

graphed to Washington shortly after 6 o'clock:

SALT LAKE, Nov. 27.

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

The civil authorities of San Juan county report an invasion by from 300 to 500 Indians from the Southern Ute reservation, with 3,000 to 4,000 horses and from 8,000 to 10,000 sheep and goats; that there are from 200 to 300 Navajo Indians in the county with whom a combination is being made to oppose the whites; that the rights of the settlers are being outraged. The situation is threatening and imminent danger of conflict and bloodshed. Request is made to me for troops to remove the Indians to their reservation and protect settlers. The county is sparsely settled, and the Indians outnumber the settlers largely. I ask that the regular troops be sent immediately to remove the Indians. Answer.

WEST, Governor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Smith has received a telegram from Governor West of Utah, mentioned in the dispatches of last evening, concerning the Southern Ute Indians fighting settlers in San Juan county. The secretary referred the telegram to the war department, with the suggestion that General McCook be notified of the alarm. Secretary Smith does not request troops, as asked by the governor.

It is learned at the Indian office that about three years ago there was an agreement with the Indians, which was never ratified by Congress, and in it was a provision that the Utes could visit the San Juan country every year. They have been doing so and have now been two months in that country. Commissioner Browningsays the lands are public and the Indians have as much right there as the white people.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 28.—Dispatches from Durango and vicinity indicate that the Ute Indians have again become discontented and are threatening to make a raid into Utah and that the settlers in that neighborhood are considerably alarmed, as there are but a few of them and they would be unable to cope with the Indians in case they had gone with hostile intentions. Those who are acquainted with the Southern Utes do not believe that they have any intentions of committing depredations, and think the reports of the trouble are exaggerated.

At Durango there is located a company of the National guard, which has done good service in acting as a check on the Indians, but it is stated that they cannot be used on this occasion unless the President of the United States should first call upon them. All state troops are under the orders of the President of the United States and their services could be used if required.

Adjutant General Tarsney has as yet received no official notice of the alleged raid, but is not inclined to believe the trouble serious. "If there is any truth in the report," said he this morning, "I believe it is merely this. The Indians down there know that by agreement with the United States government they are entitled to move upon the Territory of Utah and see no reason why they should not go. Consequently, if the report is true, it means merely that they have resolved to wait no longer and have simply gone."

"As for the report that they have

gone by permission and consent of Agent Day, I think it is entirely false. From what I know of Day, and I have known him for a long while, I know that in the past he has always done his best to restrain them from such moves as this, and if they have ever left their reservation on any pretext he has always done everything in his power to bring them back. He would never consent to their leaving their reservation on such an errand as this, for he has always striven to do as he was directed."

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 28.—In regard to the reported Indian trouble, Indian Agent Day made this statement tonight: "The Indians have always wintered their stock in Utah. They have been in the Blue mountains since October and they are there with their families and ponies and are well behaved. The cowboys protested, but as San Juan county, Utah, has been withheld from settlement since 1888, they are the trespassers. Chiefs Ignacio and Mariani are with the Indians, and as the whites have robbed the Ute reservation of forage, one would hardly expect them to allow their ponies to starve. There will be no trouble unless the cowboys precipitate it."

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—General McCook today received the following dispatch from Indian Agent Day:

"Southern Utes have always maintained their stock in San Juan county, Utah. They are quiet and peaceful; reports are from cowboys, who are themselves trespassers, as the land in question has not been opened to settlers since 1888."

"I do not appreciate any trouble unless the cowboys force it."

General McCook has wired the war department there is no trouble, and no reason for department interference.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert has issued his annual report of department affairs. It shows the completion of these new war vessels.

Name.	Date of trial.	Trial in knots per hour.
Marblehead.....	Dec. 7, 1893.	18.44
Columbia.....	Nov. 18, 1893.	22.80
Olympia.....	Dec. 15, 1893.	21.60
Montgomery.....	Jan. 19, 1894.	19.056
Minneapolis.....	July 14, 1894.	23.076

The Indiana, Texas and Oregon have had unofficial preliminary trials under the direction of the contractors, and the Maine had her official machinery trial on October 17, 1894, her engines developing an indicated horsepower of 9,224.3 for four hours, and showing an average speed of 17.45 knots.

The last naval appropriation act contained a provision authorizing the construction of three additional torpedo boats. The department has carefully considered questions relating to the development of this type of vessel, both at home and abroad, and has finally decided upon the construction of torpedo boats of the general type of the Ericsson, with a slightly greater displacement, and to attain an average speed of not less than 24.5 knots on the acceptance trial.

No speed premiums will be provided or in the contracts for the building of these vessels.

A table of vessels in service shows that there are four first-class battleships, two of the second-class, two armored cruisers, six coast defense, one harbor defense, thirteen protected cruisers, three cruisers, nine gunboats, one dynamite gun vessel, one dispatch boat, one practice cruiser for cadets and six torpedo boats.

The secretary says:

Of the old wooden vessels of the navy which were in active service at the date of my last report, one, the Kearsarge, was wrecked in February last, and her name has since been regretfully stricken from the navy list. Congress appropriated a sum of money sufficient, if it could be done, to raise and tow her to a home port.

A careful examination made it evident that the vessel could not be raised, and the wrecking party returned to the Norfolk navy yard, bringing back such articles as they were able to recover from the wreck and surrounding reef. A patriotic American gentleman, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, afterwards visited in his yacht the scene of the wreck, and recovered there and from some of the neighboring islands a number of interesting relics, which, upon his return to the United States, he presented to the government. The department received them with pleasure and thanked Mr. Phoenix warmly.

It was peculiarly unfortunate that this old ship, historic in battle, should go down upon a well-known reef in a time of profound peace, when there was not even a cloud in the sky. There is still a feeling, deep-seated, wide-spread and fully shared by the navy department, that Kearsarge is a name that ought not to be permitted to die out of the navy list. I respectfully suggest that you recommend Congress to authorize the construction of a battleship to perpetuate this name.

Speaking of ordinance requirements, the report says:

The guns required for the new vessels heretofore authorized are now so nearly completed that the construction of a sufficient reserve supply should be commenced without delay, and the department recommends an appropriation to that end.

Under treaty provisions neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval vessel upon our northern lakes. So far the two countries are matched. In case, however, a war should unfortunately break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master those waters and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had a reserve of ordinance and ordinance stores we could dominate those waters without question.

The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded