UNCLE SAM ON THE HIGH SEA

Secretary Hilary A. Herbert Writes of the Navy to President Cleveland.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT MAKES PROGRESS

Vessels Under Way Going Ahead as Rapidly as Good Workmanship Will Admit—Some Points of Interest to the Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, has sent his annual report to the president. It is a very comprehensive document, going into the affairs of the Navy department with a minuteness of detail that insures a perfect explanation of the present condition and needs of the navy. In connection with the progress of construction, at the opening of his report, Secretary Herbert says:

"The following new vessels have been completed and tried since the date of my last report:

Name.	Date of trial.	Trial speed in knots per hour.
Marblehead	Dec. 7, 1893	18.44
Columbia	Nov 18, 1893	22.89
Olympia	Dec. 15, 1893	21.60
Montgomery	Jan. 19, 1894	19.056
Minneapolis	July 14, 1894	23.076

"The Indiana, Texas and Oregon have had unofficial preliminary trials under the direction of the contractors, and the Maine had her official machinery trial on October 17, 1894, her engines developing an indicated horse power of 9,224.3 for four hours, and showing an average speed of 17.45 knot.

BUILDING TORPEDO BOATS.

"The last naval appropriation act contained a provision authorizing the construction of three additional torpedo boats. The department has carefully considered questions relating to the development of this type of vessel, both at home and abroad, and has finaly decided upon the cnostruction of torpedo boats of the general type of the Ericsson, with aslightly greater displacement, and to attain an average speed of not less than 24.5 knots on the acceptance trial. Advertisements for proposals have already been issued and the department hopes to award the contract for their construction within a few months. There has been some delay in asking proposals for these boats, arising out of the failure of the contractors to have the Ericsson ready for trial. It was desirable to know, before letting out the new contracts, as nearly as possible, what the Ericsson could do. Experience has shown the department the great importance of thoroughly preparing plans before beginning the construction of a vessel. The frequent changes that have been found necessary during the building of some of our ships have been annoying and expensive. The department is making every possible effort to obviate, as far as may be, such necessities in the future.

"No speed premiums will be provided for in the contracts for the building of these vessels. In the contracts for the construction of gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9 small premiums and penalties were provided for. This system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but reflection has convinced the department that the time has come when, with the experience that has been gained, it may

"In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that the construction of torpedo boats is still actively carried on abroad.

VESSELS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

"Progress in the construction of our armored vessels was for many years delayed by reason of the unexpected difficulties encountered by contractors in the manufacture of armor. As was anticipated, however, in my last annual report, armor is now being delivered at such a rate as to justify the expectation that both the companies now under contract with the government will complete their deliveries during the coming spring.

"Work on the first-class battle ship Iowa is progressing as rapidly as the requirements of godd workmanship will permit, and it is expected that the vessel will be completed during the latter part of 1896.

"The first-class battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon are well advanced toward completion, and will be in condition for acceptance by the government within the coming year.

"The second-class battleship Maine will be ready for commissioning before the end of this fiscal year. She is being built at the New York navy yard, and her recent machinery trial at sea indicates that she is to be a gratifying success.

tically ready for her machinery trial, and should be completed and ready for commissioning a few months later.

"Work on the armored cruiser Brooklyn is progressing favorably, and it is expected that this vessel will be completed during the early months of 1896.

"Rapid progress is being made on the double-turreted monitors Puritan and Monadnock, and these vessels will probably be ready for trial before the end of the fiscal year. Work on the double-turreted monitors Terror and Amphitrite is so well advanced that, in case of an emergency, these vessels could be prepared for service within a few months.

"The armored ram Katahdin will probably be completed during the early part of the next fiscal year.

"The protected cruiser Olympia has been successfully tried and is now practically ready for commissioning.

"The progress of work on the three gunboats, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, now being built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company's works, is such as to indicate that they will be completed within the contract time. Such an examination as the department has been able to make, with the information at its disposal, appears to justify the conclusion that these vessels have been contracted for at a price per ton fully as low as is paid for similar work in France and England."

CARE FOR THE OLD TIMERS.

