TELEGRAPHIC.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Secretary Herbert Issues His Annual Report.

NEW WAR VESSELS COMPLETED.

Construction of Another Kearsarge—Estimates for the Coming Year—Appropriations Asked For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert has issued his annual report of department affairs. It shows the completion of three new war vessels.

Name.	Date of Keel.	Trial Speed.
Kearsarge	Nov. 1, 1893	15.34
Kentucky	Mar. 15, 1893	15.09
Alabama	Dec. 21, 1891	15.01
Illinois	Dec. 21, 1891	15.00
Indianapolis	Mar. 4, 1892	14.71
Minneapolis	July 15, 1892	14.63

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, 1893, her engines developing an indicated horse power of 9,213.3 for four hours, and showing an average speed of 17.03 knots.

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 safety as of vessel both at home and abroad, and has finally decided upon the construction of four boats of the generic type of the Cushing, with a slightly greater displacement, and to attain an average speed of not less than 24.5 knots on the acceptance trial.

No special provision will be provided for in the contracts for the building of these vessels.

A table of vessels in service shows that there are four first-class battle ships, two of the second-class, two armored cruisers, six coast defense, one harbor defense, twelve protected cruisers, three cruisers, nine gunboats, one dynamite gun vessel, one dispatch boat, one practice cruiser for cadets and six torpedo boats.

The secretary says:

Of the old wooden vessels of the navy which were in active service at the date of my last report, one, the the Kearsarge, was wrecked in February last, and her name has since been regretfully stricken from the navy list. Congress appropriated a sum of money sufficient, if it could be done, to raise and tow her to a home port.

A careful examination made it evident that the vessel could not be raised, and the wrecking party returned to the Norfolk navy yard, bringing back such articles as they were able to recover from the wreck and surrounding reef. A portion of her main battery, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, afterwards visited in his yacht the scene of the wreck, and recovered there and from some of the neighboring islands a number of interesting relics, which, upon his return to the United States, he presented to the government. The department received them with pleasure and thanked Mr. Phoenix warmly.

It was peculiarly unfortunate that this old ship, historic in battle, should go down upon a well-known reef in a time of profound peace, when there was not even a cloud in sight. There is still a feeling, deep-seated, wide-spread and fully shared by the navy department, that Kearsarge is a name that ought not to be permitted to die out of the navy list. I respectfully suggest that you recommend Congress to authorize the construction of a battleship to perpetuate this name.

Speaking of ordnance requirements, the report says:

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.

Under treaty provisions neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval 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 gunboats 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 heavy guns 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 in 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 decadent guns and obsolete ammunition, whenever it can get, to aid it in repelling the assault of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers.

In an estimate of expenses for the coming year, the secretary asks for $30,952,026.83, of which $13,559,031 is for pay, subsistence and equipment of vessels, being added to the naval force.

The estimates for the coming fiscal year exceed the total appropriations for the naval service made by the last session of Congress by $6,000,000.

This excess over the total appropriations for the present fiscal year is chiefly due to the necessity for a materially greater sum for the increase of navy, necessitated by the fact that, with possibly one exception, all of the new vessels heretofore authorized will be completed and the final payments on them will become due during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for this year for increase of the navy under armor and armament, and construction and steam machinery, will be the sum of the large annual amounts required for the building up of the new navy, so far as the same has been authorized. It may therefore be stated that this is substantially the net payment on account of the vessels provided for by law.

I beg to recommend that Congress be asked to authorize the construction of three battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, in cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 500 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary of the navy, to cost not exceeding an average of $17,000.

Commissioners Pro. Cleveland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Neither President Cleveland nor any of the Eastern railroad men comprising the General Managers' association will be called to California to testify in the strike conspiracy cases now on trial here before United States District Judge Morrow. Attorney Montieth, representing the A. R. U., recently demanded that President Cleveland be summoned to give testimony as to why he issued his strike proclamation declaring martial law, and why the troops were placed out. Subpoenas were also demanded for members of the General Managers' association.

The subpoenas sought to prove that the strike was not engaged in by the A. R. U., but through a conspiracy in which President Cleveland and the General Managers' Association, Speech, said that the calling out of troops was the an incident of this alleged conspiracy. Judge Morrow ruled today that he had no authority to subpoena any witness from any point outside the judicial district in which he presides.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Of the Transmississippi Congress at St. Louis.

Discussion of the Demonetization of Silver—Congressman Bryan Addresses the Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—At the opening of the afternoon session, which was delayed until nearly 3 o'clock, there being nothing before the convention having special precedence, Congressman-elect Shafroth, of Colorado, was invited to address the delegates on the silver question. Mr. Shafroth opened his remarks with a theoretical discussion of the effects of the complete demonetization of silver and the consequent compelling of any one metal, gold, for instance, to measure the losses of the country of the world. He touched upon the annual production of gold and arguing from the existing conditions that more than 75 per cent of that production goes into the arts, held that the remaining 25 per cent was equal to but 1 per cent of the aggregate money supply of the world, while the instances of decrease in trade was six times in excess of that percentage. There was but one course to follow to supply trade with its necessary medium of exchange, viz., the free coinage of silver. Following this he reviewed the positions of the various governments of the world with relation to gold and the increase in the number of nations relying entirely upon the yellow metal as a basis of circulation, saying it it were not reasonable that, with the necessarily appreciated value, silver should be used to meet the ever growing demand for exchanges.

At the close of Mr. Shafroth's remarks a new series of resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Among them were those of Oppenheimer (by the Seattle chamber of commerce) the adoption by the congress of any resolution demanding the free coinage of silver; favoring the early construction of the Nicaragua canal; opposing the so-called Olney plan with regard to the Pacific railroad debts and favoring the assumption of the government mortgage, with the restoration to the people of the granted lands; favoring the taking away from Congress the coinage power and the return to the people under the system of initiative and referendum; favoring the withdrawal of all existing circulation medium and the substitution thereof of an issue of full legal tender treasury notes to be issued on the per capita; favoring the creation of a cabinet office to be known as the department of trade and commerce, and numerous others of a minor character.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the special order took precedence and the discussion of remonetization of silver was opened by ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico.

He began a review of existing conditions. He charged that the eastern section of the United States was opposed to free coinage, not from principle, but from absolute ignorance of the subject. Yet he did not mean by this to charge conscious wickedness. The West, by reason of intimate association with the need of a greater supply of money, was better informed upon the subject, the banking element was acquainted with the issue and they from selfish interests advocated gold monometallism.

Turning to the demonetization act of 1873, passed as he asserted, by secret fraud and which his member of the congress had never acknowledged having voted for with the knowledge that it did demonetize silver, he said that all the silver that man asked was the equal of that law which so many acknowledged secretly for and which every man in public life then or now declared a child of purity. The demand would be the same were there not a single ounce of silver produced in America.

It was the need of a circulating medium. Take for instance the wheat crop. The decline in the price per bushel had been from $1.29 to about 50 cents or a net loss to the farmer at present of $200,000,000 per year. Or taking the average values of wheat, corn, oats, hay and cotton, the decline where the demonetization of silver had been from $15.05 to $6.75 or 48 per cent.

Taking the somewhat prices of 1892 as a basis, the gain by a restoration of silver to agricultural values would be $1,500,000,000 annually. Take the last year of the law with the decline of silver trade a net loss of $32,000,000 annually to the silver, proved the same was material to the mining interests.

At the conclusion of Governor Prince's remarks and the hearty applause following, in the Congress took a special evening recess.

Immediately upon reassembling the discussion upon the remonetization of silver was resumed, Richard Gorge, E. Lafayette Ivey introduced a protest against the vote of the chairman upon the silver question.

