

NEED OF THE NAVY.

Proper Equipment of Minor Naval Stations Along Coast Urged.

Commodore Highborn, Chief of the Construction Bureau, Asks for \$25,000 Apiece—Annual Report for the Department.

The large part of the burden of equipping the United States navy for the war with Spain fell upon the construction bureau of the navy, and in his annual report Commodore Highborn, the chief constructor, furnishes many interesting details as to the extent of this work, involving the transformation of more than 100 merchant craft into effective naval vessels, at short notice.

Looking to the future, the chief constructor has drawn attention to the importance of properly equipping and maintaining the plants at the minor naval stations along the coast already established, and he submits estimates for the purpose, averaging about \$25,000 in each case. He says that had the consequences of the recent naval engagements in the West Indies been nearly so serious as there was reason to expect they might be, the southern stations would have been necessary for repairs to ships too badly injured to be sent to northern yards. To keep the nucleus of the force of men at these stations, small work should be constantly under way and proper storehouses should be erected to keep sufficient quantities of material on hand.

It is suggested that while the new dock at Algiers, La., is building, a suitable repair plant and storehouses should be erected. The chief constructor declares that the naval engagements of the past few months have thoroughly justified his course in making fireproof the wood work placed in our warships. He places figures to show that serious inconvenience was experienced owing to the lack of dry docks during the past year, and says the necessity for hastening the construction of the new docks is accordingly evident.

An allusion is made to the steady increase in the matter of apprentices in the several navy yards, which the chief constructor thinks is a matter of regret. He says that the apprentices made the best workmen and therefore he urges that the system be put on a new basis; that boys be carefully selected for apprenticeship, physically examined and then carried through the proper courses of construction at the navy yards.

The behavior of all classes of our naval vessels throughout the various conditions of the war is set down as a source of gratification to the construction bureau, where the greater part of them were designed. The behavior of all, both in action and in general service, on the blockade appears to have been such as to thoroughly demonstrate their integrity and their suitability for the service for which they were designed.

PIGEONS TO BRING TIDINGS.

French Ocean Liners to Be Supplied with Message-Carrying Birds.

Welcome messages will soon be flying home to anxious friends from the big transatlantic steamships by means of trained pigeons. Capt. Gabriel Reynaud, a French cavalry officer, has arrived in New York for the purpose of establishing a carrier pigeon service on the French line steamships on this side of the Atlantic, such as he has completed since last June on the French side.

VIVISECTION AT YALE.

Dogs Are Said to Be the Victims of Cruel Investigation by Medical Students.

Vivisection is being practiced at Yale medical school and at Sheffield scientific school, it is said, dogs being the subjects operated upon. The dogs are furnished by men who make it a regular business to steal pet dogs of good breed and sell them to the schools at from one to three dollars a head, according to condition. Twenty-four hours before the time for vivisection the animal is caged up alone, without food. Then it is given a thorough washing and made ready for the vivisectionist. When the fateful hour arrives the dog is fastened in a wooden frame shaped to its body, so that it cannot move, and the work of vivisection begins. It is all done very quietly, and few outside these schools know the cruelty that is being practiced.

Curb and Saddle Combined.

A Canadian has designed a single rein on curbridles which has all advantages both of curb and saddle reins. The single straps are attached to the bit by strings, with chains running to the end of the curbs, which will not operate until the pull on the springs become strong enough to stretch them. The springs are stiff enough to withstand any ordinary pull, preventing the use of the curb until it becomes absolutely necessary.

WILL RETALIATE.

United States to Take Steps to Repay Germany for Her Discrimination Against Our Products.

During the winter the retaliation purpose to take steps retaliating against Germany for discriminating against American pork. Prof. Wiley, of the agricultural department, is now conducting an investigation for the benefit of the president and has gone to New York for the purpose of securing samples of German wines and other products, which will undergo a close scrutiny to find ground for excluding them from this country.

