AMERICAN SEA SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

More Line Officers Are Needed—Naval Academy Changes Recommended—Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public today. Regarding the matter of naval personnel the secretary says:

"The need of line officers for sea duty becomes steadily more pressing, and in case it should become necessary to man all the vessels of our present fleet the required number is not available, and I recommend that the number of lieutenants be increased from 300 to 350, and that the limit of the number of junior lieutenants and ensigns be made 600. I concur with the chief naval constructor that there should be an increase in his corps. With more ships to build there must be more constructors. Some increase in the corps of civil engineers is necessary in view of the great increase in yard and dock construction. As the original reason for the creation of the office of professor of mathematics has ceased to exist, I renew my recommendations that the statute authorizing appointment of professors of mathematics be so amended that, without disturbing those who now hold office, no further appointments shall be made.

"I can not too earnestly call attention to the necessity for an increase of this most important branch of the Navy. As with the officers so with the enlisted men. The ships of the Navy have been greatly increased in number, but commensurate steps have not been taken to provide the necessary crews for them. I recommend that the present enlisted force be increased by 5000 men. I recommend that the Marine Corps be increased by 750 men, as recommended by the General Board. I renew my recommendation that the office of Vice-Admiral be revived."

Naval Academy.

Favorable consideration is invited to the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, and to its recommendations:

1. That the title of "midshipman," which is full of historic associations, be restored and substituted for "naval cadet."

2. That the probationary course for naval cadets be reduced.

Also to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and to its recommendations:

1. That an engineering experimental laboratory be established at the Naval Academy for the use of the cadets in their studies.

2. That a post-graduate course of instruction in engineering be authorized.

Also to the reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and to their recommendations:

1. That no cadet shall hereafter be appointed whose age is under 15 or over 18 on October 1 of the year of entrance to the Naval Academy.

2. That the salaries of the civilian professors at the Naval Academy be revised.

3. That a training vessel be built for the Naval Academy sufficiently large to accommodate the entire corps of cadets.

"I recommend," says the Secreatry, "that the number of cadets at the Naval Academy be increased 50 per cent, as recommended by the General Board, and that there be appointed annually by the President ten at large. Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy the Department decided, in the interest of the convenience of candidates for admission as well as of the Government, to have examinations for admission to this institution conducted by the Civil Service Commission at or near the homes of the candidates instead of at the Naval Academy as heretofore. The wishes of the Department were cordially acquiesced in by the Civil Service Commission, and this new method of examination has been put in operation with successful results.

"Upon requests from the governors of a few states, their respective state militias, when practicable to detail vessels for the purpose, were instructed on board regular men-of-war in the duties of the naval service. The reports of these drills and the operations, so far as known to the Department, of the other state militias, are set forth in the report of the officer in charge of this branch.

Naval Reserve.

"I have again to call attention to the pressing need of a national naval reserve force from which to draw for sea service immediately upon an outbreak of war. This subject has received attention in previous reports, and recommendations have been made for the enrollment and organization of such a national body, to be under the general direction of the Navy Department and subject to the call of the Chief Executive in times of national emergency.

"The results of the Spanish-American war were such as to assure everyone having knowledge of naval matters that steps should at once be taken to meet the one certain and positive requirement which will face the nation upon an outbreak of war—the immediate necessity at that exigent time, if it comes, of a large increase in the men of the Navy from an existing reserve—an increase which must, in the main, be made from the seafaring class, who, having acquired the habit of the sea, are at home on the water. There is no better way of insuring such a reserve than by the measure now urged. Our pressing need is for such a reserve—a body to go to the front on board ship at once upon the outbreak of war, or when it is imminent. Next to this will come the defense of the coast, and for such purpose the Naval Militia will be essential. I see reasons for both organizations, and have heretofore done all possible to aid the one now existing—the Naval Militia, and to convince Congress of the necessity for the authorization of the other—the national naval reserve.