An elaborate diagram-table follows, showing the present effective condition of the navy, and the station of each of the vessels in commission. Of the loss of the Kearsarge on Roncador reef, the secretary writes a feeling paragraph, regretting the impossibility of removing the honored vessel from the reef; and congratulates the government that so many relics were saved from the wreck. He recommends that the old Constitution, "Old Ironsides," be removed from the Portsmouth navy yard, repaired and given a permanent abiding place at Washington, where she can always be of easy access to the patriotic people who visit the nation's capital.

The changes made in the details of construction of certain vessels to secure greater stability are explained and commended, as is also the abandonment of the use of wood as far as possible in the interior construction. In support of this latter conclusion h moral is drawn from the experience of the Chinese at the battle of Yalu, where several vessels were fired by exploding shells.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the feasibility of cosolidating the various administrative bureaus of the department with a view to liability to duplication of work and preventing conflict of authority. Experience of former secretaries is quoted, and their recommendations and results are used in support of the argument in favor of consolidating the bureaus, thus simplifying the red tape that now surrounds naval construction, equipment and maintenance.

Of the work of the gun foundry:

"The ordnance work at the Washington gun factory has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Our plant, all of the newest pattern and most approved design, was selected with the greatest care and constructed with commendable foresight. It remains unsurpassed in the world.

"Fromthe commencement of the work of manufacturing our modern ordnance the system employed in the construction of guns at this factory has remained unchanged. While the weight of ordnance expert oulnion still remains in favor of the gun built up of steel forgings and assembled with shrinkage by heat, the investigation of differing designs has not been neglected, and careful attention is now and will hereafter be given to other systems as they appear, so that at no time will this most important factor in naval warfare be behind that of other nations.

NECESSITY FOR SUPPLY OF ORDNANCE.

"The guns required for the new vessels heretofore authorized are now so nearly completed that the construction of a sufficient reserve supply should be commenced without delay, and the department recommends an appropriation to that end.

"The most elementary maxims warn us that if it be worth while to maintain a navy at all, we must also have a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance stores, and certainly we need not call on military science to tell us that our reserve of naval vessels is of no value without guns.

"Congress should give careful attention to the ordnance requirements of vessels that are liable to be called into service as auxiliaries in time of war, in accordance with the acts of congress approved March 3, 1891, and May 10, 1892, providing that steamers registered under the provision of said acts can be used by the United States as transports or cruisers. To mention no others, the Paris and New York of the Inman line are now receiving large sums of money annually on condition that they hold themselves in readiness to serve the government whenever demanded. When they hauled down the English to hoist the American flag they were receiving pay form the British government to hold themselves in readiness to serve that nation, and the English had guns and gun mounts ready to be put upon them at a moment's notice. We have now been paying subsidies to these ships for months, and have not a gun to put upon them.

"Under treaty provision neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one vessel upon our northern lakes. So far the two countries are matched. In case, however, a war should unfortunately break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master those waters and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had a reserve of ordnance and ordnance stores we could dominate those waters without question.

"The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded amunition, whatever it can get, to aid it in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers."

CONCERNING THE WEAPONS.

Improvement in the smaller caliber guns of the navy is considered at some length, and a fine showing is made of the equipment as regards rapid-fire guns of the smaller sizes. Armor piercing projectiles and explosive shells, with the results of experiments, are treated extensively. Of the new rifle for use in the navy, the report says:

"As was stated in my last report, this department adopted a caliber of 6 mm. (0.236) for the new navy rifle. During the past year exhaustive experiments have been conducted with a view to the determination of the length and metal of barrel, the most suitable powder charge, and all the other essential features of the modern rifle, these conditions to be observed in competitive trials which the department has decided to conduct prior to adopting a type of small arm for the navy.

QUAINT POSTOFFICE NAMES.

The Extraordinary Town Titles in the United States.

There has recently been a protest, evidently with good reason, against the bestowal of absurd, eccentric and silly names upon postoffices. It is doubtful if any country in the world was ever favored with so many extraordinary town names as the United States, says Youth's Companion. When we look at the postoffice guide and find seventy towns bearing the name of Jackson and its combinations of "ville" and "city," and so forth, fifty with the name of Washington, twenty-four with the name of Lee, and so on, we fancy that the American people are afflicted with a sad poverty of invention. But a little further study of the guide creates an opposite impression; for we find an abundance of names which, it seems, nothing but an almost malignant ingenuity could have devised.

