Amphitrite, built at the government navy yards, the secretary calls attention to the failure of the ram Katahdin to make the rate of speed named in the contract for her construction, and refers the matter to congress. He says the department expects the Terror and Monadnock to be in commission February 1, 1896, and the Puritan about July 1, 1896. He says delays have occurred in construction of the vessels by the custom of transferring workmen from construction to repair departments in order to avoid increasing the force of workmen. This custom has been abolished in the government yards, and the secretary enters a protest against the habit congress has of relieving contractors from penalties imposed for delays by the department. The secretary pays a high compliment to the excellence of construction of the new vessels.

Of the vessels now in course of construction, he predicts that the first-class battleship Iowa will be completed about October, 1897. The first-class battleship Massachusetts is practically completed, except as regards the armor. It is estimated that the vessel can be completed in about eight weeks after the delivery of her armor. The first-class battleship Oregon is as far advanced as is practicable before the delivery of armor and gun mounts. About six months will be required for their installation. The Brooklyn will not be ready for trial in less than one year. No substitute for wood for some parts of the vessels having been found, the department has adopted the electric fire proofing method of treating the wood. The former recommendation of $500,000 for armament of the St. Louis and the St. Paul is repeated, as is one in favor of providing for an ordnance reserve, especially as the government is paying subsidies to several steamer companies to hold their vessels in readiness to be used as transports or cruisers in case of need. In this connection he quotes from last year's report as follows: "Under treaty provisions neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval vessel upon our Northern lakes. In case, however, a war should unfortunately break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master those waters."

The question of producing smokeless powder that will not become useless with age has been solved at the naval torpedo station. Machinery for the working of gun mounts for smaller guns is being displaced by hand power with satisfactory results. The manufacture of armor, the secretary says, has heretofore been expensive and atended with great delay, but experience in the work and increased facilities, he thinks, will obviate these troubles hereafter. The report says that by June 1, 1896, the government will have two docks on the Atlantic coast—Port Royal, S. C., and Brooklyn—large enough for docking the largest vessels, but recommends that another be built at Norfolk, and one on the Gulf of Mexico.

For the Pacific coast the opinion is expressed that the dock now being built on Puget sound is sufficient for the near future. In this connection the secretary says: "In my opinion it would be wise to invest whatever moneys are to be expended upon the navy, beyond its current needs and the necessities of existing repair plants, in the construction of the new ships and not in building docks."

The comparison in foreign naval equipment is quite exhaustive. The report shows that the United States has in service of the armored class, three battleships, sixteen coast defense vessels, one cruiser; and of the unarmored, thirteen protected cruisers, twenty unprotected cruisers, eight gunboats, one dynamite cruiser and two torpedo boats, making a total of twenty armored and forty-two unarmored vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats. There are now authorized and building five battleships, four coast defense vessels, one cruiser, all armored, nine unarmored gunboats, and seven torpedo boats. The present status of the principal foreign navies is shown in the appended tables, giving the number of vessels armored and unarmored, by classes, in service or authorized or building. Armored vessels constitute 44.4 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 55.6 per cent. consisting of unarmored vessels, of which a very large proportion (nearly 34 per cent.) are protected cruisers.

"Great Britain, as usual, is leading both in the number and strength of ships in service and in building programme, with 274 ships in service, not including torpedo boats; she has forty-two vessels now under construction, of which ten are battleships. It will be observed that in accordance with England's policy of placing her first line of defense at the enemy's coast, no coast defense vessels are building for that country. The displacement of the first-class battleship in her present programme is 14,900 tons; that of the second-class, 12,350 tons. France, with 144 effective vessels in service, exclusive of torpedo boats, has a building programme calling for an increase of thirty-three vessels, of which five (possibly six) are battleships, and four are armored cruisers. Russia has eighteen ships building, of which fifteen are armored; in service, 100. Italy has in service seventy-one vessels; the number building is, armored eight (six battleships), and unarmored seven. Germany has seventy-four efficient ships, and is building four armored and four unarmored. Spain is showing increased activity and is building ten additional vessels, of which one-half are armored, which will make a total effective strength of fifty-two."