Of smokeless powder the secretary says:

"The manufacture of smokeless powder has progressed satisfactorily, both at the Government works and at those of private manufacturers. The Department in June last ordered a board of naval officers and chemists to revise the specifications for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and to draw up rules for its test, examination, and storage both in magazines on shore and on shipboard, and specific instructions on these points have been issued throughout the service. In addition a general examination and chemical test were made of all smokeless powder in the naval service, and the results are satisfactory."

The capacity of the armor plants is now about 7500 tons a year of armor of the best quality; and at the instance of the Department the manufacturers are making preparations to increase their output to 10,000 or 12,000 tons a year in order to complete deliveries in accordance with present contracts and also in order to be ready to provide armor for additional vessels should they be authorized by Congress. They have already turned out more armor than was anticipated. Under authority vested in the Department by Congress contracts were signed November 28, 1900, for over 37,000 tons of armor required for vessels authorized and building. Comparing the tests made in this country with reports of those made abroad, our armor seems to be the best that can at present be produced, and the price at which it is obtained is lower than that paid abroad. Deliveries amounting to nearly 3000 tons have already been made under these contracts.

Increase of the Navy.

Referring to the increase in the Navy, the Secretary says:

"The Navy today is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was before the recent National expansion which now includes Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the vast area of land and sea in the Philippines and our obligations to Cuba. If we are to have a Navy at all, it must be commensurate with these great extensions—greater in international even than in territorial importance. This necessarily involves the construction of more naval vessels, their manning, exercise and maintenance. The department therefore recommends:

"Three first-class battle-ships.

"Two first-class armored cruisers.

"Three gunboats, each of about 1000 tons trial displacement.

"Three gunboats, each of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service.

"Three picket-boats, each of about 650 tons trial displacement.

"Three steel sailing training-ships, each of about 2000 tons trial displacement.

"One collier of about 15,000 tons trial displacement.

"Four tugboats.

"The department will submit to Congress in December next, as directed by the last naval appropriation bill, a general description of two seagoing battle-ships and two armored cruisers, according to which the battle-ships and cruisers above recommended should be built, if appropriation is made therefor."

Financial Statement.

Then follows the financial statement of appropriations, expenditures and balances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Title of appropriation.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1901, exclusive of public works	Balances, June 30, 1901
General establishment:		
Pay of the Navy...	$12,810,897 00	$ 2,216,018 28
Pay, miscellaneous	625,000 00	84,549 68
Contingent, Navy..	10,000 00	3,533 36
Emergency fund, Navy Department	444,356 00	347,121 77
Bureau of Yards and Docks:		
Maintenance	475,000 00	45,344 28
Repairs and preservation, navy y'ds	800,000 00	69,301 02
Civil establishment	82,489 33	1,426 11
Contingent	50,000 00	24,080 08
Bureau of Equipment:		
Equipment of vessels	3,950,000 00	1,205,241 97
Civil establishment	19,062 52	897 72
Contingent	27,500 00	16,173 35
Naval observatory.	13,500 00	157 98
Ocean and lake surveys	100,000 00	65,166 55
Bureau of Navigation:		
Pay, Naval Acad'y	107,085 45	585 45
Repairs, N. Acad'y	26,000 00	4,105 84
Heating and lighting, Naval Ac'd'y	20,000 00	668 52
Special course, Naval Academy	3,000 00	852 45
Contingent, Naval Academy	43,800 00	5,253 41
Naval War College	9,200 00	436 44
Naval training station, Rhode Isl'd	45,000 00	57 56
Naval training station, California...	27,494 32	6,213 33
Gunnery exercises.	12,000 00	2,368 69
Transportation, recruiting and contingent	140,000 00	45,602 57
Outfit for Naval apprentices	112,500 00	112,500 00
Outfits for landsmen	112,500 00	112,455 00
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	75,425 00	15,562 69
Bureau of Ordnance:		
Ordnance and ordnance stores	1,535,000 00	835,586 62
Repair	30,000 00	6,366 54
Civil establishment	32,624 00	226 32
Contingent	70,000 00	47,238 70
Torpedo station	65,000 00	7,488 69
Bureau of Construction and Repair:		
Construction and repair	7,500,000 00	1,014,950 12
Civil establishment	25,834 25	286 20
Bureau of Steam Engineering:		
Steam machinery..	3,160,000 00	710,829 53
Civil establishment	13,300 00	6 94
Contingent	1,000 00	111 73
Bureau of Supplies and Ac'ts:		
Provisions, Navy...	2,500,000 00	209,458 52
Civil establishment	81,232 02	4,531 37
Contingent	150,000 00	55,595 62
Bureau of Medicine and Surg'y:		
Medical departm'nt	115,000 00	8,806 03
Repairs	20,000 00	10,667 63
Contingent	20,000 00	3,267 20
Naval hospital f'nd	40,000 00	.....
Marine Corps:		
Pay	1,894,054 23	454,710 30
Clothing	290,199 54	1,042 60
Provisions	371,071 50	132,962 49
Fuel	30,000 00	6,072 03
Repairs of barracks	81,200 00	34,003 31
Military stores ...	68,853 00	17,365 53
Transportation and recruiting	55,000 00	13,529 40
Forage	6,000 00	4,673 69
Hire of quarters..	14,748 00	1,653 97
Contingent	90,459 00	13,949 58
Total	$37,913,406 67	$8,143,151 06

