

FRUITS OF THE FIELD

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Head of the Department of Agriculture Discusses Various Subjects with Which He Has Had to Deal in His Official Capacity.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report, presents some considerations relating to the general work of the department which serve as the basis for special recommendations and explain more fully the estimates already presented for the ensuing fiscal year.

On the practicability of exporting dairy products, Secretary Wilson says it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the home demand at present absorbs the supply. For the purpose of obtaining for dairymen all the facts relating to the export of this article, the department sent an agent to Paris to ascertain what encouragement there would be to ship butter to that port, and an agent to Hamburg to ascertain the facts regarding customs duties, as well as prohibition and other difficulties that might meet exporters of butter to Germany. It was found that no line of steamers sailing to French ports direct could furnish refrigerator space, so shipments could not be made during hot weather.

Whenever our home supply of finest butter exceeds the home demand it can be profitably sent to both France and Germany. The American farmer is now selling cheap grains and mill feeds to the European dairymen, who meet us in European markets with products made from raw material furnished by us. But there is no reason to believe that there is a growing tendency toward the consumption of grains and mill feeds at home and exporting the products of skill and intelligence.

Growing Trade in the East.

The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and in order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies, to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer.

The Secretary recommends the extension and adoption of the provisions of the law regarding the inspection and certification of means and meat products for export, so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full-cream cheese" should then be affixed by United States inspectors to such products as come up to the required standard of quality.

This would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label and guaranty of the United States Government. The dairy products of Denmark and Canada, which are the chief competitors of the United States in the markets of Great Britain, bear the inspection certificate and guaranty of quality from their respective governments.

The Secretary enlarges upon the need of nature teaching in the common schools. He says that there is a growing interest in education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre, and contribute more to the general welfare.

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity of his department undertaking an investigation of the insular dependencies of the United States, emphasizing the fact that the department should as soon as possible put itself in a position to extend to the producers of these new regions, largely dependent for their prosperity upon agriculture, the benefits which it now admittedly confers upon our own farmers. He also advises the careful study of the insect pests and plant diseases in these islands, with a view not only of discovering preventives or remedies, but of guarding against their introduction into the United States.

The report then reviews at length the operations of the several bureaus, divisions and offices of the department, reports of some of which have already been made public. In conclusion, Secretary Wilson expresses the opinion that a review of this work for the past year shows it to have been one of satisfactory growth and development.

WOMEN PRAY AT THE POLLS.

Use Their Influence for Prohibition, but Lose the Fight.

In Macon, Ga., 500 women threw aside their domestic duties and assembled at the election precincts to use their influence for prohibition. They formed choirs and sang hymns and prayed at the voting places, and their presence at the polls made a spectacle never before seen in the South.

The battle was between white women on one side and anti-prohibitionists and negroes on the other. The women carried church organs to the middle of the street, the choirs sang, and dozens of exhorters prayed to God to wipe out bar-rooms. But the women's work was unsuccessful, as the town voted prohibition down by 1,000 majority. The women charge fraud and they propose to contest the election.

SUES FOR 3 CENTS AND WINS.

Telegraph Companies Must Pay War Tax Stamps.

At Carthage, Mo., Judge Perkins has rendered a decision in the case of Senator Howard Gray vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company. The claim was for 3 cents for stamps charged the plaintiff after the first adoption of the war tax, his claim being that the defendants were by law required to bear that burden. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the claim. A new trial was denied, and also a motion for arrest of judgment was overruled.

Men-of-War on Great Lakes.

A Washington correspondent says that, as a result of an agreement reached by the sub-committee of the Anglo-American commission having the matter in charge, the building of men-of-war on the great lakes will hereafter be permitted by both Great Britain and Canada.

Palace to Cost a Million.

Andrew Carnegie is to build a million dollar palace on Fifth avenue, New York. He has purchased the two block front between Ninetieth and Ninety-second streets for \$800,000.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AT PARIS.