"Activity in building torpedo boats remains about the same as in my last report. France leads, in the possession of torpedo boats, with 218 in service and fifty-four building. Great Britain has 189 in service and sixty-two under construction. Spain is doubling her torpedo boat force, and Japan, taking a lesson from her experience in the late war and having already (with those captured from the Chinese) a total of forty in service, is building seventeen more. These tables will show that while the fifteen other countries mentioned have altogether 1,206 torpedo boats in service (Argentina, with the smallest number, showing twenty-one), the United States has only two. The average number building for these other countries is fourteen and a fraction. We have authorized and building seven."

The secretary urges legislation touching the personnel of the navy, saying: "To recognize the line of the navy so as to bring about promotion of officers to command rank at an age when still young enough to learn and vigorous enough to be self-assertive, would seem to be all-important. The majority of our officers now approaching command rank are over 50 years of age. These officers come now first into command at a period of life when the habit of relying on others has become a second nature."

The secretary recommends that the age of admission to the naval academy be reduced to either 14 to 16, or 15 to 17, instead of 15 to 20, as now, for two reasons: First, there should not be as much as four years difference between officers commissioned on the same day, and all of whom are to retire at a given age; secondly, statistics gathered at the academy in previous years show that boys who enter at an early age more frequently succedd in graduating than those of more advanced years. Considerable space is devoted to the recently established naval war college, which the secretary regards as a very important institution as putting before the officers of the navy practical questions of actual war to be solved, thus versing them in the principles of strategy and tactics. The report says:

"The increasing interest in the naval militia movement in the lake and seaboards states gives such promise that the department recommends that steps now be taken to establish this arm of the national defense on a definite footing. The states making returns of the numbers of petty officers and seamen, and sharing in the annual allotment of $25,000 appropriated for 1894-5, were as follows:

Massachusetts	409	South Carolina	165
Rhode Island	100	Georgia	52
Connecticut	71	California	313
New York	387	Illinois	199
New Jersey	216	Michigan	187
Pennsylvania	167	Maryland	174
North Carolina	250		
		Total	2,685

"The two new states to make returns are New Jersey and Georgia. Louisiana and other states are also organized. In a short time the whole coast and the northern and great interior waterways will be included. A very energetic organization now exists in the interior on one of our great rivers. Active steps are being taken by the department toward securing uniformity in the methods of organization and the character of the duty performed, in order that the militia and the regular navy may cooperate effectively and helpfully in any scheme of national defense. The organizations are made up more of young men of aquatic tastes than from the seafaring class. Many of the militia are yacht and sailing boat owners, actuated by the most commendable patriotism, and many more would be drawn into the work if the navy cutter pattern were furnished, so as to make it still more apparent that the country expected and intended them to be of service in case of need. Under authority conferred by law, the department has been able to loan a few serviceable boats, but a boat of this character is hardly more valuable to the militia than to the regular army. Every battalion, with proper help and direction from the department, can acquire information as to its contiguous coast that would be invaluable in case of invasion. Under the act empowering and authorizing the department to loan serviceable ships to the naval militia for purposes of instruction and drill, during the past year the Dale has been loaned to Maryland, the Portsmouth to New York, the Wyandotte to Connecticut and the Minnesota to Massachusetts. Owing to the unseaworthy condition of the Swatara it was impossible for the state of California to utilize this vessel. An expenditure of about $6,000 would have been required to make her safe and habitable and the department did not consider this advisable, although in the large cities an old vessel is a great factor in the success of the naval organization, affording, as it does, a nucleus of and an incentive to enlistment. On the Pacific coast no vessels are available, and on the Atlantic the supply is at present practically exhausted, so that it is impossible to meet the wants in this respect of the organizations.

"The naval militia is slowly but surely, through natural evolutionary process, finding its best field as a factor in national defense, and as an auxiliary to the regular army. Its main element of strength lies primarily in a fine personnel, marked by great patriotism, zeal, enthusiasm and a high degree of intelligence. It would be hard in any country to find a finer body of physically and mentally well developed young men than those organizations. It is no exaggeration to say that they are among the very best of our citizens."