NO PROMISES TO BRIGANDS

Officials Do Not Believe Dickinson Has Compromised His Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is said at the State Department that no authorization has been sent to Consul-General Dickinson to promise exemption from punishment of the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, our Government has not authorized any promise whatever to be made that would bind its hands in dealing with this subject in the future or that would prevent it either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid over as ransom for Miss Stone.

There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank, it is left to Spencer Eddy, United States Charge at Constantinople, to make any necessary representations of a diplomatic character, and that he is exercising his functions in that direction is exhibited in the dispatches published today disclosing the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople. This representation makes it evident that the United States is laying the foundation for a claim that Bulgaria is properly responsible for what has occurred, though for prudential reasons the details of the negotiations are withheld from publication.

Letter From Madame Tsilka.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser cables:

Gregory Tsilka, Albanian missionary and husband of Madame Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion in captivity, has arrived at Sofia. He said:

"I have received a letter from my wife saying that Miss Stone and herself are well cared for. From the first they have known that liberation would not be speedy. The brigands are satisfied with their captures, and are in no hurry. Frequently they get something to eat like bologna sausage. The letter says also that Miss Stone's active horseback life has enabled her to bear the brigand regime well. The words 'the earth, the earth,' are written where the name of the place whence the letter came should be, but the Turkish officials of Macedonia have had information about the captives right along. My wife intimates that they might be freed in the neighborhood of Salonica."

Dickinson Given More Power.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 15.—Mr. Dickinson, Consul-General of the United States at Constantinople, has handed the Foreign Minister here his credentials as diplomatic agent of the United States to Bulgaria.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

TRANSPORT RAN ASHORE

MISHAP TO THE HANCOCK IN JAPANESE WATERS.

Third Accident to an American Vessel in That Neighborhood—Congressional Party on Board.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Nov. 15.—The United States transport Hancock is ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki. A German gunboat is assisting her. The transport grounded on a sandy bottom.

The Hancock is the third United States transport to meet with a mishap in Japanese waters recently. First the Sheridan, having on board a number of returning troops and the Congressional party which has been visiting the Philippine Islands, was detained at Nagasaki by a broken tail shaft. Her passengers were transferred to the Warren, which sailed from Nagasaki November 3. Two days later the Warren sustained damage in the Inland Sea, which made it necessary to return and dock at Nagasaki. The Hancock was ordered to proceed from Manila to Nagasaki and take on board the delayed passengers.

Sheridan Will Bring the Passengers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Orders were cabled from the War Department today directing the Quartermaster at Nagasaki to utilize the Sheridan to bring the passengers of the Hancock to the United States.

