

IT PLAYED ITS PART.

Valuable Work of Pay Department of the Navy During the War.

The Work of Procuring All Supplies for the Navy Successfully Executed—Over Twenty-Two Millions Dollars Paid Out.

In an unostentatious way the pay department of the navy played a most important part in the war, as appears from an annual report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart. Aside from the mere disbursement of funds in wages and salaries, the pay department is charged with the procurement of all supplies for the navy. The paymaster general says that the outbreak of hostilities found the supply department of the navy organized under a system that for more than eight years had been in process of thoughtful and painstaking development. Later the strain of the war was met easily. During the period of active operations 193 vessels were furnished and kept supplied with all necessary stores. A basis of supplies was established at Key West early in March, and stores for 5,000 men for three months were kept on hand. Supplies for 4,000 men at Mare Island, for 4,000 at Norfolk and for 6,000 at New York were also accumulated. Before the outbreak of the war early in April, Admiral Dewey was directed to buy the collier Ranshaw and the supply ship Zafiro, the latter loaded with provisions, so that when the war broke out the Asiatic squadron was in possession of five months' supplies. Early in May the Peking was dispatched from San Francisco with three months' additional supplies. A week after her purchase, on May 7, the refrigerating steamer Supply sailed for Cuba loaded with fresh meat, fruit, ice and other supplies. The Celtic and Glacier were also purchased and speedily sailed to supply the meat with fresh meat and vegetables. Dewey's fleet was not forgotten, for a refrigerating ship was started in June to join him with a million and a quarter pounds of fresh food.

In the matter of supplying clothing, too, the bureau did some excellent work, being obliged to supply over 1,000,000 garments to meet the needs of the naval militia and the revenue and lighthouse services, which had been transferred to the navy. Notwithstanding the haste, the supplies secured were the best of their kind, while the prices paid were in most cases no higher and in many cases lower than before the commencement of hostilities. During the past fiscal year the total expenditures for additions to the navy were \$22,182,328, of which amount \$7,041,052 was paid on account of construction of new ships. Repairs for ships cost \$3,023,893, and the maintenance of ships in commission, including salaries and rations, cost \$11,063,373.

BULLFIGHTERS ALARMED.

President to be Petitioned to Permit the Shows to Continue After American Occupation.

At a recent meeting of the professional bullfighters in Havana it was determined to forward to President McKinley a petition that, after the beginning of American control, there be no legal steps taken to prevent them from carrying on their amusement. The bullfighters declare that their livelihood depends upon their ability to continue their chosen profession, and that it would be a severe disappointment to the people of Havana if their chief entertainment was forbidden. The gladiators will state that Gen. Lee, during his residence in Cuba, never missed an opportunity to witness a fight. They also declare that all Americans who have witnessed a bullfight are greatly pleased with the performance.

NEW MARKET FOR STOVES.

Turkish Government at Last Decides to Permit Mining of Coal in Eastern Part of the Country.

Reports to the state department say that the Turkish government has at last decided to permit the mining of coal in eastern Turkey. For centuries the only fuel used for heating purposes has been wood which was burned in fireplaces almost exclusively. The winters in Asia Minor are severe and long, so that fires are necessary nearly eight months of the year. The use of coal, it is said, will produce an enormous demand for stoves, and the department is notifying American manufacturers of this fact, as it is believed they can undersell the stovemakers of any other country.

MARRIES OPERA SINGER.

Wealthy Businessman of Milwaukee Wins for His Bride Mme. Johanna Bohrmann.

A romance which began in Milwaukee a year ago had its climax in Hoboken, N. J., when August Reinhardt, a wealthy business man of Milwaukee, married Mme. Johanna Bohrmann, a German operatic singer. Twelve months ago Mr. Reinhardt met Mme. Bohrmann while she was singing in Milwaukee. He was introduced to her by the manager of the opera company of which she was a member, and the two became such fast friends that their engagement was announced soon afterward. They will make their home in Milwaukee.

Regulate Height of London Buildings. The height of buildings in London is prohibited from being greater than the width of the abutting street.

Women Printers in England. There are 4,500 women printers in England.

AIRSHIP MAKES A LONG TRIP.

It Gets Away from Its Owner and Travels Over 600 Miles Before It Lands.

