MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Advices from Cleveland state that Frank L. Miller and George E. Hall, both of Minneapolis, died in that city Friday.

Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity at the university, held an initiation Friday night and took in Dan Woods, Albert Loye, Robert Hastings, George Rogers, Fred Hill and Mr. Lusk, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Lindeke, of St. Paul.

Henry Peterson and John W. Sanders were fined $25 or thirty days each yesterday morning in the police court on charges of petit larceny. They were arrested while attempting to clean the clothes line in the yard of S. Sweeney.

John Boysen was fined $25 or thirty days by Judge Holt yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. The evidence showed that the defendant had entered a dry goods store in company with another man and attempted to steal an overcoat.

The Baldwins will begin a week's engagement at the Metropolitan this evening, presenting one of those mystifying programmes that are said to have made them the sensation among Eastern playgoers and scientists for several years. The engagement of the Baldwins is for seven nights only, as no matinees are given.

Unknown persons have been visiting residences in the city soliciting subscriptions for the Home for Children and Aged Women during the past week, and the directors of the institution state that no one outside of the members of the junior and senior boards and church solicitors are authorized to take or collect subscriptions. It is understood that the fake solicitors have secured quite a sum.

Cosgrove and Grant's comedians are to present the new version of "The Dazzler" at the Bijou this afternoon at 2:30 to run the entire week. An entirely new play has been written, retaining only the old title, and it is sparkling, bright and strictly up-to-date. The company is in every way worthy of this new production, and with good music, bright repartee, graceful dancing and humorous situations, the fun is kept up to concert pitch from start to finish.

Morton Post Officers.

The following officers of O. P. Morton post were elected last night: Commander, P. E. Folsom; senior vice commander, S. S. Wales; junior vice commander, A. P. Applin; quartermaster, W. H. Parsons; chaplain, W. T. Kendall; surgeon, H. Bracy; officer of the day, James Palmer; officer of the guard, Frank Grenier; delegates to the department encampment, S. S. Wales and W. H. Parsons; alternates, A. P. Applin and A. N. Newman; trustees, H. Bracy, P. E. Folsom and M. H. Sessions; delegates to general Memorial day committe, P. E. Folsom and O. E. Lawson.

O. P. Morton Relief Corps elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Francis Bracy; senior vice president, Mrs. Bessie Owens; junior vice president, Mrs. Lizzie Wadleigh; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Boyd; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie Church; conductor, Mrs. Nellie Osterman; guard, Mrs. Stella Personace; delegate to department convention, Mrs. Addie Bloom; alternate, Mrs. Mary Boyd.

Elks' Memorial.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, B. P. O. E., will hold their annual memorial services this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Elks' hall. The order of the service will be as follows: Organ voluntary, selection by Imperial quartet, roll call, quartet, "There's a Friend in the Homeland," Misses Stoddard and Fisher, Messrs. Stewart and Chick, opening ceremonies, opening ode, prayer by chaplain, Brother Neil Downey; Imperial quartet selection, memorial address by Brother A. H. Noyes; mixed quartet, "A Hymn of the Homeland;" closing ceremonies; doxology; benediction by Chaplain Downey.

No One to Blame.

Coroner Kistler and a jury conducted an inquest yesterday morning over the remains of John Strand, of 28 Cooper street, who met death by being struck by an Interurban car Thursday night. The verdict arrived at was that Strand came to his death between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of December 4, from a fracture of the skull caused accidentally in being run down by an Interurban car, near Clarence avenue. The witnesses were the doctors who performed the autopsy, the motormen and conductors of two Interurban cars, and several passengers who were on the cars when the accident occurred.

New Pastor Honored.

Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, of Kansas City, prospective pastor of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church, and Mrs. Mitchell were tendered a reception at the church last evening. It was a pleasing sequel to the lecture delivered by him at the church Friday evening, and combining with the treat established an enjoyable precedent in church circles. His visit to the city at this time is in compliance with a request from the young people in anticipation of his arrival to assume the pastorate of the church in March, and the event of last evening was prompted by the desire for closer acquaintance and incidentally contribute to the pleasure of his brief stay in the city.

Stole a Copper's Blanket.

Officer Guimont, one of the mounted policemen on the North side, tied his horse and blanketed the beast while he went into a store early last evening. When he returned the blanket was missing. After a short search the officer found the stolen property in the possession of a man who gave his name as Joseph Clark. The thief was arrested and locked up at Central station on the charge of petit larceny.

Died in Far, Off Arizona.

Horace F. Rose, son of A. H. Rose, 1429 Hawthorne avenue, died yesterday morning at Phoenix, Ariz., where he went three weeks ago with a view of improving his health. Mr. Rose had been a sufferer from asthma since he was a child and has always been an invalid. He was a member of Wesley Church of this city.

A [illegible]ELL STUCK TO.