For instance, we find Buck Snort in Alabama and Tennessee, Calf Killer in Tennessee, You Bet in California, Ubet in Montana, Ultima Thule in Arkansas, Allsup in Alabama, Mouth of Wolf in Tennessee, King of Prussia in Pennsylvania, Bird in Hand in Pennsylvania, Blowout in Texas, Bobo in three states, Ampersand in New York, and Grub Gulch in California.

The Guide has some long and uncouth names, such as Hushpuckena, in Mississippi, and Humptulips, in Washington, but there is a far greater number of eccentric short names. Here is an alphabetic list which, it should be understood, is only partial, of some of these queer short names:

Al, Air, B., Babb, Bac, Barr, Bet, Bob, Bud, Cap, Dot, Eye, Fly, Guy, Ham, Huff, Ice, Igo, Ink, Jeff, Jce, Jump, Ka, Kit, Lul, Lum, Man, Nat, Nix, Pon, Pig, P. K., Rat, Re, Sac, Sim, Sip, Tub Ubly, Uz, Wax, Witt, Yell, Y. Z., Zif, Zig.

Many eccentric postoffice names are perhaps worth keeping on account of the story which they tell of some adventure or struggle in the early history of the place. Some of them indicate pure despair on the part of the first inhabitants, such, for instance, as Stuck, in Washington; Dearth, in Pennsylvania; Worry, in North Carolina; Tribulation, in Missouri, and Blizzard, in Tennessee. There are eleven Hurricanes and eight Cyclones.

Content, on the contrary, is found in two states, and Comfort in six. Competition is in Missouri, and Contention in Oregon. Snapfinger is in Georgia, Selfville in Alabama, and Congruity in Pennsylvania.

Energy is found in two states, and Back Bone in two, Virginia and Kentucky. Ball Play is found in Alabama and Tennessee, and Best in five states. Big Bug is in Arizona and Big Isaac in West Virginia. The names of several places are not suggestive of modesty on the part of the people, such as Brag, in Georgia; Blowhorn, in Alabama; Braggadocio, in Missouri, and Unique, in Iowa.

Many towns and postoffices suggest boundless faith in their location on the part of the residents. There are forty Edens and combinations of the word Eden in the union, and seventeen Paradises; with twenty-three Arcadias, four Olympuses, one Celesta and one Elysian Fields.

Utopia is found in six states. Twelve places bear the name of Climax; one postoffice is Nicetown, one is Correct and one is Cute. Eight Jumbos show great faith in future growth.

Among merely queer postoffice names the following may be included: Choccolocco, Cash, Chap, Cowboy, Bumble Bee, Ca Ira, Cat Spring, Dodo, Horse Shoe, Snake, Viper, Veto, Alone, Accident, Adieu, Aitch, Uwchland, Violin, Vox-populi, Assurance, Cheek, Pysht, Puyallup, Semiahmoo and Utsaladdy.

Some unexpected discriminations are found in the list of postoffices. There are fourteen Germantowns but only one Irishtown. There are thirteen Mauds, but only seven Ediths and four Lulus! There is a Hodunk, but no Podunk. And finally, while there are twenty-one Alphas, there are but twelve Omegas.

Beefsteak According to Rank.

A young military man who was talking about going out of the city, says Kate Field's Washington, was asked why he didn't go to B——.

"I should think you would have a splendid time," said his friends. "Just your kind of people, you know. It's a regular military settlement."

"Yes. That's what the matter is. I've been there."

"But the major says that it is a charming place."

"It is for a major," he replied. "The trouble doesn't begin to materialize until you get in the butcher shop. You see, I'm only a captain. I go in and ask for porterhouse steak. The butcher is sorry, but all the porterhouse steak goes to Colonel So-and-So. The sirloin is reserved for Lieutenant Colonel This-or-That, all but the first cut; that goes to Major Somebody-or-Other. The major would be perfectly willing to wait, but the deference due his superior officer demands that he accept like a gentleman and a philosopher the portion the butcher assigns to him. When the major and lieutenant colonel get their allotments there's nothing left for a captain but a round steak. I tell you," he said impressively, "I've been buying beefsteak all my life, and I am tired of it. I want to be in some place where I can go marketing with my legitimate hoi polloi percentage of chance unimpaired."

