

WITH THE MILITARY.

AFFAIRS IN THE DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major General Miles Makes His Annual Report—His Reference to Our Coast Defenses—Indications That Congress Will be Called Together in Extra Session—What Adams Says of the Union Pacific Boycott.

Our Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Major General Miles, in his annual report on military affairs, division of the Pacific, while reporting the tone and character of the service most excellent, says that any system is defective which leaves with little advancement and slight hope of recognition a class of citizens who devote themselves entirely to military service. The artillery branch should be increased by at least two regiments, and the same organization be given the infantry that exists in the best armies of the world—namely, three battalion organizations. General Miles says the various methods resorted to to diminish desertion have not, to any considerable extent, done so. He believes, however, that we are approaching a solution of the problem and that the measures recently adopted are a step in the right direction. The army has hailed with delight the adoption of his suggestions touching the length of enlistment and the improvement of army rations. He believes that great benefit would result from the adoption of other suggestions heretofore made by him.

The holding of discontented Indian youths on the San Carlos reservation, especially along the Gila river, which is resorted to them and often unprofitably, will always be a source of trouble and disturbance, as several military posts and reservations in the department of Arizona have been abandoned. He recommends that they be at once occupied by Indians or converted into industrial schools and the Mojave Tonto and Yuma Indians be removed there at once from the sickly Gila valley.

The general devotes much space to the subject of coast defenses, speaking of the mistaken belief that in case of threatened hostilities ample time will always be given to prepare for war. History shows the reverse. At the rate of progress we are now making it would require from fifteen to twenty years to put our coasts in proper condition for defense, and in the meantime much of the wealth of the country is in jeopardy and at the mercy of any fourth or fifth rate naval power. He recommends that sites for coast defenses be secured without delay, that a foundry be established on the Pacific coast and that one-fourth of the appropriations required for coast defenses be made every year for the next four years.

That Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—After all it is quite probable that there will be an extra session of congress. In fact there are a number of little things about the departments to-day which indicate that at the cabinet meeting yesterday it was determined that congress shall be called together immediately after election. There was a sudden scurrying about of the chiefs of the various divisions in the departments this morning and a great show of activity in every branch of each of them where the estimates are usually prepared. In the postoffice department Postmaster General Wanamaker sent word to the chiefs of every division that he wanted the estimate for the appropriations for the coming fiscal year by 5 o'clock this evening, but it was a physical impossibility to get the figures together at that hour and the consequence is that the department is lighted up to-night and nearly half the force of clerks is busy at work getting the estimates to submit to the treasury department. The postoffice department, having the greatest amount of work of this character to do, is pushed closer than any of the others. The interior department also shows signs of greater activity than usual, and the various chiefs of bureaus in the treasury are all at their posts to-night working upon their figures. It is the evident intention of the secretary of the treasury to have these estimates ready by the end of next week, and unless the signs are misleading the president intends to convene congress one week from next Monday.

The Union Pacific Boycott.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The vice president of the Union Pacific was seen with regard to the stories with which the "street" of late has teemed derogatory to the Union Pacific, its management, etc. In regard to the "boycott" and effect thereof, Lane said: "The worst bound through business is really all that is affected, and even this can suffer but little."

He also said that the Union Pacific-Northwestern alliance really concerns nobody but the two roads in interest, and what they do is their own business. The Union Pacific people are not at all disturbed by the so-called boycott, and they find in the causes leading to it and in the ill feeling of their competitors an inspiration for all the recent wild reports concerning the road.

The stories of accidents, Lane says, have been greatly exaggerated. Their system is getting an enormous traffic at the present time, more, indeed than it can comfortably handle, and its equipment is necessarily getting severe usage. A few accidents have naturally occurred under these circumstances, but none of these have involved any serious damage. As regards the latest story from Chicago published today to the effect that the management was

working tacitly to wreck the road with a view to ultimately turning it over to the Vanderbilts, Lane says that yarn is too absurd to deny, and its animus is clearly apparent to any one who understands the present condition of affairs.