It is [illegible] impossible to turn a street [illegible] without encountering some po[illegible] with a group of laboring men, or [illegible] who look like laboring me[illegible] him, descanting upon the "Cr[illegible] 873" a[illegible] baleful an[illegible] of how the "gold [illegible] the money of the commo[illegible] nd destroyed the right of sil[illegible]. This [illegible] and unfo[illegible] has been successfully cont[illegible] thousand times, but it makes [illegible] difference to the "crank" street corner orator how often the lie has been nailed, he still keeps repeating it with additional ornamentation.

[illegible] there be men who [illegible] to investigate this matter for th[illegible] well enough to show th[illegible] the least foundation [illegible] in 1873 to regu[illegible] certain money me[illegible] Mr. Knox, of [illegible] States for many [illegible] garded as an expert upon [illegible] of currency and coin-

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CIRCLED THE EARTH

MRS. NIND TALKS INTERESTINGLY OF HER WORK IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

VISITED ORIENTAL FIELDS.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA AND INDIA REVIEWED.

HER IMPRESSION OF LI HUNG.

Ladies of the Twin Cities to Tender the Aged Traveler a Reception.

Minneapolis has the honor of entertaining for a few days a most distinguished traveler, a lady who has reached a most ripe old age, being in the neighborhood of four score, but nevertheless having rugged health and being more active and young in spirit than most people at half that age. The lady is Mrs. Mary C. Nind, the mother of J. Newton Nind, of this city, and a cousin of Bishop Nind, of the Methodist church. Mrs. Nind is one of the dearest and kindliest old ladies that could be imagined. She has an exceedingly pleasant manner and was perfectly willing to grant the Globe man an interview.

She arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and went immediately to the home of her son. Later in the day she went to St. Paul, and this evening will speak at the First church, while tomorrow afternoon a reception will be tendered her by the ladies of the Methodist foreign missions societies of the two cities at the Wesley church, Grant street and First avenue south. She tells of her travels as follows:

"I have returned to America after an absence of over two years, glad to get back yet sorry that I could not have devoted more time to my work of visiting the missions of the Methodist church. This has been my object, and in doing so I have ridden in everything from a Sedan chair to an elephant, traveled over 30,900 miles and spoken about the Christ to about 18,000 people. I left my home in Detroit, Mich., on May 11, 1894, with Bishop Nind and his family. We left San Francisco a few days after, taking the Pacific Mail steamers for Yokohama, which city we reached on June 7. The next four months I spent in visiting the missions in Japan, traveling from one end of the country to the other, taking in the extreme southern part and to the northern part at Hanatate. Japan is a delightful country, the people are very progressive and are of the oriental nations the 'Frenchy' people. They are very polite and courteous, with a nature that is usually impulsive.

"We left Nagasaki for China, arriving at Shanghai Nov. 7, of the fall I left the United States. I was in China for about one year. It was during the time of the China-Japanese war, and I must say that the people of the United States know more about what was being done in that war than we did. During the time that I was at Fu Chu we were not allowed to go into the country except by permission of the consul, from whom a passport was necessary, and then the number of times we could go out were also limited. From Shanghai my son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, and myself took a trip up the Yangtsze Kiang river for about 800 miles. We stopped at the various missions along the river, spending a few hours at each, or possibly a couple of days. The

RIVERS ARE THE HIGHWAYS

of China and on this river the means of transportation are unusually good for such a country. The steamers were numerous, and we could stop at one mission for a few hours and then take another boat. These boats are captained by natives, Englishmen or Americans. All of the cities along the river were visited, including the old capital, Nankin. The end of our trip was at Hwang Chau, and we then returned to Shanghai after four or five weeks on the trip.

"About 1,500 miles beyond Hwang Chau is the mission place of the Mrs. Lewis who, I believe, gave a talk before the Women's Foreign Mission society quite recently. She is one of the best and hardest working women in the missionary field. She has been through all kinds of trouble, being driven out of the country by riot and been shipwrecked in the rapids of the river. Her station is over 2,000 miles from the coast and in the furthest and wildest part of China, it taking over six weeks to make the trip.

"From Shanghai we went to the Lacys' home at Fu Chau in the province of Fukin. This city is one of the largest in China, having about 1,400,000 people. It is a great mission field and we have our largest Chinese mission in that city. An idea can be formed of its age from the wonderful bridge, which is called the 'Bridge of

TEN THOUSAND AGES.'

"It is, in fact, so old that no one knows anything about its builders or the time at which it was built. This bridge is across the Min river, and is built of solid granite so wonderfully put together that engineers marvel at the people who constructed it, and at the appliances which must have been used in the building.

"I spent until Nov. 5, 1895, in Fu Chau, and in traveling about the province of Fukein, although as I say we were hampered by the severe restrictions placed upon us because of the war. Fukein Mr. Lacy calls the 'Switzerland of China,' and certainly it derserves the name, for a more beautiful country could not be found anywhere. In our traveling we were carried on the backs of men in Sedan chairs, this being the only method of transportation. There are no ponies, mules or carts and the roads are terrible. The country being mountainous, we were often carried along narrow paths high above the bottom of some deep river gorge where a misstep would have been fatal. My stay in Fu Chau and the little trips through Fukein were among the most pleasant recollections of the two years' trip.