(The Hancock was formerly the Arizona, of the Guion line of Atlantic liners, and as such held the record of 16 knots. She was built at Glasgow in 1879, and is a 4-masted vessel, 450 feet long, gross tonnage, 5164; net, 2657. She was bought by Dodwell & Co., North Pacific Steamship Company, and was brought to Puget Sound in 1895, being soon after sold to the Government. After the sale she was refitted and re-tubed, and her electric plant enlarged at, it is said, a cost of $1,000,000. In her early transport days the Hancock was commanded by Captain Ames, who was succeeded by Captain H. G. Struve, a native of Vancouver, Wash. This was to be Captain Struve's last trip, after which he was to be promoted to the position of superintendent of transports at Manila.)

WANTS NO OUTSIDE FAVORS.

Aguinaldo Rejects the Services of an American Lawyer.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—According to an open letter from Emilio Aguinaldo to the editor of El Commercio, an influential Spanish daily here, the Filipino insurgent leader does not desire favors from outside persons, nor does he care to serve as a medium by which certain individuals may establish for themselves popularity or reputation, whichever the intention may be. Subjoined with the letter to the editor is a copy of a letter addressed to William Lane O'Neill, the American attorney, who voluntarily has taken it upon himself to secure Aguinaldo's release upon a writ of habeas corpus. The original letter to the editor, written in Spanish, reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: In order to guide the opinion of the public in the matter of the habeas corpus proceedings generously instituted by the distinguished lawyer, Mr. William Lane O'Neill, you will oblige me greatly by publishing in your paper the inclosed copy of a letter which under this date I forward to the above-mentioned lawyer. Respectfully yours,

"E. AGUINALDO."

The letter addressed to Attorney O'Neill, as published in El Commercio, follows:

"By Dear Sir: From the newspapers I have noticed that you are, upon your own initiative, seeking to secure from the courts of justice in this city a writ of habeas corpus in order to obtain my liberty. I am grateful from my soul for that impulse of generous sentiment which places you in a position of those men who, like you, interest themselves for the welfare of their fellow men. But you will permit me to beg of you, by this letter, not to continue your work. It is my firm intention not to leave this prison while there be any of my countrymen imprisoned for the Filipino cause. For this reason, I again respectfully insist that you abandon your good intentions, and instead direct them, if you wish to do so, toward relieving my imprisoned countrymen from their present lamentable situation, that their hour of liberty may sound first.

"If your talent and energy is directed to that end your name will be blessed by an indefinite number of beings, who are at present unable to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Respectfully,

"E. AGUINALDO."

REVENUE BUREAU RULING.

Philippines Held to Be Domestic Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today rendered a decision in which he holds that beer, whisky and other articles of domestic manufacture subject to internal revenue tax when consumed in the United States are subject to this tax when shipped to the Philippine Islands. In this sense the Philippines are held to be domestic territory. Under existing laws articles subject to internal revenue tax at home are relieved from the tax when exported to a foreign country, the exporter giving bonds when the goods are withdrawn, which is canceled when satisfactory proof is furnished that they actually have been landed in foreign territory.

Under a ruling made some weeks ago by the Commissioner the Philippines have been regarded for purposes of internal revenue taxation as foreign territory, and therefore whisky, beer, cigars, etc., which have been shipped to the islands have been exempted from taxation. Under the present ruling the tax in all cases will be exacted before shipment. It is expected that exporters will pay the tax under protest, having in mind the "fourteen diamond rings" case, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, in which a decision is expected at an early date, and which involves the same question which has arisen in the consideration of the internal revenue tax case.

In response to a letter of inquiry sent to the Treasury Department by a well-known brewing company recently, the Treasury Department made the following reply:

"The department is in receipt of your letter, in which, adverting to a press dispatch to the effect that 'within a week or 10 days the Treasury Department will rule that the Philippine Islands are domestic territory,' you request to be furnished with the exact wording of the decision and state, 'as we understand it, beer shipped into the Philippines from America is subject to a duty of about $4 20 (Mexican) per cask of 10 dozen pints. We infer from the dispatch quoted above that this duty will be taken from beer, and that instead, beer will be taxed in this country at the rate of $1 60 per barrel of 31 gallons.'

