

YEAR'S WORK OF THE NAVY

An Exceedingly Interesting Report by Secretary Long.

RAPS SCHLEY SEVERELY

Also Charges Shafter with Acting Discourteously Toward Admiral Sampson—New Light on the Naval Movements Prior to the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron at Santiago—Schley Disobeyed Orders and Came Near Letting the Prey Escape—Some Timely Recommendations—More Battleships and Fast Cruisers Needed.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, Hon. John D. Long, was made public today. It gives in detail a history of the navy's part in the war and closed with a number of important recommendations. It reflected seriously on Commodore (now Admiral) Schley for disobedience of orders at Santiago and upon General Shafter for refusing to let Admiral Sampson participate in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago. After detailing the navy's advance preparations for war and eulogizing the work of Admiral Dewey at Manila, the report treats thus of the pursuit and destruction of Cervera's fleet and the capture of Santiago: "The North Atlantic fleet was under the command of Admiral Montgomery Sicard, United States Navy, until March 25, when it was found necessary on account of his health, to relieve him from that onerous and exacting duty. Captain Sampson, the senior officer present, who was thoroughly familiar with the personnel and material of the fleet, and with all the arrangements which had been made for the purpose of the actual outbreak of hostilities, was given command of the fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral.

On April 23 Admiral Cervera's fleet sailed from the Cape Verde Islands. As its destination was uncertain, Admiral Sampson sailed east with a portion of the fleet under his command for the purpose of observation. He left Key West on the 4th of May. At Cape Haitien on May 7, he received dispatches from the department advising him that the Spanish squadron was reported at St. Thomas, West Indies. Instructions were also received that the vessels accompanying him were not to be risked or crippled in the bombardment of fortifications, as it was considered unwise to proceed to the westward until the 20th of May, and the squadron did not arrive off San Juan until the morning of the 12th. A bombardment of that place followed for two hours and a half, but as there was no land force to hold it in case of its surrender, it was determined to return to Havana, where it was possible Cervera might have gone.

CERVERA LOCATED. While the squadron was on its return the following dispatch was received: "The Spanish fleet from Cape Verde Islands off Curacao, West Indies, May 14, flying squadron en route Key West, Florida. Proceed with all possible dispatch to Key West.

On the morning of May 17 the flagship left the squadron in the Bahama Channel and proceeded to Key West. That afternoon the Du Pont was met with a despatch from the department stating that the Spanish fleet had moved from Havana and was under imperative orders to reach Cienfuegos, or a port connected with Havana, and that as Cienfuegos appeared to be the only port fulfilling the conditions, the Flying Squadron would be instructed upon arrival at Key West to proceed to Cienfuegos. Instructions were also given to Admiral Sampson to increase the Flying Squadron by such armored ships as he might deem desirable. On May 19 the Flying Squadron, composed of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts and Scorpion, sailed from Key West for Cienfuegos with instructions to establish a blockade at that place as soon as possible.

SCHLEY ORDERED TO MOVE. On May 20 the Iowa, Castine, and the collier Merrimac sailed to join Commodore Schley's squadron off Cienfuegos. On this day the department informed Admiral Sampson of a report that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago de Cuba, and advised him to order Commodore Schley to proceed off that port with the vessels under his command. Admiral Sampson left Key West for the Havana blockade on the 21st, having previously sent the Du Pont with dispatches to Commodore Schley and ordered the Merrimac and Eagle to join the Flying Squadron. By the Merrimac orders were sent to Commodore Schley advising him that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago de Cuba and directing him, if he was satisfied that it was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed with all dispatch to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there to establish communication with some of the inhabitants and ascertain definitely whether the ships were in port or not. The Hawk followed with duplicate dispatches which were delivered to Commodore Schley on the 23d.

On May 22 Admiral Sampson received a dispatch from Key West stating that Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 21st; also a telegram from the department that it was expected to visit San Juan, Porto Rico, and if Commodore Schley found that it had left Santiago, he should follow it. At 8 p. m. on the morning of the 23d Admiral Sampson left Havana, sailing eastward, with a view to occupying Nicholas Channel in such a manner as to prevent the approach of the Spanish squadron in that direction. The Montgomery joined him on the 24th, with dispatches stating that information had been received to the effect that Cervera's squadron had not left Santiago.

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE GORDON

GOV. HASTINGS NAMES JUDGE HENRY J. MCCARTHY.

Hon. Boies Penrose Submits to an Interview in Which He Gives Decided Opinion That the Name of the Judge Appointed Should Be Submitted to the Senate.

