as the cost of the means of attacking them. They are not only the cheapest to build, but once built the cost of maintaining them can be reduced to the minimum. Neither are they an experiment, nor can they become useless, but they may be built with a view to further strengthening if required, and capable of mounting larger guns if necessary.

Two appropriations of $500,000 each for the purchase of sites for fortification and seacoast defenses were made by the last congress. Allotments have been made under these appropriations for sites for gun and mortar batteries at Glover Cliff, in Boston harbor; Point Comfort, Fort Wadsworth, Plumb island and Sand Point, in New York harbor; Laguna Merced, in San Francisco harbor, and Sheridan Point, on the Potomac. Proceedings of condemnation have been commenced to obtain other sites near Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor; Willoughby Spit, in Hampton roads, and Point Lobos, in San Francisco harbor. Over one-half of the entire appropriation has been allotted and about $350,000 expended. Other payments are to be made as soon as the examination of titles by the department of justice is completed. The balance of the appropriation will probably be expended during the next five months, but it will not be sufficient to pay the awards of juries in cases now pending. I recommend that an appropriation of $500,000 be continued annually until the important sites are secured. It will require this amount for several years to pay for sites as rapidly as they will be needed for use, and it is economy to acquire them as quickly as possible after their location has been determined upon.

At its last session congress made an appropriation for the addition of the south wing to the new gun factory at Watervliet, and for the substantial completion of that plant, except that space has been left to add machinery for finishing sixteen-inch guns if their manufacture should be deemed advisable. The work of construction is now well advanced, and the machinery under contract.

Certain provisions in the last two fortification acts were designed to induce private manufacturers in this county to co-operate with the government in fabricating guns as well as in supplying the steel forgings. Advantageous bids were received and a contract made with the Bethlehem company for supplying twenty-five eight-inch, fifty ten-inch, and twenty-five twelve-inch guns.

This contract, and the output of the gun factory from forgings already under contract, provides for the manufacture of 198 breech-loading steel rifle guns of high power—sixty-two of eight-inch caliber, eighty-six of ten-inch and fifty of twelve-inch. Four have been finished—two eight-inch, one ten-inch and one twelve-inch—twenty-four more will be finished in 1892, thirty-four in 1893, forty in 1894, when the machinery at the gun factory will be nearly complete. Thereafter there can be manufactured about forty-five per year, and the deliveries from the Bethlehem 100-gun contract will be eight to fourteen yearly, according to the proportion of small or large caliber. Besides the 198 for which provision has already been made, if forgings are supplied to the gun factory 350 more guns can be turned out within the next ten years, and mostly of ten and twelve-inch caliber. I believe these figures to be conservative, and that the actual results will be greater, for with experience in the manufacture the work should progress more rapidly.

Two batteries, each for sixteen 12-inch mortars, and emplacements for two 12-inch, two 10-inch and four 8-inch guns are now in process of construction for the defense of New York; also one battery for sixteen 12-inch mortars, and emplacements for one 10-inch gun, with two more in preparation, at Boston; and emplacements for two 10-inch guns, with one 10-inch and three 12-inch in preparation at San Francisco; for two 10-inch guns at Hampton Roads, and for two 10-inch guns at Washington. Progress has also been made in providing a suitable supply of submarine mines. A considerable number are on hand or under contract for the defense of New York, San Francisco, Boston, Hampton Roads, Philadelphia, Washington and Charleston, and some of the missing casemates for operating them are completed or under contract at these ports and at Portland, Me. Contracts have also been made for the early delivery of seventy-three 12-inch castiron rifled mortars hooped with steel, of a pattern known to be serviceable, though probably not equal to an all-steel construction now under test.

The department has been obliged, on account of the financial embarrassment of the contractors, to extend the time until January, April and July, 1892, for the delivery of the ten guns contracted for with the Pneumatic dynamite gun company for Sandy Hook, Fort Schuyler, Fort Warren and San Francisco. One of these guns was to be 8-inch, and nine of them 15-inch caliber. Three of the latter are, by law, to be mounted on the Pacific coast. The chief of the bureau of ordnance states that—

Reports furnished the department of trials made of a 15-inch pneumatic dynamite gun manufactured in this country for the English government are quite favorable to the performance of the gun and its projectile.

The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of the present rate of appropriations for coast defenses, which have been moderate, the work can be carried on systematically and judiciously. To stop or check the work now would be to lose much that has been done; to continue will be both safety and economy. Each year some part of it can be completed so as to become available, and thereafter every gun mounted will add to its efficiency.

The board of ordnance and fortification in their report say:

Four years' continuance of similar legislation and activity and it can no longer be said that the United States is defenseless against foreign powers.