The most abundant free metal in the earth's crust is copper.

YEAR'S WORK AT THE MINTS

Gold Coinage the Largest Ever Executed in the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE SILVER COINAGE

Estimates of the Domestic and Foreign Production of the Two Coinage Metals and Work of World's Mints of the Stock of Bullion in Sight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—R. E. Preston, the director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his report of the mints and the assay offices for the fiscal year 1894. The value of the gold deposited is stated as $140,942,545, of which $38,096,951 was of domestic production, $28,000,526 foreign bullion and coin and $3,118,421 old material, $2,093,615 being worn and uncurrent United States gold coin deposited for recoinage. The deposits and purchases of silver during the year were 22,746,661 fine ounces, the coining value of the same in dollars being $29,409,825, of which $19,777,700 was of domestic production, $1,832,890 foreign bullion and coin, $6,481,404 worn and uncurrent United States coin, and the remainder, $605,036, old material.

The amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 11,917,659 fine ounces, at a cost of $8,175,522; average cost per fine ounce being $0.7313. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890—the date the law went into effect—to November 1, 1893—the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of that act—was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing $155,931,002, the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244. The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was $36,087,943, consuming 27,911,768 fine ounces, which cost $29,110,647. The seigniorage of silver coined under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was $6,977,296. From July 1, 1894, to November 1, 1894, $2,443,200 were coined. The seigniorage of the same was $786,764.27, making the total amount of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, $38,531,143, and the total seigniorage $7,764,060. The total coinage during the year was:

Gold	$99,474,912.50
Silver dollars	758.00
Subsidiary silver	6,024,140.30
Minor coins	716,919.26
Total	$106,216,730.06

The gold coinage for the year was the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States in any one year. The highest price of silver during the year was $0.7645, and the lowest $0.5918, showing a fluctuation of $0.1725 per fine ounce. The net gold exports for the fiscal year were $4,172,665, as against $86,897,275 for the prior fiscal year. The net exports of silver for the fiscal year were $31,041,359, as against $7,530,813 for the fiscal year 1893.

The director estimates the value of the gold used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1893 at $12,523,528, and silver at $9,534,277; of the gold $8,354,482, and of the silver $6,570,730 was new bullion.

The estimated metallic stock of coin and bullion in the United States July 1, 1894, was: Gold, $627,293,201; silver, $624,347,757, a total of $1,251,840,958.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, 1,739,323 fine ounces, of the value of $35,955,000; silver, 60,000,000 fine ounces, the commercial value of the same being $46,800,000, and the coining value $77,576,000. Revised estimates of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1893 shows the same to have been $157,228,100 in gold and $209,165,000 in silver.

The world's coinage for the calendar year 1893 is stated to have been $232,485,668 in gold and $135,486,754 in silver.

The director estimates the stock of gold in the world at the end of 1893 for monetary purposes to have been $3,965,900,000, and silver, $4,055,700,000, a total metallic stock in the world of $8,021,600,000.

Indians Can Get Their Money Any Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Puyallup committee, now at Tacoma, Wash., recently submitted to Secretary Smith an inquiry as to the disposition of money from the sale of Indian lands. The secretary today decided that the money received for allotted lands can be paid to the Indians at any time in the discretion of the secretary. The money for the lands held in common is to be placed in the treasury at 4 per cent, and the interest and one-tenth of the principal is to be expended yearly for their benefit.

Lieutenant Welch Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—By an order issued from the War department today, First Lieutenant C. B. Welch, Fifteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been placed on the retired list. This has been done upon the recommendation of a retiring board, which found that the officer was mentally irresponsible, as evidenced by his slapping the face of the colonel when his command was doing service in the strike at Evansville, Ind.

Will Use American Granite.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Gresham, who has charge of the matter, has decided upon the erection of a monument of American granite as the most suitable method of marking the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va. The amount needed for the construction of the monument is about $11,000.

President Still Indisposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—As the president is still obliged by his physician's orders to refrain from using his strained foot, he did not come to town today, so the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting was abandoned, there being no urgent business requiring attention.