The secretary recommends, regarding inventions patented by naval officers, that inasmuch as the officers owe their education and facilities for research to the government, devices patented by them should become the property of the government, if desired, upon the payment of such compensation as the secretary of the navy deems just. The recommendation of last year is renewed that the work of the coast and geodetic survey be transferred, a part to the hydrographic office of the navy department, and the rest to the geological survey of the interior department, the reasons given then being restated.

The estimated expenses for the year 1896 are given as follows: For running expenses, $17,692,704.96. Increase of navy, $13,259,392. This is about $1,000,000 more than the appropriation. For 1897 the estimates are: For running expenses, $19,672,783.20; increase of navy, $9,638,383. The statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is given as follows: Appropriations, exclusive of public works, $14,212,801.67; drawn to June 30, $12,148,376.22; drawn to October 31, $1,123,927.12; balances in the hands of disbursing officers, $1,798.19; available balance November 1, $942,286.43.

In conclusion, the secretary says: "An inspection of the tables herein given, showing the relative strength of navies, will furnish, it is believed, all the argument now needed for the continuation of the building programme heretofore indicated by the action of congress. We are not in want of ordinary unarmored cruisers or gunboats, but we are lamentably deficient in torpedo boats, and we certainly need more battleships. An inspection of the building programmes of other nations will demonstrate that the lessons taught at Yalu and Weihaiwei have tended to confirm the belief of naval experts throughout the world in the efficacy of these two classes of vessels. I respectfully recommend the construction of two battleships and at least twelve torpedo boats."

GOV. BRADLEY'S INAUGURATION.

Kentucky's First Republican Governor to Take Office December 10.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1.—The most elaborate arrangements are being made for the inauguration December 10 of Gov.-elect Bradley. The citizens, irrespective of party lines, are taking part in the preparations, and both parties are represented on the committees. Gov. Brown has shown his successor the courtesy of ordering out the militia for participation in the parade. The occasion will attract a larger crowd than usual, because Bradley is the first Republican to be inaugurated as chief executive of this state.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

New York, Dec. 1.—The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific road has issued a circular notifying security-holders that a penalty will be imposed upon deposits of securities after December 31, as contemplated in the published plan of the reorganization. The committee may also decline at any time to receive further deposits, and points out that the holders of non-deposited first mortgage bonds would suffer material detriment and forfeit important advantages in the event of a foreclosure of the property under the first mortgage alone in settlement with the United States government. The circular calls attention to the suits in foreclosure on the following divisions, which have been brought and are now pending: Union Pacific first mortgage, division Omaha to Ogden; Denver Pacific, division Denver to Cheyenne; Kansas Pacific consolidated division, Kansas City to Denver, and Kansas Pacific middle division, from the 140th mile post west of Kansas City to the 394th mile post in Kansas. It says a bill is about to be filed for the foreclosure of the Kansas Pacific eastern division.

Get the best. Newcastle coal $4 ton.

THIS THE FIRST DAY.

At Noon the Fifty-fourth Congress Will Convene.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TUESDAY

The Republicans Will Attempt to Reorganize the Senate.

Czar Reed Will Be Installed as Speaker of the House and His Committees Will Be Announced This Week—Beyond the Introduction of Bills, Not Much Work Will Be Done.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—The first week of the Fifty-fourth congress, which convenes at noon tomorrow, promises nothing at either end of the capitol in the way of actual legislation. The time before the Christmas holidays is usually devoted to preliminary matters, and the work of the session does not begin until after the recess. The new congress will probably not be an exception to this rule. The senate proceedings may be enlivened by an attempt at reorganization, but in the house nothing can be done until the committees are appointed. Speaker-elect Reed says the committees will be announced this week, with perhaps a single exception—the committee on rules. This committee formulates the rules which are to govern the house during its session, and it is customary for the speaker to name it during the first week in order that it can immediately begin its labor. While it is believed the rules of the Fifty-first congress, over which Mr. Reed presided, will be reported for the guidance of the present house, it is understood a few changes will be made as a result of experience, designed to still further improve the house machinery and the facilitation of public business.