FIELD AND SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Good progress has been made in the production of improved rifle steel ordnance.

3.2-inch steel field guns.—One hundred have been completed and twenty-five more are under manufacture. The ten regular light batteries are nearly supplied with these guns, and they are now being furnished to the National Guard.

3.6 inch heavy steel field guns.—A type gun has been completed and proved by a test to be satisfactory. The manufacture of twenty-four others and carriages for them will soon be commenced.

MAGAZINE SMALL-ARMS.

During the year a board has been appointed, consisting of officers from the ordnance, cavalry and infantry, to consider, test and report upon magazine small-arms. They have examined those in use in the principal European armies, but a saltsfactory smokeless powder is an essential element for consideration in fixing upon the reduced caliber. Their experiments and reports of similar trials made abroad indicate that magazine arms are still so far from our present excellent single-loader to a magazine system in too great haste.

DESERTION.

Desertions from the army for the year ending September 30 have been less than in any other year in the history of the army. Previous to 1820 there are no reliable records, but from that time until the beginning of the war of the rebellion the average annual rate of desertion was 14.8 per cent of the enlisted strength, and since the war it has been nearly the same. From January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1891, twenty-four and one-half years, the number of desertions from the army was 88,475. It has cost the government a very large sum for pay, clothing, subsistence and transportation of recruits to replace these men.

RECRUITS.

An effort has been made to improve the character of the recruits of the army by excluding, as far as practicable, men of questionable habits or reputation. Applicants for enlistment are not accepted unless they produce satisfactory evidence of good character. In case of doubt they are held on probation a reasonable time, and, if the result of the probation is not satisfactory, are discharged before any expense for uniform, pay or transportation is incurred. Heretofore recruiting has been carried on in from thirty to forty of the largest cities of the country, and the rendezvous has some times been established in sections of these cities frequented by the least desirable classes from which to obtain recruits. Besides giving special care to the proper location of such rendezvous as are still maintained in the larger cities, the experiment has been tried, with excellent results, of extending recruiting to the smaller towns. The number of recruiting stations has thus been increased more than five-fold, and besides many villages and rural districts are visited by non-commissioned officers from neighboring rendezvous. Wherever regiments are favorably located for sending recruiting parties into towns and villages within a reasonable distance from their posts, they are required to depend largely for recruits upon their own exertions. As a result the number of desirable recruits obtained from the rural districts during the past year has been much larger than heretofore, and that has doubtless contributed considerably toward the great reduction of desertion.

By a recent order the maximum age at which original enlistments are made has been reduced five years, and is now limited to those under the age of thirty years. It would be very desirable if this age-limit could be still further reduced, and no reenlistments allowed except in case of such non-commissioned officers as have attained special proficiency. This would return the soldier after three or five years' service to civil life in the majority of cases better fitted for it than when he enlisted. It is better that the soldier's service should be an incident and not the business of his life. If retained too long in the army he cannot succeed out of it, and so may end his days in the soldiers' home, instead of in a home of his own. The army, in time of peace, while training men for the possible contingency of war, should not unfit them for the certain duties of peace.

I am confident that after a few months' training they will be fit for any service, and, properly managed, will furnish a valuable addition to the military strength of the nation. Great care must be taken in the selection of officers to whom is intrusted the instruction and development of these companies. Only officers of high character, who believe in the work and in the possibility of progress and civilization for the Indian, who are patient and faithful, and not only soldiers of highest order, but imbued with something of the missionary spirit as well, should be selected.

It is not only an important step toward their civilization, self-support and control, but it is the cheapest and best insurance against further Indian troubles. While I believe they will prove trustworthy in any service, even against their own people, they will at least be sureties in some measure for their respective tribes.

THE ARTILLERY.

The bill for the reorganization of the artillery passed both houses at the last session of congress, but amendments were added in the senate, and the amended bill reached the house so late in the session that it failed to receive action. From a purely military standpoint the organization of this arm is not defective, but two first lieutenants in each battery are an unnecessary expense.

THE THREE-BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

The question of the three-battalion organization for the infantry has been before congress, and on account of the great defects of the present system must necessarily be the subject of discussion until remedied by legislation. A measure in other respects desirable which would materially increase the expense of the army might not receive favorable consideration, but the essential features of this change can be had without increase of expense.

The single battalion organization of infantry is radically defective and unfit for actual service under present conditions. During the period since the civil war our infantry organization has remained unchanged, and is now, in respect to the single battalion feature, obsolete. It is so vicious that the first step in case of war must be to abolish it and to start anew. It can not be amended or modified; it is unwieldy, incapable of subdivision to either make or meet an attack under methods now prevailing, and the situation grows worse with every improvement of arms.