Cholera Breaks Out in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Information has reached the Department of State from Consul General Towne at Rio de Janeiro that cholera prevails in the states of Rio and Sao Paulo. Riots have occurred. The districts are quarantined.

Baltimore Returned from Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States steamship Baltimore returned from Port Arthur to Cheefoo and today sailed again for Nagasaki, Japan, where she will be in direct communication by cable with the Navy department.

Assistant Indian Commissioner Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—General Frank C. Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, resigned today, to take effect December 31. General Armstrong will become connected with a railroad operating in the Indian territory.

Temperance Union Meeting.

The Omaha Women's Christian Temperance union will meet Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the Commercial club rooms. Members of other societies are cordially invited, as the subject for the meeting is "Co-operation and the Best Methods for United Effort Along the Line of Common Interest." This is of especial interest in view of the present union between the Woman's Christian Temperance union and Young Woman's Christian Temperance union for the South Twelfth street Noonday Rest and reading room.

It is hoped that at this Thanksgiving season the claims of the Woman's Christian association lodging house at 1712 Douglas street, will not be forgotten. About fifteen women and children are there who are temporarily without work or a home, and help toward this philanthropy would be appreciated, either in the form of a Thanksgiving dinner or donations toward the general support of the same.

Blew Off the Vault Lock.

MONTICELLO, Minn., Nov. 27.—This town is greatly excited over a bold attempt last night to rob the Citizens State bank. The robbers succeeded in gaining entrance to the vault by blowing off the lock, but were frightened away before they had succeeded in forcing the door of the time lock safe.

Found Dead on the Prairie.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—Prof. E. G. Mason of Manhattan, Kan., who disappeared from a Union Pacific train at Mirage, Colo., November 16, was found dead on the prairie eight miles south of Mirage today by his son and Daniel Towse, who have been searching for him.

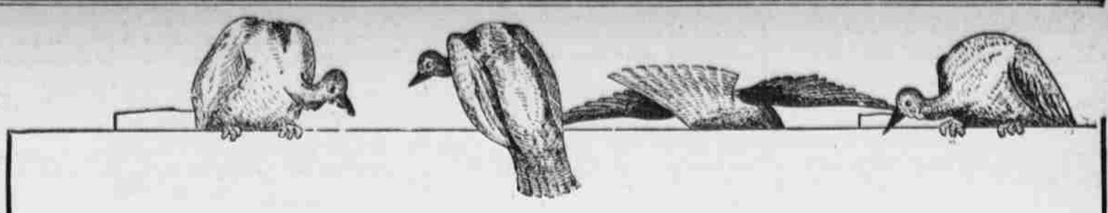
MORSE

Thanks-giving SALE.

Thanks are in order this week.

Be thankful that you have the opportunity to buy of us such bargains as a e chronicled on the bulletin board, to the right.

The boy in the cut will be thankful if he is successful in reaching the stump with his turkey. Looks doubtful, but he'll get there —all boys do.



Bulletin on LINENS.

You are going to need new Linens—can't observe the day properly with that old table cloth. We have a spick, span new assortment of Table Linens by the yard, napkins to match. Table Sets, ready to use, hemstitched, fringed and all sorts that are in vogue. Special prices for Thanksgiving week.

Bulletin on BOYS' CLOTHING.

Four things in this line—you owe us thanks for offering them—your duty is to buy them.
Boys' double-breasted Suits, well made, $1.98.
The Little Captain Suit, $2.98.
The Little Governor Suit, $3.98.
The Little President Suit, $4.98.
Double seat, double knee, and reinforced. They're made to wear.

Bulletin on CHINA.

Be sure your table is well dressed. Don't allow the turkey to arise in indignation, at the appearance of your table. Our china' our glassware, our silverware will help you to dress your table up better than your neighbors, that is if they didn't get their china from Morse's.

Special Cloak Letter

All last week cloaks came in on us by the hundreds. Yesterday we received 500 more garments. We placed biz orders, on account of the strike. Didn't expect to get them all. They came—too many now—prices are going to make 'em move.