"In reply I have to inform you that the department does not contemplate making any such ruling as you refer to. The question involved is now pending before the Supreme Court and cannot be officially determined by any other branch of the Government. At the present time all questions relating to the collection of duties on importations into the Philippines come within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War; the rates are fixed by him, and his agents collect the revenue. This department is advised that the products of all countries pay the same duties as those assessed upon goods from the United States. Under the customs laws, the Treasury Department has been obliged to deny a drawback on all articles shipped to the Philippines. So much of your inquiry as relates to the remission of internal revenue tax on your proposed shipments has been referred to the Commission of Internal Revenue, on whom the responsibility attaching to the remission of internal revenue taxes primarily rests."

Proclamation Cabled to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation was cabled to Manila today to be published in the Philippine Islands. It was found that the proclamation could not reach the Philippines by mail, and consequently it was held until today, when the new arrangement reducing cable tolls about one-third went into effect.

The Twenty-eighth Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The transport Grant sailed today for Manila, with two battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, about 100 recruits and a number of cabin passengers. Colonel Hooten is in command of the battalions, which were recruited at Vancouver Barracks. In the detachment are 22 officers and 749 men.

Urged a Pacific Cable.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has cabled to President Roosevelt urging that the Pacific cable be laid and saying that the main benefit would be an immense increase of the rubber industry of the Philippines, estimated at $15,000,000, and also economy and the facilitation of business.

Serious Charges Made.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 15.—The second biennial report of the Board of Control of Iowa institutions, issued today, charges that appropriations for the state college at Ames and the state university at Iowa City have been used for lobbying purposes. Concerning the insane in county asylums, it is charged they are treated like animals, male attendants having access to women's wards, and that in one instance six persons were bathed in the same water. It is recommended that the Anamosa penitentiary be converted into a reformatory and an indeterminate sentence law enacted.

Hair Splits

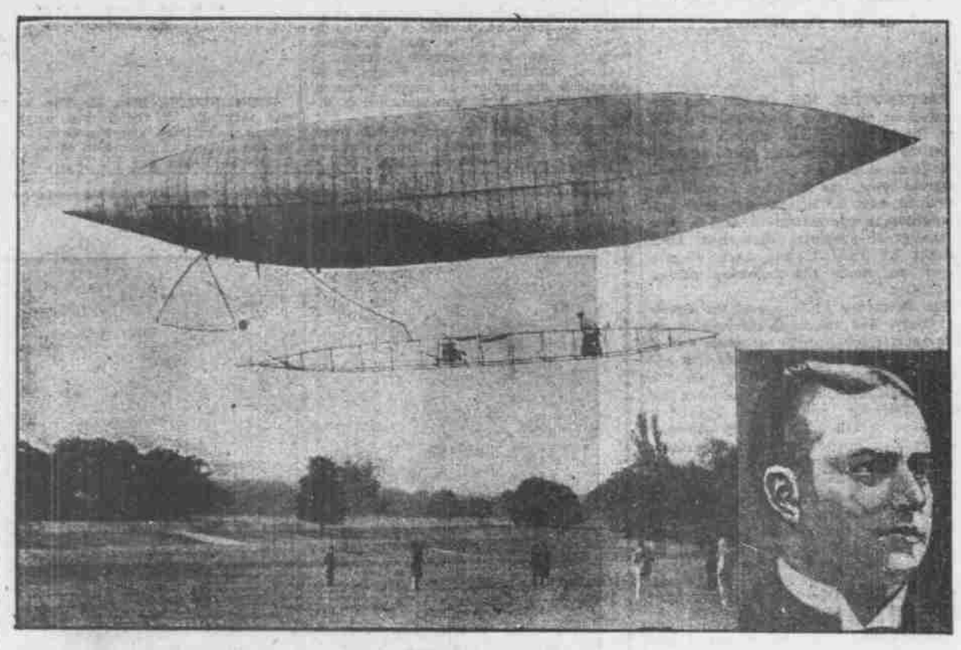
Don't singe the hair because it splits at the ends. When the hair splits it simply shows it is weak. Feed your hair with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the genuine hair-food. It cures dandruff, stops falling of the hair, and always restores color to gray hair.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for 30 years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."

J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass

SANTOS-DUMONT WILL EXPERIMENT AT MONACO.



NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—M. Santos-Dumont is bringing to a close negotiations with the Prince of Monaco's engineers for the construction of an aerodrome below the city, on the ground bordering on the Boulevard de la Condamine, says the Monte Carlo correspondent of the Herald. It will be 51 meters long, 10 meters wide and 15 meters high. It will shelter the Santos-Dumont No. 7, measuring 40 meters in length and 7 meters in diameter, and of which the capacity will be 1200 cubic meters. When the airship leaves the shed it will pass over the Bay of Monaco, where it will be put through evolutions daily during the months of January and February. The superficial area of the bay is about 300,000 square meters. Whenever the weather permits, the aeronaut will leave the bay and carry his experiments out over the Mediterranean. Finally, near the end of February, M. Santos-Dumont will attempt an aerial passage from Monaco to Calvi, Corsica, a distance of about 200 kilometers, which he hopes to be able to accomplish in about four hours.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS

CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U. OPENS AT FORT WORTH.

President Stevens' Annual Address Recounts Progress Made in the Cause During the Year.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 15.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. began its sessions in the First Baptist Church today. The roll call disclosed the presence of delegates from all states and territories and from Cuba, Great Britain, Switzerland, Mexico and Hawaii. President Lillian M. Stevens, of Maine, in her annual address, said:

"One of the chief sources of anarchy in our country is without doubt the un-American liquor business, for the saloons are the schools of lawlessness. Because we are patriots, if for no other reason, we should work for the overthrow of the saloon and for the extermination of the liquor traffic.

"Among the temperance victories of the past year we gratefully record the action of the Senate in ratifying the treaty for the protection of the African races, and we are reliably told that for 20 months neither Boers or English in South Africa have allowed liquors to officers or men. The French minister of war has sent a message to every commandant of an army corps, prohibiting the sale of liquor with an alcoholic basis in barracks, in canteen or field, and, moreover, had provisions made for lectures before the troops on the effects and dangers of alcohol. Russia has a governmental commission which recommends the prohibition of liquor selling in army canteens. Austria and Germany are endeavoring to strengthen the efficiency of their army by discouraging the use of alcoholics. In view of all this and much more, it is not at all strange that the Congress of the United States decided that the army saloon in this country must be abolished. But evidently there is a concerted plan on the part of the anti-temperance forces to try to prove that the law is productive of evil results, an increase of drunkenness, desertions, riots, etc., and testimony galore to this end is being gathered and given to the public. Meanwhile the temperance societies, ministers' associations and others are likewise securing testimony of an entirely opposite character.

"We must make our strongest protest in strongest form against state regulated vice in the possessions of the United States. There is a rapidly increasing sentiment against the use of the cigarette. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia now have laws forbidding the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors."

The corresponding secretary's report showed that literature to the amount of 5,000,000 pages had been distributed this year. The treasurer's report shows expenses to be $3000 less than two year ago, while the results obtained are incomparably greater. Receipts for the year 1900 were $24,452, with expenses of $23,916.

Statehood Delegates.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 5.—Six delegates to Washington, to remain there during the session of Congress, and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Governor Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle; Indian Territory, S. B. Bradford, W. H. P. Trudgeon and C. T. Foley.

Naval Architects.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At today's session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the following papers were read: "A Brief Comparison of Recent Battleship Designs," by Naval Constructor H. S. Gilmore; "Changes in Torpedo-Boat Designs," by Charles P. Wetherbee and "Late Developments in Ordnance and Armor," by J. F. Meigs.

THE DEATH ROLL.

William S. Weir.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 15.—William S. Weir, late president of the Weir Plow Company, is dead, aged 68 years. He invented the first straddle row cultivator, and manufactured it for some years, recently disposing of it to enter upon the manufacture of fruit jars, of which he was the patentee. He was president of the People's National Bank of Monmouth, the State Bank, of Alexis, and Bank of Little York.

William McMillan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—William McMillan, president of the American Car & Foundry Company, died today of pneumonia, aged 60 years. He was born in Hamilton, Ont., and was a brother of United States Senator James McMillan, of Michigan.