An airship went "on a tear" one night recently on its own account. It traveled 600 miles in less than 12 hours, went to sea on one wind, returned on another and finally turned up much the worse for wear in a tree at McKeesport, Pa.

Many people of Trenton and Hamilton Square saw a red light and a white light shooting across the dark sky. Dr. Pearson W. Yard, of Trenton, watched the lights through powerful night glasses. He made out that they were on either side of a cigar-shaped airship, which quickly sailed out of his view. That night the airship, headed to the southwest, was seen over the lower part of Trenton, N. J.

The flying machine is the invention and property of Lieut. G. S. Nirdlinger, of the Fourth Virginia volunteers, who lives in Philadelphia. Lieut. Nirdlinger invented some remarkable kites, and has leave of absence to try to perfect his airship for military purposes. The ship was moored outside a shop at Avalon, N. J. In a high wind it broke away. The gallant lieutenant started in pursuit, on earth, of course.

THINGS COMING OUR WAY.

Treasury Statistics Show a Large Increase in Exports and Corresponding Decrease in Imports.

The details of the reduction of \$113,000,000 in our imports and of the increase of \$125,000,000 in the exports in the nine months ending September 30, 1898, are shown by the monthly summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. To every grand division of the world we have increased our sales, while at the same time we have decreased our purchases from every grand division except Asia and Oceania. To Europe we increased our sales from \$56,805,159 to \$666,928,539, while our purchases cost cut down from \$32,594,948 to \$240,863,714. To North America our sales increased from \$94,842,860 to \$108,931,637, while our purchases fell from \$84,511,456 to \$76,048,510. To South America our exports increased from \$24,871,545 to \$25,325,942, while our imports from that part of the world fell from \$78,656,642 to \$63,513,878. To Asia and Oceania our exports increased from \$45,734,340 to \$54,499,383; our imports also increased from \$85,004,867 to \$98,259,960, this being mostly due to an increase in imports of raw silk for use in the factories of the United States. To Africa our sales increased from \$11,934,338 to \$13,555,077, while our imports decreased from \$5,185,980 to \$6,674,827.

SPANISH TRADE.

Conditions in Eastern Part of Country Improve and Promise Well for American Interests.

An encouraging sign for the future as far as prospects of continued peace are concerned is the report to the state department from United States Consul Agent Merten, at Grao, on trade conditions in eastern Spain. He says that commercial affairs are in a more promising condition, business activity is noticeable and confidence seems to be restored. A signal fact noted by the consular agent is the abolition by the Spanish government of the war tax of two and one-half per cent. on exports. The effect of that tax was only to hamper trade, without special benefit to the treasury.

The returns of exports for September indicated this greater activity and, as the export tax is collected on these goods, hope for improvement in the shipping trade during the coming season is well founded. Heavy shipments of Spanish onions are reported, including 40,000 crates, and as these are packed entirely for the American market Mr. Merten says it is a pity that they could not be shipped direct, as the transshipments by England must have increased the cost of this vegetable. He sees a large opening for American exports in Spain again, particularly tobacco, petroleum and staves.

CHINESE HEIRESSSES ARRIVE.

Three Daughters of Ah Fong Reach San Francisco on the Way to New York.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the arrival in that city of three of the daughters of Ah Fong, a multi-millionaire Chinese planter of the Hawaiian islands. They are Misses Begsle, Carrie and Marie and they are under the chaperonage of Mrs. H. Humphreys and are accompanied by W. G. Wilder, a wealthy Hawaiian planter and banker. They are coming to New York city armed with letters of introduction to very well-known people, and as several of their sisters have married Americans and a dowry of \$1,000,000 goes with each of Ah Fong's daughters, it is likely that they will be well received. The father of the young women landed in the Sandwich islands without a dollar, but within ten years he and his Kanaka wife had amassed a large fortune at opium planting.

Horses for Human Food. It is stated that 14,000 decrepit horses are annually shipped from England to the continent of Europe to be used for human food.

HAVE RICHEST SOIL.

The Philippines as Seen and Judged by an American.

Drig. Gen. Whittier, Collector of Customs at Manila, Makes an Extended Report of His Observations.

Charles A. Whittier, brigadier general of volunteers, now collector of customs at Manila, under date of September 19, last, has submitted a report of his observations upon the condition of things in Manila and the Philippine islands, and suggestions as to methods to be pursued pending any permanent occupation of the country which may be decided upon. He says: "The most important questions are the currency, revenue (including the Cedula or head tax) opium and the admission of Chinese. These are very grave questions and cannot be decided under a brief consideration.

Manila, of course, is a very small portion of the Philippine islands, or even of Luzon. No one who has not gone beyond the limits of the town can have any idea of the wealth, fertility and resources of the country. It has happened to me to be the only officer (save one companion of mine) who has made any investigation of even the adjacent territory. On Saturday, September 3, I went over the line of the Manila railway, 123 miles in length, running northward from Manila to Dagupan. The line has opened and developed a country of most extraordinary fertility. Rice is the principal product; much sugar, a small amount of indigo on the northern part of the line; possibilities of cotton, coffee and almost anything. I have never seen a country of such splendid productive power.

"The inhabitants are unique; the natives clean and clever, the Chinese more active and persevering; all beasts of burden, accustomed to little in the way of pay or food or shelter. We satisfy a house servant, who works most satisfactorily, \$10 a month, equaling \$4.70 of our money; he furnishes his own food.

"The custom house receipts during our incumbency, 24 working days, amount to \$600,000. With the increase of industries, contingent upon our occupancy, they should amount within two years to \$8,000,000 a year at least. "Mining explorations and ventures promise very well, especially in coal and iron. Capital may be profitably expended in the opening of banks, cotton mills, paper mills, ice factories, breweries, inter-island shipping and trade. "Few of our people consider that all of the customs here are radically different from those of the United States; you can't upset the habits and traditions of two centuries in two weeks. The oriental will for a long time yet prefer rice and opium to pie and baked taters. 'Festina lente' should be the rule of our conduct."

CLEVELAND LOSES TWO DOGS.

Valuable Hounds Disappear During a Hunting Trip in New Jersey.

Former President Cleveland lost two valuable hounds while gunning in Cranbury, N. J., on Thursday. The citizens of Cranbury are searching the country for the missing hounds.

Much to the surprise of the residents of Cranbury, Mr. Cleveland accepted an invitation from Farmer Robbins last year to shoot rabbits on his farm. Robbins told his neighbors that he had asked the former president over to his place, and they laughed at him. When Mr. Cleveland drove over one day he behind his spiek and span team he created a sensation among the rustics, who were all anxious of the honor conferred upon Farmer Robbins. Farmer Robbins invited Mr. Cleveland to come over again this year on the opening day of the season, Thursday. He asked several prominent citizens of the village to enjoy a day's sport with Mr. Cleveland. It stormed so severely that the guest of honor was not expected, but he came, nevertheless. The citizens, however, were not on hand. Farmer Robbins and his son started out with their distinguished guest, and were enjoying themselves slaughtering rabbits when Mr. Cleveland's prize hounds disappeared. That ended the day's sport.

DISCOVERS A SHAM TOBACCO.

New Jersey Inventor Claims Much for His New Substitute for the "Weed."

Charles Eros, a chemist living at Fanwood, N. J., has invented what he says is a perfect substitute for tobacco, with which he hopes to revolutionize the tobacco industry. Such an article has been the life study of Eros, but it is only recently he perfected the product. Experts have tested it, and were unable to tell the difference between the substitute and the genuine leaf tobacco. The appearance, odor, taste, effect on the system, are all reproduced, the inventor says, and the difference between the genuine plug and the sham can only be told by microscopic investigation or chemical analysis. The one essential difference between the real tobacco leaf and the substitute is the absence of the nicotine in the latter.

Sent to Jail for Good. A Sicilian tribunal has just sentenced a noted forger to imprisonment for 189 years. The culprit had passed himself off as an advocate, and in that guise committed 63 different acts of serious fraud, having even stolen for a short time the seal of the chancellor of the court. This seal he used to give effect to his fraudulent documents.

Bulletin Financier.

Mercredi, 30 novembre 1898.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi 1er Dec 1898. 89,918,837 00 \$54,219 00

Même temps semaine der. 7,900,209 60 \$1,338,199 00

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Bulletin Commercial.

Mercredi, 30 novembre 1898.

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