

AMERICAN DEFENSES

Report of General Miles on the Wants of the United States Army.

Large Amounts Recommended for Fortifications on Puget Sound.

Washington, Nov. 12.—In his annual report to the secretary of war, Major-General Miles, commanding the army, recommends a liberal appropriation for replacing the present decreasing and antiquated post buildings, especially those on what was formerly the Indian frontier. General Miles believes that the freedom of the country lately 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 their affairs are in many cases managed by competent army officers. Therefore he recommends that the same policy as to the Indian frontier be followed in the future. The estimate of the general makes for the next year, for the work of ordnance, engineers, and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points includes the following: San Diego, Cal., \$600,000; San Francisco, \$902,850; mouth of Columbia river, \$666,325; Puget Sound, \$704,060.

Gen. Miles says: "An 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 laboring classes. In some instances such a national policy has been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration; it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these national safeguards are in no way a menace to any class of citizens, not even to the humblest individual, but 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, commerce and ship yards, but the factory, the foundry, the workshop and also the savings banks and cottages. In fact the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing centers would be a national disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of laboring population 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 public and private interests and he suggests that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every two thousand people, as in the case of the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier for every 1000 population, the strength to be determined 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, suitable for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons and the promotion of competent enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenants after five years' service.

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 12.—Governor Mitchell has addressed the following letter to the governors of northern and western States:

"In view of the dangers which threaten the defenceless gulf and south Atlantic seaports of the United States, we have deemed it proper to issue a call for a convention in the interest of the gulf and south Atlantic harbors and their defenses. The object of this convention, which will assemble at Tampa, Fla., on January 20, 1897, is to discuss the proper methods of defence for the southern harbors. In the interest of this important subject we respectfully request your excellency to honor this convention with your presence and also to permit delegates from your commonwealth to attend the same."

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

An Oregon Farmer Shoots and Kills His Son-in-Law.

Marshfield, Oregon, Nov. 12.—Joseph Nathan Russell shot and killed his son-in-law, Andrew Carlson, on Sunday last near Randolph, news of which has just reached here. The two men had quarreled over politics several times, and Russell, who is a Republican, said his son-in-law was an anarchist, and this was one reason he was anxious for killing him. Carlson was a widower and his four children were stopping with his grandparents. He had returned from town with a supply of provisions, and on Sunday, just prior to the shooting, had carried an armful of wood into the house and seated himself by one of his daughters. Carlson had the slightest idea what was in store for him and the shooting was said to have been unprovoked. A moment after Carlson had been shot the report of a rifle in an adjoining room was heard and Carlson tumbled off the chair and fell to the floor. At the sound of the gun Mrs. Russell ran into the house and found her son-in-law prostrate with his brains scattered all over the floor. The face of one of her granddaughters was bleeding from the bullet that killed her father, which grazed her face. Mrs. Russell next entered the bedroom, where she found her husband with the smoking rifle in his hands, which he gave up. Russell was evidently standing on the bed when he fired, the edge of the boards on each side of the crack through which he fired showing powder marks. The bullet took effect behind and above the left ear, passed through the head and came out below the right eye, producing instant death. Russell made no attempt to escape and yielded to arrest without protest, saying to the officers that he did

a good deed for his country and was willing to be hanged immediately. He was given a preliminary examination yesterday and committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Russell appeared as clear-headed as anyone at the trial, though some claim he is demented. He is a man about 65 years old, and has resided on the Coquille river for many years.

HON. MR. TARTE.

Speech at New Westminster Banquet—The School Question.