The development of range, rapidity and accuracy of fire of modern arms, has been so great that a smaller and more flexible battalion is essential, for this development makes celerity in handling troops on the field a prime necessity.

ENLISTMENT OF INDIANS AS REGULAR SOLDIERS.

In March last a general order was issued authorizing the enlistment of one company of Indians for each of the twenty-six regiments of white cavalry and infantry serving west of the Mississippi river. This action was taken after careful inquiry into the conduct in the past of Indian scouts and police employed in a military or quasi-military capacity.

The primary object, fully justifying the experiment, in my judgment, was to give employment, in useful and legitimate channels, to a considerable number of Indians of the warlike tribes. Having been deprived, by the extinction of game, of both employment and means of subsistence, they can not be changed at once from nomads to quiet and successful farmers. Incidentally it was hoped that the habits of obedience, cleanliness and punctuality, as well as of steady labor in the performance of both military and industrial work inculcated by service in the army, would have a good effect on those who might enlist, and also furnish an object lesson of some value and exert a healthy influence upon others of their tribes.

It was not deemed advisable to urge Indians into the service hastily, and special efforts have been made to inform them of the responsibilities they would incur and the duties that would be required of them as soldiers. The results have been very satisfactory. Seven companies, three of cavalry and four of infantry, have been recruited to their full complement, and seven others partially, and the reports indicate that the organizations of these will be completed at an early day. I have had an opportunity to personally inspect some of these Indian cavalry troops, and have received full reports showing the condition of others. In good conduct, drill and military bearing, attention to duty, observance of courtesies, and care of horses, arms and equipment, clothing, barracks, mess rooms and kitchens, they are al least equal to soldiers of other races of no greater experience.

For example, Troop L of the First cavalry, recruited from the Crow tribe, though none of its members had had more than five months' services, furnished as early as September 14 last its full quota of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and privates for guard, fatigue and other post duties; and our recent two weeks' practice march of the command to which it belongs demonstrated its capacity for the performance of the various duties of the expedition. The colonel of the First cavalry recognizes that the men of this troop possess in a high degree the characteristics and traits essential in light cavalry, and considers them a valuable acquisition to his regiment. Satisfactory reports have also been received of the progress of the Indian infantry companies.

Nothing unfavorable has been brought to the attention of the department regarding the utility as military organizations of the Indian companies of either arm, but so far there is every reason to believe that much more than was expected of the experiment will be realized. They are treated in all respects like other soldiers, and the same duties are required of them. They are dressed the same, fed the same, taught to cook and eat their food in the same manner, and in every respect they strive earnestly to equal and, if possible, outdo their white comrades. All commands are given in English, and though few of them understand the language, they learn the sound of their orders quickly and make rapid progress in drill.

Some of the companies which have only been enlisted for three or four months would make a creditable appearance at any encampment or review. When it is considered that a short time ago many of these Indian soldiers were "blanket Indians," that few of them ever had on a suit of clothes, slept under a roof, ate at a table, used a knife and fork, wore shoes or had their hair cut, the transformation is indeed remarkable.

The habit for a few years of wearing good clothes, eating good food well cooked by themselves, and living in clean and comfortable quarters, and the lesson that these comforts are earned by their own good conduct, will not be entirely lost upon men of any race or color. They are receiving instruction in English and in the methods of civilized life that will help them to help themselves when discharged. They will be impressed with the power of the government and the folly and futility of disobedience of its authority.

RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

In my last annual report I referred to the creation of the record and pension division of this department in July, 1889. It was placed under the direction of Maj. Ainsworth and given charge of all the hospital and service records of the volunteer armies in the war, and of all business in the department relating thereto. At that time there were 40,654 unadjusted and unanswered cases on hand, all of which, together with current business, was disposed of before June 30, 1890. During the paft fiscal year the division received 459,497 cases, of which the records of the office show that 98 per cent were disposed of and answered within twenty-four hours of their receipt. There were no cases left over undisposed of June 30, 1891.

The number of cases received during the past year was 158,259 in excess of the previous year, being an increase in business of 52 per cent. As about two-thirds of the business of this division is in connection with the pension bureau of the interior department, I take the liberty of quoting from the report of Commissioner Raum to the secretary of the interior September 22, 1891, in which he says: "The great improvement which Maj. Ainsworth has brought to that branch of the public service enables this bureau to receive within twenty-four hours from the day of the calls full reports as to the military and medical history of claimants as shown by the records of the war department, whereas in former years these requests remained unanswered for months."

