

WANTS A BIGGER NAVY

Secretary Long Advises Construction of Fifteen Warships.

MORE MEN AND OFFICERS

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS CALL FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

Three Powerful Battleships and Twelve Cruisers Are Recommended—Secretary, in His Annual Report, Reviews the War—Total Casualties Were Only 84.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, made public today, opens as follows: "Since my last annual report the navy has, for the first time since its reorganization, been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient, persistent training and development had brought it to a point of high efficiency, which resulted in the unparalleled victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given the names of our naval commanders world-wide fame, and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country.

The secretary then reviews the events of the war and the department's preparations for the conflict, which have been fully covered by the published reports of naval officers and naval chiefs. Concerning the destruction of the battleship Maine, he says: "After an exhaustive examination of the wreck, and after taking the testimony of witnesses and experts, the board reported on the 21st of March that the Maine had been destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, but that it was unable to fix the responsibility upon any person or persons. It was evident that the cause of the disaster must have been from the outside."

In his account of the surrender of Santiago to General Shafter, the secretary says: "Admiral Sampson's chief of staff went to the front, but General Shafter declined to permit a representative of the navy, whose joint operations with the army had compelled the surrender, to be a witness to the agreement of capitulation."

"The work of the marine corps is highly praised. In view of the prospective increase of the navy, the necessity of guarding the naval stations which will be needed in the newly acquired territory of the United States, and the necessity of increasing the general efficiency displayed by this corps, it should be increased to at least 5,000 men and necessary officers, and attention is called to the report on this subject of its colonel commander."

The maximum fighting force of the navy during the war consisted of 196 vessels of all classes and there were 24,122 enlisted men in the service.

SMOKELESS POWDER

Smokeless powder, says the secretary, is a necessity, not only on account of the absence of smoke, but because of the greater velocities obtained by its use. It is made from residue which facilitates rapid firing. While a satisfactory smokeless powder has been adopted and is manufactured in quantities sufficient for the present war, owing to lack of time and lack of facility for manufacturing on a large scale, impossible to introduce it generally into the service during the present war. Nevertheless, the vessels were given a complete outfit, and large quantities were distributed. Steps have been taken to give a complete outfit to the vessels of the navy, and it is proposed to accumulate a large amount. Congress at its last session appropriated a sum of money for the creation of a government factory for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and plans therefor have been prepared, and have been cleared by the Indian Head Ordnance Department. Construction is now in progress.

Fifty-six new vessels are under construction, nearly all of which will be completed by the end of the year 1900.

The total casualties in the navy during the war were eighty-four. Seventeen men were killed, and sixty-seven wounded.

The amount appropriated for naval purposes during the war was \$57,972,274, of which \$25,652,131 remained unexpended, and will be turned back into the treasury. The total estimates for the fiscal year 1899 are \$45,538,952, and for the year 1900 \$47,988,255. In view of the difficulties which have been encountered in the transportation of troops in the recent war, I have to recommend that the transport service be put under the control of the navy department. The recent experience in the conveying of troops from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba and from San Francisco to the Philippines, and the landing of troops and supplies, make it evident that we should follow the universal practice in foreign countries of placing this work in the hands of naval officers.

To make the transport service efficient, it must necessarily be carried on in vessels large enough to carry a complete infantry regiment, with all accoutrements, arms, ammunition, supplies, etc., landing at their destination in as good a condition as when they were received on board. It is believed that this can best be accomplished by placing the responsibility in the hands of naval officers.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The secretary recommends an increase in the number of officers of the navy, and says:

"The naval officer of today must not only have a knowledge of seamanship and navigation, but must be trained in the technicalities of electrical engineering, ordnance, the use of the torpedo, and be grounded in higher mathematics and familiar with the customs and practices of the service in its associations with foreign naval and diplomatic representatives. He must be a manly, self-reliant man, ready at the orders of the department to take up any branch of duty and perform it intelligently."

It is the recommendation of the department that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be again temporarily revived, to be filled by such officers as it may be the pleasure of the president to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint.

The secretary of the navy also recommends that authority be given to increase the enlisted force to 20,000 men, and to enlist apprentices to the number of 2,500.

MORE VESSELS NEEDED.

A further increase in the naval strength is urged, and the naval board on construction recommends the following: Three shallow-draught and deep-draught battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,400,000 each.

Three shallow-draught and deep-draught armored cruisers, of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,400,000 each.

DISPLACEMENT: TO HAVE THE HIGHEST PRACTICABLE SPEED AND GREAT RADIUS OF ACTION, AND TO CARRY THE MOST POWERFUL ORDNANCE FOR VESSELS OF THEIR CLASS. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$2,150,000 each.

Six shallow-draught and deep-draught armored cruisers, of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,411,500 each.

