TELEGRAPHIC.

GEN. MILES'S REPORT

Indians Better Treated and Outbreaks Less Frequent.

HE'S A LARGER ARMY IS NEEDED.

He Thinks One Soldier for Every Two Thousand People Would Be the Proper Maximum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In his annual report to the secretary of war, Gen. Miles, commending the army, recommends a liberal appropriation for repairing the present unsweeping and antiquated post buildings, especially those in what was formerly the Indian points.

Gen. Miles believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government, that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them, and that our officers are in many cases more and by competent army officers. Therefore he recommends that this policy as to the Indians be continued.

Gen. Miles again advises a large portion of his report to the consideration of question of great determination reserve enough of the recommendations on the subject made in his former reports. He recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the manufacture of guns, their emplacements, carriages and barracks. The estimates for these. Miles means for the next year for the work of the ordnance, engineers and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points include the following: Mobile, Ala., $5,000; New Orleans, $450,000; Galveston, Tex., $157,000; San Diego, Cal., $60,000; San Francisco, $900,000; mouth of Columbia river, $500,000; Puget sound, $704,000. Gen. Miles says:

"As unwise argument has been made against the construction of modern appliances of war, on the theory that it is a danger and a menace to the strong classes. In some instances ridiculous orders have been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration, yet it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these military safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of our citizens, but rather to the humblest individual, and on the other hand they are a protection to the life and property of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports, with their accumulations of public buildings and private dwellings, commodious and safe ports, but the factory, the foundry, the workshop and the savings banks and the cottages. In fact, the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing cities would be a national disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of the laboring people than it would be to any other class of our people."

General Miles renews his former recommendations for an increase of the army, on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increased wealth of people and private interests, and he suggests that the enlisted strength of our army be fixed at one soldier to every 2000 people, as a minimum, the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier for every 1000 population, the strength to be distributed within these limits by the President according to the necessities and requirements of the nation.

He points out the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky mountains and one west, followed by the recommendation of one regiment of cavalry, and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and mounted wagons and the promotion of enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenant after five years' service.

Reform Furnaces.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Globe this afternoon confirms the "undeniable anti-city" the statement made in a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times, quoting the Novosti as saying that toward the close of the war between China and Japan, China offered to cede Formosa to Great Britain unconditionally with the view of enraging the Japanese from that territory, but Lord Rosebery, the then prime minister, promptly declined the offer.

Continuing, the Globe adds that the offer from China was made through the Viceroy of Hankow.

BRYAN'S LEFTERS TOUR.

Press to Start on His Four Years' Work for Silver.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 11.—Saturday afternoon Hon. William Jennings Bryan will deliver two lectures at the Funk opera house in this city. These are supposed to be the opening gun in the campaign of eloquence for bimetallism which Mr. Bryan has promised to inaugurate. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the first address will be delivered to the Mary Bryan club. At 8 o'clock p. m. the second will be given. This will be under the auspices of the Traveling Men's Bryan club and the Bryan Home Guards. Admission will be free but by tickets, which must be procured of R. S. Wilding, president of the Traveling Men's club.

HAZEN'S REPORT.

One Year's Crop of Alleged or Counterfeit Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—William P. Hazen, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, in his annual report shows that the amount of alleged or counterfeited notes examined during the year was $757,731, of which $598,724 were Dollars bank notes, $23,309 were silver certificates, and $134,698 were Canadian notes.

The amount of counterfeit notes reported was $50,675. Fifteen new counterfeit notes were placed in circulation during the last year, which is a material decrease from former years. Chief Hazen expresses the opinion that the distinctive paper in use is an aid to the criminal rather than a protection to the public, because of the fact that a note printed upon paper containing silk threads (as a number of the best counterfeits and all of the raised notes are) is accepted in a majority of instances without hesitation, owing to the erroneous impression that the paper used by the government is manufactured by a secret process and cannot be counterfeited. He has also become convinced that the introduction of silk into paper tends to make its wearing qualities, and is consequently responsible to a degree for its short life.

Could Not Ride That Way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Rain interfered with the horse show today, but tonight there was another large crowd present. It had been rumored that a variety actress would ride her white saddle stallion "man fashion," and her appearance was looked for with considerable curiosity. She was ready to enter the arena when the stewards informed her she could not ride as proposed. A vigorous protest was her response, but the stewards were firmer yet. Later it was stated the stewards had decided to allow the fairy to stand because the mount was "within a regular saddle."

The horses exhibited today were up to the standard of previous days, and as most of the stags were well filled, the contests were very brilliant. Hackneys, ponies, hackers and hunters were the chief attraction, and a fine lot of each was in the arena.

Watson's Letter of Acceptance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson accepting the Populist nomination for Vice President was today made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's Party paper is devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of extracts Populists all nearly to the front and hold hands pretty tightly. The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy.

Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close states brought about McKinley's election.

He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said, have driven the Democrats and Republicans clear bamboozled the Republican leaders—and the Bryan and Bland would have joined with the Populists. He explains bitterly at the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and expresses himself particularly to Senator Butler.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Will Be Contested, if Money Can Be Secured for the Purpose.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Secretary Hunt-son of the Democratic state executive committee today issued to the Associated Press the following statement:

The Republicans of Kentucky claim the state for the Republican ticket by about 500 votes, on the face of the returns. This result has been accomplished by the perpetration of the most gigantic fraud in the history of politics. If a proper contest can be made by the committee the state can be secured to Bryan and Democracy. To make the contest, it is necessary for the committee to raise a fund to defray expenses in the employment of counsel, the taking of proof and the general expenses of the contest. The committee is now without funds; in fact, the campaign in this state was made practically without money, and the only means at its command for raising such funds is by popular subscription. In view of these facts, the committee now appeals to all Democrats interested in saving the state for Bryan and Democracy to send at once to the undersigned such amounts as they feel able to contribute.

JOHN W. HUNTSMAN,
Secretary Democratic State Campaign Committee.

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

Looked Upon as a Sick Horse on the Feet of England.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the practical settlement of the Venezuelan question by submitting it to a court of arbitration, says:

"The issue stand of the United States, which the marquis of Salisbury so first desired, is now accepted, and is accepted even to the length of ruling out Venezuela. We would much rather settle with the United States, but we naturally look to the United States to go bail for Venezuela in return. In this assert of the Monroe doctrine the most extraordinary point of view is presented in the arbitration agreement."

The St. James Gazette asks whether the agreement will not throw into arbitration "all the sparsely settled regions between the Schomburgk line and the settler territory of Guiana, while Lord Kimberley and the marquis of Salisbury contended they would never consent to arbitration, and which President Cleveland and Secretary Olney declared they should, as the United States would make them." It adds: "If Great Britain does submit this issue to arbitration, it will be difficult to disprove the American claim that the agreement is a square backdown on the part of Great Britain. That the arrangement includes a general treaty of arbitration is an indisputable benefit, and the decision of the committee not to report relative Cleveland's government of the most serious difficulty of its own creation."

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that hereafter disputes are less likely to occur, now that the principle of dealing directly with the little republics is recognized in favor of negotiations with their powerful protector. The Globe welcomes the agreement, "because it relieves the American government from a false and dangerous position."

Continuing, the Globe says: "When the commission reported surveyed that Great Britain it would force President Cleveland to admit the cession of Great Britain or set the Indianapolis on a wooden pin. No one in this country wishes to see the development of the United States retarded for half a century, as it would necessarily have done if the government at Washington had seen fit to enter on so trivial a pretext upon so unequal a contest. The action of the commission in withhold the report is an obvious but effective way out of an awkward situation."

The Globe then proceeds to criticise the composition of the tribunal, and in this connection refers to the fact that Venezuela is not represented "despite of Lord Salisbury's early assertion that the question at issue only concerned the United Kingdom and Venezuela," concluding: "It must be clearly understood that this institution of the new tribunal of arbitration is not to constitute a precedent for arranging all future disputes between the United States and the United Kingdom in North and South America, and that we are not ready to recognize Monroeism as international law."

A Leadville Riot.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 11.—Rumors of rioting and bloodshed were today rife from an encounter in the early morning between one McKeever, who was out on bail on a charge of railway robbery, and one Miles, a commission as deputy sheriff, and three special policemen. The police would be a season of work home a miner who was threatened with a beating because he would not join the strikers, and a conflict of authority ensued, during which a riot call was sent to one of the mines for troops. This caused the issuance of an order that troops are not to move hereafter without a written order from the commandant.

SENATOR WALKER TALKS.

Gets Will Not Show the Hand of the Silver Party at This Time.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 11.—"It would be very impolitic for us to show our hand now and our talent plain to the opposition," said Senator Teller today, when asked if it would be possible to pass a tariff bill through the coming senate without a silver rider. "I have received several telegrams from the Democrats, pleading an answer to that same question," the Senator continued, "but have refrained from making a definite reply. Speaking for myself, I can say frankly that I have not as yet made up my mind regarding the comparative strength of the parties in the senate. When the silver forces meet at the convening of Congress I anticipate that a caucus will develop a plan.

"No, the Republicans will not urge or push a tariff bill when Congress opens. It would be useless, for in case such a bill was passed President Cleveland would veto it. If the Republicans are sincere, however, as they assert they are, a special session will be called the moment the Dingley tariff bill expires, and it will be passed in case such a thing is possible. I do not care to talk of the chance of the silver forces until I am fully advised."

Alaska Gold Production.

SEATTLE, Nov. 12—(ed.) R. A. Wheeler, of the Alaska Mining Record, which is to Seattle, says that the output is larger than that of last year by nearly $1,500,000. His estimate of the output of each district for comparing with the special mines, is as follows:

Nome Gold Mining Co., 35 stamps, $300,000; Bonanza Bay Mining company, 40 stamps, $145,000; Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining company, 240 stamps, $600,000; Alaska Mexican Gold Mining company, 120 stamps, $450,000; Alaska Commercial company, 40 stamps, $300,000; Bald Eagle Mining company, 20 stamps, $200,000; Esmeralda Mining company, 10 stamps, $100,000; Juneau Mining company, 30 stamps, $60,000; Juneau Gold Mining company, 10 stamps, $20,000; Alaska Willoughby Gold Mining company, 10 stamps, $15,000; Green River, Nome Sound, 10 stamps, $15,000. Total output of quartz mines, $1,800,000.

Lunara Bay placer mines, $15,000; Cook Inlet placer mines, $175,000; Birch Creek district, Yukon placer, $1,300,000; other Yukon districts, $600,000; from several small creeks in various parts of the territory, $250,000. Total output, $3,970,000.

Last year's estimated output was $2,900,000, so that this year has exceeded last year's by $1,070,000. The number of miners has been largely increased.

Over 11,000 people went to Alaska this season of which ninety per cent were either directly or indirectly interested in mining. Of these about 5,000 went by way of Juneau to the Yukon and about 1,000 from Juneau to Cook Inlet.

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7.00 p. m. daily except Sunday from Ogden, Colorado, Utah Valley and intermediate points.
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