Whiteclaw Retz, Secretary Moore, Judge Day, Senator Frye, Senator Davis.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

(1898)

- Feb. 15—Battle ship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.
- April 20—President authorized by Congress to intervene in Cuba with army and navy.
- April 21—Blockading proclamation issued. First gun of the war fired by gunboat Nashville in capturing the prize Buena Ventura.
- April 22—President calls for 125,000 two-year volunteers.
- April 25—War with Spain is declared.
- April 29—Cervera's fleet sails for Cuba.
- May 1—Rear Admiral Dewey destroys entire fleet of Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay.
- May 11—Eustis Bagley killed at Cardenas.
- May 19—Cervera's fleet seeks refuge in Santiago de Cuba Bay.
- May 25—President calls for 75,000 additional volunteers.
- June 3—Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor and is taken prisoner with seven volunteers who accompanied him.
- June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Calmanera.
- June 13—Canara's fleet sails from Spain.
- June 22—Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri and Siboney.
- July 1—Lawton and Kent and rough riders take San Juan Hill, losing 231 men, with 1,364 wounded.
- July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed by Sampson's squadron.
- July 17—Total surrenders Santiago and eastern portion of Cuba.
- July 25—Gen. Miles lands in Porto Rico, near Ponce.
- July 26—Spain proposes peace through French Ambassador Cambon.
- July 31—Battle of Malate, near Manila.
- Aug. 12—Spain and United States sign peace protocol defining terms.
- Aug. 28—United States peace commission named.
- Nov. 28—Final terms of United States accepted by Spain at Paris.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

- Cession of Porto Rico to the United States.
- Evacuation of Cuba.
- Cession of the Island of Guam to the United States upon the payment of \$20,000,000.
- Renunciation of all claims for indemnity.
- Religious liberty in the Carolines.
- Liberation of all political prisoners.
- Restoration of past treaties and commercial relations.
- The taking over of the Island of Kusaie, or Utaui, in the Carolines for a telegraphic and naval station.
- Cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction.

COST OF WAR TO BOTH NATIONS.

Spain Loses.	
Cuba	\$300,000,000
Philippines	450,000,000
Porto Rico	150,000,000
Cost of war	125,000,000
Loss of commerce	20,000,000
Thirty ships lost	30,000,000
Total	\$1,075,000,000
United States Loses.	
Maine	\$2,500,000
Cost of war	200,000,000
Indemnity to Spain	20,000,000
Total	\$222,500,000

TROOPS STILL NEEDED.

Few Volunteers Can Be Released at Present.

The muster-out of regiments in the volunteer army will be resumed soon after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Paris. The administration is unwilling for more than one reason to order the discharge of the whole volunteer army at present, the chief reason being, of course, the need of a large force to garrison points in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is probable, however, that within a very short time the President will grant a few of the many requests for the muster-out of volunteer organizations, trusting that Congress will soon make provision, by the increase of the regular army, for the maintenance of strong garrisons in our new territories.

SOWSA MUST PAY UP.

Decision for Mrs. David Blakely for a Large Amount.

John Philip Sousa, the march king, has been ordered by the New York court to pay Mrs. Ada P. Blakely, widow of the late David Blakely, his former manager, \$100,000, which may end the litigations of eighteen months. Mrs. Blakely claimed this amount due the estate from Sousa for music compositions, management and a percentage of the profits of a tour ending May 23, 1897.

NOW IN THE WATER.

Battleship Wisconsin Floating in San Francisco Bay.

The battleship Wisconsin was launched at San Francisco Saturday morning. Thousands of spectators witnessed the ceremony. Long before the hour appointed for the launching the visitors crowded the yards of the Union iron works, the adjoining house-tops, and the hills. Many took places of vantage hours before the vessel slid from the ways, and they patiently stood in the cold morning air until the ship entered the brine. Even then they were loath to depart, many remaining for hours to watch the giant hull as it floated at anchor in the bay.

The launching party, which included prominent visitors from Wisconsin, was given a place upon the large platform which had been built around the prow of the vessel. Miss Elizabeth Stephenson of Wisconsin, to whom had been given the honor of christening the battleship, and little Miss Lucie Gage, daughter of Governor-elect Gage of California, who had been chosen to touch the button that started the vessel on the ways, took positions within a few feet of the ship's prow.

Irving M. Scott of the Union iron works chose workmen to knock away the supports that held the vessel on the ways. Almost simultaneously Mayor Phelan stepped forward upon the platform above and introduced Margaret Duff of the Irving M. Scott grammar school, who, on behalf of the school, presented to the battleship a large flag made by the pupils of the school. Commodore Watson, commandant at Mare Island, accepted the colors on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy. "May its folds," he said, "never float above oppression, but be ever the signal of liberty and freedom. Let all join with me in the hope that it may be given to the care of men as brave as Clark and Milligan, and the gallant crew of the Oregon. We can wish no better." Following the unfurling of the flag Mayor Phelan read an ode to Wisconsin, written by Clara Iza Price.