"From Fu Chow the steamer took me to Singapore, the leading city on the Malay peninsular. This place has about 500,000 people, and is one of the most cosmopolitan cities on the globe. It is under British rule, and like all cities thus ruled, it has excellent roads, is nicely built and is clean for a tropical city, for it is within one degree of the equator. The city is in the pathway between India and China, and one can stand on its streets and see people of every nation on the globe. It is a most wonderful city in this respect.

"We have here a deaconesses' home, a school for the children, a church in which the English language is spoken, and an Anglo-Chinese college, in which about 600 boys are being educated. The wealthy Malays of the city are the merchants and do the largest business. They are all anxious to learn the English language, and through this we hope to convert large numbers of them to the gospel. Although the mission has only been established about a decade, it is in a most flourishing condition.

"The next place to visit was Rangeon, in Burmah. On the way here I stopped at several cities, among them Pegu, where we have a flourishing mission. Rangoon is famous as being the

MOST HEATHEN CITY

on the globe. The largest temple of that faith is in this city. This temple or pagoda is a truly magnificent building, one of the wonders of the world. It has a guilded dome that is regilded every few years with gold-leaf and it takes about $1,000,000 worth of the leaf to cover the entire dome. The halls and rooms are innumerable, while about 1,000 priests are here. In Rangoon, Mr. Judson, the missionary, began his work, and I met an old friend and fellow worker under him, Father Brayton. This man is about eighty-five years old, and is one of the oldest, both in life and number of years, devoted to the missionary work.

"I arrived in Calcuta in last December and after visiting all the missions in India left Bombay March 22 for Marseilles, where I arrived in two weeks. A few days in Paris and I was in my native land, England. There I rested and in general recuperated from the fatigue of my labors.

"The steamer that brought me to America also brought Li Hung Chang. He is a fine benignant gentlemanly man of 76, who is accorded a high place among the world's brilliant men. If he could be emperor of China, that country would soon get out of some of the ruts into which she has fallen. One of our party was a Chinese girl of 19 who was returning to China. The viceroy noticed this young lady, whose name is Margeriette Wong, and sent his private secretary to see her. After a short talk he went back and soon Lord Li, the viceroy's son, returned and took Miss Wong and one of the other ladies, Miss Hartford, to see the old gentleman. After a long interview they returned. Li Hung Chang was so impressed with the ability of Miss Wong, who is one of our most active workers in converting the Chinese, being a convert herself, that he appointed her as the representative of the Chinese people at the world's congress of women to be held in London in 1898.

"Li Hung Chang moreover inquired if there were any more women in China like Miss Wong, and Dr. Hu Kiung Eng was brought to his attention. The doctor is the first Chinese woman graduate from a medical college, she having completed the course in the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia. Both Dr. Hu Kiung Eng and Miss Wong are converts of the Fu Ca Chau mission and will be the representatives to the woman's congress. I believe that the Chinese women are among the most intelligent in the world. By that I mean that they have the power to grasp and learn. Of course in their present condition they are far from intelligent, but when they are once converted and educated a most wonderful change is brought about. They have immense possibilities.

"Of the people I have visited the Japs are as I have said, the politest and most impulsive. The Indians are the handsomest and brightest and more like the English-speaking nations.

DENNY HANNEFIN TALKS.

Famous Old Character Says Hansbrough Will Be Turned Down.

Denny Hannefin, the "squatter governor," of Dakota territory, and by all odds the most picturesque character who has come down from the early days, is passing a short visit in Minneapolis. Denny is known the country over as the inventor of the Suicide club for men only, who have a grievance, and, while Denny has had his share of trouble, he disclaims having any grievance, because that would require him to shuffle off.

Hannefin is interesting from another standpoint. It is his loyalty to his one old and true friend, Alex. McKenzie. There has been from the early days, when Bismarck was the boisterous and sinful jumping-off place at the end of the Northern Pacific road, down to the present, the most unconquerable friendship and fidelity manifested in the relations of these two odd characters. McKenzie went into Bismarck with the first crew of track layers and for a short time sold pop on the streets of the frontier city of tents. He became sheriff, and, during the boom, he was worth a great deal of money. He has since been the political manager in North Dakota of the interests of the Northern Pacific. The audacious proposition to establish the Louisiana lottery there was always accredited to Alex. McKenzie, and, if it had been successful, it would have made him a millionaire.

During all the deals which McKenzie has had on, from carrying a county to managing the campaign of a senatorial candidate, Denny Hennefin has been a quiet and unobtrusive helper. He has been the ears and often the eyes of the McKenzie forces. He may not have been on the inside in McKenzie's deals, but he had something to do in most of them, and his fidelity to his trust has been full of pathos.

