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VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE IRISH ENVOYS.

A Very Unpleasant Duty Performed.

Forced to Choose Between Parnell and Their Country's Cause.

Harrington, However, Differs With His Comrades and Believes Parnell's Leadership Necessary to Success.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The views of the Irish envoys now in America, excepting Timothy Harrington, were cabled to Justin McCarthy, Vice-Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, to-night. The delegates say in part:

"Our sense of the matchless genius of Mr. Parnell as a leader; of the imperishable services he has rendered the Irish cause; of his courage and integrity, and the splendid success with which he has led our people for ten years; and the personal respect and affection which has for years bound us to him have made us suspend to the last possible moment our judgment against his further leadership. The obligation to express that judgment is to all of us the most painful duty of our lives. No earthly consideration could move us to our determination except the solemn conviction that we are driven to choose between Parnell and the destruction of our country's cause. The manifesto which Parnell has just issued cuts us off from the last hope to which we clung. Anxious to avoid a word that might embitter this controversy, we shall not dwell upon the cruel injustice with which he treats members of the party that have followed him with loyalty and affection such as no leader ever experienced before. His recollection of their fealty to him in many an hour of trial might well have saved them from the imputation that any section of them could have allowed their integrity to be sapped by Liberal wire-pullers.

UNJUST IMPUTATION.

"The method in which, ignoring the origin of the present calamitous situation, Mr. Parnell endeavored to fasten the responsibility for it upon Gladstone and Morley, compels us to disassociate ourselves in the strongest manner from an imputation which we believe to be reckless and unjust. We view with abhorrence the attacks made on Parnell by public and private enemies under cover of his present difficulties. To attacks of this kind, addressed to a man of proud and strong spirit, we may attribute many of the terrible dangers with which Ireland is now threatened; and we fear they may do the further mischief of diverting the minds of many people from grave national to purely personal issues in natural resentment of the ungenerous attack on the great leader in an hour of stress and disaster. But while making every possible allowance for Parnell's feelings, we consider it unjust to the English people and lamentable from the point of view of international good feeling to describe as 'English wolves' those who have not been able to bring themselves to the same view to which gratitude and the necessity for union impelled Parnell's colleagues and countrymen.

GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

"The plea of Parnell that Gladstone's letter involves a claim to dictate to the Irish party and thereby strike at the independence of that party as a strictly Irish national body, is one calculated to inspire every Irish Nationalist with alarm, if that plea were not an obvious fallacy. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the haste with which Gladstone's letter was made public, it was obviously not his hostility to Home Rule, but his earnest desire to save it from disaster that prompted Gladstone to write his letter. We declare that the difficulties of Gladstone's position were not frankly recognized by Parnell, and that, on the contrary, friendly private communications, obviously made with a view of smoothing the passage of the Home Rule Bill, have been made the basis of insinuations of treachery to the Irish cause. By his conviction, again and again expressed, that Home Rule to be effective must be such a measure as will satisfy the Irish people, Gladstone is bound to a full and ample measure of self-government to Ireland. To offer anything less would be not only scandalous act of incredible baseness, but of incredible folly, and we emphatically separate ourselves from any such charge against Gladstone."

MORLEY'S SUGGESTION.

Referring to Morley's suggestion that some of the Irish party should co-operate in carrying out the Irish programme on Liberal lines the manifesto says: "Nobody who knows Morley's character will doubt that the suggestion was made in an honest belief that the Liberal Ministry would be helped in the difficult work of carrying through the details of the Irish Home Rule Bill by the co-operation of Irish colleagues, and it was not an insidious attack on the integrity and independence of the Irish party." It continues: "We have now to confront the statement that Parnell's leadership opens an impassable gulf between the representatives of Ireland and the Liberal party, who have faithfully observed their side of the agreement, and the situation is aggravated by the deplorable expressions of ill-will toward the British people, who have again and again within the past five years manifested their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the arm of coercion. In deliberately bringing things to this position Parnell has entered upon a rash and fatal path, upon which every consideration of Ireland's safety, as well as of personal honor, forbids us absolutely to follow him.

LEADER OR CAUSE.

"What Mr. Parnell asks us to do, stripped of all side issues, is to sacrifice all hope of an early settlement of the Irish struggle to his resolve to maintain his personal position. We are driven to choose between our leader and our cause. In that said choice we cannot hesitate. We are convinced that a calm, but resolute course of action of our party in this emergency will rebound to the advantage of the cause by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and people for self-government. We cannot relinquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the representatives of the Irish people, Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissention which have so often robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grasp, and save him from undoing in one passionate hour the results of all his incomparable services to his country."