With the territorial acquisitions of the present year, if the Philippines are also annexed to the United States, its outlying territorial possessions will be so great and so extended that this increase of naval force will be necessary; and, as two or three years will be required for the construction of the ships enumerated, appropriations sufficient for beginning them should be made now. The authorization of the second of the above recommendations at the coming session of congress would be enough.

NAMPA BOY KILLED.

Run Over by a Locomotive and Body Mangled.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., Nov. 25.—Willie Hall, aged 8, was killed by a locomotive at Nampa today. The engine passed over his body, rolling it to a shapeless mass. He, with two companions, was playing in a cloud of steam escaping from a locomotive on a siding track. Hearing another engine approaching, they started to cross, and as they were so claimed, entangled in the steam, the engineer did not see them. Robert Blakeley was knocked to one side, sustaining a bad scalp wound. The sixth story is told by the railroad men, but others say the accident was due to carelessness on the part of the engineer, and the coroner will make a searching investigation.

IGLESIAS AT WASHINGTON.

Costa Rican President Inspects Uncle Sam's Cash.

Washington, Nov. 25.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica, accompanied by members of his staff and Colonel Carter, U. S. A., visited the treasury department today, and after being presented to the chief officials, was escorted through the money vaults and was shown the mode in which the government handles its vast stores of coin and bullion. He was shown the gold and silver stored in the vaults, and the various coins and medals, where two of his boys, who are students. One of these, it is expected, will enter the United States military academy at West Point, under a special act of congress extending this courtesy to Costa Rica.

During this afternoon call were exchanged between President Iglesias and Vice President Echebur. Many members of the diplomatic corps have paid their respects to President Iglesias, one of the first callers being Sir George Paulet, the British ambassador, who, as dean of the corps, expressed the warm wishes of the foreign representatives.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

United States Cannot Annex, Say the Commissioners.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Cuban commissioners, who are to be sent to the United States to offer President McKinley the views of the Cuban leaders for the future government of the island, expect to go to Washington Monday. Jose R. Villan, one of the commissioners, expressed some decided views on the subject of the future of Cuba. "Is the strength of the annexationists very great?" he was asked. "No," he replied, "and if it were it would make no difference. The United States has declared to the world that it does not intend to annex Cuba, it can do nothing to recognize our independence. In the meantime, it is practically in control of the island, and we can do nothing without its permission. It could not annex us without a political revolution and that is impossible."

McKeen For the U. P.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 25.—W. R. McKeen, Jr., until last April connected with the Yazoo line, has been named as the man of the shops of the system, has been proffered a position on the Union Pacific system by President Burt. Mr. McKeen is offered the superintendency of the system, and the office of assistant superintendent of motive power of the system, but he has not yet arrived at a decision.

Fifteenth Infantry Starts.

Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 25.—The Fifteenth infantry, 1,340 men and 211 animals, departed tonight for Savannah, where they will take the transport Chester for Nuevitas, Cuba. Two pack trains were taken with the regiment.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Benick Hamilton of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would cure himself. The cure was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best sold in the world. Sold by E. C. M. I. drug department.

Bamberger Coal Co., 161 Main.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$25,282,000. The revenue for the year 1898 was \$1,000,000,000. The revenue for the year 1899 is \$1,000,000,000. The revenue for the year 1900 is \$1,000,000,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The secretary recommends an increase in the number of officers of the navy, and says: "The naval officer of today must not only have a knowledge of seamanship and navigation, but must be trained in the technicalities of electrical engineering, ordnance, the use of the torpedo, and be grounded in higher mathematics and familiar with the customs and practices of the service in its associations with foreign naval and diplomatic representatives. He must be a manly, self-reliant man, ready at the orders of the department to take up any branch of duty and perform it intelligently."

It is the recommendation of the department that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be again temporarily revived, to be filled by such officers as it may be the pleasure of the president to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint.

The secretary of the navy also recommends that authority be given to increase the enlisted force to 20,000 men, and to enlist apprentices to the number of 2,500.

MORE VESSELS NEEDED.

A further increase in the naval strength is urged, and the naval board on construction recommends the following: Three shallow-draught and deep-draught battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,400,000 each.

Three shallow-draught and deep-draught armored cruisers, of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,400,000 each.

CUT A WIDE SWATH

Kansas Cattle Man Falls For Over a Million.

GILLETT GOES TO SMASH

SKY-ROCKET CAREER OF A DARING OPERATOR.

Four Years Ago He Owned Nothing But a Mortgaged Farm, But Since Then He Has Handled 200,000 Head of Cattle—Traveled With His Cowboy Band.