Harrisburg, Nov. 25.—Governor Hastings today announced the appointment of Henry J. McCarthy, (Democrat) of Philadelphia, to succeed James Gray Gordon, Judge of the common pleas court of Philadelphia, whose resignation of Wednesday created a sensation throughout Pennsylvania. Judge McCarthy was a judge of the supreme court of this state as it was originally constituted, having been appointed by Governor Hastings as the Democratic member of that body. He failed, however, to secure the endorsement of his party for the regular nomination, and was forced to retire.

Judge McCarthy's commission runs until the first Monday of January, 1900. Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—United States Senator Penrose had this to say tonight concerning the appointment of Henry J. McCarthy to succeed Judge Gordon: "I have not had the time to give the question as careful consideration as I would like to have had, but upon an examination already made, I am decidedly of the opinion that the name of Judge McCarthy will have to be submitted by the governor for the consideration of the senate. It is true that section 25, of article V, of the new constitution provides that vacancies in courts of record shall be filled by appointment by the governor till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy, yet this provision relates solely to the time for which the appointment shall be made. By reference to section 6, of article V, defining and prescribing the duties and powers of the governor, it is expressly provided that in case of vacancies he may have power to fill such vacancies as may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the senate. My recollection is that most of the appointments to judicial offices that have been made by the governor of Pennsylvania since the new constitution of 1874 have been made by asking the advice and consent of the senate. It is probably true that in a few instances this was done; but as no one seemed to be sufficiently interested to question the validity of the appointment the question was not raised for settlement by the courts.

INTENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. "The clear purpose and intent of the new constitution," continued Senator Penrose, "is to require that all appointments from that of notary public up shall be submitted to the senate for its advice and consent. It is true that the governor has issued a commission to Judge McCarthy that is intended to have him remain in commission until the first Monday of January, 1900, then I think he will discover that he has acted mistakenly. In my judgment, if the name of McCarthy should be sent to the senate for its action promptly after it assembles in January next, and if the appointment shall be confirmed by the senate, then Judge McCarthy's commission will be good until the first Monday of January, 1900. If, on the other hand, the nomination shall be rejected by the senate, then it will be the duty of the governor to nominate a suitable person to the senate for its consideration and action; and upon the confirmation of such nominee, he will have a valid commission which will entitle him to serve as judge until January, 1900, the people of the county of Philadelphia electing him, or some other qualified person, at the November election of 1899.

"What would be the course of procedure in the event of Judge McCarthy failing to recognize the right of Governor Stone's appointee, who had been appointed with the advice and consent of the senate?" was asked of Senator Penrose. "In that case an application would be made to the attorney general for quo warranto proceedings against Judge McCarthy; and the case would then have to be decided by the lower court and eventually by the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

FIGHT AT MINER'S MILLS. Sheriff Martin Falls to Stop the Affair. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 25.—Sheriff Martin tried to put a stop to a prize fight at Miner's Mills tonight, but failed. He appeared with two deputies and took into custody a man named Gary. After the deputies of the sheriff left, John Jeffries (colored) and William McLeod (white) fought four rounds. Jeffries was declared the winner at the end of the fourth round, but having knocked his opponent into insensibility.

Lavage-Tracy Fight. San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The fight between Lavage and Tracy started in a row and kept Lavage guessing for a time. He jabbed George's mouth hard several times but Tracy kept swinging for the body. The men fought carefully during the last round, neither taking chances. Referee McDonald promptly gave the decision to Lavage, which was satisfactory to the crowd.

Colonel Henry Lee Dead. Boston, Nov. 25.—Colonel Henry Lee, for many years the head of the well known banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., is dead, aged 81 years. Colonel Lee was for more than thirty years one of the overseers of Harvard university.

Burgess of Bristol Dead. Bristol, Pa., Nov. 25.—Hon. Seymour Burgess, formerly burgess of this city and a member of the town council, died today from a complication of diseases. Some years ago he was a member of the state legislature. He is survived by a widow.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Nov. 25.—Arrived: St. Paul, Southampton (United); Jan Norwiche, Havre; Spaarndam, Rotterdam; Lucania, Liverpool; Aler, Naples, Genoa, etc.; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Naples—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York; Amsterdam—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York.

ANNISTON TROUBLE

Revised List of Casualties—The Dead and Injured.