In addition to the current work of the office, the clerks of the division have also been engaged in transcribing the original records by the card-index system. The copying of the hospital records was completed in 1890, and work was then begun on the muster rolls and military records of all soldiers, not only in the war of the Rebellion, but also in the Mexican war and the Florida any other Indian wars. Work was first begun on the rolls of the New York troops, which were the most difficult on account of the large number of different organizations. It required eleven months to complete them. As this work progresses, however, the labor of searching is diminished, and the current business of the division can be managed by fewer clerks, leaving a larger force for the permanent work of the preservation of the records. It is expected that by the first of December next there will remain to be transcribed only the rolls of the eight following states: Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

These records were rapidly going to destruction, although for generations they will be indispensible for the transaction of public business. I have already spoken in my previous reports of the necessity of their preservation and of the excellence of the card-index system, not only for the accomplishment of that purpose, but also for the most economical and expeditious use of the information they contain. At the present rate of progress this work can be completed within the next year and a half, or early in 1893, at which time this department can dispense with the services of about 600 of its present clerks, at a saving to the government in salaries, rent, and otherwise, of at least $1,000,000 yearly.

These clerks, who have been faithful to their work and whose efficiency has been proved, are entitled to consideration, and I trust some provision may be made for their transfer to other departments of the governmental service instead of making new appointments in those departments.

CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

As a result of military legislation of the last session, it has become necessary during the fiscal year to give effect to the act of June 11, 1878, by selecting a number of candidates from civil life for appointment as second lieutenants in the army. It has been the purpose of the department in making these selections to secure he best possible material, and to this end the recommendations on file were carefully scutinized and the instructors at the principal colleges at which military instruction is given were invited to submit the names of those students who, in addition to high scholarship, had evinced the greatest aptitude for the military service. The candidates thus selected were subjected to a rigid examination as to their physical and mental qualifications, and only those who successfully passed were recommended for appointment. Of forty-one candidates who were authorized to appear, twenty-three succeeded in passing most creditable examinations. Of these thirteen have received military instruction under army officers at colleges. Ten were members of the National guard. Those first selected have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth for special military instruction, and satisfactory reports have been received of their aptitude and capacity, and of the zeal and energy with which they have entered upon the performance of their duties.

APPRENTICE BATTALION.

The formation of an appentice battalion, to be composed of boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age, has often been recommended by prominent officers of the army, and the question of its organization under the present law has been considered. The purpose of the plan, however, would be better accomplished by the aid of some legislation.

It has been suggested that this battalion be composed of a superior class of lads, one to be selected from each congressional district, and that they be given a good English education and military and manual training, so as to fit them for either civil life or military service.

I am not prepared to give the measure unqualified recommendation, but it is favored by so many officers of ability and experience that it is entitled to consideration.

MILITIA.

The present method of allotment of the annual appropriation of $400,000 for arming and equipping the militia, which is prescribed by the act of February 12, 1887, (24 Stats., 401,) and which gives to each state an amount proportionate to its congressional representation, is not such as to produce the best results. The aid given different states is very disproportionate. The amount of government aid received by some states is not more than half that received by others that maintain double the number of men in their national guard.

There is no inducement for the maintenance of a greater number of militia than is actually required by the law, but rather the reverse, if economy be consulted. The allotment as now made is not based upon what the the states do in return for the appropriation, but what they ought to do. It would be better to help those who help themselves. If the appropriation, or even one-half of it, was distributed upon the basis of the effective force of the national guards maintained by the several states, it would better accomplish its purpose of encouraging that orgrnization.

By the detail of officers and troops to the various annual encampments throughout the country, the war department has rendered the national guard of the several states such assistance as was in its power. The association of this force, necessarily the main dependence of the country in any great war, with the regular army, is of great advantage to both organizations. In this and in every other way possible the Federal government should co-operate with the states in the maintenance and education of the national guard.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

The act of August 19, 1890, established a national park at the the battle-field of Chickamauga, and placed its supervision and control under the war department. The act authorized the appointment by the secretary of war of a commission of three to have immediate charge of the park, and provided that each commissioner named should have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga or one of the battles about Chattanooga.

Two of the commissioners were required to be appointed from civil life, and the third to be selected from those officers of the army best acquainted with the details of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga to act as secretary of the commission. Under the provisions of the act I appointed J. S. Fullerton of Missouri, who was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Gordon Granger; Alexander P. Stewart of Tennessee, a major-general commanding a division in the Confederate army of Tennessee; Capt. S. C. Kellogg of the army, who was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Thomas, as members of the commission, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, who was lieutenant-colonel commanding the Thirty-fifth Ohio infantry, as an assistant and expert in historical work.