GUESTS OF MRS. PARNELL.

To-night, while O'Brien, Gill and O'Connor were drawing up the document severing their connection with Parnell on lines agreed upon with their colleagues in the afternoon, the other delegates—Dillon, Sullivan and Harrington—were dining in another part of the city in company with Mrs. Parnell, the aged mother of the man five of them had decided must retire. So far as can be learned, the knowledge of what had been done was kept from the old lady, and to those who knew what was going on downtown the scene must have seemed strangely unreal. The delegates who signed the manifesto were deeply agitated this evening, but felt they had taken the only proper course. It was announced late to-night that Harrington, who did not sign the manifesto, will separate from his comrades and return to Ireland. In an interview Harrington said the leadership of Parnell was absolutely necessary to success. He desires the unity and independence of the Irish party and deems Parnell's leadership necessary for this.

URGED TO RETIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League, one of the oldest and most important in the country, to-day adopted a resolution calling on Parnell to retire.

MORLEY'S REPLY TO PARNELL.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Morley has written to the press in reply to Parnell's manifesto. He says positively that he made no attempt to fetter Parnell's action with reference to the land bill. Both Gladstone and himself completely recognized that their relations with the Irish party were those of an independent alliance and not a fusion. "Parnell," he says, "imputed to me the remarkable proposal, without an object, of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free, confidential discussion of the possible future, I should wish to make sure for Gladstone's information that Parnell still held to his self-denying declaration of 1880. His answer was what I fully anticipated." Morley says that Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on a plan of campaign estates is incorrect. Though he (Morley) foresaw the difficulty in the way of legislation, he never said that he or any of his colleagues had formed any conclusions against legislation. He did say that, whether by direct or indirect action, the evicted tenants ought not to be allowed to suffer. He never hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish Parliament to do anything in the matter. In conclusion he says that on November 10th he was under the most distinct impression that Parnell did not object to the suggestions thrown out at Hawarden a year ago as subjects for provisional examination, if those suggestions were likely to make the scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Parnell and such of his party as support him had a conference last night. It is understood that Condon, Roche, Deasy and Lane urged Parnell to retire. Parnell, however, expresses his determination to fight to the last. If Parnell's supporters adopt obstructive tactics at the meeting to-morrow, the anti-Parnellites will leave the meeting in a body and vote for his retirement elsewhere. A report is current that unless Gladstone withdraws the denials in his letter, Parnell will produce proofs hitherto withheld of the accuracy of his statement.

Michael Davitt, in an interview regarding the declaration of the Irish delegates in America, said to-night that it rendered Parnell's continuance in the leadership an impossibility. Its weight with the Irish people will be immense. The party has come through the ordeal with the greatest honor, and he believed it will remain united and independent. He believes to-morrow's decision will be practically unanimous.

If Parnell remains in Parliament and is hostile to the Irish party he will be an intolerable menace to their efficiency and unity. Ireland to a man would repudiate him, and Cork will do its duty. Home rule must not be endangered by misplaced generosity towards him or those who may uphold his effort to smash the party. Though he has lost Ireland's confidence he still retains their gratitude, but if he makes a further attempt to disturb the party he will be crushed.

There is a rumor that Parnell has offered to retire voluntarily if Gladstone will sign a paper pledging himself to include in the next home rule bill certain points specified by Parnell.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD.

CORK, Nov. 30.—Parnell was expected to arrive here this morning and a large crowd gathered at the station. The Mayor and a Committee of the National League were in waiting to present him an address of welcome and confidence, and 1000 persons, accompanied by bands of music, were in line. He did not come and after giving three cheers for Parnell the crowd dispersed.

Archbishop Croke, in a telegram to McCarthy, says: "All are sorry for Parnell, but still in God's name let him retire quietly and with good grace from the leadership. If he does the party will remain united in honor and alliance with the Gladstonians, and home rule will be certain. If he doesn't the alliance will be dissolved, home rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated, evicted tenants hopelessly crushed and the public confidence outraged."

The Daily Telegraph says Parnell has sent an ultimatum to Gladstone, with a threat that unless he received in twenty-four hours a reply favorable to his interests, he will reveal everything concerning the relations of the English Radical party and himself. Gladstone ignored it.