Recalcitrant Reds.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Oct. 29.—For the past four weeks Sitting Bull has been inciting the Sioux Indians in this vicinity to an uprising. He has excited the sympathies of a large number of young bucks by telling them the story of his great bravery in the field of Custer, and several hundred of them had agreed to go on the war path at his bidding. The old chiefs, however, several of whom were in the famous campaign of the Little Big Horn, offered strenuous objections to the foolhardy propositions of Taurus Recumbens, and one of them gave up the plans of the recalcitrant reds to Major McLaughlin, the agent. Sitting Bull has just recovered from a long illness and is very ugly, but any move on the part of the aged chief and his 300 or 400 followers would be quickly checked. Companies G and A, Twelfth infantry, and troops F and G, Eighth cavalry, are at Fort Yates and could probably quell a disturbance without other assistance; but if affairs should assume a serious phase through a general uprising of the Sioux along the Missouri, the regulars at Forts Tatten and Sully could be brought into service in a few hours.

Waked Up the Germans.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Several official movements point to the possibility of the tariff questions engaging the attention of the reichstag, rendering necessary a careful nursing of the ministerial majority. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the Austro-German commercial relations with a view to a reciprocal diminution of the tariffs. Communications have been sent to leading firms in Hamburg, Bremen and other trade centers asking them to report on the effects of the McKinley bill in their lines of trade. They also asked what the prospects are for finding new channels for merchandise affected by the McKinley bill. The commission on foreign tariffs further has to consider the new Russian protective measure. A Russian commission will begin work next week upon the details of the new tariff, which, the Novoe Vremya declares, will be the highest in Europe.

Official circles continue to doubt that any important alteration will be made in the existing treaty with Austria, and are equally skeptical as to any German reprisals upon American trade. Reports thus far received tend to dissipate the feeling of alarm created by the augmented American tariff. Leading export houses appear to be doing a normal trade, and American orders in leading commercial centers do not appreciably diminish. However the future may affect exports, the government will not be driven into concerted reprisals with Austria by the sudden collapse in American trade.

Extra Session Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Again it is asserted with the utmost positiveness that the president intends to call congress together in extra session immediately after the election. In fact, those who profess to know all about it assert that the president refrained from taking his contemplated ducking trip because of his desire to prepare a message having this object in view, but absolutely nothing can be learned from the white house or from any member of the cabinet which gives any reason to suppose that the statement is true. The president is busy with his cabinet officers day after day, and the natural supposition is that he is preparing his annual message to congress. Of course there is the possibility that an extra session may be held, but the probabilities for this are by no means apparent on the surface, although the president is exceedingly anxious to secure the prompt passage of the federal elections bill.

Their Relations Were Cordial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Blaine desired the statement made that he did not request the recall of Senor Muruaga as minister of Spain to the United States. He says it is not true that the relations between himself and the late minister became strained. On the contrary their relations were friendly. The minister's recall, Blaine says, was due solely to a change of administration in the Spanish government.

The Federal Building at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—At the treasury department the supervising architect said that nothing will be done towards preparing plans for the proposed new federal building in Omaha this season owing to the fact that there is a bill pending in each house to extend the limit of the cost of the new structure. The office does not feel warranted in going ahead and incurring the expense of preparing a full set of plans for a building which may never be built. The whole matter will be delayed until the close of the present congress when, if no further expenditure is authorized, plans will be prepared with the idea of erecting a building to cost about \$800,000, which is the amount available for this purpose at the present time.

At the state meeting of the farmers' alliance of Illinois resolutions were adopted favoring a uniform series of text-books for public schools, to be adopted and furnished by the state at cost; the Australian ballot system election of railroad and warehouse commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

Fire in George Wiedman's brewery, Newport, Ky., destroyed a large warehouse, causing \$100,000 loss.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

GLADSTONE DISCUSSES THE MATTER OF TARIFF.

The Laws of Other Countries Cannot Seriously Interfere with the Prosperity of Great Britain—Report of the Governor of Idaho—No Vote in the Sioux Reservation—A Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention.

A Gladstonian Opinion of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Gladstone arrived at Dundee and was presented with the freedom of the city. He made an address in which he referred to the commerce of the city which, it was said, was threatened by the adoption of the new tariff bill by the American congress. He would not, however, he said, bring railing accusation against the people of the United States.

Protection, although it might inflict incidental collateral blows on other countries, did far greater mischief to the country which adopted such a policy. Gladstone then proceeded to contrast the decrease in the tariff in England with the increase in the tariff in the United States, and said he found comfort for England in the fact that it was not true that any tariff adopted by any government on earth could interfere seriously with the prosperity of Great Britain. The first effect of the McKinley bill would be to raise the standard of prices in the United States. This meant diminished power of exportation. This again meant that while we were damaged in one of our twenty markets, we derived benefit in the other nineteen from diminished power of the merchants of the United States to compete with British markets in any one of them, this being due to augmentation of prices in the United States, and increased restraints under which merchants of the latter country have to work. He advised manufacturers to allow America to find out for herself the evil effects that will follow the adoption of a high tariff.

Gladstone deprecated the idea of a Zollverein of the whole British empire, including colonies and dependencies, against all foreign countries. He doubted much whether the whole empire would consent. Furthermore, although it would to some extent enlarge the commerce of the colonies, it would contract it with the rest of the world. The imperial commerce was now £187,000,000 yearly and the foreign commerce £55,654,000. One effect of the McKinley tariff would be to direct the attention of the British manufacturer toward the production of finer classes of goods because these bore the least intolerable protective duties. The result would be to elevate and improve the trade of the British manufacturers, spur them on and stimulate their ingenuity. The probable tendency among democrats would be toward the manufacture of coarser goods, thus degrading their productions. In spite of protection the commerce between America and Great Britain had greatly increased. The word protection was a misnomer. It ought to be oppression. It is a delusion and a fraud. America was a country that could best afford to try this strange and astonishing experiment. Her natural wealth, soil, minerals and immense territory made her a world in herself. The possession of these enormous advantages helped to disguise the truth from Americans, but the McKinley law would involve a fearful waste of resources by which her people ought to be made strong and happy.

Report of Idaho's Governor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Governor Shoup of Idaho estimates the value of the taxable property in the territory at \$25,581,305, while three-fifths of the agricultural lands of Idaho are arid and must be irrigated to be productive. Owing to the severity of last winter heavy losses were inflicted on the live stock industry. A satisfactory increase is shown in the production of mines, the output last year being nearly double that of any former season. As to the Mormons, the governor says that to all appearances they have resolved to abandon polygamous practices.

No Vote in the Reservation.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 31.—The supreme court of South Dakota handed down an important decision in the noted certiorari case instituted by Huron. The court set aside the act of the Hughes county commissioners in establishing voting precincts on the recently ceded Sioux reservation. The commissioners proceeded under advice from the governor and attorney general of the state, but the decision practically nullifies it, though still according to the settlers the right to vote when instituted in a different manner. Had not Pierre and Huron been rivals for the state capital and these votes favorable to Pierre, the case would not have been instituted and no wholesale disfranchisement like this would have occurred.

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—A call has been issued for a national convention of the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance union to be held in Allegheny City, Pa., November 19, 20 and 21. The basis of representation is one delegate for every one hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, and in unorganized states or territories one delegate for one hundred members or fraction over fifty.

The call is a strong one and invites "all women in earnest sympathy with us if they cannot constitutionally be

members of the convention because lacking the required constituency." The call further says: "The reasons which led to this separate organization still exist, although this movement has led the parent society and many of its auxiliaries to repudiate partisanship by official utterances, but otherwise the facts remain the same and the necessity of a new rallying center for non-partisan temperance women of the nation has been further emphasized in the experiences of the year." Reference is made "to the triumphant vindication of the movement in Iowa by the state union serving its auxiliaries to the partisan national; to the remarkable growth of the movement in other states," and the documents add: "The principles—no partisanship in temperance work, but the fullest liberty outside of the organization for the exercise of individual political preferences and rights—commends itself to fair-minded men and women in the country at large."