Denny was sitting in the West hotel Friday evening, admiring the magnificent rotunda, and he was ready to express himself upon this theme to the extent of saying that he never in his life saw any building which so elegantly fitted the requirements of its designer.

Then his mind turned toward politics. Denny knows more about the politicians than he does about architects, although he admires architecture more than he does politics.

"I think we are going to see some fun in Bismarck this winter," said Denny. "The trouble with a North Dakota legislator is that he doesn't stay hitched. You can hitch him alright, but like as not he will pull up the post. It is the longest poll that fetches down the parsimmon and some of the North Dakota politicians are putting the parsimmon so high that it is out of sight.

"Hansbrough is the favorite, no doubt," said Denny referring to candidates, "but there are a whole lot of fellows up in North Dakota now with grubs in their heads that will hatch into bees by the first week in January. Hansbrough may be elected, but chances are against any favorite. Casey might be elected if his brother would help him out, but, as I said, the parsimmon is perched pretty high this year.

"In my judgment, it will be a repetition of four years ago, except that the dark horse will be some Republican instead of a Democrat. I don't believe they will elect a Democrat this time, but who the Republican will be to succeed Hansbrough is more than I can guess."

NIGHTLY HOLD-UP.

Highwaymen Keep Up Their Record for Industry.

The footpads which have been operating in Minneapolis for some time past are evidently not satisfied with their ill-gotten gains, for they continue to operate nightly in various parts of the city. Last evening was no exception. John Bannan, living at 2306 First avenue south, coachman for Philip B. Hunt, was on the way to visit relatives about 9 o'clock last evening. When in the neighborhood of Seventeenth street, between Nicollet and Blaisdell avenues, he was confronted by two men, who had their hats pulled well down over their eyes. At the point of a wicked-looking revolever, they commanded Mr. Hannan to hold up his hands, and, being unprotected, he quickly complied with their polite request. The two robbers secured $25 in cash and a gold-filled watch as a result of their search of Hannan's pockets. The matter was reported to the police, and from the description given, the two men are evidently the same ones who have been doing similar work in various parts of the city. The description tallies almost exactly with that given of the men who held up J. M. Morris at St. Anthony Park Friday night.

Vegetarians Meet.

The vegetarians held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Masonic temple for the purposed of taking steps towards the perfecting of an organization in this city. The former meeting was rather poorly attended, in consequence of which no such steps could be taken. The meeting last evening was not as well attended as might suit the anti-meat eaters present, but still a temporary organization was perfected with Judge N. H. Hemiup president and Mrs. K. J. Staples secretary. Judge Hemiup was also delegated to draw up a constitution to be presented at the next meeting, Thursday evening, Dec. 10.

New Rescue League Home.

Mrs. E. W. McKay, who has attained a reputation as a rescue league worker by persistent efforts and triumph over difficulties, is about to be provided with ample accommodation for the prosecution of her work, some of the leading business men of the city having generously volunteered to provide a suitable building for her. It will be on lower Hennepin avenue, immediately adjoining Bridge square, but the exact locality is not yet given out. The building is to be opened Jan. 1.

Captured Two Alleged Crooks.

Officer Thomas Carvindy yesterday arrested Michael Murphy and Patrick Welsk on the charge of larceny from the person. It is alleged that they are the crooks who held up the clerk and a lodger at the Loop lodging house early yesterday morning. When arrested, they were spending their booty in a First street saloon. They were locked up at Central station.

UNCLE SAM AFLOAT

NATION'S NAVAL NEEDS AND PROGRESS DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY HERBERT.

LAST TEN YEARS REVIEWED.

BEGINNING WITH NOTHING THE NATION HAS BECOME A MARINE POWER.

STILL WEAK IN SOME SPOTS.

Provision for Three Battleships and at Least Twelve Torpedo Boats Urged on Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of Secretary Herbert was made public today. The report reviews the steps taken ten years ago to provide the United States with a modern navy and traces the progress briefly during the two Cleveland and the Harrison administrations. A detailed list is given of the vessels constructed and put into service during that time, and in a series of compact tables the growth of the power of the United States on the sea is shown. Concluding this portion of his report, Secretary Herbert says:

At the beginning of this administration the United States navy was exceedingly weak in battle ships and torpedo boats, but its condition has greatly improved. The results are highly creditable to the country, but it is clear that the great powers with which we are brought into close relationship largely exceed us, not only in the number of battle ships and torpedo boats actually in commission, but in their naval programmes for the future. The work of adding to their strength in battle ships and torpedo boats goes on steadily from year to year. It is not contended that we should attempt to compete in numbers with the great navies of England and France, but we ought surely to move up steadily and continually into a higher rank than that we now occupy, and into the place of nations whose necessities are far less than ours. There are now, not only in Europe, but in Asia, strong and growing navies belonging to nations with which we must always have the most intimate and delicate relations, and where our citizens are to be found in great numbers prosecuting their legitimate business. Our obligations and duties on this hemisphere are recognized by the world, and cannot be met unless we are possessed of naval strength. If our merchant marine increases as it should, and no doubt will, the present naval strength will be very far from what it should be. Nothing will so surely make for peace and give us weight abroad and security at home as a substantial navy, constructed of the best materials and manned by the highest intelligence and skill.