PARNELL'S INTENTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Herald's London dispatch says: Parnell's opponents are active in all directions, and are greatly strengthened by the sentence of doom pronounced by the American delegates. Should he find the opposition too strong for him he intends to demand another adjournment till the Irish constituencies can be heard from through local committees. It seems probable that Ireland will be split in two by this struggle. Parnell counts upon a compact phalanx of forty members at least. He declares he will create a new party altogether and strike down the seceders one after another.

GUARDED UTTERANCES.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Walsh, in an interview to-day, said his recent utterances were guarded because Parnell had not then spoken. "Now," he says, "unless Parnell clears himself of the charge the party taking him for their leader will not find the support, co-operation or confidence of the Irish Bishops." Parnell's breach of Gladstone's confidence, the Archbishop considered, is blamable.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Proposition to Increase the Revenue From Sugar—Army Appropriations.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The first bill to come before the Reichstag Tuesday will be one providing for the raising of the revenue from sugar from 60,000,000 marks to 93,000,000 marks, to be effected by abolishing the tariff on raw sugar and increasing the duty on refined. The report on the bill says the export bounty system has cost the consumers of Germany 31,500,000 marks annually, 19,500,000 of which was cash paid in bounties, and the remainder additional cost to consumers.

The Reichstag will be asked for 50,000,000 marks for the army, partly to provide new munitions and partly to alter uniforms. Henceforth no glitter of headpiece or arms will be permitted. A somber uniform is necessary.

SELF-ACCUSED.

Arrest of a Man Who Insists That He Is a Murderer.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—George Walls insisted to Constable Sunderland on Thursday night that he had murdered a family on Low Friar street. The constable thought the man was crazy or drunk and arrested him. This morning he was committed as a drunkard. The people on Low Friar street have been complaining of a stench coming from a warehouse cellar, and yesterday in a room in the cellar, which had been occupied by Dennis O'Neill, the police stumbled over a dead body. The police are in doubt as to whether Walls is really the murderer. When informed of the finding of the body Walls was delighted, declaring that his character for truthfulness had been vindicated.

Victoria Is Angry.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A story is current that the Queen and Prince of Wales are at odds because the Queen objected to the presence of a certain American lady at a recent levee held by the Prince as the representative of his mother. When she took him to task for the woman's presence he invited the woman and her husband to dine with him, and the Queen has been still further offended.

A Portuguese Victory.

LISBON, Nov. 30.—Dispatches from Senguela state that the Portuguese expedition to Bihe has met with serious losses. After three days' fighting the Portuguese forces gained a victory over a petty king.

Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mrs. O'Shea is at Brighton with her four daughters, and Parnell was with her during the parliamentary recess. He returned to Brighton after the trial of the divorce case.

Sentence Remitted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following order has been issued from the War Department: Following are orders of the Secretary of War: In the case of Edward F. Bailey, late private of Company G, Fourth Infantry, now at Alcatraz Island, California, the unexecuted part of the sentence published in general Court-martial Orders No. 7 of the Department of Columbia, July 29, 1889, is, by direction of the President, remitted.

Body Found in a Corn Field.

DENVER, Nov. 30.—The body of F. B. Crocker, President of the Board of Public Works, who mysteriously disappeared last Sunday, was found in a corn field three miles from this city about noon to-day.

Religious Services.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Father Ignatius, the celebrated Anglican monk, will inaugurate a series of religious services in New York during the coming week. Bishop Potter has given him freedom of the diocese.

A FATAL TEST.

A Ghost Dancer Mortally Wounded.

A Medicine Man's Deluded Victim Not Proof Against Bullets.

General Miles Considers the Situation a Grave One—Hostiles Prepared for a Last Great Battle.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

OMAHA, Nov. 30.—The Bee's Pine Ridge correspondent telegraphs that all appears to be in readiness for a move of the Ninth Cavalry, presumably against the ghost dancers, but no information can be obtained. The correspondent learned that the troops are now stationed all around the discontented Indians in such a manner that the latter could be rounded up and confronted by an overwhelming force without delay. Dancing continues at Wounded Knee. A scout tells a story which may shake the faith of the dancers. The medicine men concocted a fluid in which the war shirts will be dipped, after which they would be proof against bullets. One buck had his shirt prepared, and putting it on, jumped into the circle and ordered the dancers to fire at him. Several did so and the bullet-proof man fell mortally wounded.

JOINING THE HOSTILES.