American products have been subjected to all sorts of unjust discriminations, and especially is this true in regard to pork, fruit and sherry. Pork when introduced at the port of entry and heavily assessed, and the same process gone through at nearly every large city on the way to its destination. American meat products have been harassed in so many ways that it has become unprofitable to export them to Germany. It has been charged that these products are infected with trichinae, and every thing imaginable has been done to harass trade and drive it from that market.

Recent consular reports show that charges of trichinae existing in American pork are unfounded, and upon a scrutinizing investigation it was found to exist in meats which came from other countries and were marked as coming from America.

The president already has power to act on his own responsibility, and the data are now being collected on which to base grounds for excluding German products which are found to be impure and adulterated, as the president does not propose to adopt German methods to stifle trade, believing that American products will command a market wherever they are given a fair chance without resorting to trickery.

The data which Prof. Wiley secures will probably be submitted to congress with the president's message, and he will undoubtedly make some reference to it and suggest to congress that it take action in the matter, which he believes will be more effective in bringing Germany to its senses when specifically directed by congress with the approval of the president and the people.

NEED LARGER SIGNAL CORPS.

Gen. Greely Recommends an Increase to Twenty-Eight Officers and Five Hundred Men.

Gen. Greely has recommended to the secretary of war a reorganization of the regular signal corps, based on the expectation that the regular army will consist of 75,000 men. He recommends that there be added to the signal corps one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, 90 lieutenants, 50 corporals, 40 first-class sergeants, 60 sergeants, 250 first-class privates and 80 second-class privates, making the whole corps consist of 23 officers and 500 enlisted men. He proposes that the line of the army shall be relieved from the duty of military signaling, and recommends that vacancies created in the signal corps shall be filled from among those officers who have served in the United States volunteer signal corps. Gen. Greely points out that the high professional standing of officers of the signal corps depends on competitive and rigid examination, and recommends that such course be taken in the case of officers promoted.

SUGGESTS BEER FOR BAPTISM.

Milwaukee Brewery Makes a Proposition for the Christening of a Battleship.

A Milwaukee beer company has suggested to the Wisconsin battleship commission that the bottle of beverage which Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson is to break over the bow of the ship be beer and not champagne. The brewers say champagne is a foreign product, while the manufacture of beer is distinctly a Wisconsin industry and its use in christening the battleship would make the occasion much more patriotic.

Milwaukee beer, they say, is known all over the world, and the claim is made that this Yankee innovation would be typical of the Americans, who have ever scorned to be bound by precedent. The hackneyed idea of a bottle of champagne is displacing to any American, in their estimation.

RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

Encouraging Outlook for Agricultural Industries in Cuba—Orders for Grinding Machinery.

All agricultural industries in Cuba are recovering with unexpected rapidity. In most of the provinces an almost average crop of sugar will be ground next spring. The winter's grinding must necessarily be light on account of the lack of machinery as well as the impossibility of getting ground for cultivation.

Orders have gone from Havana to Boston for \$1,500,000 worth of sugar grinding machinery. Several other orders are now pending.

A large transfer of property in Ohio-pan street just below Isabella square, in Havana, is shrouded in mystery, but it is reported that the purchase is for a New York department store.

Amount of Gold Coin in Circulation.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

Lack of Schools in France.

San Francisco has 20,000 children of school age who attend no place of learning.

ARMY'S TRANSPORTS.

Enough Vessels to Fulfill All the Present Requirements.

Army of Occupation of Cuba to Be Transported a Few at a Time—Special Care as to Health of Soldiers.

War department officials deny that there is a scarcity of transports to be used in sending the army of occupation to Cuba. While it is true only 14 transports on the Atlantic coast are controlled by the war department, this number will be sufficient to comfortably transport the army. The whole army will not embark at the same time, but a few regiments will be sent, then the transports will return for the remainder. There will be no haste in this matter, as there is no fighting to be done, but enough troops will be landed in Cuba by December 1 to do garrison duty, as the island will pass under control of this government by that time.

Advices received from Gen. Wade indicate that it will not be reasonably safe to send a large number of troops to Cuba just now, as the season is not sufficiently advanced. Particular care will be taken to guard the health of these troops. The surgeons of every regiment and the officers of every company have received strict orders from the secretary of war relative to preserving the health of the men.

