

### BY CAPT. GLASS

#### Gallant Commander's Tribute to His Big Chief.

#### THE GREAT GLORIES OF MANILA

#### Plea for Revival of Grade of Admiral For Dewey—Size of Victory—Strain—Cool Friend.

The following splendid letter was written to Senator Perkins of California and published in the Army and Navy Journal:

U. S. S. Charleston, Cavite, P. I., Oct. 30, 1898.

My dear Governor: I am sure you will allow me to take up a small amount of your time in asking you to do all in your power to have Congress confer upon Rear Admiral Dewey a reward approaching the value of the great services he has rendered to our country. I speak not only as a naval officer in this, but as a Californian, for Admiral Dewey in his action of May 1, the most brilliant and far-reaching in its effect of modern naval battles, was defending our Western ports and securing the whole Pacific Coast against any possible Spanish attack.

Of the battle of Manila May 1, I need say few words, as all the world recognizes its paramount importance in the late war, but when one remembers that the Admiral, with a squadron of only six cruisers, over 7,000 miles from a home port, or place of repairs to his ships, entered the bay of Manila, passing heavy batteries and crossing submarine mines by which the bay was defended in order to reach his enemy, who had a greater number of vessels with every advantage of position, supported by well placed batteries on shore, it is seen that Dewey's victory has no parallel in naval history. And the completeness with which the work is done, without the loss of a man on our side, is, and will always be, a surprise to men who study naval actions. The conditions had been so well understood by the Admiral, and his plans so thoroughly matured, that on sailing from Hong Kong he was

able to fix practically the hour at which he would attack the Spanish fleet, and had to give few orders in action beyond those to follow his flag and to close in on the enemy.

After the battle of May 1 came a long period of anxious waiting and exposure for the Admiral, who had it in his power to compel the surrender of Manila at any moment, but had not the force to preserve order in a city of 300,000 people and at the same time guard the vital interests under his charge. Holding the city and bay in a grip of steel, from which there was no escape, in the face of the thinly disguised hostility of the naval force of a pretended friendly power, Dewey showed patience, resolution, unerring judgment in every phase of the situation, and a readiness to meet all conditions and act for the highest interests of the country that have never been surpassed by any military leader, of our own or any other nation.

The surrender of Manila, and with it practically the Philippine Islands, was the result of Dewey's plans, and, as he commenced the active operations of the brilliant war with a victory, he closed it in a most appropriate fashion by securing all the fruits of that victory.

Our country is always ready to applaud gallantry in battle, and no voice was raised against the action of Congress in promptly carrying out the President's recommendation to give to Commodore Dewey the thanks of the country and to advance him to the grade of Rear Admiral. But Congress and the President, all unwittingly we must believe, did not see that their action practically failed to do what they intended. The Admiral was promoted two numbers on the Navy Register, a smaller promotion than was given his juniors, he received his promotion only four months sooner than he would have attained the rank of Rear Admiral had he remained quietly ashore during the war, and finally the thanks of Congress carried no additional service, as such action did during the war between the States, when men far inferior to Dewey were given ten years' extra service.

It is not too late to correct the mistake made, and it seems only necessary to state the case to secure prompt action by Congress; action that would be applauded by the country at large and appreciated by the naval service as an act of justice.

The grade of Admiral was created in our Navy for Farragut, who was the leading naval officer of the world in his day. His true successor in merit, and in the grateful appreciation of his country, is Dewey, and as the grade of Admiral was expressly cre-

ated and reserved for special war services the rank should be bestowed upon Rear Admiral Dewey, who has not only won the right to the highest distinction shown to our Navy, but whose services would thus be preserved to the country.

I believe I can say with confidence that you know I have never requested your influence for any measure not in the best interests of the Navy, and hence I can now more freely ask you, as the senior Senator from the Pacific Coast, to introduce a bill reviving the grade of Admiral in the Navy and conferring that rank on Rear Admiral Dewey, or to support such a bill in the Naval Committee and Senate should it have been already introduced.

#### LONG POWER LINE.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—To-day witnessed the completion in every detail of the longest power transmission system in the world, that which supplies the city of Los Angeles with electricity from power developed at the head of the Santa Ana river, eighty miles away. A telegram was sent from this city to-day by Senator G. H. Barker of the Edison Electric Company and Southern California Power Company to C. A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company in New York, informing him of the completion of the work and its successful operation for forty-eight hours. The system has occupied several years in building and has caused the expenditure of large sums of money. The wires enter the city on underground conduits.

#### NAVY EXTRA PAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A bill was passed at the opening of the Senate session to-day granting extra pay to the officers and men of the temporary force of the navy—two months' extra pay to those who served beyond the limits of the United States and one month's pay to those who served within the United States. The provisions of the bill are apply to all such temporary force whether discharged yet or not.