Another special to the Bee from Pine Ridge says the Indian police last night notified Agent Royer that a panic had been caused in the camp of "Friendly" by an urgent invitation to join the dancers. Royer sent an extra guard of 100 scouts, but in spite of this the Indian village melted away during the night, and this morning over two-thirds of the 3000 who were there last night had disappeared. It was learned that the hostiles had moved their camp into the Bad Lands, and there await the coming of the troops. The scouts say that the region is better adapted for Indian purposes than the lava beds in Oregon. It is an utterly barren region of precipitous cliffs and canyons. Few white men are acquainted with it. But the Indians know it perfectly. In fact it would be possible for the Indians from there to continue their raids on the settlers on surrounding lands with impunity. The scout, who brought the information of the covenant, said the hostiles had slaughtered 800 head of cattle, mostly Government property. General Brooke to-day received a dispatch from General Ruger, warning him that about 1000 Cheyenne warriors are on the way from Cheyenne Reservation to join the hostiles.

This was the day set for the appearance of the Messiah, but he did not appear. A half-breed, who keeps a store on Porcupine Creek, reports that Indians yesterday raided his place and took nearly everything. A fresh force of scouts have gone out to-night to report the movements of the hostiles.

THIRSTING FOR BLOOD.

A special to the Bee from Pine Ridge late to-night says: Red Hawk and Guy Belt, agency police, have just returned from spy work at the camp of the hostiles in the Bad Lands. One had his horse shot from under him and both were chased away with bullets. The hostiles said they were prepared for a last great battle. All were thirsting for blood.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Adjutant-General Williams to-night received a telegram from General Brooke at the Pine Ridge Agency saying there is no material change in the situation. Reported depredations by Indians are not yet substantiated, but parties are looking into the matter. General Brooke adds: "The Indians here are suffering for want of food. I have nothing to give them. The proverbial improvidence of the Indians and the insufficiency of food causes this." Advices were also received from Fort Bennett that dancing still continues at Cherry Creek under the leadership of Hump and Big Foot.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Tribune Washington dispatch says: General Miles returns to his post to-morrow. He says: "There may have been exaggerations telegraphed to the East concerning the Indian situation, but in general I can say that the situation is grave. The conspiracy which exists at the present time is the greatest which has ever been organized since the days of Pontiac. It is as widespread and takes in as many diverse elements. Tribes which have never been friendly, which have carried their unfriendliness to the pitch of warfare are now united." The General said that the severity of the weather would not be an element to be considered if they had once made up their minds to go out. He could not say that he had control of the situation to an extent that he would be able to absolutely prevent an outbreak.

THE NEVADA INDIANS.

CARSON (Nev.), Nov. 30.—Indians in Nevada now claim that the main reason for the uprising at this point is due to the objection on the part of the whites to their dancing. They say that a pow-wow is not the forerunner to an outbreak, but simply a mode of exhibiting joy over the excellent pine nut crop. They also think Walker Lake reservation will be opened to the location of mining claims, which they know will be the plot of civilization.

THE INTERIOR.

Interesting Facts Gleaned From Secretary Noble's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is a summary of the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890: The vacant lands of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at present extend over 586,216,861 acres, of which 282,772,439 are already surveyed.

Alaska contains 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1000 acres have been entered. The aggregate reaches 955,746,461 acres.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that 19,000,000 acres of agricultural land were transferred to actual settlers during the past year, embracing those upon final and commuted homestead entries, pre-emption, timber culture, desert, private cash, townsite, and all other entries for strictly agriculture non-mineral lands. The lands patented to States for education, internal improvements and public building, have exceeded 300 per cent over the previous year, amounting in 1890 to 539,779.84 acres. The patents issued for the year ending June 30, 1890, numbered 117,247, as against 70,141 the preceding year, or an increase for the last year in patents of 47,106, and in land of 7,536,960 acres, the patents for 1890 covering 18,759,520 acres; those for 1889, 11,222,560.

In addition to these there was an increase of 494 in mineral and millsite patents issued in 1890, those for 1890 being 1407; for 1889, 913. The area of coal lands granted in 1890 nearly doubled that of the previous year. In 1890 there were 224 patents, covering 33,473.72 acres, and in 1889, 155 patents, covering 17,096.80.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The following figures, taken from the Commissioner's report, show the lands claimed by the subsidized railroads and other corporations. There were certified or patented up to 1890: For railroad purposes, 1850 to 1890, 51,579,346.21 acres; for wagon-road purposes, 1824 to 1890, 1,732,759.83; for canal purposes, 1828 to 1890, 4,424,073.06; for river improvements, 1828 to 1890, 1,406,210.80. Total, 58,992,390.90. But during the last fiscal year there were but 363,362.15 acres patented, and these were for railroads only.