Hardly had the Mayor ceased reading than little Miss Gage, at the bidding of Mr. Scott, touched the button that freed the giant ship. The massive structure responded to the touch of the button like a thing of life, and without the slightest jar started down the ways. As it trembled on the move Miss Stephenson broke the bottle of wine upon the prow and in a clear, full voice said: "I christen thee Wisconsin."

The dimensions of the Wisconsin: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draught displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse power (estimated), 10,000; probable speed, 16 1/2 knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 449.

ENGULFED BY THE SEA.

Passenger Steamer Portland Is Lost with All on Board.

The steamer Portland of the Boston and Portland Steamship Company, plying between Boston and Portland, was wrecked at 10 o'clock Sunday morning off High land light, and the entire crew and passengers, fifty-seven persons, perished within a short distance of land. A large quantity of wreckage, including trunks, was washed ashore, and at dark Monday night thirty-four bodies had been recovered from the surf by the life-saving crew at High Head station. One body was that of a woman. The vessel had a miscellaneous cargo aboard, valued at about \$25,000.

From reports that have come from New England points it is difficult to estimate the total loss of life and damage to shipping along the coast as the result of the recent storm. The list of disasters seems to grow, and from dispatches received it appears that at least thirty schooners have been wrecked at different points from Eastport, Me., to New Haven, Conn., eighty-six schooners have been driven ashore and fourteen barges, loaders or empty, are aground. In Boston harbor alone over forty lives and thirteen vessels were lost. Twenty-four craft went aground and fifteen were sent adrift or damaged by fouling. The loss to shipping was at least \$500,000. The damage to railroad and telegraph companies in Boston City will foot up another \$500,000.

Shipping seems to be favored most of the Massachusetts coast. Near Cape Cod—that graveyard of many a ship and sailor—twelve vessels were lost. Life-savers were vigilant and only five lives were lost. At Salem nine vessels were lost and twelve damaged. Three men went to watery graves. At Gloucester thirty vessels went ashore and were sunk. At Quincy four vessels were wrecked. At Vineyard Haven, twenty-two vessels were ashore and seven were damaged. Four lives were lost. On the Maine coast forty-seven vessels went ashore at Portland, Rockland and Belfast.

The loss of life is hard to determine. It is known that nearly fifty persons perished in and about Boston harbor. Reports on other places in some cases state that the crew of this or that vessel escaped.

REGULARS FOR GARRISONS.

Few Volunteer Regiments Likely to Be Sent to Cuba.

If Congress early in the session should make provision for the increase of the regular army it is quite probable that none of the volunteer regiments now in the service will be sent to do garrison duty in Cuba. The troops first to be sent to Cuba will be composed largely of regular regiments, so far as they are available. Plans are maturing for the muster out of as many volunteers now in service as is possible. The demand of the enlisted men to go home and leave the service is growing greater and greater every day. It is well known that the volunteers at Manila desire to come home, and the War Department is considering the question of sending regular regiments to replace those volunteers as soon as arrangements can be made. The regulars who are available for this service comprise those regiments on the western coasts which saw service at Santiago.

CUBANS USE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Insurgents Maintain Order Until United States Troops Arrive.

The Cuban insurgents who took possession of the city of Pinar del Rio upon its evacuation by the Spanish troops under Gen. Velasco on Monday carried the American flag alongside the Cuban banner as they entered the town. The inhabitants made a great demonstration in their honor. The insurgent commander declares that he took possession of the city to maintain order until the arrival of American troops.

NEW BISHOP OF IOWA.

Rev. Dr. Morrison Steps to the Head of the Diocese.

Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago, was elected bishop of the diocese of Iowa on the second ballot at the diocesan convention in session at Cedar Rapids. Dr. Green was nominated by George A. Goodwell of Cedar Rapids, the nomination being seconded by the Rev. Dr. Morrill of Clinton, who demanded that if any one had charges to make against Dr. Green they should be made in open convention.

George F. Henry of Des Moines opposed the election of Dr. Green by charges, the evidence in support of which was in the form of a long typewritten manuscript which Mr. Henry admitted to be the report of the detective who had been hired to investigate the life of Dr. Green. It was a mass of alleged evidence gathered at Shawneetown, Ill., at Chicago and at Cedar Rapids.