#### COOKING TAUGHT.

One of the most important arts taught in the British Army is the art of cooking. A School of Cookery is established at each important headquarters at which the privates detailed for the cook-tent are taught the "divine art" of properly preparing the food served out for the company messes. The result may be seen in some degree by the immunity of the expedition lately operating against the Dervishes in Egypt from stomach and other food troubles.

### IN FOUR YEARS

#### Record on Advancement of Colored Race.

#### MANY IN THE PROFESSIONS

#### Report Made by Rev. Geo. W. Moore of Nashville—Has Been Detailed Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The field secretary in the South of the American Missionary Society, Rev. George W. Moore of Nashville, has made a protracted and detailed investigation concerning the negro in professional life. He reports that in 1895-96 there were 1319 students in professional courses in colored schools, and of these 126 were women.

There were 703 students and 76 graduates in theology, 124 students and 24 graduates in law, 286 students and 30 graduates in medicine, and 6 graduates in pharmacy, and 126 students and 40 graduates in nurse training. There were 25 schools of theology, 5 schools of law and 6 schools of medicine. In addition to these schools which have been established for the negro in professional life, the doors of the leading colleges and universities of the North, East and West are open to him.

Since 1895 there have been 196 graduates, who received diplomas from reputable medical colleges, making a total of 805. This list does not include the large number of negro men who have graduated from Northern institutions. There are twelve schools for training colored women as nurses. The Freedmen's Hospital of Washington, D. C., is the largest hospital in the country open to colored people. The medical department of Howard University is located at this hospital. It has graduated 253 colored doctors.

Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., has graduated 340 men in medicine, 35 in dentistry and 43 in pharmacy.

Shaw University of Raleigh, N. C., also has a well-equipped medical school. Able corps of colored physicians are associated with white physicians as professors in five of the six medical colleges established in the South for colored physicians. There are a number of colored physicians and

surgeons in the United States army with the rank of Major.

The law department of Howard University is the largest and best school in the South open to colored men. Quite a number of colored men have graduated from the law schools of Yale, Harvard, Boston University and the University of Michigan.

There are about 400 colored lawyers in this country. They practice in all courts.

About 1000 seminary men and 2000 more classed as educated are in the ministry.

The majority of Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are educated men, but they form only a small wing of the army of colored ministers. There are also many intelligent colored Methodist and Baptist ministers.

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the colored Methodist Episcopal churches, together with their ministers, exercise a wide influence in their churches.

#### RECEPTION.

A Cordial One Will be Given American Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The English public is looking forward with interest to the visit of the American fleet in June and great are the preparations making by the Admiralty to receive the victorious American ships. It is hoped that the Navy Department will see fit to send a more representative squadron than that mentioned in the English papers and comprising the cruisers Chicago, Brooklyn, Newark and Nashville. The only American armored vessel in that list is the Brooklyn, which has already been seen here, being Uncle Sam's representative here during the Queen's Jubilee.

The English channel squadron which will receive the vessels is being entirely refitted and overhauled and the Duke of York will command it. The great battleship St. George is being entirely refitted and overhauled in anticipation of flying his flag, and beside all the British leviathans our squadron will appear very small unless some big ship can be sent.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

#### WOMEN ON TRANSPORTS.

Presence was not Appreciated by Men of the 29th Kansas.

(Army and Navy Journal.)

The 29th Kansas Vols, wish for a modification of our toast to darling woman "wherever she is found." They draw the line at women on board an army transport loaded with troops for the tropics. One Corporal on board the ship carrying the Kansas Volunteers to Manila was severely disciplined because he was accused by the wife of an officer of looking in her cabin window, although he strenuously denied having committed the offence. The Leavenworth "Times," which states this fact, further says:

"The voyage across the Pacific was attended with considerable discomfort from the heat, and the officers and men were allowed to go about without their blouses, as humanity would dictate. Regular religious services were held each Sunday on the water, and they were well attended by the men until the wife of the chaplain objected to the officers and men attending service without being fully clad, blouse and all, even if the thermometer did reach 100 in the shade.

"So Col. Funston obligingly issued an order that the men should no longer attend religious services attired in tropical costumes.

"But the troubles caused by women on a troop ship did not end here. It seems that a shower bath had been rigged up on the bow of the Indiana and the soldier boys had been allowed to disrobe, and while standing under the big shower bath arrangement the pumps from the engines would send great streams of cool sea water over them. It happened that a view of the shower bath and the soldier boys enjoying its cooling streams, clad only in nature's garments and smiling countenances, could be had from one of the windows of the cabin occupied by the wife of the chaplain. Horrors! The good lady was shocked and the luxury of the shower bath must be done away with. Upon the good woman's complaint the order was accordingly issued. This is why the boys of the 29th Kansas are opposed to any more women on troop ships."

Japanese matches threaten to drive out the Swedish. The exportation, which was 9,000 gross of boxes in 1884 rose to 9,000,000 gross in 1892, and 18,000,000 gross in 1896. The price per case of 7,200 boxes is \$16.50. Japan now supplies China and India, and is working its way into the British market.

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