The commission has made good progress, in view of the obstacles encountered in acquiring the land. Deeds for a small portion have already been received, and are in the hands of the attorney-general for investigation of title. Not being able to obtain some of the land at a price deemed reasonable, proceedings for condemnation were had. In these cases the land has been appraised, and title can be procured as soon as the money is paid into court. The great part, however, is now awaiting appraisement, but it is probable that title to most of it will soon be obtained. The states of Georgia and Tennessee have ceded jurisdiction over the park within their respective limits. The commission has been diligent and earnest, and made the best progress possible under the circumstances.

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | $ 2,150,046 53 |
| Military establishment—support of the army and military academy | 25,344,199 73 |
| Public works, including river and harbor improvements | 16,051,478 96 |
| Miscellaneous objects | 7,894,439 46 |
| Total | $51,450,764 68 |
| Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | $ 2,022,830 00 |
| Military establishment—support of the army and military academy | 21,849,426 88 |
| Public works, including river and harbor improvements | 8,611,614 22 |
| Miscellaneous objects | 3,699,553 95 |
| Total | $36,183,425 05 |
| Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | $ 2,036,178 00 |
| Military establishment—support of the army and military academy | 26,299,170 77 |
| Public works | 13,305,363 00 |
| Miscellaneous objects | 4,381,861 60 |
| Total | $45,975,603 37 |

CONCLUSION.

I would refer you to the report of the major-general commanding the army for further information concerning the condition of the army, and for its operations during the year; to the reports of the several bureaus and divisions of the department for fuller details of its administration, and to the reports of the board of visitors and of the superintendent concerning the military academy. They all contain valuable suggestions, fully and clearly presented.

I have not attempted to make any recapitulation of or merely formal reference to them. It has seemed better that I should simply discuss those matters with respect to which some particular duty is charged upon me, or which seemed to be of the most general interest to the army or the department as a whole. I would call your special attention to the full account in the report of Gen. Schofield of the operations of the army last winter during the troubles with the Sioux Indians. This campaign, which was made in midwinter in a severe climate, was conducted in a manner deserving commendation.

The character and attainments of the older officers of the army, who made their records during the great war, is too well understood to require any mention; but I wish to pay a well-deserved tribute to the younger officers, who have not had the great war opportunities of their seniors. Nothing in my connection with the army has surprised and gratified me so much as the general high character and professional attainments of the younger officers of the army, who have made the most of their opportunities under the conditions of comparative peace. It is upon them that we must depend in the future, and they can be implicitly relied upon to be equal to the requirements of any emergency.

As I am about to retire from this department, I desire to acknowledge the earnest and loyal co-operation which I have at all times received in its administration from all of its officers and officials, and the encouragement and support which I have ever had from you. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.—Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

## REAGAN TO HOXIE.

### The Railroad Commission Through Its Chairman Writes of the Packery.

Several days ago Col. Hoxie sent an invitation to the railroad commissioners to be present at the great barbecue to be given to-day. Yesterday Col. Hoxie received the following letter:

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 19, 1891.

John R. Hoxie, Esq., Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 10th inst. is before us, in which you invite us to be present at the celebration of the anniversary of the Fort Worth packing-house on November 21. We are much obliged for the extension of this invitation, and the members of the commission would be glad to participate in the anniversary of that important and useful enterprise, but duties here will deny us that pleasure. We very sincerely hope for the fullest success of the packing house, as an enterprise of great value to the people of the state, which we hope will be remunerative to the persons who have put the capital in it. Very Respectfully, JOHN H. REAGAN,
For the members of the committee.

### Complimentary Dance.

Last evening the many young gentlemen friends of Mr. and Mrs. Mort Lampton tendered them a farewell dance. Mr. and Mrs. Lampton leave for Denver to-morrow, which city they will in future make their permanent home. Both of them are universally popular here and probably no couple have done more to make Fort Worth society pleasant and agreeable. Their absence will be greatly felt by the young people of the city. The dance was given in the Mansion hotel dining-room.

Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Lampton, Mr. and Mrs. Peak, Mr. and Mrs. Mobley, Mr. and Mrs. VanZandt, Mr. and Mrs. Reyer, Mr. and Mrs. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Canty, . . . and Mrs. Sanguinet, Mrs. Sarlls, Mr. F. M. Brown and Miss Newton, Mr. Cooke and Miss Minnie Anderson, Mr. Read and Miss Fields, Mr. Jordan and Miss Watkins, Mr. Collett and Miss Griffiths, Mr. Robertson and Miss Edrington, Mr. Lacey and Miss Turner, Mr. Want and Miss Walker, Mr. Luckett and Miss Garrett, Dr. Irion and Miss Marie Anderson, Mr. Mabry and Miss Wilson, Mr. Lewright and Miss Sims, Mr. Brugler and Miss Saunders, Mr. Bateman and Miss Maddox, Mr. Pleasants and Miss Hirshfield, Mr. Raiser and Miss Williams, Mr. Thomas and Miss Nash, Mr. Tevis and Miss Fosdick, Mr. Barron and Miss Zook, Mr. Hereford and Miss Gaines, Dr. Mayfield and Miss Rainey, Mr. Blakeney and Miss Montgomery.

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## A LIBERAL MOVE.

### A Tenants-Rights Act to Be Advocated by the Party.

## THE TORIES ARE ON THE RUN.

### Salisbury to Talk at a Caucus While Gladstone Has an Open Mind — To Look Into Emigration—What Foster Says On It.

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LONDON, Nov. 20.—Liberal leaders have decided to incorporate in the platform approved at the Newcastle conference an English tenants' rights bill. This decision is one of the most important steps that responsible chiefs of the party have ever taken. The question of ameliorating the position of British farmers by giving them greater security for their capital and freedom from harassing covenants imposed by landlords has long been recognized as ripening towards Liberal legislation. The magnitude of the Liberal victory in South Moulton and the conviction that the capture of the rural vote by the Liberals will lead to overwhelming success in the general elections has lifted the measure in favor of tenant farmers into the front rank of politics. This movement on the part of the Liberals has been hastened by the movement of the Conservatives in the same direction. The history of the Conservative party presents no more surprising or more sudden change than that which has occurred on the English land question under dread of what would happen to the landlords' interest, thorugh an uprising of laborers and farmers to the Liberal banners. Since the South Moulton election the Tory Globe has led in advocating the adoption in England of the principles of the Irish land purchase act. Labor must have power to acquire small plots of land cheaply and through simple methods, and must assist the farmers to become owners after a certain number of years without paying more than customary rent. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will allay the anxiety of his supporters by giving some inkling of his intentions in a speech at a Conservative caucus on Monday next. In the meantime it is uncertain to what length the Liberal leaders will go in shaping a tenant farmer's bill. The drift of opinion at the National Liberal club is in favor of giving farmers judicial rents fixed as in Ireland for a definite period and purchasing powers similar to those granted by the Ashbourne act. Gladstone retains an open mind on this subject, on which he will speak at the agricultural conference to be held at the National Liberal club, December 10.

The British government will send a delegate to the international conference of immigration, which opens in Paris on Wednesday next. The delegate is charged simply to watch the proceedings of the conference. Mayor Frederick Brackett, special foreign agent of the United States, will attend the conference under orders from the treasury department at Washington. Jules Simon will preside, and the conference will last four days. Delegates will go to Havre to inspect a vessel engaged in carrying immigrants and the general arrangements for the accommodation of immigrants. Secretary Foster's instructions to Maj. Brackett in defining the position of the American government state that the conference is composed of delegates from European countries where the chief problem is emigration, whereas the United States problem is exclusively immigration. The secretary adds that the government and the people of the United States are not averse to immigration of meritorious, self-sustaining persons, but that public opinion and the laws of the country are crystalizing definitely in opposition to further immigration of persons belonging to the helpless, defective and criminal classes. The English trades councils have taken a definite position on the necessity of the elevation of the immigration of aliens. The committee of the London trades councils have drafted a measure for excluding aliens not possessing individually £3, in case of a family £5 between parents and 30s. for each child. Idiots, lunatics and persons affected with contagous diseases are prohibited by the measure. The committee further favors the promotion of a bill on the lines of the United States labor contract law.

## THEY WERE HAPPY.

### THEY TOSSED THEIR HATS ON HIGH AND YELLED.

### The White Metal Triumphs, for the Congress Votes Almost Unanimously for Free Coinage.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 20.—At the afternoon session of the mining congress, T. C. Howell of California, Duncan of Missouri, Dennis Sheedy of Colorado and Judge Goodwin of Utah spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver. Before finishing his remarks Judge Goodwin moved that the rules be suspended and a resolution for the free coinage of silver be passed by acclamation.

Senator Stewart, before the question was put, was called and said: "The time for action has come. I am anxious that the voice of Colorado be now heard." He paid a compliment to Senators Teller and Wolcott.

A Connecticut delegate objected to the passage of the resolution by acclamation. The roll of states was called with the following result: For free and unlimited coinage of silver, 481 votes; against, 8 votes. When the state of Connecticut was reached great enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates from that state rising and saying that they had come to learn. When the chairman announced the entire vote in favor of the resolution the most intense enthusiasm was manifested. Delegates arose and for fully three minutes pandemonium reigned. When the vote of Canada and Russia was announced in favor of the resolution there was another scene of confusion. When the total vote was declared there was a scene of indescribable excitement. Delegates arose in their seats, threw their hats in the air and shouted themselves hoarse. It was some minutes before order was restored.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the New York Evening Telegram for the courtesy towards miners in publishing letters on the mining question.

A telegram was sent to Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio and the executive committee appointed at the St. Louis national silver convention of which he is chairman, thanking him for their efforts in behalf of silver.

A resolution was passed asking congress to pass a law to protect agriculturists and such a law or laws as may encourage and rehabilitate the industry of hydraulic mining and to prevent the damming of navigable streams.

A resolution was then passed asking congress to protect forest mountains and encourage the cultivation of trees.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Deadwood, S. D., and Cleveland, Ohio, were candidates for the place of holding the next meeting. The matter was decided by selecting Helena, Mont.

After several resolutions of thanks the congress adjourned sine die.

## SPORTING.

### Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 20.—First race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Ruby Paine won, Miracle second, Mean Enough third. Time, 1:11¼.

Second race, selling, six furlongs, Lady Blackburn won, Ed Eshelby second, Zeke Hardy third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, handicap, five furlongs, Gladstone won, Tom Elliott second, Springaway third. Time, 1:04¾.

Fourth race, one mile, Sam Farmer won, Ireland second, J T third. Time, 1:46½.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, Henry Jenkins won, Pearl Rivers second, Frank Phillips third. Time, :59.

### Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 20.—First race, five furlongs, Dago won, Governor Wheeler second, Swifton third. Time, 1:06.

Second race, one-third of a mile, Jennie S. won, Hannah Moberly second, Umatilla third. Time, :33½.

Third race, six furlongs, Duster won, Eugenie second, Oakdale third. Time, 1:19.

Fourth race, five furlongs, Wheeler T. won, Woodpecker second, Maggie Jordan third. Time, 1:05.

Fifth race, six furlongs, Falerna won, Spectator second, Miss Patton third. Time, 1:19½.

Sixth race, postponed.

### Guttenburg Races.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Nov. 20.—First race, selling, six furlongs, Cynosure won, Tioga second, Apollo third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, five furlongs, Florimore won, Claymore second, Lillie K third. Time, 1:04¾.

Third race, selling, six and one-half furlongs, Toano won, St. James second, Rambler third. Time, 1:24½.

Fourth race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles, Esquimau won, Sandstone second, Virgie third. Time, 1:56½.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Abundance won, Uncle Sam second, Gambler third. Time, 1:03¾.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs, Pelham won, Fueber second, Mary D third. Time, 1:32¾.

### Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1 a. m.—Forecast for Texas: Cloudy weather and frequent showers, south winds, nearly stationary temperature, light rains probably Sunday.

## EXPERT WOMEN TRAIN JUMPERS.

### They Rob Coal Trains in Transit Along the Schuylkill Valley.

Mrs. Marie Santow is one of the most expert train jumpers in the United States. With the ease and dexterity of a veteran railroader Mrs. Santow takes a flying leap on a swift moving coal train and safely lands on the bumper or on the axle end above the wheel. With the same ease and success she jumps safely from a train and goes on her way rejoicing.

Mrs. Santow is a buxom, good looking, black haired and black eyed woman, and is thirty-five years old. She is a coal picker, and at the close of the night her face and hands are begrimed and black. She is what is known as a professional coal picker; that is, she picks coal along the railroad for the use of her family. In the lower section of Reading are some thirteen women coal pickers who nightly jump on and off moving coal trains and think nothing of it. Mrs. Santow is "the queen of the gang," and is regarded as the most venturesome.

It is a common custom for the women to go down the road on loaded trains and come back on empty trains. The trains go at the rate of ten to fifteen miles an hour beyond the lower outskirts of the city. Three or four women jump on a loaded coal train at night and scatter along the middle cars away from the sight of the brakemen and conductor. In the space of three miles they succeed in pushing off a lot of coal from the tops of the well loaded cars. Those loaded with egg, furnace or steamboat coal are not molested. The nut coal is the most sought after. After the women have gone down far enough, and if not detected, they jump off the train no matter how fast it is moving; but they generally take their time in selecting the best place to make a safe landing.