Abilene, Kan., Nov. 25.—A failure involving cattle interests throughout the southwest was precipitated today when an attachment suit for \$40,000 was filed against Grant C. Gillett of Woodbine by the Gillette Commission company of Kansas City. Gillett controls thousands of cattle on the southwestern ranges, and his liabilities are believed to be over \$1,000,000.

It is now known that on Monday of the present week Gillett made an assignment and placed in trust of all his holdings to D. W. Nail, Gillett at once departed for Texas. Mr. Nail, however, refused to accept the trusteeship, and the papers were not filed. This morning the Gillette Commission company, which is a corporation organized in Kansas, filed a suit against Gillett, claiming that he had failed to pay the mortgage on the farm which he had mortgaged to the company. The suit is for \$40,000, the amount of the mortgage. Gillett is believed to have fled to Texas, and the Gillette Commission company is believed to be searching for him.

"Coffee Cooler" Won. Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Nov. 25.—In a twenty-round contest here this evening for a purse of \$1,500, between Frank M. Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," and George Crisp of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the latter won by a knockout in the thirteenth round. The betting was in favor of Craig at 2 to 1.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS.

The work of constructing the yacht Shamrock for Sir Thomas Lipton, the designer of the yacht, will be commenced during the coming week.

The United States charge d'affaires at London, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White, died of influenza at the castle, and passed the night at the castle.

The French cabinet has decided to authorize the expenditure of 200,000,000 francs for the purpose of establishing an Indo-Chinese railroad system in connection with the Suez canal.

The Italian government is alarmed at the receipt of reports that Emperor Menelik II. has ordered the raising of a militia of 100,000 men armed with rifles and a numerous train of artillery.

The French government has decided to make a loan of 500,000,000 francs to the city of New Orleans. Its naval headquarters in the Pacific, and the navy department will be constructed there.

A Russian diplomat, in the course of an interview, declared that Russia will not sell a mortgage on the Suez canal to the United States.

The president of the municipal council of Paris has informed Mms. Sarah Bernhardt that the council has decided to offer to take a lease of the Theatre des Nations, built on the site of the old theatre of the city, and to play the entire term to the theatre and to play the principal roles there.

THE DAY'S CASUALTIES.

A fire in Keswick, Cal., at the "Smelter City," consumed over \$200,000 worth of property. The insurance was only \$150,000.

The department of the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, was gutted by fire. Dr. J. W. Swann, founder of the college, was killed. The building was destroyed, and the bodies of the students were recovered.

While a party of twelve people were returning from a ball at Otis, Ind., on Tuesday night, they were struck by a horse-drawn wagon. William Seabers and William Kemper were killed, and the other twelve were injured.

Not Alone In It.

Little Horace Empestead is the 5-year-old son of Lieutenant Empestead of the United States army, says the Detroit Free Press. It happened that Lieutenant Empestead's regiment was present at the engagement before Santiago, and the day after Horace began his mother to tell him over and over again the story of the battle.

It was but natural that Horace should place his feet up aloft on the pedestal, for in her account of the fight his mother had dilated upon the bravery of Horace's father to such an extent that the youngster came to believe that he was about the only soldier present, at least the only one who amounted to anything.

Two days ago the lieutenant came here to Detroit on a short furlough. A few friends called one evening and heard him tell the story of the fight in his own words. When he finished he took him on up to his room, whereupon the latter broke out bravely: "My papa he did 't mostest fightin'. He with 't mostest fightin' 't mostest fightin' for my mamma 't me so. 'N when it with all over, 'n whole lot of 't other men he been kilt dead, my papa he jes' stood there alive, 'n waved his hand, 'n said 't me 't I was 't mostest fightin' 't me so. 'N when it with all over, 'n whole lot of 't other men he been kilt dead, my papa he jes' stood there alive, 'n waved his hand, 'n said 't me 't I was 't mostest fightin' 't me so."

Then Lieutenant Empestead interrupted the lively flow of words by saying: "No, Horace, I was not the best fighter. I did not do everything alone. There was some one with me all the time."

"Who?" asked the child, with a look of amazement in his eyes. "God, Horace," answered the father. "If it had been for him it wouldn't have been for me. Well, anyway, you 'n God with 't whole thing at Santiago."

Gen. Blanco Is Going Back to Spain.

(From a Washington Dispatch.) General Blanco is preparing to move, and has engaged his servants in boxing and packing many of his personal effects for shipment to Spain, included in the list of property which the general is preparing to take with him are many costly paintings which have for years adorned the walls of the palace. Two of which were executed by an Italian artist and sent to Havana in 1870. Many of these are highly treasured, being an expensive painting of the general in uniform during the regime of Campos and before the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. The value of the paintings is estimated to be in the thousands of dollars, but his is purely a sentimental value. The brigadier is furnishing the palace of the captain general are most costly, and all of these General Blanco claims as his personal property.