Anniston, Ala., Nov. 25.—The revised list of casualties resulting from last night's rioting as given out tonight, is as follows: Dead—Corporal James Capeton, colored, Third Alabama. Dangerously wounded.—Corporal Smith, colored, Third Alabama, shot through the abdomen. Private Gildart, Second Arkansas, stabbed in the back with a knife or bayonet and severely cut in head. Slightly wounded.—Private Echols, colored, Third Alabama, flesh wound in the left shoulder. Sergeant Frank Dodson, Third Tennessee, right arm shattered. Private J. E. Graham, Third Tennessee, flesh wound in the abdomen. Private J. H. Williams, Third Tennessee, shot and wounded in the back and will probably die.

It was reported tonight that a large number of negro soldiers were massing outside the city and a strong force from the provost guard went out and scoured the vicinity, but did not find a large number of them. Orders have been issued by General Frank that no passes be issued except for good reasons, and fewer men will be allowed in town at one time in the near future than heretofore. Sentinels around the various camps have been increased and it is now very difficult to run the line. There were several fist fights between the whites and blacks during the day.

FEATURES OF THE PICQUART CASE

An Affair That Will No Doubt Raise a Greater Rumpus Than the Dreyfus Trouble.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Picquart case seems in the way of raising even a greater storm than the Dreyfus affair. The papers favorable to the general staff are jubilant in the face of the barefaced decision of the military government of Paris, General Zurlinden, to try Colonel Picquart by court-martial; while those favoring revision are furious at this new attempt to defeat justice and protect against the court-martial being ordered.

Nobody believes that Colonel Picquart is guilty of any crime except a courageous desire to render justice to Dreyfus, but on all sides it is recognized that, in a practically secret trial, he may be condemned on some technicality, thus attaining the apparent object which is to throw doubt upon his depositions before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus trial.

Every one is asking the motive of General Zurlinden in so persistently pursuing Colonel Picquart and why a court-martial, if necessary, could not be postponed until the decision of the court of cassation has been given. Every one is asking whether it is a desperate attempt to shield the former president of the republic, who is in the general staff, even at the risk of precipitating disaster and the nation's hatred and in any event of driving every doubting person into the Dreyfusian party.

Another feature of the case is the torrent of hostile criticism now poured upon M. de Preyval, who has been accused of quibbling before General Zurlinden and the general staff. Maitre Labori, Colonel Picquart's counsel, says he is convinced it will be impossible to condemn Picquart on the charge of forgery, but that the accused officer may possibly be condemned on the charge of communicating secret documents, although their communication was in no way inimical to the interests of the state.

Counting the Soldier Vote. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 25.—The Luzerne county court at an expense of \$96, met in special session this afternoon for the purpose of counting the soldier vote. One vote was received, that of Charles E. Kane, a member of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, organized at Allentown, Pa., and who had received a ticket with the exception of Sweden for lieutenant governor.

Frozen in the Snow. Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 25.—George Henry, aged 64, a well-to-do resident of Berwyn Vista, Salisbury township, was found dead this morning about a mile from Gans, where he had spent a convivial evening with friends. There is every reason to believe that he fell exhausted in the snow on his way home last night and froze to death.

Death of Samuel Huston. Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—From disease contracted at Camp Alger while a member of Company E, Eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, Samuel S. Huston died here. The young soldier was given his discharge last August and came here to die, realizing his illness was fatal. He was 19 years old.

Swansea Steamer Foundered. London, Nov. 25.—The local steamer Pirganes, bound from London for Swansea, foundered yesterday morning off Beachy Head. In the English channel, during a gale. Three of the crew were rescued, the remainder numbering nine, were drowned.

Cause of Delay. London, Nov. 25.—The British correspondent of the Standard says: "It is hinted that the delay in the peace negotiations here is chiefly due to the irritation of Senator Montero Rios, who wants to resign and who is only consented to retain his membership in the Paris commission on a personal appeal of Senor Sagasta to his patriotism, the premier having assured him that personal responsibility is no wise involved."

William Cato Hanged. Eddyville, Ky., Nov. 25.—William Cato, who killed Charles Askew on September 18, 1897, was hanged today. Cato was a native of the West. The execution took place inside the penitentiary walls and was witnessed by few.

SANTIAGO NOW HAS A NEW MAYOR

MAJOR M'LEARY HAS BEEN SUCCEDED BY SENOR BACARDI.

The New Mayor Will Conform to General Wood's Ideas in Giving Cubans Every Opportunity to Show Themselves Capable of Self Government—Bull Fighting and Cock Fighting Will be Discouraged by Heavy Fines.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 25.—Some time ago Major M. McLeary, whom General Leonard Wood had appointed mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his mayoralty duties and returned to his military post. This request was granted today.