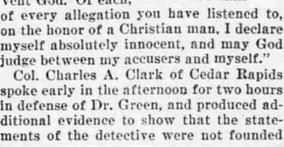
After the reading of the so-called testimony Mr. Henry concluded his argument against the election of Dr. Green by declaring that this evidence had not been presented as facts which had actually happened, but as tending to show that there were many rumors of misconduct on the part of Dr. Green, and that he was therefore not a fit man to elect to the sacred office. He urged the convention to elect some man whose whole life had been above the taint of suspicion.

WHEAT NOT FIT FOR MARKET.

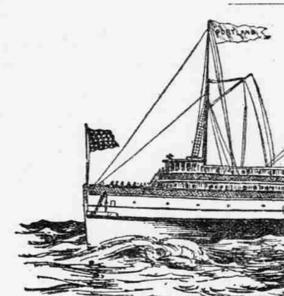
Snow and Rain Cause Loss to North Dakota Farmers.

Thousands of acres of wheat in shock was caught by the recent snow-storm in North Dakota, and will be of no use except for feed. James H. Wilson made this statement in St. Paul, speaking of the loss of grain to farmers in the northern part of North Dakota, he said that about 10,000,000 bushels of

STEAMER CITY OF PORTLAND.



Lost off Cape Cod with all on board.



Showing the track of the terrible gale which destroyed nearly three hundred lives and did financial damage beyond estimate.

WHEELED AROUND THE WORLD.

The McIlraiths of Chicago Have Ridden 30,000 Miles.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Darwin McIlraith of Chicago have girdled the globe and ended their "round-the-world tour on Thursday afternoon. The McIlraiths started on their long journey from Chicago Oct. 10, 1895, and wheeled their way to San Francisco in 55 days. They took a steamer for Japan, where they spent four months wheeling, and then crossed to China, where their real trials began. They went 1,600 miles up the Yang Tse Kiang valley to the province of Hunan, into which foreigners are not permitted to go. A number who have attempted it have been massacred, but in



MR. AND MRS. McILRAITH.

ignorance of the fact the McIlraiths entered the forbidden ground. They were set upon and stoned, but were eventually rescued by officials and provided with an escort to safe territory.

Then followed the journey through Burma, India, Persia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France and Great Britain. While crossing the Kuluhr Pass in Persia Mrs. McIlraith had her great toes frozen, and her husband was obliged to amputate a portion of the one on the left foot. The McIlraiths say that they have traveled 28,000 miles on land alone, and the expense of their trip was nearly \$12,000.

Mr. and Mrs. McIlraith are both members of the Century Club of America. The thousand miles between New York and Chicago were covered by the McIlraiths a wheel. They were accompanied throughout this distance by members of the Century Road Club, who escorted them in relays. Receptions were given them at the principal cities en route.

SMALLEST DEATH RATE IN HISTORY.

The deaths in the army from May 1 to Oct. 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a most gratifying fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops were born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unpropitious to man.

The chief of the military force in the islands occupied by the United States is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and that the requisite officers, that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States and commanded by officers of our army. In consideration, however, to be given to the President to make appointment of officers from the force so recruited.

BLANCO CALLS WAR UNHOLY.

Says Spanish People Will Ratify Any Treaty Offered Them.

The New York Herald prints an interview between its Havana correspondent and Gen. Blanco just before the latter sailed for Spain. Gen. Blanco said the Spanish people would accept any treaty entered into with the United States and would abide by all agreements.

After denouncing the United States for causing "an unholy war," Gen. Blanco said he could see many benefits that Spain might derive from defeat. He said that the people of Cuba and the Philippines were Spanish in sentiment, and soon all bitter feeling would wear away. Commercial relations would be revived and Spain would find in her old colonies a greater market than ever before. "Spain's prosperity may dawn to-morrow," said Gen. Blanco. "I believe it will."

Gen. Blanco said the United States had taken the Philippines, but he thought the American people were not really in favor of it.

PHILIPPINOS ARE UGLY.

Insurgents Decide Not to Recognize Cession of Islands.

Madrid has advices from the Philippine Islands saying the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

A delegation from the Spanish chambers of commerce had an audience with the Queen Regent and presented to her majesty a petition in favor of reforms. The delegation also asked the Queen Regent to intercede for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands and to pardon the Filipinos who have been transported to Spain.