Delegates and visitors should send their names as soon as possible to Mrs. H. C. Campbell, No. 187 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, Pa.

General Grierson's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—In his annual report upon the operations of the army in the department of Arizona, Brigadier General Grierson commanding, says: "Now that, as forts McDowell and Verde have been abandoned with a view to their early transfer to the interior department for Indian school purposes, the authorities should consider the advisability of reducing, with the least possible delay, the number of Indians in the vicinity of the San Carlos agency by the removal of the Yuma and Majava Indians, numbering about 1,000, to these reservations. The keeping of so many Indians at San Carlos is detrimental to their advancement and tends to renews of old feuds with white men, and that trouble is likely to arise at any time."

He said the proposition made by Indian inspectors to organize a regiment of Indians would prove a very dangerous experiment. To place the worst elements to be found among savage Indians in regular army organizations under white officers, would be unsafe and would be placing too much faith in such Indians.

Posts at Forts Lowell, Grant and Bayard, says the general, can be abandoned without detriment to the service and the post at Fort Union could be abandoned at once. General Grierson renews his recommendation that present military reservation at San Pedro, Cal., be enlarged, as it is the most available place for harbor adjacent to Los Angeles. The small fort situated near the place of San Diego, Cal., should be disposed of and a more suitable place obtained without delay. The general says railroads obviate the necessity for keeping so many troops in territories where hardships and privations have to be endured, and they should be concentrated on the seacoast where they can be made comfortable, instructed and disciplined. In view of the recent unwarranted attempt to grasp Lower California from Mexico, the time is auspicious for the establishment of these permanent posts.

Lost in the Woods.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 29.—A hunting party composed of A. Rogy of Princeton, Ill., and Martin Myers and Thomas McKinney of this city have had a tragical experience in the wilds of the northwest near the little Hamlet known as Metropolitan. The trio enjoyed themselves hugely in the picturesque intricacies of the region until Friday, when Myers and Rogy left McKinney alone in camp, where he was to prepare a quantity of game for the next meal. McKinney became lonely before his comrades returned, and to while away the time started, as he supposed, on a short exploring expedition into the brush. He neglected to keep his bearings, and on attempting to return found himself bewildered and at a loss to proceed. The lost hunter was without weapons or food, and the bitter cold night added to his wretchedness. Myers and Rogy in the meantime reached the deserted camp, and in an effectual search for their missing companion set out for Metropolitan. The two hunters promptly joined with the village authorities in offering a large reward for the discovery of the lost man. The villagers turned out almost to a man, but for a time their combined efforts were fruitless. Last evening, however, the party was almost ready to abandon the quest, when they stumbled upon McKinney, who exhausted and dazed by exposure and hunger, was still feebly keeping up the struggle for existence, pulling weeds and brush with the dim hope of being able to build a signal fire, or failing in that to preserve for a time the slight remaining warmth in his body. The unfortunate man was conveyed to Metropolitan, where today he was in an unconscious condition the greater part of the time. It is hardly possible that he will survive until morning.

Claim the Tariff Bill is Illegal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Upon the application of Messrs. Ballin, Joseph & Co., importers, Judge Lacey to-day granted an order requiring the customs appraisers of a certain consignment of cloths on which the firm claims that too high duties were assessed. The firm alleges that the goods in question were manufactured of worsted. An interesting point of the suit is that the firm contends that the act of May 9, providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woollens, does not apply because the act was not passed according to law. They assert that there was no quorum in the house when the bill was certified to having been passed, and that it was not legally enacted, though declared passed by the speaker.

THE NEBRASKA LINE.

IT IS EXTENDED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Ponca Reservation Thrown Open to Settlement—The Nance County Murderer Not Found—Indian Troubles at Standing Rock Agency—Director Leech of the Mint Makes His Annual Report—What he Says of Treasury Purchases of Silver.