Tomorrow Mr. Kerr, clerk of the last house, will call the house to order. After the roll call the election of officers nominated by the Republican caucus Saturday night will occur, and as soon as Mr. Reed is formally installed as speaker, the drawing of seats, which is known as the congressional "raffle," will follow. This is a somewhat tedious but amusing affair and will occupy the remainder of the afternoon. The reading of the president's message will consume Tuesday, and at its conclusion the house will probably adjourn until Thursday, and on convening Thursday adjourn immediately until Monday. These adjournments will continue probably until the committees are announced. This is the programme, but the unexpected might occur, as it so often does in the house, if some aspiring member should introduce a sensational resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

It is not probable that the first week of congress will witness much serious effort at legislative work in the senate. If anything should be accomplished beyond the receipt of the president's message and of the recess nominations and the introduction of bills, the session would be an exception in the history of the senate. In view of the fact that the message will not be received until Tuesday, the proceedings of Monday will consist of the swearing in of the newly elected members who may be present and the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president. The session will probably not continue beyond 1 o'clock, when the Republicans will meet in caucus.

The message will be read on Tuesday and the brief sessions of Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted largely to the introduction of bills, of which there will be several hundred. Following precedents, the senate will adjourn on Thursday until the following Monday. One or two brief executive sessions for the reference of nominations are also among the probabilities for the week. If the Republicans decide upon an effort to reorganize, as is now generally conceded, the Democrats will follow with a conference on Tuesday or Wednesday, at which they probably will decide upon a course of action. It now appears probable that all three parties will place candidates for the president pro tem. in the field, and in that event the week will be enlivend somwhat by a triangular contest for this and other offices of the senate.

McGann Gives Up His Seat.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—Representative McGann, of Chicago, who held a seat in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, and was the chairman of the committee on labor in the last congress, has furnished to the public the unusual spectacle of a member making a voluntary relinquishment of the seat of which he holds the certificate. As soon as he is able to secure recognition from the speaker, Mr. McGann will make a statement to the house to the effect that he thinks his Republican opponent, Hugh R. Belknap, is entitled to the seat, and that he (McGann) waives all claims thereto. This step will make it possible for the committee on elections, as soon as it is organized, to report in favor of seating Mr. Belknap, and will relieve that gentleman of the necessity of making a contest. Mr. Belknap, who will succeed Mr. McGann, is the son of Hon. W. W. Belknap, who was secretary of war under President Grant.

Silver Senators to Meet.

Washington City, Dec. 1.—A call has been issued for a meeting of silver senators to be held in the marble room at 11 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of organizing the senate on a silver basis. It is signed by four Populist senators, and has been sent to the Republican and Democratic senators who have professed allegiance to the silver cause.

NO THIRD TERM.

Joe Jefferson Says Cleveland Is Going Around the World.

St. Paul, Dec. 1.—In conversation with friends at the Ryan hotel today, the closest friend that President Cleveland has, aside from his political associates, perhaps the closest personal friend outside of his family—Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor—said that President Cleveland was finishing his last term in the White House, and after March 4, 1897, would become an ex-president, and would remain so.

"I suppose the president enjoys getting out on the water, where he is quite certain that he cannot be got at by politicians?" suggested one of the gentlemen. "So glad," said the old actor, "that he will never be bothered with them again after his present term expires. Mr. Cleveland will never accept another nomination, and would not have become a candidate in 1892 but for Mrs. Cleveland. She desired it so earnestly that he went into it himself with the idea of winning. But nothing can change his present determination not to run again."

In a general talk it transpired that during the past summer an arrangement was made that will be carried out when the president retires. He will make a trip around the world, and the companion on this journey will be Mr. E. C. Benedict.

Aiding the Cubans.

Cape May, N. J., Dec. 1.—The steamer alleged to be the Danish fruit steamer Horsa, which sailed from Philadelphia last night for Port Antonio, and the officers of which are under bail for alleged violation of the neutrality laws in aiding the Cubans, appeared this morning and took on several passengers who came from Philadelphia last night. The steamer reported here before daylight, and was away with her passengers before 7 o'clock. No one seems to know the nationality of the men taken aboard.