On June 30, 1893, there were thirty vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 62,820 tons. On June 30, 1894, there were thirty-five vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 81,463 tons. On June 30, 1895, there were thirty-six vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 88,684 tons. On June 30, 1896, there were forty vessels in commmission, with a tonnage of 122,528 tons. Adding the Brooklyn, 9,271 tons, and the Puritan, 6,060 tons, both to be in commission Dec 7, the total tonnage in commission will be 137,859. June 30, 1893, there were serving in the navy 6,459 enlisted men and 1,215 apprentices; June 30, 1894, 6,950 men and 1,144 apprentices; June 30, 1895, 7,499 men and 1,238 apprentices; and June 30, 1896, 8,165 men and 1,378 apprentices. Of the enlisted men in 1893 1,640 were serving under continuous-service certificates; in 1894, 1,824; in 1895, 2,270; and in 1896, 2,409.

The records of the department afford no information regarding the citizenship of the enlisted men prior to April 1, 1890, at which date only 53 per cent of the whole enlisted force (7,516 men and apprentices) were American citizens. Until July, 1894, when congress, at the instance of the department passed an act affording the necessary facilities, there was no law under which an enlisted man could become a citizen of the United States without leaving the navy for that purpose, thus forfeiting his continuous service and the benefits to accrue therefrom. Since the passage of the act referred to many enlisted men have become citizens. The department has been using all its efforts to Americanize the enlisted force, and of the enlisted men 72 per cent are citizens, while 82 per cent of the apprentices are American born.

FLEETS KEPT BUSY.

During this administration there have been unusual demands for fleets and single vessels to protect the rights of our citizens abroad. Revolutionary troubles have at different times imperiled our commerce in Guatemala, Peru, Nicaragua (on the east and west coasts), Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina, Turkey, China, Japan, Hawaii and elsewhere.

The United States is now paying subsidies to a number of fine, swift-sailing vessels which are capable of being promptly converted into useful men-of-war. Secretary Herbert, on this point, says:

We have many other naval resources—tugs, yachts and other vessels—that could be fitted as torpedo boats; many vessels that could be adapted and used as gunboats, transports, coal ships and regular ships, and we have thousands of hardy and brave men accustomed to a seafaring life in our fishing fleets, coastwise trade and lake trade; but we have no law on the statute books that would enable us to utilize, in case of emergency, a single one of any class of these vessels, or to call into the service a single sailor for the defense of the country over and above the number allowed to our regular navy in case of threatened or actual war. In the opinion of the department, such conditions should not be allowed to continue. Naval wars hereafter will be short, sharp and decisive. Whoever may be called upon to consider the possibility of a sudden outbreak of war by the United States, any part of which is to be waged upon the high seas, will be deeply impressed with the utter inability of any administration under present laws to utilize promptly and efficiently, as we should be able to do, our naval resources. Congress, at its last session, appropriated $400,000 toward the armament of our auxiliary cruisers. This sum has been used, but it is totally insufficient. Other sums are needed to supply guns and ammunition with which to arm vessels to be called into service from our merchant marine, and laws are necessary to give authority to the president to contract for and call such vessels into the service, to utilize our naval militia, to enlist still other men, and to purchase supplies that may be needed. Until congress shall legislate upon this subject and give some such authority as that herein indicated, it cannot be said that our government is in condition, as it should be at all times, to meet emergencies as they may arise.

The department continues to watch with interest the growth and development of the naval militia in those states which, by the acts of their legislative bodies, recognized the necessity of the existence of this branch of citizen soldiery. Since the formation of the Massachusetts battalion in 1890, it has endeavored by all means in its power to encourage and develop these bodies, whose possibilities as powerful auxiliaries in case of need it fully recognizes. It has loaned them such vessels as could be spared from the navy for receiving ships or armories. It has, from time to time, whenever possible, offered them the advantage of actual experience on board the men-of-war in commission for service by quartering them on board, drilling them at the batteries and in the boats, and by exercising them at the batteries in target practice under the service conditions. It has loaned them such material for their exercise and instructions as was possible to spare from the regular service within the limitations of the existing laws. It has detailed officers of the navy to assist at stated drills and inspections, and to advise and encourage them in their efforts toward further efficiency, and indeed it has been its constant endeavor to foster and aid them in every way that seemed possible under the laws.

NAVAL MILITIA.