In the opinion of General Wood it is preferable to appoint to the mayoralty a citizen acceptable to the Cubans, and he has appointed as Major McLeary's successor Senor Bacardi, an old resident. He is anxious to give the mayor as much authority as is compatible with military jurisdiction. The new mayor will conform to General Wood's ideas, which are to give the Cubans every opportunity to show themselves capable of self government.

Major McLeary, as a military mayor, gave entire satisfaction to all classes. He has now been assigned to the duties of inspector general of the province and will shortly take a tour including Holguin, Jibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Lanama and other points, making reports to General Wood.

The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was to discharge the entire civil force in the mayor's office and to employ Cubans who served in the war. He will shortly issue a manifesto to the effect that he intends encouraging the city's development and giving employment as far as conditions will permit to worthy persons. He will promise to look closely to the general interests of the community and will call upon all Cubans to obey the law and thus to promote the prosperity of the country and to insure the happiness of its people. General Wood has high hopes of this first attempt at civil government under Cuban control.

THE CAPTURED ARMAMENT. Colonel H. D. Borup, having completed his work in the ordnance department, is taking over all the captured armament in the province. He is also giving close attention to the condition of the United States ordnance, regarding which he will report to Washington. Colonel Borup is recognized as one of the most efficient officers of the department.

Lieutenant Brooks will probably be appointed to supervise the system of waterworks. He is now engaged virtually upon routine work only in connection with the ordnance department. The regulation preventing the foreclosure of small mortgages, issued by General Wood about a fortnight ago, has proved a great boon to those for whose relief it was intended.

General Wood has given his approval to a scheme for a school for the higher education of women similar to the American normal school. Today he issued a notice imposing a fine of \$300 upon any person promoting a bull fight and a fine of \$50 upon any promoter of a cock fight. In the case of a cock fight, the fine will fall upon witnesses as well as upon promoters.

The rural police have been instructed to keep a special lookout along the route of the line between Santiago and San Luis, as the peasant farmers are still cutting the wire and using it to bale hay and crop stone.

The civil administration of the province is now virtually complete. The appointment of Supreme court judges will be made tomorrow and, as the local bar association has put forward several names, General Wood will probably select from among these.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH

Shocks Heard in Virginia and at Several Points in South Carolina. No Serious Damage Reported.

Franklinville, N. C., Nov. 25.—A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon about five minutes after three. Vibration was from east to west. A special from Winston, N. C., says a distinct earthquake shock was felt there at 3:19 this afternoon. It shook the largest buildings in the city. Richmond, Va., Nov. 25.—Many points in south and southwest Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The disturbances were felt from Nottoway county to the Tennessee line. There was the usual proceeding rattling noise. No damage is reported.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 25.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt throughout this section at 3:19 this afternoon. No serious damage reported. Danville, Va., Nov. 25.—At three o'clock this afternoon sharp earthquake shocks were heard in this city and surrounding country. No damage was done.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 25.—A very perceptible earthquake shock was heard here this afternoon at three o'clock, lasting about thirty seconds. No serious damage was done. Reports to the Times from various parts of southwest Virginia show the shock to have been general throughout that country.

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 25.—At 3:05 o'clock this afternoon a shock of earthquake was felt here. It was generally felt, but no damage was done.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications Today: Warmer; Southerly Winds.

- 1 General—Report of Secretary of the Navy Long. Chairman Dingley Defines "Open Door." Santiago's New Mayor. Judge Gordon's Successor. 2 General—Secretary Long's Report (Concluded). Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Religious News of the Week. Court Says John Gibbons Must Answer. Most Famous Army Nurse. 4 Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5 Local—Social and Personal. Her Point of View. 6 Local—Amendments to the Bad Ordinance. Engineers Home from Porto Rico. 7 Local—New Telephone Company at Work. Actress Attempts Suicide. Last Batch of Recruits. 8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 9 News Round About Scranton. 10 The Philippines and Their Inhabitants. 11 Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow. Women of Getmany. 12 General—Thirteenth Regiment's Soldiers Expected to Sail Tonight. Evacuation of Cuba.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET

Counter Proposals Received from the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at 10 o'clock tonight. All the members were with the president, except Secretary Long, who is out of the city. The meeting was called by the president in order that his advisors might consider with him a dispatch received this evening from the peace commissioners at Paris. It is understood that the dispatches related to counter proposals informally made to the American commissioners by the representatives on the commission of the Madrid government.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted forty minutes and was held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary of State Hay said to a representative of the Associated Press that the president had received some advice from Paris that he desired to lay before the cabinet and that he had called the members together to consider them. The nature of the advice, Mr. Hay declined to discuss, as he said, that was a matter which could not be gone into for publication at this time. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatches the president had called the American commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one point, new in the negotiations thus far, was raising of the dispatches received by the president. It related to a modification of the terms of the proposition submitted to the Spanish commissioners a few days ago by the American commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted and was made clear by the president in calling to the American commissioners a reiteration of his former instructions. The American commissioners will insist that the demand of the United States as presented to Spain a few days ago, be considered without further modification. That they will be acceded to by the Spanish commissioners is the earnest belief of the members of the cabinet and the president.

