

fully hurt, followed them and was soon joined by Officer Roberts and a citizen named Wright. The fellows ran like deers and the pursuers just a little faster. Down East Temple and through Lannan's alley they darted, the officers gradually gaining on them, and finally making their capture just north of the Knutsford.

The pair fought like demons to regain their freedom, but to no avail, and they were finally subdued and taken to the police station. On their persons were found articles that had been stolen, and they were positively identified as the highwaymen by some of those who had been held up.

Mr. Raleigh's injuries are very painful, but after they had been bandaged and attended to, he wended his way homeward with no regret whatever, that he had been mixed up in the affair.

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The annual report of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, was made public today. The personnel is shown to be in excellent condition, well instructed, efficient and attentive to duty. Liberal appropriations are required for public buildings at the posts, many of which are out of repair. Gen. Miles believes that the peaceable conditions now existing among the various Indian tribes is largely attributable to the presence of troops at suitable points and to the admirable conduct of the experienced army officers who have been placed in charge of the principal agencies.

Under the head of coast defenses, Gen. Miles states that the condition of these defenses is such as to require decided and immediate action for their improvement. The unguarded condition of our coast is known by every first-class power, and our people should not be led into false security. He quotes from his report of 1884 a strong argument for the defense of Puget Sound, and shows that since that time new Canadian railroad connections have been established there, yet not a single gun has been placed in position for defense, while those at the entrance of the Columbia are obsolete and of little value. It is true that some progress has been made toward defending San Francisco, and a few modern guns and rifles have been placed. These, however are but a small part of the general plan for the defense of the harbor, while San Diego is in the same condition as Puget Sound, entirely at the mercy of any foreign fleet.

General Miles recalls what he said in his report of 1889 upon the absolute importance of the defense of the entire Pacific coast, in view of the fact that it was possible for any naval power to blockade every important port within ninety days, while it would take many years to make a successful resistance and the country might be required to pay an indemnity of \$3,000,000,000. While the railroads might transport a million brave men to the coast, they would be useless without appliances to cope with the modern engines of war, and with all our intelligence, pride, inventive genius and enterprise, we are as far behind in the modern appliances of war as China or Japan.

Such were the conditions six years ago, says Gen. Miles, and such are the conditions today, with the exception of the slight progress made at San Francisco. The entire Gulf coast and all the great cities of the Atlantic coast northward to Philadelphia are entirely without modern guns.

Gen. Miles, in support of his recommendation for adequate coast defense, points to the fact that the batteries at Moultrie and Sumter kept at bay for four years the most powerful fleet in the world. He says that our people cherish two misleading delusions: first, that torpedoes can be depended upon to protect our coasts, and second, that 4,000 miles of coast can be defended by a navy. He shows that torpedo plants are useless without protective batteries, and that the water in our principal harbors is so deep that light-draught warships might pass over torpedo mines without danger. While he does not anticipate war in the near future, he shows that in the past 200 years in less than 10 percent of the wars has there been any formal warning or declaration before hostilities, and as it would require years of time to construct modern weapons of war, it would be unwise to disregard the lessons of history. In our own country for nearly 200 years there has never been a period of thirty-five years in which it has not been involved in war. He points to the case of China, which made the fatal mistake of relying upon its vastly superior numbers for safety, and argues that the best guarantee of peace is a condition of readiness for war.

Touching the infantry, Gen. Miles recommends the three battalion organization and regimental posts to keep the companies of regiments together. He thinks that at least one full regiment of cavalry should be assembled at Fort Riley, Kansas, where field maneuvers might be undertaken annually.

To thoroughly demonstrate the utility of bicycles and motor wagons in the army, it is recommended that a force of twelve companies be equipped with these devices, to be manned from the 4,000 officers and men in the army able to use the bicycle, which has been already found extremely useful.

Gen. Miles argues for an increase in the strength of the army, saying that there is no reason why it should be crystallized and kept at one strength, as it has for years. It should increase with the growth of the country.

Gen. Miles concludes his report with several recommendations intended to benefit the condition of the officers and men and attract to the military service the best element of the community.

VILLAGES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that as a proof that the Armenian massacres are ordered from the Yildiz Kiosk, not necessarily with the sultan's knowledge, but by influential men of the palace party, anxious to discredit the administration of Kiamil Pasha, recently grand vizier, the instance of Diarbekir is worth citing. M. Cabon, the French ambassador, after learning of the two days' rioting at Diarbekir,

threatened to hold Alexandretta with the French squadron until the resignation of the governor had been brought about. Two hours after this threat reached the Yildiz Kiosk, Diarbekir was tranquil. The Times correspondent says that this is an eloquent fact, explaining the situation, and that many smaller instances point the same way.

The diplomatic corps consider the lives of Christians endangered throughout all the Asiatic province, but it is not believed they are in any especial danger at Constantinople because the members of the palace clique are not likely to initiate any anti-Christian movement, and the members of the Mohammedan constitutional party advocate the adoption of a policy giving Christians a share in the government. The natural tendency, in consequence, is the coalition of the Mohammedan constitutional party with Armenians, and in fact there are signs indicating that such a coalition would be likely to occur under circumstances in any degree favorable.

It is believed at Constantinople that the new ministry will not live over tomorrow.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that rumors are already in circulation that a change may be expected in the office of grand vizier and that Hall Rikat Pasha may soon be expected to step down and out.

The run on the Ottoman bank is now virtually ended. Its perfect stability is no longer questioned.

Advice received by the Chronicle from Constantinople are to the effect that a consul has just arrived there and that he describes the whole country from Erzeroum to Trebizond as being completely devastated. Every Armenian town and village is in ruins. Heaps of unburied bodies are found everywhere.

The Turkish official states that the trouble originated at Erzeroum with an attack on the government house, caused by the torture of prisoners. Petroleum was freely used for the purpose of setting fire to the houses of the Armenians. According to the Chronicle adviser, the patriarch intends to send a pastoral letter to the churches to be read tomorrow, announcing the sultan's promised reforms and counseling patience on the part of all his Armenian followers.

The Times this morning, in an editorial, says: The Marquis of Salisbury's reference to Turkey, in his speech at the lord mayor's banquet on Saturday was worthy of the best traditions of British statesmanship, but he somewhat fails to appreciate the rapid movement of affairs in the far East.

The Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph says news from Constantinople indicates that even the foreigners are in danger, and that the central European powers have decided to employ energetic measures to defend the lives and property of their subjects.

The Telegraph editorially applauds Lord Salisbury's speech of last Saturday. It is argued that this speech may involve the deposition of the Sultan.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, has written to the treasurer of the Armenian relief fund, explaining the measures taken by the British representatives in Turkey in behalf of the American missionaries at Basoud,