In his speech at the New Westminster banquet the Hon. Mr. Tarte said, in opening, that the more he travelled through Canada, and out of it, the more he loved his country. Canada was a splendid country. He then rapidly sketched the different provinces of the Dominion from east to west. He loved Prince Edward Island, which gave to the Dominion Hon. Mr. Davies, who would be with us in a few days (cheers); Nova Scotia, which had given Hon. Mr. Fisher; Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald; and Sir Oliver Mowat (cheers); Manitoba, which had given us Sir John G. A. (cheers); New Brunswick, which had given us Blair and Foster; Quebec, which had given us Laurier; Ontario, which had given us Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat (cheers); and the Northwest, with their splendid boundless prairies and great agricultural resources; British Columbia with its magnificent scenery, vast and varied resources, and the good people amongst whom he was to-night. (Cheers and laughter.) He would like to settle down and live here. (Cheers.)

The Liberal government, of which he was a member, had been entrusted with the duty of governing Canada, and the people might be assured the government would administer the affairs of the country to the best of their ability. They were pledged to promote harmony and peace amongst all classes of the population. They had addressed themselves to that important question, the Manitoba school question, and he was gratified to be able to say that the question would soon disappear from the political arena. (Cheers.) He had seen it stated in the despatches that Archbishop Langevin had said that the Catholics had been ignored in the settlement. That was not so. He (the speaker) denied that there had been a hitch. When he left Manitoba, a few days ago, the question was practically settled. (Cheers.) The draft of the settlement had not then been referred to His Grace Archbishop Langevin, and he would be surprised to hear His Grace would denounce an agreement before having seen it. The settlement would satisfy all men of good will. (Cheers.) The government did not expect to satisfy Archbishop Langevin, or his opponents. The Roman Catholic minority would have religious education and the French language taught in their schools, and the national schools of Manitoba would be maintained. (Cheers.) We had no time, in this splendid country of ours, for religious discord. We could be brethren in spite of religious differences. (Cheers.) We had a magnificent country to improve and develop. The government, continued Hon. Mr. Tarte, would be an economical government, but it would be a progressive government. This visit to the west had been a revelation to him. He had heard a great deal, but could only appreciate the importance of the west by a personal visit such as this. He was the first minister of the new Liberal government to visit the west and he would be followed by Hon. Mr. Davies and others. (Cheers.) He had found out that the government could safely spend a good deal of money in British Columbia. (Cheers and laughter.) There was the Fraser river, which had come out here specially to look into. He had brought his chief engineer with him, and that showed he meant business. There were railway schemes, too, that could stand some government assistance. (Laughter.) He could not make promises with regard to all these things. The government would do what it could, however. Canada was rich enough to develop the country. The prosperity of the east depended upon the development of the west.

In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Tarte returned thanks for his kind reception, and the many kind things that had been said and written about him. He knew how the newspapers were made, however. (Laughter.) He would freely admit there were better men than himself. (Cries of "No, no"), but he had done his duty to the best of his ability. (Cheers.) He had been a Conservative, and he did not regret it. Sir John Macdonald was a splendid man of broad statesmanlike ideas. (Applause.) But when he departed to a better world, he (Mr. Tarte) felt he could change his allegiance. He did so at a time when the Conservatives were a strong party, because he could not agree with their methods. Again he wished to thank his English-speaking countrymen of this province for the cordial welcome they had extended to him, and to Mme. and Mr. Tarte, and his friends accompanying him. They had been treated like spoiled children, dining, dancing everywhere. If he was a little younger, he would like to settle here. (Cheers, laughter, and a voice, "you are young enough.") This was his first visit to the province; it would not be his last. The people might rest assured that the Liberal government took a great interest in this province.

MACOUN AT OTTAWA.

He Says the Number of Seals on the Islands has Increased.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—James H. Macoun, of the geological survey, who as an agent from the Canadian government has been studying seal life all summer on the Pribyloff islands, has returned. He says that the number of seals on the islands was much greater than had been reported by the United States agents last year. The somewhat smaller catch of this species this year is to be attributed, not to the scarcity of seals, but to exceptionally rough weather during the first two weeks in August. The sealers as a rule expect to take as many seals in the early part of August as during the rest of the season, but this year there were often several consecutive days when the weather was so rough that a boat could not be lowered. Mr. Macoun will submit his report at once to the minister of marine.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous and nervous makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

MCULLAGH DYING.