The Ponca Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—On the 24th inst. the president signed the proclamation throwing the Ponca Indian reservation open to settlement. This proclamation extends the northern limit of the state of Nebraska for a short distance so as to embrace all that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation which really belongs to the state of Nebraska, but which has heretofore been included within the state of South Dakota. The proclamation will add a great many thousand acres to Nebraska territory and besides serves to bring within the state as residents thereof a number of old soldiers who have been living in that country and who have not been regarded as citizens of the state. As soon as the proclamation was prepared by the interior department and signed by the president it was sent to the state department, where all such proclamations are usually given out, but for some unexplained reason the state department is not yet ready to issue it, nor would they furnish a copy of the proclamation for publication.

It Is Not Fugitive.

ELLISVILLE, Miss., Oct. 29.—Fred Davage, the Englishman who was arrested at this place by Detective O'Flynn as George F. Furnival, charged with the murder of five persons in Nance county, Nebraska, in September, 1884, was tried before Chancellor Evans on a writ of habeas corpus this afternoon, and, it being clearly proven by some of the oldest citizens of the town that Davage was living here in September, 1884, the prisoner was discharged. This is one of the most remarkable cases of mistaken identity which has ever been tried in the courts of southeast Mississippi. Nationality, personalities, peculiarities, scars and tattooing were almost identically the same as described as being on the man wanted. Messrs. Goddard and Mawhney of Nebraska, who came for the prisoner, will leave Ellisville on their way home to-night. Davage and his many friends are rejoicing over the result of the trial.

The Mint Director's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Director Leech of the mint makes a lengthy statement in regard to the treasury purchases of silver bullion and the recent decline in the market price of silver. He says:

The treasury method of purchasing silver has been criticised in these particulars:

First—That the large purchases by the department do not include all the silver bought.

Second—That the London price is used as a basis of the government purchase.

Third—That bids to the government are on the decimal system and tend to favoritism.

In regard to the first criticism, he says the government purchases silver as it does bonds and indeed any article required in considerable quantities, by public competition, the lowest offers being always accepted provided they do not exceed the highest market prices. For the benefit of small producers, however, the superintendents of the mints are authorized to purchase small lots at the price fixed from day to day by the director, corresponding to the market price. These purchases average possibly half a million each month.

Second—It is not true that London prices are used as a basis of the silver purchases under the new law. During the last administration not only was the London price the only price used, but the department did not pay an equivalent of the London price, but made counter offers to bidders on the day that silver was worth less in New York than in London by the cost of transportation and insurance across the water. The present administration has been governed in its purchase by the New York price. At no time since the passage of the new silver law, or indeed for some months before, has the treasury felt itself limited in its acceptance of London prices.

Third—In regard to the government quotations being on the decimal basis, one of the critics says:

"The suspicious and significant fact in regard to the government's purchase of late is that houses offering large lots have been underbid by the hundredth part of a cent. The government's quotations are on a decimal basis, which is a great advantage to those who may have advanced information in regard to the price the government is willing to pay on a given date."

The government has no scale of its own, and bidders use whatever scale suits them best. If one house happens to bid a decimal lower than another, is the government to decline the lower bid because of the decimal?

The idea of any seller having "advanced information" as to the price the government will pay, is ridiculous and impossible. If there can be any fairer method devised for purchasing silver than by public competition, it would be difficult to conceive of such a method. It is the method which has been pursued by the treasury under all administrations since 1878.