ELECTROCUTION AT SPOKANE

Young Man Grasped a Cord and Fell Dead. Spokane, Wash., Nov. 25.—Wagor Hurlbert, aged 24, grasped an electric light cord tonight, gave a gasp and fell forward. This tragedy was enacted in the barn of the residence of E. E. Reid. The electric light there was out of repair. Mr. Reid carried a ladder, and remarked that he could feel electricity in the air. Hurlbert grasped the cord and fell, and electric sparks flew from his hand. He was dead in an instant. A short circuit is ascribed as the cause of his death by electricians, as they claim that under any possible conditions the victim could not have received a greater voltage than 200. Hurlbert's father and mother live in Garrettsville, O.

LAVIGNE DEFEATS TRACY.

The Fighting Was Clever and Interesting Throughout. San Francisco, Nov. 25.—George Lavigne gained the decision over Tom Tracy tonight at the end of the twenty-round fight, which was under the auspices of the Nevada Athletic Union. The fighting was clever and interesting throughout, but lacked the excitement which usually accompanies a contest between two such exponents of pugilism. The brief-but-interesting main work, being aggressive in every respect, forcing Tracy to use all his cleverness and shiftness of foot to avoid the little champion's rushes.

INCREASE IN MAILED

Remarkable Growth of Postal Business in Recent Years.

BUT STILL A DEFICIT

INTERESTING FIGURES IN POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Gross Revenues Have Reached Nearly a Hundred Millions—Deficit For Next Year Over Four Millions—Auxiliary Cruisers Secured Through Mail Contracts.

Washington, Nov. 25.—In his annual report, the postmaster general says that in 1897 invested the postmaster general with authority to enter into such contracts for the carrying of mails on American steamships as in his judgment will best subserve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States. The first fruits of this act were the powerful steamships which converted into armed cruisers, rendered such useful service in the war with Spain. They were employed in carrying the mails across the Atlantic, and came favorably with the Atlantic steamers under any flag.

But the act further provided that the mail service in lines there created should be equally distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican gulf and Pacific ports. In accordance with this provision, lines have been established to the Gulf of Mexico, and steamers recently launched for this service and just now undergoing inspection by a naval officer will be available as auxiliary cruisers in the event of a future emergency. But no lines have thus far been established under this act on the Pacific, and the requirement of an equal distribution of mail service has not been met in that direction. The attention is directed to the fact that the expansion of American interests on the Pacific coast is being met by the expansion of American steamships, which will naturally follow and utilize the opening of American opportunity in that quarter.

GROWTH OF POSTAL BUSINESS. Postmaster General Smith calls attention to the rapid and amazing growth of the postal business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was \$38,012,615, against \$32,478,729 in 1897, and the gross expenditure was \$35,542,894; the number of postoffices \$73,300, against 43,000.

Within this period the population has increased about 50 per cent, while postal business has multiplied nearly three-fold. The general increase of expenditures for the past year has been due to the fact that the preceding one, despite the fact that nearly a million dollars earned in mail transportation by the added Pacific railroad companies was lost by the increase in the cost of the department appropriations. There was an increase in postal receipts of nearly six and one-half million dollars over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimate of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, follows:

Total estimated revenue, \$100,588,112; estimated expenditures, \$105,224,000; deficiency for 1899, estimated, \$4,255,888. But for the gross amount of mail matter privileges the deficit would have disappeared long ago, and its present and promised decrease is in the face of this abuse.

The postmaster general says the proposal of ocean penny postage, recently renewed in connection with the adoption of this rate between England and the colonies, is a matter which should be considered for the benefit of the country, and which could be said for it, but the conditions under which this country approaches its treatment differ from other nations. Other countries have a large land transit, while ours is often greater than the ocean distance. Considering the area traversed, our rate is lower than other nations. The immediate consideration he says, of so marked a change, however desirable in itself, will be premature.

Discussing rural free delivery, the postmaster general says replies to circulars sent out suggest some assurance of the permanence of the service. A newspaper editor, who has been in the service established prior to 1887 is contemplated.

The most marked advance in volume of money order business in the history of the system was this past year, the increase being 17,000,000 in number and \$16,000,000 in money carried. There were 25,754,414 money orders issued; face value, \$284,839,824.

Legislation is asked for at the next session of congress to correct the evils growing out of the practice of bidding for star routes.

There were 15,000,225 pieces of mail matter registered at the postoffices during the year, and the aggregate of \$25,129 in fees collected was an increase of over 7 per cent over the previous year's business.

Among recommendations for legislation are those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway postal clerks a continuous offense; to provide a severe penalty for employees embezzling or destroying newspaper mail; severer statutes covering green goods and obscene matter; the issue of a special stamped envelope of superior paper quality for 10 cents, and those to make dependent on the railway