John C. Armstrong.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—John C. Armstrong, at one time Provost Marshal in New York City, is dead. In the '60s, Armstrong conducted a stage coach through Arizona and New Mexico.

Glucose Honey.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Glucose honey, under the attractive guise of "Pure Clover Honey" is invading the Chicago markets to such an extent that the efforts of the State Pure Food Inspectors are largely directed toward investigations of this imposition, says the Tribune. One entire carload of "honey" consigned from California, was barred from the markets yesterday, except as a plainly labeled adulteration. The analysis of the "honey" composing the consignment showed that it contained from 50 to 80 per cent of glucose and as "pure honey" the stuff was condemned. The consignee had the choice of selling it as a glucose mixture or of sending it back, and he chose the latter course, at the same time cancelling other orders which would have brought other large quantities of the glucose honey to Chicago.

NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

More May Be in the Burning Mine at Pocahontas.

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Latest reports from the Baby mine disaster at Pocahontas, Va., indicate that it is more serious than was at first supposed. Up to noon today nine bodies had been recovered, and it is believed that 15 more are yet in the burning mine.

The dead are: Louis Woolwine, John Byron, a Hungarian named Urico, —, Hale, —, Judson, an unknown Italian, Will Montgomery, oJhn Bernhardt, M. D. Koontz.

The injured are: H. F. Reese, member of fire department, burned; W. S. Lyons, crushed; Frank Tabor, badly crushed; —, Dyer, crushed and burned; Frank Talisisse, burned; Fate Irving, burned; Ed Ross, crushed and burned; Norton McLaughlin, burned about face and hands; William Smith, injured about head and burned; William Brewer, town surgeon, badly burned.

A rescue party later entered the mine at a favorable time and succeeded in reaching a point hitherto inaccessible. They saw in the distance the corpses of six or perhaps seven men, and endeavored to reach them, but the extreme hear drove them back. The fire is still raging and growing fiercer. All efforts to get even partial control of it have proved futile. The situation is extremely bad, with no apparent hope of improvement.

Chicago Building Collapsed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The walls of a new power-house being erected for the University of Chicago at Fifth street and Ellis avenue suddenly collapsed late this afternoon. George Jenkins was on the roof of the building when the collapse came, and is buried in the wreck. Henry Potts is thought to be fatally injured. The other injured men are expected to recover.

THE DAY'S FIRES.

Girls Caused a Big Blaze.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 15.—Because of the curiosity of girls, who carelessly handled a lamplighter's retort, four saloons, four restaurants, one bakery, two meat markets, one drug store, two barber shops and four grocery stores were destroyed by fire at Newkirk, Okla., tonight. The fire started in Ward's restaurant, and burned out an entire block. Loss, $70,000.

Packing Plant Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—Fire broke out in the canning-house of the Cudahy packing establishment at 8:15 o'clock, and destroyed the building, with a large stock of canned meats. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The fire was not under control until nearly 9 o'clock.

The Parnell Monument.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—John E. Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, and head of the Irish envoys to America, left today for New York. A part of Mr. Redmond's last evening in Boston was taken up by a conference with Augustus St. Gaudens, who is to do the work of modeling the Parnell monument to be erected in Dublin. The sculptor has bound himself to complete the statue in five years. The design will be submitted to the committee in Ireland by the end of the year. The figure will be of heroic proportions, and the monument will cost $40,000 to $50,000. Of this sum Mr. Redmond states that close to $30,000 has already been subscribed and is invested in public securities at good interest.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour

Is milled in the most approved manner.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

One Million Samples

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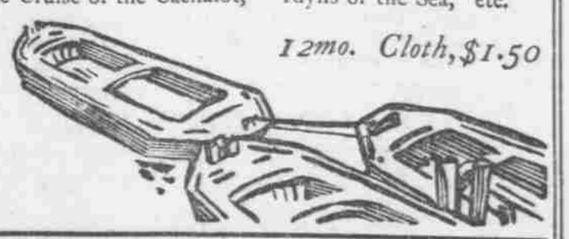

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