Notes of Current Events.

Two hundred lepers are at large in Manila, and smallpox has become epidemic there.

Fourteen Texans, commanded by Lieut. Gates, have gone to Cuba for Government police duty.

Japan has agreed to co-operate with Great Britain in an effort to restore conditions in China to their former status.

Miss Sue Parberry of Sedalia, Mo., dropped dead at White Sulphur Springs, Mont., where she was visiting her brother.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A new counterfeit \$5 legal tender note is in circulation.

The Farmers' Home Hotel in Perry, Okla., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000.

The customs receipts for 140 days of the present fiscal year amounted to \$73,340,420.

At Manila, law courts have resumed, Spanish judges hearing civil cases and American judges criminal cases.

Rear Admiral Dewey will become ranking officer of the navy by the retirement of Rear Admiral Bunce Dec. 25.

ALGER'S WAR REPORT

SECRETARY REVIEWS MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Without Criticism He Traces the Movement of Army and Navy—Makes Recommendations and Gives Cost of Operations.

The annual report of Secretary of War Alger, reviewing the work of the year, and especially the operations in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, has been made public. It gives a general summary of the military operations during the war. "Soon after the declaration of war," it says, "a movement was contemplated looking to the investment of Havana, and orders to that effect were issued, and also for a reconnaissance in force along the south coast of Cuba, but the movement of the enemy's fleet changed these plans and culminated in the campaign of Santiago."

Of Gen. Miles' Share in the Santiago Campaign the Secretary Says:

Major Gen. Miles arrived at Santiago July 11, and that evening communicated with Gen. Shafter by telephone, and on the 12th arrived at Camp Shafter's headquarters. July 13 and 14 he, with Gen. Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce between the lines to discuss the surrender of the Spanish forces. On the afternoon of July 14 Gen. Miles left Camp Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went on board ship, preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17 the Spanish commander, Gen. Toral, surrendered the city, including the troops in Santiago and the surrendered district, over 23,000 men, upon our terms, and a month later the American flag was, by order of Gen. Shafter, hoisted over the Governor's palace.

After briefly outlining the operations in Porto Rico and the Philippines the report continues:

August 18 an order was issued to muster out 100,000 volunteers, which is being carried out. Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into the service of the United States, with the regular army, made a total of 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped on supplies being on hand other than those of the regular army. The Spanish field muskets, and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battle-fields in the tropics 12,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all with the exception of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol. This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation.

These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have a tendency to enable the Government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would also tend to attract the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to their vocations of civil life. The distinction between the regular and the volunteer is very sharply drawn. The regular enters the service because he prefers the life of a soldier. Not so the volunteer. He enlists for an active campaign; when that is over and the enemy has laid down its arms he at once desires to return to civil life.

In the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines there should also be employed and sworn into the service of the United States a consular force for police duty—men who have had experience and can speak the language of those islands, thus relieving our soldiers from the necessity of the service and return to their vocations of civil life. The distinction between the regular and the volunteer is very sharply drawn. The regular enters the service because he prefers the life of a soldier. Not so the volunteer. He enlists for an active campaign; when that is over and the enemy has laid down its arms he at once desires to return to civil life.

To supply food for the destitute, especially in Cuba, is a question that must tax this Government greatly, for a time at least. The effort should be made to get into closer touch by giving them work, so that they may feel that they are earning their own bread instead of living upon charity. Would it not be wise economy for the Government to employ the laborers and men who have had experience and can speak the language of those islands, thus relieving our soldiers from the necessity of the service and return to their vocations of civil life.

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The report says the supply of powder was a most troublesome question at the outbreak of the war. There are only two establishments in this country which manufacture smokeless powder, and they own patents upon the process. These, however, like all other companies called to aid the Government, responded with alacrity, ran the works day and night, and produced in a short time an ample supply.

The expenditures from ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, aggregated \$62,534,784, and the ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, aggregated \$55,652,025. The estimates of all amounts required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, aggregated \$105,250,377. The extraordinary war appropriations made available until Jan. 1, 1899, amounted to \$221,828,112, of which \$22,564,744 had been expended prior to July 1, 1898. The estimates of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, aggregated \$99,177,539. There was allotted to the War Department from the \$50,000,000 national defense fund the sum of \$18,794,627.

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