Previous to June 30, 1890, the number of miles of such roads built was 18,070.71, but during the last year only forty miles were completed, and but one map of location was filed, being that for Southern Pacific Railroad, for twenty miles west of Huron in California.

The pending lists yet unacted upon are: For railroads, 29,471,709.09 acres; for Oregon wagon roads, 305,246.67. Total, 29,776,955.76.

IRRIGATION.

The location and selection on the public lands of reservoir sites is proceeding with very decided energy under this law of August 30, 1890, and the present existence of the sites, their continued multiplication, and their future use now demand from the people and the Government the most serious consideration; for it must be determined what shall be done with them, and upon the proper answer to this question depends in great part the prosperity of the Territories or States in which they are located. The act of Congress reserves from all lands west of the one hundredth meridian a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States. It needs but a moment's reflection to recognize that these reservoir sites must be upon very high ground for the most part to gain those natural depressions in the mountains or foot-hills where the water can be garnered in vast volume; that this water will be gathered in the season when the streams are full and overflowing, so that the amount caught in the reservoirs will not deprive any one of his own abundant supply at that time, and were it not so reserved this overflow would go to waste; that both to conduct the water to the reservoir in the flood season and thence back to the bed of the stream in the dry season ditches must exist under the same control as that which commands the reservoirs.

It will be an immense expense to make dams of such solidity and skillful construction as will assure safety to valleys and lands below, and appropriate ditches to and from the basins, or through lands, and Congress may not deem it best to build them, but may consider that the use of the lands segregated for reservoirs should be placed under local control for proper use in irrigation.

Therefore, in view of the facts and ideas already mentioned, the Secretary would urge that Congress should without delay enact comprehensive laws, determining the national policy in this business, and, if the reservoirs are subject to local control, particularly guarding against such misuse of the powers granted as would either allow the upper lands to absorb the water continuously through the dry season, or the authorities to require any but the cheapest and most liberal terms for its transportation to the inhabitants and farmers. The act should sanction its provisions and reservations to these ends by the most severe penalties of forfeiture of the privileges conferred, and of all improvements, with absolute and immediate resumption by national control to preserve and effect its original purposes.

It is believed that if this is done there will never be any occasion for the exercise of the reserved powers, but that with less than this the national Government will abdicate its authority in a matter of vast importance to great areas of its lands and millions of its people, and find itself impotent to legitimately control affairs in emergencies that by foresight and wise legislation may now be prevented.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

In the protection of the public timber lands during the year fifty-five agents were employed. There were reported 310 cases of trespass, involving $3,067,151 66. The sums recovered during the fiscal year by the Government from such suits amounted to $100,940 32. There were pending on July 1, 1890, as far as reported, 282 civil suits for the recovery of $14,794,286 55 for timber reported as having been unlawfully cut from the public lands, and 366 criminal prosecutions for violations of timber laws.

The Commissioner states that from an examination of the annual reports of his office for the past eight years he finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws now in force are wholly inadequate to prevent the public forests from illegal appropriation or protect the interests of the settlers who may need to use them in the development of the country.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In reviewing the past year's work of the department in regard to Indians, it is seen that there has been steady progress made in engaging them in peaceful ways and industrial pursuits. But it needs to be said that a much larger area of land than is necessary is held for Indian occupancy. There are not more than 250,000 Indians within the borders of the United States (excluding Alaska). The aggregate area of the Indian reservations was, at the last report, about 116,000,000 acres, or 181,250 square miles.

There has been a reduction during the fiscal year by cession of Indian title to reservations under ratified agreements to the extent of about 13,000,000 acres of lands heretofore held by them, leaving the aggregate area of reserved land at this time over 103,000,000 acres. This is sufficient to give each of the occupying Indians, or those having rights thereon, over 750 acres. If all were given allotments as provided in existing laws and treaties, each Indian would receive not more than an average of eighty acres of agricultural land, or 160 acres of grazing land. A large portion of it is lying idle, and is a bar to the Indians' progress and our country's development. To restore this to the public domain will work no hardship to the Indians, if the cessions are made upon terms as fair as have characterized the agreements recently negotiated.

A portion of the Indians belonging on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, continue to give some apprehension of outbreak among them. The overt acts of violence and the disturbances created are caused mainly by a few renegade Indians.

