

all our coasts would cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000. To put the Pacific coast in a proper condition of defense would require in the neighborhood of 375 modern guns and mortars with their proper carriages and munitions. It has also been estimated that their cost would be something like \$31,000,000. General Miles has recommended in the past that \$250,000 be appropriated to perfect titles to strategic points necessary to be occupied for the defense of the Pacific coast; that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for the establishment of a plant to be constructed under the direction of a board of officers of the army and navy to be ordered by the President for the construction of effective guns and war materials for both army and navy on the western coast, and that \$25,000,000 or such portion of it as could be utilized in four years, be authorized to be expended for the construction of the most improved and effective guns and war materials as will be required on that coast. It is believed that General Miles makes recommendations of a somewhat similar character in his annual report. He has also urged the appropriation of a large sum for the erection of fortifications for the protection of the Atlantic coast. Suggestions are also made with reference to the great lakes.

BULLETIN, New York, Nov. 9.—A special to the World from Washington says: The state department will today (Saturday) receive from General Duffield, chief of the coast and geodetic survey, a report of the surveys in Alaska which are the basis of the boundary line claim of this government. The report will show that the Canadian line encroaches on American territory twenty-two and one-half feet at the Forty Mile creek and twenty-two feet at the marking point on the Yukon river. Mr. Ogilvie the Canadian engineer, who made the survey for the government, it is claimed was too far west by these distances in his calculations of the 141st meridian.

Mr. Ogilvie, who is a deputy land surveyor of Canada, made his calculations as to the points at which the 141st meridian, which is the boundary line, crosses the Yukon, and Forty Mile creek solely by astronomical observations. The United States surveys used both the sextant and the theodolite, and the result of both calculations was the same.

The report will be used in the diplomatic correspondence that will probably be had with a view to determining the exact boundary line.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—The Mercury reports that mutiny has broken out among the soldiers of Kin Kiang and that they are defying the officials who seem powerless as they refuse to surrender their arms. Affairs are in a very critical state and panic exists among the natives, and the wealthier classes are leaving. The foreign representatives are armed, having been warned and prepared for any emergency.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say: The rebels in the northwest of China are mostly armed with rifles of Russian manufacture. It is added their leader, while maintaining strict discipline among his followers, accords foreigners

benevolent protection. He has sent a sort of ultimatum to the imperial government announcing his intention to advance on Peking, should the answer prove unfavorable. The rebels are now said to number over 60,000, and the imperial forces, utterly incapable of resistance, are committing excesses in the territory under their control. Whole towns and villages are said to have been subjected to rapine and the fields in the neighborhood are littered with corpses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The Official Gazette announces that Bahri Pasha, dismissed from the official position in pursuance of a representation by the British ambassador, Sir Philip Curry, owing to his ill-treatment of Armenians, has been decorated with grand the cordon of the Osmanli order "as a reward for good services." This step is considered not only an open and distinct mark of approval of the ill-treatment of the Armenians, but a deliberate snub to Great Britain, particularly as in addition to the decoration bestowed upon Bahri Pasha, the Official Gazette publishes a long list of names of Turkish officials in Armenia, decorated by the sultan for their "good services" in fact it almost seems as if the sultan is openly defying the powers.

It is understood that the Vail of Aleppo, who is to be succeeded by the ex-grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, was dismissed in consequence of the representation of United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell, because the vail refused to permit the U. S. consular agent at Aleppo to visit the naturalized American citizen, Guendjam, of Armenian origin, imprisoned for life. Terrell obtained permission from the new grand vizier for the consular agent to visit Guendjam; but the vail persisted in his refusal to permit the prisoner to be seen. Terrell made the strongest representations to the Porte, and succeeded in obtaining the dismissal of the vail. Guendjam is now on his way to Constantinople to be tried before Mr. Terrell.

Eleven Kurds charged with the murder of Frank G. Lenz, Pittsburg, Pa., the bicyclist, have been arrested and taken to Erzeroum to be tried in the presence of the British consul, there being no American consul.

Over a hundred Armenians were arrested yesterday at Stamboul. Enquiries made as to the cause failed to obtain any satisfactory answer.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.—The steamers R. S. Rhea, Sidney Dillon and Scotia were burned at Riverside this morning. The loss is \$53,000. The boats belong to the Barrett line and were insured for \$35,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—An explosion occurred this afternoon in the works of the Iroquois Furnace company at South Chicago, by which four workmen were fatally burned and three others badly hurt. The men were transferring some boiler plates when the blast was overthrown and all were caught in a hot shower of cinders and a mass of heated iron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The first intimation of an excited public feeling in Venezuela, resulting from the British demands, reached here today in Caracas papers up to November 1. The prevailing sentiment is for immediate war preparations, although some con-

servative journals urge moderation. The British ultimatum had not been received, but the publication of its substance aroused an outburst of patriotism.

Dario de Caracas, the semi-official government organ, says: "In case an emergency should arise, and the government of Venezuela is obliged to resort to arms, the English will be expelled from the disputed territory. The public may rest assured that it will be necessary only for the government to send a telegraphic dispatch to the frontier, in order to have this expulsion carried out."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President has signed the proclamation opening the Nez Perces ceded land to settlement on November 18. The proclamation recites the provisions of the law and directs that under the regulations issued by the secretary of the interior, the lands shall be opened to settlement according to the terms of the treaty. The price of agricultural lands is fixed at \$3.75 an acre and of timbered lands at \$5. It is not anticipated that there will be a great rush for lands.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—The new issue of \$20,000,000 5 per cent silver bonds if merely for the convenience of the holders of miscellaneous claims against the nation, so they may convert them into securities readily marketable in Europe.

The Italian assassin of Colon Kolbeck, the American railway conductor, claims he was defending the good name of the queen of Spain, when the American beat him, and that led to the murder. The Spanish newspaper here has sent a bid for the Italian now in prison and furnishes all his meals. The Mexican papers demand that the assassin be tried on a strict legal basis, whether it was a crime of homicide or not, and that question of nationality should not enter into the matter and the case should be divorced from all consideration whether the American and the Italian were disputing over Cuba.

WARWICK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Engine No. 13 of the Lehigh Hudson railroad blew up this morning near this place. Two men were instantly killed and two others died later from their injuries. The engine was drawing a train between Maybrook and Phillipsburg. Conductor Martin O'Neill of Belvidere and his head brakeman, James L. Sloan of Phillipsburg, were in the cab when the train started again for the junction with Engineer Wm. Cooper of Phillipsburg, and his fireman, Herbert Bestner of Easton, Pa. The train of forty cars had reached the top of the grade near the stone bridge, and as the train started down cold water was doubtless run into the boiler. Brakeman Morris Heli saw the explosion that followed. The heavy boiler went fifty feet in the air and fell twenty-five feet from the tracks, leaving the engine trucks uninjured. Heli threw himself full length on a car and clung there. He recovered himself and he and Flagman Adams began setting breaks. The train ran a mile and a half before it could be stopped. Heli ran six miles to Warwick and gave the alarm, and Adams went back to flag the eastern express.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Lin Dock Dunn, a Chinese laundryman on South Hal-