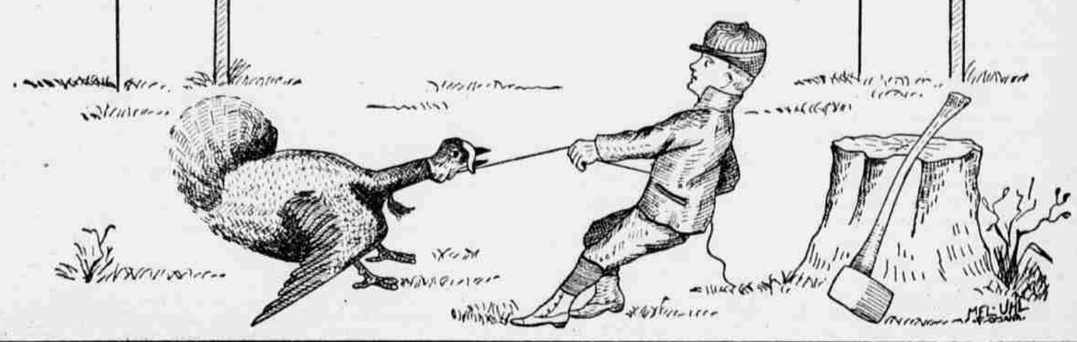
Bulletin on Cloaks

150 Jackets, blues, blacks and oxfords, $5.00. They are valued at $7.50.
100 Jackets at $7.50, that are worth $10.00.
$18.00 garments' new, just open, $13.50.
Many more, too—Astrakhan, Fur, Seal—special prices on all of them.

Thanksgiving Letter

To our Friends, the Public,
We close our store all day Thanksgiving (Thursday) and give thanks—Thanks to the people who have helped us in business all these years. We're going to merit more and more of your patronage every day—by giving you as much—and more—for your dollar—than you can get at any other store. That's good business.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO., - 16th and Farnam.



POWERS OF A STAKEHOLDERS.

OMAHA, Nov. 26.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: A friend of mine bet $50 that Holcomb would be elected governor of Nebraska. The stakeholder declines to pay the wager. I hold that the result, as shown on the face of the returns, is conclusive, and that all bets should be adjudged accordingly. Please state your views and cite cases upon which you base your opinion. Also define the office and power of a stakeholder. Is he not a referee as well, and is his individual judgment not final, admitting of no appeal or revocation? WINNER.

Ans.—The duties and powers of a stakeholder have never been clearly defined, but in many instances the stakeholder is made referee of the matter bet on, as is frequently the case in pugilistic affairs. This, however, would not hold good in all cases; where there are good and legitimate causes for dispute, it would be the duty of a stakeholder to retain all moneys placed in his hands until a decision is made by the parties in whom such authority or power is vested. Virtually, however, the stakeholder is also, finally, referee, from the simple fact that he will never surrender money placed with him until he is satisfied that it has been won and lost, unless both bettors agree on terms. For instance, when two men make a bet they always endeavor to select a disinterested friend or acquaintance to hold their money, and when they do this they tacitly agree that he shall turn over the money when it has been won and lost, as bettors have no right to entail upon a stakeholder any duties other than holding and turning over the money. When the bet is made it is not expected of this party, when the matter bet upon has been decided, to go to the trouble of looking up the bettors and getting their consent to turn over the money. This might occasion much expense to the stakeholder, who is in nowise obligated to the bettors. As stated before, the bettors tacitly agree that he turn over the money wagered to the man who wins, which, of course, he will not do until he ascertains which one has won, and thus finally he becomes the referee. In the case quoted above, if the stakeholder is satisfied with the evidence, which is indisputable, that Holcomb has been elected, it is his duty to turn the money over to the man who bet that he would be. There was no element in this wager stipulating that Holcomb would take his seat, it was simply that he would be elected, and this being decided the money is due the winner, that is, always bearing in mind that the stakeholder is convinced of the fact. Where gambling and betting is unlawful, as it is in this state, bettors have no appeal from a stakeholder's action.

As this bet was made, by the winner, that Holcomb would be elected, it might be well to give the definition of the word elected and what is meant by its usage. According to Webster "elected" means to select by vote, and in case of a number of candidates the one receiving the highest number of votes is elected. Hence when in such competition one man receives a higher number of votes than any of his opponents we say he is elected. Holcomb accomplished this feat, and all those who bet that he would do so are now entitled to their money.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Detroit Free Press: Hope sometimes bags at the knees.

A man's resolution to be decent was never strengthened by a drink.

The finest family trees do not grow in auriferous soil.

Very few men can make dollars and friends at the same time.

Modern love is largely a commercial commodity.

Cynicism is the salt of disappointment.

Time comes as fast as it goes.

Pluck is the search warrant with which to find opportunity.

A man would be surprised if he were what a woman thinks he is.

Musician's Honor Manager Henderson.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—Manager Henderson of the American Extravaganza company was serenaded this evening and made an honorary member of the Musician's union. During Mr. Henderson's last trip to Denver he would not allow "Sinbad" to go on with a nonunion band of musicians.

HOKE SMITH ON THE INDIANS

Secretary of the Interior Touches on the Wards of the Nation.

LEADING FEATURE OF HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Nevertheless He May Supplement This with an Additional Report Dealing Exclusively with This Subject—Questions He Wants Answers To.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The leading feature of Secretary Smith's annual report of the doings of the Interior department will be its reference to Indian affairs. The report has been submitted to the president. Since its preparation Secretary Smith has been devoting some time to the Indian question, and will perhaps make an additional report devoted strictly to that problem. It is probably with this end in view that he has addressed to the various Indian agents a letter of inquiry destined to give him complete information of the condition of the Indians at each agency. The letter is as follows: "I desire you to report to me at the earliest practicable date the condition of the land of the reservation under your charge agriculturally and from a mineral standpoint; the amount of work done by the Indians and the amount and kind they are capable of doing; the climate and the kinds of grain and agricultural products raised or that can be produced; whether the lands are best adapted to agriculture or stock raising, and every detail that will give the department such information as will enable it to know intelligently what development your reservation is susceptible of; also the possibility of making your Indians self-supporting, and in your opinion the best method of doing so. Further, you will please state the number of houses on the reservation and of Indians living in them, and of Indians living in tents, the number of tracts and the acreage thereof cultivated and of Indians working them, and generally the resources of the Indian (horses, cattle, etc.) and whether any of them are capable of managing their own affairs, and how many of them have taken allotments.

Promotions Among Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Colonel L. M. Lazelle, Eighteenth infantry, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability. This will result in the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Dangerfield Parker, now of the Thirteenth, to be colonel of the Eighteenth, Major Worth of the Second to be lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth, Captain J. H. Smith of the Nineteenth to be major of the Second, and Lieutenant Frank H. French of the Nineteenth to be captain of that regiment.

Colonel Peter T. Swaine, Twenty-second infantry, has been ordered home to await retirement.

Detected by the Thumb.

In course of transit between New York and New Orleans a packet of paper money had been opened and its contents considerably reduced. Two of the seals had been broken, and one had been resealed by thumb pressure. Mr. Carvalho, an expert in matters of identification, endeavored to find out the thief, and with this view obtained wax impressions of the thumbs of all the officials of the express company through whose hands the packet was known to have passed. The impressions were photographed and enlarged, and one of them clearly agreed with an enlarged photograph of the thumb-impressed seal. The thief was thus detected.

Didn't Make a Sale.

A Lewiston (Me.) family, which traces its ancestry back beyond the revolution, owns an old coat which is supposed to have been worn by a major in the colonial army, and which is stained by his blood. This coat hangs in a showcase in the hall, among other curiosities, and the family has for fifty years pointed to the yellow stain with pride. The other day, says the Lewiston Journal, a peddler came to the door and was left standing in the hall to await the lady's pleasure in seeing him. He sold some kind of infallible soap to remove stains, and seeing the coat and its honored stain he thought to please the owner by removing the discolor.

"You see, madam, that this soap is sure to remove stains of all kinds," he said when she appeared, and he pointed to the coat.

He did not sell any soap there.

WONDERS OF ALUMINIUM.

Remarkable Cheapness of the Metal Working a Revolution.