The Mission Indians, whose rights were fully recognized and respected by both the Spanish and Mexican Governments, have suffered such wrongs under our Government that they have formed the subject of numerous official reports during the last twenty years.

A bill for the relief of these Indians, under which it is hoped the rights of both Indians and settlers can be ascertained, defined and protected, passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, failing each time in the House of Representatives, and it is earnestly hoped that the measure for the Mission Indians may become a law during the approaching session.

PATENT OFFICE.

There is no bureau that has earned by its own success greater claims to an increase of force and room for its officers and clerks than the Patent Office. The total number of applications received, including reissues, trade-marks, designs, etc., was 36,140; the number of patents granted was 25,857; trade-marks and labels registered, 1636; patents expired, 11,885; the total receipts were $1,347,203 21; the total expenditures were $1,081,173 56, leaving a surplus of $266,029 65 to be turned into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Patent Fund, and making a total balance in the Treasury on account of the Patent Fund of $3,790,556 28.

PENSIONS.

The work to be done by this bureau has reached wonderful proportions, and its expenditures have sent into the channels of trade and commerce in our country more than one hundred millions of dollars the past year. The use of this vast sum has served more than one valuable purpose. It has been not alone a relief to hundreds of thousands of the families of the soldiers who in different wars have served their country, chiefly those who defended the Union against secession; but it has also transferred at most opportune moments the accumulated treasures of the Government to the hands of the people, "blessing him that gives and him that takes."

At the close of the fiscal year 1890 there were 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls, as follows: Army invalid pensioners, 392,809; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 104,456; navy invalid pensioners, 5274; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2460; survivors of the war of 1812, 413; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 8610; survivors of the Mexican war, 17,138; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6754. Total, 537,944.

As this writing (October 18, 1890), there are claims pending, 892,221. Of these there have been received under the act of June 27, 1890, 483,278. There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

As shown in the report of the Director of the Geological Survey, the important industries and interests growing out of the mineral resources of the country are steadily increasing in prominence, the increase in mineral productions in the United States from 1868 to 1889 being in round numbers $40,000,000.

During the year the topographic surveys made for geological purposes have been carried on in twenty of the States, and an area of 46,807 square miles has been surveyed and mapped.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Booth's Social Salvation Fund amounts to over $300,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Charles A. Shurtleff has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A verdict for $675 and costs has been given against Miss Cobden for persisting in sitting in the County Council after she had been judicially declared incapable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The funeral of the late August Belmont was conducted in the Church of the Ascension yesterday. The pall-bearers included ex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill.

THE NEW NAVY.

Facts From Secretary Tracy's Report.

The Construction of Line-of-Battle Ships and New Cruisers.

Armor and Ordnance—Work of the Washington Gun-Factory — Proposed Organization of a Naval Militia.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In an annual report of great length, Secretary of the Navy Tracy gives much interesting information about the new navy. Among the uncompleted craft special mention is made of the armored cruiser New York as a vessel in which has been attained the unusual combination of great offensive and defensive power with extraordinary coal endurance and high speed. Her armament is unequaled by any ship of the cruiser type in the world, and it gives her chances not to be despised should she be driven to an encounter with a battle-ship. Three battleships now building (one in San Francisco) are declared to be vessels whose equal as fighting ships does not exist to-day. There are others of larger size, none of greater power or efficiency. Much space is also devoted to the triple screw protected cruiser, which has a formidable armament, enormous horse-power, a speed faster than any ocean greyhound now in existence, and coal endurance which, with the ordinary cruising time, gives her an endurance of 103 days, or a radius of action of 25,520 knots. Six ships like her would exterminate the commerce of any country under the present conditions of commerce protection.

ARMOR AND ORDNANCE.

Regarding armor the Bethlehem Iron Company is still disappointing the department in getting the plant completed. The time now fixed for its completion is July, 1891, nearly two years after the contract time. Another contract has been made with Carnegie, binding the firm to begin the delivery of the armor in June next, and to deliver 500 tons a month thereafter. If both firms come up to expectations it will take two years from July, 1891, to complete the armor for the ships now authorized. The report deals at length with experiments with compound nickle and steel plate. Before entering upon extensive purchases the department thought it wise to make further tests, and a limited quantity of nickel, amounting in value to about $50,000, has been purchased. No more will be procured until complete and exhaustive experiments demonstrate the success of the plate beyond a doubt.