At the close of the last administration the number of naval militia lawfully certified was 1,794, divided among the states of Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Massachusetts, California and New York. From the last official returns they now number 3,339 in the states of California, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Georgia and Louisiana, and the department has been informed of the prospective formation of an additional battalion in New York (at Brooklyn) and an organization in Ohio.

During the past four years 213 guns have been manufactured of all calibers, as follows: Seventy 4-inch, seventy-one 5-inch, six 6-inch, forty-five 8-inch, one 10-inch, eight 12-inch, twelve 13-inch. Including the 20 sets of 4-inch, 35 sets of 5-inch, 50 sets of 6-inch, and 2 sets of 8-inch gun forgings, for which contracts have been awarded, we have in course of manufacture at this date, 196 guns of all calibers, from 4-inch to 13-inch. Of these, 63 guns are for the auxiliary naval cruisers, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of congress. In addition to the above, one hundred 3-inch field guns, for landing and boat service, are in hand and will be completed in the near future. March 1, 1893, 116 guns of all calibers were mounted aboard ship. At present, including some temporarily landed sending repairs of vessels, there are 366.

The most important recent improvement in the batteries of ships has been in the mounts for guns of various calibers. This betterment has consisted mainly in the simplification of the mounts and the application to the larger calibers of the principle at first employed in the rapid fire 6-pounders, by which the recoil is taken up in a closed cylinder filled with suitable liquid, the gun returned to battery by means of springs. The 12-inch mounts for the Iowa were constructed upon this principle, which dispenses with the use of the hydraulic piping, always hitherto considered necessary for the manipulation of these heavy guns.

In designing the arrangement of the batteries of the new battle ships, the department has aimed to provide that every turret gun shall be able to fire upon any point lying within a large angle on either beam of the ship, and that every broadside gun shall be able to fire within the same angle on its own side. This principle is most forcibly illustrated in the designs of the Kearsarge and Kentucky and of the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin.

The appropriation for current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, exclusive of public works, amounted to $14,843,605, and there was drawn by requisitions to June 30, 1896, $13,002,625, leaving a balance July 1, 1896, of $1,840,980. There was drawn by requisitions from July 1, 1896, to October 31, 1896, $1,099,522; balance Nov. 1, 1896, $741,457. Balances in the hands of disbursing officers at same date were $3,336; available balance Nov. 1, 1896, $744,794. For 1897, the current fiscal year the appropriations aggregate $30,562,660, including $11,529,054 for increase of the navy. The estimates for the fiscal year 1898 include $19,837,153 for running expenses, and $14,378,783 for increases to the navy. The total for the year as estimated is $34,215,936.

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

In concluding his report Secretary Herbert says:

When the department undertook, in 1892, the task of laying down battle ships, the drafts of the Indiana and Columbia classes having been brought to its attention, the bureau of construction was directed to prepare plans for the new vessels that should give them two feet less draft. It was urged that there were difficulties in the way, but the order was insisted upon and was carried out. The battle ships laid down during this administration are, therefore, of lighter draft than those previously designed proved to be when completed, being twenty-three feet at normal and twenty-five feet at extreme draft. This step, which was in the right direction, it now appears did not go far enough, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the battle ships heretofore laid down, while adapted to the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, are not as well suited for operations in the Gulf of Mexico. Battle ships that could enter the harbors of Savannah, New Brunswick, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi at all times would have an immense advantage over the battle ships of foreign nations, few, if any, of which could enter these ports. Light-draft battle ships, if we had them, could make any of these ports bases of supply, could sally forth from them or retire into them at will, and could therefore almost always offer battle on their own terms. There are also many of our ports farther north which would give the same advantages to such ships. I therefore recommend the authorization at the coming session of congress of three such battle ships.

The tables of the comparative strength of the navies of the world clearly show that we are still quite deficient in torpedo boats. Very many of the naval powers of the world, which are in other respects much weaker than we, have two or three times as many torpedo boats. I respectfully recommend the authorization of twelve torpedo boats at the coming session of congress.

GUNBOATS LAUNCHED.

Two Modern Vessels Added to the Nation's Navy.

BATH, Me., Dec. 5.—The new gunboats, Vicksburg and Newport, were launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works this afternoon before an immense crowd. The Vicksburg went into the water at 10:35 o'clock, and the Newport followed twenty minutes later. The launchings were successful in every respect.

At least 20,000 persons witnessed the launching, including representatives from Newport and Vicksburg. At 12:30 the Vicksburg began to slide from the ways. She left her cradle at 12:35 amid tooting of whistles and applause. As the craft started down the ways Miss Addie Trowbridge, daughter of the mayor of Vicksburg, broke a bottle of American champagne on the bow and christened the vessel.

Twenty minutes later loud cheers again arose, denoting that the Newport had started. Miss La Farge, daughter of John La Farge, of Newport, and great granddaughter of Commodore Perry, had the honor of breaking the wine on the Newport's bow.