"Articles made of aluminium, the bronze with which every clay bank abounds, can hardly be classed as novelties any longer," said a Maiden lane dealer to the New York World. "The novelty now consists in the application. Aluminium ten years ago was only produced after an expensive and tedious scientific process. It was worth as much if not more than silver and the product was so small that it had no commercial standing, and was only made up into paper weights or fancy little trifles. Today aluminium is a thoroughly established article of trade. Its cost in the bar or ingot is only one-twelfth of what it was twelve years ago, and the price will continue to steadily decline until it is as cheap as tinned iron, which it will ultimately supplant for a hundred uses. Every jewelry and novelty store today carries in stock an endless variety of articles for toilet, table and personal use which were formerly made of silver or silver plate, but which are now made of aluminium. The prices are much lower than those which they supplant. Manufacturers buy the aluminium in bar, ingot or rolled sheet. The metal comes from Pittsburg, one concern near that city turning out about 90 per cent of the output of the United States."

The process by which cheap aluminium is produced at its present price is a jealously guarded secret. Experimental plants are in operation all over the country, and the secret must sooner or later become common property. Then the aluminium age will dawn. House furnishing stores are already displaying all manner of cooking utensils made of the light, tough and nontarnishing metal, and cuspidors made of it are quite popular. It is also being used extensively for bath tub linings and for outdoor signs in place of zinc or brass. Wire and tubing of all dimensions are on the market.

A gentleman representing the principal aluminium reduction works of the country stated yesterday that the coming year will witness a further reduction in the cost of the product of at least 50 per cent. The building of ships of heavy burden of aluminium is among the probabilities. In the clay banks of the country the practical scientist sees the house building lumber of the future.

In 1890 aluminium cost $17 per pound; in 1886 it had declined to $8. Then the electrolytic method of reducing the ore was invented, and in 1889 the ruling price was $4. Then it began to replace brass, German silver and nickle. The price had fallen in 1891 to $1.50 a pound, and with this year dates the introduction of aluminium as a commercial staple. In 1893 the new metal was as cheap as copper. The prevailing price is today from 53 to 63 cents a pound, in 100-pound lots, according to quality, and 50 to 58 cents in ton lots.

All the steel workers of the country use large quantities of the new metal as an alloy. The use of aluminium was the secret of the wonderful flexibility and strength of the Damascus blade. The German government has done much to encourage its use. Pontoon bridges have been constructed of it. Aluminium shoe pegs are alone used in the making of shoes for the army. It has been found especially valuable in the fitting of torpedo boats. A rowboat weighing 146 pounds has a carrying capacity of a boat weighing 800 pounds in other metal. Bicycle frames are made of it. Lamps made from it do not exude oil. Food cooked in aluminium vessels cannot scorch.

Cornets and flutes made from pure aluminium are as sweet in tone as if made of silver. Many kinds of surgical instruments are made of it. The metal is three and a half times lighter than copper. Spun into fine thread it will enter into the manufacture of draperies. Already "silk bows" have been shown as proof of the possibilities in this line.

DERAILED BY A BULL.

A Locomotive and Two Cars Upset by the Furious Onslaught of Taurus.

The man who drew the picture of a wild bull madly charging a locomotive, and followed the first page illustration with a companion piece showing how disastrous was the result to the attacking party, evidently was not acquainted with the Arizona animal, says the San Francisco Examiner. He is not built on that plan at all, and the seventy-five passengers who were on the Santa Fe overland which was ditched near Williams the other day have elevated the monarch of the desert to the position occupied by the king of beasts before Sandow vanquished the lion Commodore. The products of the Arizona sands challenged one of the Santa Fe's big passenger engines attached to the overland, and, when the dust of conflict had lifted, it took a wrecking crew a day to clear away the damage wrought in less than half a minute. The train was speeding along when the engineer discovered the bull standing on the track half a mile ahead, evidently having just become aware of the fact that he had a rival in the vicinity. As the train approached the bull, nothing loath, started to meet it. A succession of screeches from the whistle only served to quicken the animal's speed. But by this time steam had been shut off by the engineer and the train came to a stop, leaving the rampant taurus master of the field. This was quite satisfactory to the latter, and he turned and walked with stately tread across the sands. The train started down the track and the bull once more charged the engine. He struck the locomotive just between the driving wheels, the second one passing over his neck. The obstruction lifted the engine into the air and sent it rolling over the bank, breaking loose from the balance of the train and clear of the track. The passenger car rolled on past the wreck and the passengers were not aware of the trouble until they saw the wrecked locomotive. The engineer and fireman were slightly hurt, and only the bull lost his life.

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