Discussing ordnance matters the Secretary particularly calls attention to the reduction in the cost of making guns and carriages which the Washington Gun Factory has accomplished. To take a single instance: The Government under an old contract paid $8500 per gun for the manufacture of eight-inch rifles, aside from the cost of forgings. The Washington Gun Factory in 1888 manufactured them for $5163, and this year for $2772, armor piercing projectiles hitherto received from private firms in this country having proved unsatisfactory, a contract has been made for a quantity of foreign process to be manufactured in this country, while the department will still endeavor to bring about arrangements to secure a satisfactory American projectile. The diversity of rapid-firing guns has led the department to look with favor upon a plan to limit the smaller rapid-firing pieces to six-pound and one-pound caliber, and to abandon the three-pounders and forty-seven and thirty-seven millimeters as soon as practicable.

The Hotchkiss Company, not having been able yet to produce satisfactorily Howell torpedoes, arrangements have been made with the Whitehead Company, whereby an American company will shortly be enabled to supply the navy with a number of their torpedoes. When the Hotchkiss Company perfect theirs they will be given tests. Of torpedoes others than the automobile, the Patrick torpedo, electrically directed from the shore, has undergone a successful test.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Regarding personal service the Secretary repeats the recommendations of Chief Engineer Melville and Commodore Butcher for an increase in the number of officers and their equalization. Considerable space is given to the question of a "naval militia," the want of which is declared to be one of the most vital defects of our system. Reference is made to the active interest in the subject in some of the Eastern States and the Pacific Coast the past two years, and the Secretary says all that is needed is such action on the part of Congress as will put the naval militia on the same footing as the land militia. There is every reason to believe that with proper encouragement the creation of a naval militia will be assured.

General estimates for the support of the navy, including public works and the marine corps, the next fiscal year show a total of $1,352,594 less than last year and $156,000 less than the current year appropriation. The estimate for the increase in the navy is $18,471,000, against $9,386,000 for last year. The largest part of this increase, however, is for the payments on outstanding contracts.

COAST PROTECTION.

The Secretary draws especial attention to the necessities of the most vulnerable points along our coasts for adequate protection from foreign fleets. No land force, however resolute or numerous, could be effective. Even when all the ships now authorized are completed we should not have a fighting chance, our line of defense being so long and its parts so divided and remote. Nothing short of a force of battle-ships numerous enough to be distributed in separate fields of attack and able to concentrate on any threatened point within their own field will prove a complete protection. The type of a ship the department suggests for harbor-defense purposes is an enlarged Puritan, of not more than 14 to 16 feet draught, and with heavy armor and armament. These ships to be exclusively for local purposes and have a station from which they will never be absent. They would stay the entrance of an enemy until battle-ships could arrive.

INCREASED NAVAL RESOURCES.

This type is less expensive than that of the sea-going ships and answer as no other type can the requirements of American harbors. Furthermore the movement toward the creation of a naval militia will receive additional strength and encouragement from the creation of this national force reserved for local purposes. The harbor defense ship would be a rallying point, drill hall, naval school for young men who had shown an earnestness in the organization of naval militia. It should be their privilege to become the principal source of supply for the complement both of officers and men of their local ship, and the result would be in addition incalculable strength to the naval resources of the country. If such a plan is adopted it is reasonable to believe that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco and cities on the Puget Sound would become the centers of naval strength instead of being, as they are to-day, conspicuous examples of maritime weakness and inviting attack.

MORROW AND VANDEVER.

Names Mentioned in Connection With a Diplomatic Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—General Vandever's friends will try to get him some appointment under the Government. Mr. Morrow has been mentioned for Minister to Central America, vice Mizner, who will be recalled, according to the Washington Post, but it is believed that Morrow would rather practice law in San Francisco. His reputation as a lawyer would undoubtedly bring him as great an income as the salary attached to the above diplomatic position. Besides, he may have some ambition to run for Governor of California years hence, and his exile would hardly promote any political ambition he may have in the future. General Vandever's friends talk of pressing him for the position in case Mizner is recalled, though there are many people who refuse to believe that the Administration has decided to recall our present Central American Minister. In this case Vandever's friends will urge him for something else.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

Bill to Regulate Immigration to Be Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The second session of the Fifty-first Congress begins at noon to-morrow. The programme of business of the week is not yet determined by either house. Lodge of Massachusetts will introduce in the House to-morrow a bill to regulate immigration. It is an elaborate measure. It excludes any person in any way obnoxious to the existing laws, including the Alien Contract Labor Law, seeks to shut out the diseased paupers and those liable to become a public charge, and the illiterate. The main point is the requirement that every immigrant shall obtain a certificate from some United States Consul or diplomatic representative, without which he cannot land in this country. The bill is framed to secure the rigid enforcement of its provisions.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Annual Meeting to Be Held in Ocala, Florida, This Week.