The new vessels were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. After the launching a luncheon was given in the moulding loft of the Bath Iron Works by Gen. T. W. Hyde in honor of the visitors from Newport and Vicksburg. The boats were towed to a dock and moored. They will be ready to enter the navy early next year.

BRIDE FOR TANNER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The marriage of John R. Tanner, governor-elect of Illinois, and Miss Cora Edith English, of Springfield, will occur on Dec. 30 at high noon in St. Paul's church, Springfield, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Frederick Taylor. The lady was christened in old St. Paul's, and will be married at the altar where she so long worshipped.

Miss English was born and raised in Springfield. She is the daughter of Turney English, a prominent business man. Her family is one of the oldest in the United States, tracing its ancestry through Virginia and Maryland back to England, from whence her ancestors sailed in about 1622. Her mother was Miss Jane Pyncheon, the daughter of a prominent officer in the British army. Her grandfather, Gen. James Turney, was one of the early circuit judges of the state. Among the lady's near relatives are W. H. English, of Indiana; Dr. Norvin Green, who was president of the Western Union Telegraph company; Gov. Peter Turney, of Tennessee; Judge W. R. Hoke, of Louisville, Ky.; Gen. J. B. Frye, U. S. A., and Gen. Daniel McClure, ex-assistant postmaster general of the United States.

This marriage will add greatly to the public interest respecting the incoming administration. The gubernatorial mansion will be refitted, and will for the next four years be the scene of many festivities worthy of that historical house.

Nevada oVte.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 5.—Complete election returns of Nevada were received by the secretary of state this morning. The total vote of the state was 10,315. Bryan and Sewall received 7,802; Bryan and Watson, 575; McKinley and Hobart, 1,938.

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REPUBLIC IN CHINA

"PROGRESSIVE" SECRET SOCIETY IS PLOTTING AGAINST THE PRESENT DYNASTY.

PRICE OF LI HUNG'S HEAD

DEPENDS ON WHAT HE DISCOVERED REGARDING THE WIDE-SPREAD CONSPIRACY.

HEADQUARTERS ARE IN AMERICA.

Thousands of Chinese in This Country Said to Be Pledged to the Revolution.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sun Yat Sen, who was kidnapped by officials of the Chinese legation here, and who was subsequently released on the demand of the Marquis of Salisbury, has published an article here in which he says that the value of Li Hung Chang's head will be determined by the value of the information he has taken to China anent the doings and the power of the Chinese abroad. Sun Yat Sen says he was the leader of the conspiracy at Canton in Ooctober, 1895, to establish a constitution for China. The society which he belonged to was called the Hing Chung Woey, meaning "Chinese Progressive society." He says it has a powerful organization in America, with a center at San Francisco and headquarters in New York. Sun Yat Sen further states that the American chief is Walter Fong, the first Chinese graduate at Stamford, Conn., and that his principal colleagues are graduates of Yale, Harvard and other universities. The article includes a letter dated Chicago from Wong Chin Foo, who claims that the movement in the United States is in good shape. Many attempts to compass Sun Yat Sen's death are predicted.

STRONG IN AMERICA.

Thousands of Chinese in the Revolutionary Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Inquiries made among the Chinese in this city by a representative of the Associated Press establishes the fact that the "Hing-Chung-Woey" which, in plain English, means "Chinese progressive society," has a large and rapidly increasing membership, both in this country and China. Prominent Chinamen here, when first approached, were very reticent, but when they were assured that their names would not be made public, they consented to talk about the matter. Several of them acknowledged that there was such a society in existence, but not one of them would say that he was a member. As to the purport of the organization, it was generally conceded that the Chinese subjects were dissatisfied with the rule of the emperor and they were cognizant of no other way to overthrow, the emperor's power than by secret means. None of those questioned would acknowledge that the headquarters of the society existed in this country, but one or two inadvertently spoke of leaders in San Francisco and New York.

One of the best known Chinese merchants in this city said that the movement was for the overthrow of the present government in China and the substitution of a Republican form of government. He said that the organization was more successful in point of numbers of enthusiasts than the most sanguine anticipations of the leaders had looked for, and he claimed that in the United States alone its adherents could be numbered with six figures.

One more bold than the others volunteered this statement: "I cannot disclose anything with reference to the work of the organization, but when the time comes to strike a blow for the overthrow of the present dynasty and the formation of a republic on American lines, the system of government now existing in China will receive a severe shock and I think we will win. Were I in China, my head would pay the penalty for these words. But I think I have said enough just now to give you an idea of how far-reaching our society's work has gone. Like all secret bodies, we have to be reticent, and while our work is being carried on with a great deal of secrecy, we have no fear of its ultimate success."

Will Be Free to Scholars.

J. C. Hanley, proprietor of the skating rink, Eighth and Wacouta streets, will celebrate the formal opening of his ring by throwing it open to the pupils of the public schools next Wednesday afternoon and evening free of charge. This rink has become the headquarters of several polo clubs. The first practice game of the Carnival Polo club will be played this afternoon.