CAMP HAS BEEN RE-NAMED. Known as Camp McKenzie, in Honor of General of That Name. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp "Ronald S. McKenzie," Augusta, Ga., Nov. 25.—This camp has been officially renamed by Major General Young. It has been called "Camp McKenzie" after Brigadier General Ronald S. McKenzie, who graduated from West Point in 1862 and who, though a native of South Carolina, espoused the Union cause and fought through the war with great gallantry, winning distinction on many battlefields.

He died a short time ago while still in the service of the United States. The new tents for the Thirteenth are expected to arrive at any moment and the change to the new camp site which is only 200 or 300 feet distant will be made in a few days.

General McReynolds Dead. Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 25.—General Andrew T. McReynolds, who was the first and only person commissioned by President Lincoln, direct, to raise a regiment during the Rebellion, died today, aged 81, at the home of his daughter Mrs. Frederick Niles. He served in the Mexican war and was promoted to major for gallantry at Chantreaux.

Wanted Miss Thomas Notified. Chicago, Nov. 25.—Harry J. Meyers was found dead in his room today. The gas jet had been removed and death was caused by the escaping fumes. Meyers was formerly connected with theaters in Cleveland and Chicago. He left a note asking that Miss Laura Thomas, of Janesville, Pa., be notified of his death.

Salesman's Accident. Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 25.—M. B. Burt, a traveling salesman of Newark, N. J., met with a serious accident at Nantuxcoke tonight. He attempted to drive across the railroad tracks and his carriage was struck and he was thrown from the moving car. One arm was cut off and he was otherwise injured.

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Coffee Clink Wins. New Castle on Tyne, Nov. 25.—In a 20-round contest here this evening for a purse of 30 pounds (\$1,500) between Franz Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," and George "Crab" of New Castle, Craig won in the thirteenth round.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Nov. 25.—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, warmer with increasing clouds; and probably rain late in the day; winds shifting to fresh from the south.

EXPLANATION OF OPEN DOOR

Chairman Dingley Defines the Current Phrase.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION

The Policy so Much Talked About, Mr. Dingley Explains, Means Equality of Treatment and Not Free Trade—Could Not Be Applied to the Philippines if They Should Be Admitted to the United States in Territorial Form.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in an interview with a Star reporter, today, explained the term "open door" policy as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines in case they should be acquired by the United States.

"The phrase 'open door' policy which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, "means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of the country it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted to the union with territorial form of government, because the constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States under that provision of the constitution which authorizes congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of congress, it was provided that a tariff should continue in force until congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an open door policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to those islands which under a military administration should be made a part of the territory, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

"Of course it would be competent for the Paris commissioner to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the senate and projected into law by congress, will be in the nature of a temporary measure. It is in the discussion of the 'open door' policy I notice that many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to the rule in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 25 per cent. less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval of Mr. Chamberlain, British secretary for the colonies, and that he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country."

THANKSGIVING IN MANILA. Rear-Admiral Dewey and Officers Dine With Our Consul. Manila, Nov. 24.—(Delayed in transmission).—Thanksgiving day was observed generally by the Americans here, and the British also celebrated the day as a holiday.

The festive and social character of the dinner tendered by O. P. Williams, the United States consul here, to officers of the American army and navy, covers were laid for thirty-four persons, and among those present were Rear-Admiral Dewey, Captain Dyer of the Baltimore; Captain Cogan, of the Raleigh; Commander Linton, of the Monterey; Captain Lambert, of the flagship Olympia; Commander Walker, of the Concord; Lieutenant Commander Singer, of the Manila; and Lieutenant Reamsmoother, of the Charleston; Generals Anderson, Hale, McArthur, Reeves, R. G. Otis and Cavanaugh, and Colonel McClure, the British and Belgian consuls, and some representative merchants and the newspaper men.

The Minnesota regiment entertained the whole of the California regiment. The inmates of the hospital were not forgotten.

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