O'Brien and Dillon Arrive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and his wife, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., T. D. Sullivan and his wife and Timothy Harrington arrived yesterday morning on the steamer La Champagne. A reception committee representing the united Irish societies of New York, accompanied by several hundred members of the national league and the various Irish societies, met them at quarantine. Upon the arrival of the steamer at her dock a reception was held on her deck, and at 11:30 the visitors were driven to the Hoffman house. The party had scarcely reached the hotel when Gov. Hill called upon them. The governor warmly welcomed them to the city and state, expressed his hearty sympathy with the cause they represented and signed his name to the address of welcome that had been prepared by the Irish societies. Mayor Grant also called and expressed sentiments similar to those of the governor and also appended his name to the address of welcome. To the representatives of the press Mr. O'Brien related the details of his escape from Ireland as follows:

"We delayed our trip as long as there was any chance of our being able to visit America in the interval between the sentence and appeal. We saw that the government was deliberately eating away that interval and as soon as that became evident we came away. The plan was simplicity itself. We went out of the front door of a conspicuous house in Dublin without any disguise at all. We drove in a friend's carriage to Dalkey, supped at the house of Mr. Henley and that night at midnight we were rowed aboard the yacht St. Patrick, which set sail in a gale from Kingstown at once. While we were being provisioned, just before the start, the coast guard came along side and questioned Captain Murphy. Sheriff Clancy of Dublin was with us. We escaped and sailed for the Welch coast, where we lay three days becalmed within a pistol shot of the shore and in full view of the coast guards. Then we were becalmed three days more right in the course of the English shipping in the channel and if half the scrutiny had been given to us that is exercised in searching outbound vessels we would have been delayed sure. We reached the French coast on the evening of the seventh day and went to Paris."

Mr. O'Brien then read a statement of the objects of the visit of himself and Mr. Dillon, which is made at the desire and upon the authority of Mr. Parnell, and predicted that a general election would occur in Great Britain in less than two years.

After remaining here until after the election the visitors will hold meetings in Philadelphia, Boston, Newark and Jersey City. They will then hold a series of meetings here, and afterward divide into two or three parties and make a tour of the country.

In the prepared statement given to the press by Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, as to their objects in visiting this country they say:

We are coming to America at the desire and with the authority of Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party. I had a most cordial interview with Mr. Parnell before our departure, at which we were commissioned to proceed to America as the representatives. There is the most absolute unity in the counsels of the party. We are more firmly united than ever, both as to our confidence in Mr. Parnell and as to our programme for the future. All rumors to the contrary are the inventions of disappointed inquiries. I doubt whether any equal number of men in any country ever acted together so long, so heartily or with so little personal friction of any kind. As it is with the representatives, so it is with the Irish people. They believe in Mr. Parnell's policy and they are prepared to undergo any sacrifice in pursuing that policy steadfastly. The old reproach of instability and quarrelsomeness is completely exploded as an argument against the capacity of the Irish people for self government. Men's differences of opinion are inseparable from all human affairs, but no nation in the world could better stand the test of unanimity as to all broad patriotic issues than the Irish during the last ten years. It is not necessary to say that we did not quit Tipperary to evade the sentence of removal. We should be only permanently banishing ourselves from the country and disgracing our cause before the English people, who to the cowardice of all things. It is a delightful proof of the straits to which our escape drove the enemy that even the most frantic of them should grasp at so ludicrous a story. If Balfour dreamed we were going for such a purpose he would have joyfully placed a royal yacht at our disposal. Instead of that he had us shadowed night and day in a manner that would have been intolerable if it were not comical. They kept a police car ready horsed all through the night outside our hotel in Tipperary every night. Police spies were also stationed in the rear to prevent our escape in that way. Whenever myself and wife went out to walk our steps were dogged by policemen in plain clothes. Sometimes they pursued us on bicycles. On the day of the meeting of our party in Dublin, we had a special train waiting at Limerick junction to bring us up in time to the meeting after the adjournment of the court. Will it be believed that the government actually had another train waiting beside ours all day at the Limerick station for the purpose of shadowing our train? The thing seems too ludicrous for anything but burlesque, but it was not too ludicrous for Mr. Balfour in his wild anxiety to keep us from reaching America. I confess it added considerably to the satisfaction of coming away to show how ineffectual all these idiotic precautions were the moment we decided to evade them. Our strength in these matters, of course, is that we have the whole population on our side.