The old system of regimental surgeons having been restored Gen. Corbin says these surgeons will now be held to a stricter accountability for the health of the regimental camps. Everything possible will be done to make the soldiers comfortable during their stay in Cuba, but the question of barracks will not be settled until the board is appointed to select camp sites has made its report.

Particular attention will be given to rations and the commissary department in advance of the movement of the army. Several hundred head of cattle on the hoof will follow the troops to Cuba in order that they may have fresh beef certain days of each week. In addition to this dressed beef will be sent in refrigerators and placed in the refrigerating plants now being erected in Cuba.

INDIAN MOUNDS OPENED.

Interesting Relics on the Farm Once Owned by George Washington.

Interesting examinations of Indian mounds have been made in the Washington woods below Ravenswood, Va., recently purchased by West Virginia capitalists from the descendants of George Washington. The tract contains about 12,000 acres of land, densely wooded, and until now had not been disturbed since it passed into the possession of George Washington, when he was quite a young man.

Dr. William Hale, representing several historical and scientific societies, made the investigations. He opened six of the mounds and found in them the badly decayed remains of skeletons. He was unable to save most of them, but finally found two that are in a fair state of preservation.

The bones indicate the bodies were those of Indians of very small stature. The formation of the skull is proof of the low degree of the intelligence of the men buried there. Dr. Hale also found fine agate flint arrow heads and battle axes, and he thinks they came from the Rocky mountains.

ANXIOUS TO BE CLERKS.

Flood of Letters at State Department from Those Desiring Positions in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

State department officials have been inundated by letters from people who speak Spanish applying for positions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. A statement made was published recently to the effect that the services of Spanish-speaking persons were desired to assist in the execution of the colonial policy of the United States imposed as a result of the war. It was asserted with some vehemence by the state department official that there is no foundation for the story. They are shrinking from the flood of letters which will certainly come. It will be a long time before the government will require the services of people speaking Spanish, and the officials say it is worse than useless to make application.

A CABLE TO HAWAII.

Matter of Quick Communication between Islands and United States to Be Considered by Congress.

Of the several commissions adjusting the relations of the United States toward its newly-acquired possessions, the Hawaiian will be the first ready with a bill for the consideration of congress. This of course will make provisions for the government of the islands, but aside from this there will be another of the utmost importance. It will provide for the construction of a cable between the Sandwich islands and the United States. Owing to the growing trade with this new territory and the necessity of the government having quick means of communication with its officials there, congress will probably subsidize a cable.

Chinese Cities Dark at Night. Tientsin and other Chinese cities have no lights at night except such as come from private houses.

Steel Used in Pens and Guns. More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

Bulletin Financier.

Mercredi, 16 novembre 1898.

COMPTEUR D'EGANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi 16 novembre 1898.

MONNAIE MONETAIRE.

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Bulletin Commercial.

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pour le marché en gros, les prix des détails sont de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le porc, et de 4 à 6c. pour les autres articles, suivant la saison.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotes suivantes pour les lots de chargement de café.

Job lots 4c. plus élevés pour les mexicains et 4c. pour les Rio et les Santos.

Fair No 2... 9 1/2
Fair No 3... 8 1/2
No. 4... 7 1/2
No. 5... 6 1/2
No. 6... 5 1/2
No. 7... 4 1/2
No. 8... 3 1/2
No. 9... 2 1/2
No. 10... 1 1/2

Low Ordinary No 7... 4
Good Ordinary... 4 1/2
Middling... 4 3/4
High Middling... 5
Fair... 5 1/2

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

Le Café Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,600 balles et 4,100 arrivées.

Le marché est stable.

Les cotons sont de 4 1/2 à 5c. plus bas que les cotons précédents.

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Good Ordinary... 4 1/2
Middling... 4 3/4
High Middling... 5
Fair... 5 1/2

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VINS ET LIQUEURS.

Opinion de Wood... 1 1/2
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