The coal that they push off the cars on the down trip is gathered up at dawn by girl coal pickers who have not yet become proficient in train jumping. After the women leave the loaded coal trains going down they wait for an up coal train made up of empty cars. These trains run rapidly, but the women, no matter how dark the night, run swiftly along with the train and jump on them as gracefully and successfully as any practical railroader. They gather up their skirts in their left hand and use their right in securing a grip. Once on an empty car, the women get down into it and scrape the coal together. At times considerable coal is left in the bottom by careless dumping at the great piers at tidewater, and this coal is a bonanza to the women, who scoop it up into bags, completely filling them by the time the train reaches the outskirts of the city.

These filled bags are then swung over the sides of the car and dropped to the ground, followed by the women themselves. In this way they toil all night, and succeed in getting together a lot of coal, which is deposited in the back yards of the shanties they occupy. Their husbands work in the neighboring mills, and are never known to buy more than a ton of coal for winter use. They buy this coal in order to have a receipted bill to show in case they are arrested. The girls gather up the coal in pans and old scuttles along the railroad. They are frequently chased by the railroad police, but are rarely arrested, because the girls are seen doing nothing wrong, and the women train jumpers work only at night and are smart enough not to be caught at it.

Occasionally one is killed through her own carlessness, but such an accident has not happened recently. Some of the more successful coal pickers have enough coal to spare to sell to their neighbors.—Cor. New York Sun.

### Lobster Hunts in New England.

During the summer months seaside visitors on our New England coast organized "lobster hunts," which are usually very pleasant affairs. Two boats carry a party of five or six to the lobster grounds where the guide tells them "lobs" are to be found. In addition to the nets and baskets, a large boiler is brought along. On some prominent rock which overlooks the lobster grounds, they build a fire, and securely fasten the boiler in some crevice just over the flame. Clear spring water is poured into the boiler, which soon begins to sputter and hiss as the fire burns up brightly. When a dozen or more lobsters have been caught, they are brought to the rock and dumped into the boiling water. There is a brief struggle for life, a scratching noise in the boiler, and then all is quiet again.

Some crackers and cheese are meanwhile produced, and a circle is formed around the fire and the boiling lobsters. The light of the moon casts pale weird shadows on the dark rocks, while the sea waves sing and dance monotonously below. When the cover of the boiler is finally removed the beautiful green of the shells has taken on a bright red. The shells are easily broken, and as soon as the meat has cooled sufficiently each member of the party secures a trophy and begins the feast of the epicure.—Harper's Weekly.

### Wedding Anniversaries.

The various wedding anniversaries are named in the following order: First, cotton wedding; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; thirty-fifth, sapphire; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Kill the Cause

Of Catarrh and You Have Permanent Cure

How Relief Was Gained in a Very Severe Case

Diseases of long standing require long and persistent treatment to effect perfect cure, and this is particularly true of catarrh in the head. This is unquestionably a constitutional disease and therefore requires a

Constitutional Remedy

like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Local applications, like snuffs and other inhalants, can afford only temporary relief, as they act only at the result and not the cause of the disease. The latter is found in the impure blood in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla removes, and thus the benefit derived from this medicine is permanent.

The following statement frankly gives the facts in a very severe case of catarrh:

"It is true that I have received a great deal of benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I would be entirely cured of catarrh, if it had not been of so long standing. But Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me as no other medicine ever did. I have had the disease for six years and for a year before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

My Breath Was so Foul

that I did not eat at the same table with my parents, and did not go out to meet other people. My body was also much bloated. I repeat that nothing has helped me like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which I heartily recommend." MRS. A. SCHWANK, Madison, Nebraska.

## THE LADY AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

### She Made a Slight Mistake in the Place, but She Expressed an Opinion.

Lady (with the elaborate politeness of extreme feminine wrath)—Sir, might I be permitted to inquire what sort of pictures you consider these? My husband sat for them here two weeks ago.

Man at the Desk (promptly)—I consider them very bad pictures, madam.

Lady (fixing him with a scornful glance)—Indeed! Then what do you mean by expecting people to pay the highest prices for such abominable work? Do you suppose for a moment——

Man at the Desk (smiling)—But, madam, we——

Lady (as before, only more so)—No doubt you may find it amusing to make caricatures of people, but you can't expect them to pay you for doing so. I have come here to tell you that you will either make a decent photograph of my husband or else——

Man at the Desk (smiling more and more)—But, my dear lady, these pictures——

Lady (indignantly)—Not another word, sir, on the subject of these pictures! I would not have them at any price. It is your duty to——

Man at the Desk (trying with difficulty to restrain his laughter)—If you will listen to me a moment——

Lady (with flashing eyes)—I will listen to nothing, sir. I insist that you shall make good——

Enter proprietor from the skylight.

Proprietor (regarding the grinning and appar