Hornsby and Colonel Vaughan complained that the audience evidenced that it had been waiting for the main speaker, Congressman Bryan, who was received with an uproar of applause which was not silenced for some minutes.

After expressing his inability to paint the picture in the brief time allotted him, Congressman Bryan proceeded to quote James G. Blaine, secretary of state and Senator Jones, equity pleader, as declaring that the demonetization of silver was a crime against the people in that it destroyed from three-fifths to one-half of the existing volumes of exchange and appropriated the balance to the benefit of him who has a first mortgage on money. The man who preaches a gold standard turned back to the history of six thousand years ago.

Coming to the question of basis of issue, he demonstrated them as unsafe and unreliable from the very innate cowardness of gold. Mr. Bryan's test of the assertion that a low rate of interest indicated an abundance of money was that the people were, from existing depression, not able to borrow and pay interest. That was what kept money in banks willing to accept almost any rate of interest.

There were three propositions to be made. The question of coin, the finest or unalloyed coinage of silver; the coining of silver alone or with the aid of foreign nations. To these propositions he had but the answer. Silver to use, authorized coinage and by the United States without the aid or assistance on earth.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Report of R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mr. R. E. Preston, the director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his report of mints and the assay offices for the fiscal year, 1894. The face value of the gold deposited amounted at $110,94,583, of which $95,000,000 was of domestic production, $8,000,000 foreign bullion and coin and $6,113,43 its material, $2,000 silver were also deposited $2,000 minor gold was received from foreign.

The deposits and purchases of silver during the year was 12,740,000 fine ounces, the coining value of the same in silver dollars being $16,470,843, $10,177,700 was in domestic production, $2,000,000 foreign bullion and coin, $6,561,144 were old subsidiary United States coin and the remainder, $600,000, old material.

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was $60,000,000, comprising 27,000,000 fine ounces, which was $18,000,000. The weight and of silver coined under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1894, was 27,000,000. From July 1, 1894, to November 1, 1894, 2,165,000 were coined. The seigniorage at the same was $1,000,000, making the total amount of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, $59,324,143, and the total amount of seigniorage $7,704,000.

The total coinage during the year was $63,000,000 gold, $4,000,000 silver dollars, $700,000 subsidiary silver, $6,000,000 minor coins, $710,000,000 total, $710,000,000.

The gold coinage for the year was the largest ever coined at the mints of the United States in any one year. The highest price of silver during the year was $0.7[illegible], and the lowest $0.5[illegible], showing a fluctuation of 20.1[illegible] per ounce.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were $4,117,000, as against $90,000,000 for the prior fiscal year. The net exports of silver for the fiscal year were $33,041,000, as against $7,000,000 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 $11,328,000, and silver at $8,000,000, or the gold $6,000,000 and of the silver $6,000,000 was new bullion.

The estimated metallic stock of coin and bullion in the United States on July 1, 1894, was: Gold, $627,000,000; silver, $[illegible], a total of $1,[illegible].

Trouble in Sonsonate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to a morning paper from Panama says:

General Martinez, chief of staff of the Colombian army, who has been waiting for garrison of the coast, has here last night accompanied by other important military men for the interior in response to a hurried call from the minister of war.

In this connection it is reported that trouble has started in Sonsonate, one of the most important districts of Colombia, owing to the resolution of congress to impose an export duty on coffee.

MONEY FOR INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Puyallup commission, 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.

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Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headaches and had tired feeling in my mind. I used your Nervine.

Yours truly,

REV. J. PAGE, Dogwood, Ill.

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Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it, or can get it for you. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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What the Expert Specialists Say About the Extermination of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

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The germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, la grippe, cholera and so on are germs thereby has made your body through the week. Are you in any condition. Does only are discovered in the use of the germs have proved conclusive proofs to the doctors that all diseases originate in germs. Germs are so small that a million germs can lie upon the point of a pin. Germs are so small that a million germs can lie upon the point of a pin. Germs are so small that a million germs can lie upon the point of a pin