FITZ IN WITH IT

HAD SEVERAL THOUSAND ON SHARKEY TO LAST OUT SIX ROUNDS.

SO HE TOOK HIS TIME.

STORY TOLD TO EXPLAIN WHY THE FIGHT WAS NOT RUSHED.

EXCITEMENT IS COOLING RAPIDLY.

Even the Final Disposition of the Purse Loosing Its Interest for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The excitement caused by the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight has abated, and even popular interest in the final disposition of the $10,000 purse is waning. Sharkey is still in bed, and receives visitors in a room filled with flowers, the gifts of admiring female friends. He confidently expects to receive the purse soon, although neither side made any move today. Fitzsimmons says he will remain here only until the suit for the purse is determined and that he will hereafter be at Dan Stuart's disposal.

The story is now current in sporting circles that Fitzsimmons has done pretty well with his fight venture, even if he receives no part of the purse. Most of the money wagered on the fight was placed on the question of Sharkey's ability to stay six rounds. It is now said that Fitzsimmons placed several thousand dollars on Sharkey to hold out six rounds, and then took care that he did not knock his opponent out too soon.

STORM SUBSIDING.

Sporting Temper at San Francisco Getting Back to Normal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The storm that the contest between Sharkey and Fitzsimmons raised is rapidly subsiding. Those who insist that Earp rendered an unjust decision are no less emphatic in their assertion than they were on the day after the fight, but they have nothing new to add to their story of fraud. Those who claimed that the sailor was fouled stand by their first position, which has been strengthened by the opinion of the consulting physicians and the decision of the bookmakers. Sharkey is still confined to his bed, and will not be allowed to leave his room until Wednesday at the earliest. He is not a particularly presentable object, but he rests easily and tells the story of how it all happened before he lay prostrate in the ring at the feet of Fitzsimmons.

Dan Lynch, manager of the sailor, has made another attempt to obtain the money from the bank on the certificate of deposit, but the officers declined to pay the money. They explained that the superior court had issued an injunction against payment, and that no money would be paid until the restraining order is dissolved.

Fitzsimmons' hands are considerably better, and have almost reached normal size. His future plans will depend in a great measure on the outcome of the present legal controversy, though he will not stay in California longer than a few weeks before going to New York. Stuart wired him again yesterday, and asked him to name the exact date when he would leave for the East. The Australian wired back that he would be unable to give a reply for another week at least.

A story that Sharkey is willing to compromise with Fitzsimmons gained currency, although it had no foundation in fact. It was represented that he was willing to give Fitz $3,000 out of the purse. This was denied by Sharkey and Lynch, who insist that they will claim every cent of the money. Local bookmakers are now paying bets on the fight. They have accepted the decision of Earp as final, and are giving the winners what is due them. This has had a marked effect in silencing the storm of angry protest and arguments.

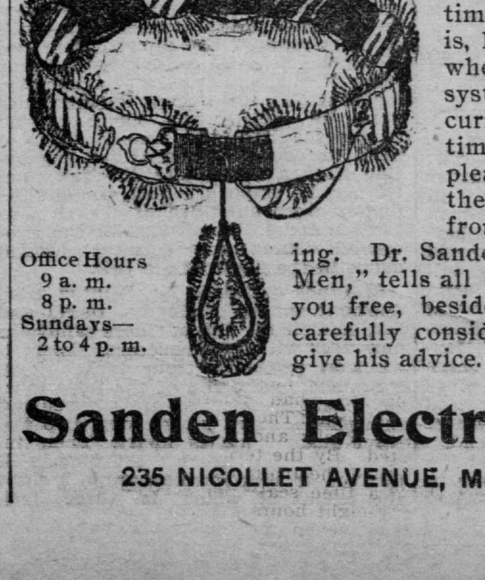
New Club Opened.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Montaux club, a new organization, opened its doors at Corona, L. I., with three contests tonight. Lightweight Sam Tomkins, of Astoria, L. I., knocked out Tom Moriarity, of Holyoke, Mass., in the fifth round. Harry Fischer, of Brooklyn, defeated Jack Reid, of Ireland, in the seventh round. Patsey Haley, of Buffalo, N. Y., knocked out John Madden, of Brooklyn, in the fifteenth round.

Tandem Record Cut.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—At the Velodrome today, George Dixon and Charles Kraft, the Bay City wheelmen, lowered the world's amateur tandem record for five miles to 11:09, a cut of 20 seconds. They rode unpaced with a flying start.

When to Wear Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt



Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt can be worn with ease and comfort at any time, at work or during sleep. It is, however, desirable to use it when the patient is resting, as the system will then better absorb the current. A favorite time, and the time when its effects are most pleasant and beneficial, is between the evening meal and bedtime, or from about bedtime until morning. Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," tells all about it. He will send it to you free, besides, if you will write he will carefully consider your case and cheerfully give his advice. Call on or address

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