OCALA (Fla.), Nov. 30.—The annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance begins Tuesday. In an interview to-day, President Polk said the National Alliance will stand squarely on the platform adopted at St. Louis. Referring to the recent elections, he said for the result one must look beyond the McKinley bill. "The people," he said, "have scratched away all the rubbish of the negro question, bloody shirt, tariff and federal control of elections. It is the money power and the rule of plutocracy that has been keeping the people down, and the slogan henceforth is financial reform. The national banking system must go. The farmer and laborer must be given a chance to get what money they need upon the security of their real property. The issue is to be a square one between the manhood of America on one side and the great American dollar on the other, and unless the leaders of the great parties recognize the real issue and make it, there's going to be terrible times in this country. Sectionalism cannot pull the people apart any longer. We are sick of that rubbish and the only men who can secure popular support are those who understand the great economic questions of the day."

SUFFERING FROM COLD.

Brazilian Men-of-War Furnished With Heavy Clothing by Secretary Tracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Brazilian men-of-war now here were never provided with any means of heating the quarters of the officers or crew, who came north wholly unprovided with heavy clothing. Consequently when the cold weather came the men and officers suffered severely. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy he ordered that heavy clothing, including heavy overcoats, which are not provided for in Brazil's uniform regulations, should be furnished the sharpers in such quantities as were needed. A large quantity was sent over Saturday.

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

A Quarantine Officer Beaten and Thrown Into the Water.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Nov. 30.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, received word to-day from Morris Cohen, Quarantine Officer near Punta Gorda, that he had boarded a Spanish vessel in the course of his duty November 7th, and that after beating him and abusing him the captain and sailors had thrown him overboard, nearly drowning him. The Spaniard then landed smuggled goods and escaped.

Making Sure of Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Thirteen days ago George W. Fay, a druggist, died in Hammonton, N. J. As the result of a dream, which filled him with horror, he requested his sisters two days before his death to keep his body, should he seem dead, until signs of dissolution set in, then if they had doubts whether he might not be in a trance to thrust his own dagger into his heart. The body was kept until to-day, keeping a life-like appearance all the time. At the earnest request of relatives the sisters agreed on Saturday to a burial to-day if no signs of life were evident. To-day there were some signs of decomposition, and when the friends were assembled at the funeral the physician came forward and thrust the dagger through the heart. Not a drop of blood came from the wound in which the dagger was left.

The Tribune's Apportionment Bill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Tribune strongly urges the passage of a new apportionment bill by the present Congress, and points out that the retention of the present number of Congressmen would involve a loss of a member each by Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These States have now 127 Congressmen who cannot be expected to assent to a decrease if exact justice is to be done without an unreasonable increase in the membership of the House. Tables are printed showing that California would gain one member and some other States would gain under an increase of the number of representatives to 345, 349 or 351, but that Virginia would still lose one unless the number went above 355.

Clearing-House Statement.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The Clearing-house statement for the week is as follows: New York $623,259,000, increase .05; Boston $80,055,000, increase 18; Chicago $71,992,000, increase 19.9; Philadelphia $61,341,000, increase 95; St. Louis $18,700,000, increase 10.6; Pittsburg $14,358,000, increase 25.1; San Francisco $15,723,000, increase 56; Baltimore $12,098,000, increase 42; Cincinnati $11,117,000, increase 81; New Orleans $13,594,000, increase 6.2; Kansas City $7,492,000, increase 4.7; Galveston $3,945,000, increase 45.3; Omaha $4,243,000, increase 7.6; Denver $4,300,000, increase 13.9; Portland (Oregon) $1,807,000, increase 18.7; Tacoma $1,250,000, increase 106.7; Seattle $1,043,000, increase 34.3; Los Angeles $518,000, increase 8.5; Salt Lake $1,323,000, no comparison. Total, leading cities of the United States and Canada, $1,056,122,000, increase 3.1.

Proposed Canal.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The State Canal Commission will recommend the building of a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Beaver, thirty miles below Pittsburg. The canal will be 102 miles long, twelve feet deep, and cost about $25,000,000. It is calculated that lake vessels of 1500 tons burden can be brought from Erie to Pitt