Editor of the Globe-Democrat is Sinking Fast.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, is confined to his home by serious illness. He is suffering from a complication of Bright's disease and dropsy and partial paralysis of the lower limbs. For five weeks he has not been able to travel his room and his friends have given up expectations for his recovery.

Mr. McCullagh practically lived in his editorial office. He personally supervised the work of the local and telegraph departments, as well as dictating the policy of the paper and making up its editorial page. He was at his desk always at ten o'clock in the morning and never left it until 10 o'clock the next morning. The strongest constitution would not stand the strain, and his health broke down.

QUEENSLAND BANK DELICIT.

Examination by a Government Committee of Enquiry.

Brisbane, Nov. 13.—The government committee of inquiry into the state of affairs of the Queensland National bank has reported a deficit of \$2,436,000, of which \$1,183,000 is regarded as lost beyond recovery. The committee, however, reported that the bank has a sound and profitable business, and it is claimed that with economy and reduction of the rate of interest paid to depositors the management ought to be able to extinguish the remainder of the deficit, amounting to a little more than \$1,253,000, within 14 years. Liquidation, it was asserted, would be disastrous to the creditors in particular, and the colony of Queensland in general.

After hearing the report the colonial legislature adopted a bill guaranteeing the current deposit for one year.

MOVED TO 'FRISCO.

North American Company Removes Their Offices From Seattle.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—The North American Transportation & Trading Company of Chicago will establish its Pacific coast agency in this city on the first of the coming year and proposes to extend its business on the Yukon river and throughout Alaska generally. Captain William Kistner, well and favorably known in this city, has been appointed agent for the company. The company is composed of the Weas and Cudahys of Chicago and has been engaged in Alaska for years. Two supply stores have been established on the Yukon river and two large stern wheelers will ply on its waters. The Pacific coast agency is now at Seattle and the transfer to San Francisco means considerable loss to the city of this city. Up to five years ago the Alaska Commercial Company enjoyed a monopoly of the Alaskan trade, but the continued increase of the territory's population has opened the way to other companies.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Groulx, of the Archbishop's Palace Ottawa.

CERTIFIES TO THE VALUE OF THE REMARKABLE MEDICINE RYCKMAU'S KOOTENAY CURE.

Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 8, 1895. Mr. S. S. Ryckman, M.P., Hamilton, Ont.

My Dear Sir,—In order to comply with your request, I visited no less than twenty-six persons of different ages and conditions, residing in our city who had used the medicine called "Kootenay Cure." Upon my inquiry, some informed me that after suffering atrociously for many years from Rheumatism, under one form or another, they had obtained considerable relief from the medicine named, and were using it yet with the firm hope and almost certainty that in the near future all the painful effects would disappear. Others told me that they had been cured completely, and no more pain or distress followed. I sleep soundly, had regained their lost weight, so much so that they could be said to have been resuscitated and to have been transformed into new men. I met with five cases of Sika Diseases, which had been produced by the use of the medicine, especially in one case of at least nine years' standing. In several cases of Rheumatism and Paralysis, eminent physicians, after careful study, had pronounced the cases incurable. As Rheumatism is such a common ailment, and as doctors have always such difficulty in overcoming it, I think it is quite proper to make known such a remarkable medicine to poor, suffering humanity. I am pleased to have the occasion of recommending it to the public of the Capital.

Wishing you further success in your undertakings, I believe me, sir, Yours respectfully, (Signed), Eugene Groulx, Pr.

ACHILLE TOMASI INSANE.

Well Known Musical Director Under Care of Doctors.

New York, Nov. 14.—An inquiry into the mental condition of Achille Tomasi is to be made by Dr. Flint and a sheriff's jury by order of the supreme court. Signor Tomasi, who is 50 years of age, has been well known in opera circles for years as a musical director. Signor Tomasi has been acting strangely for two months. On October 12, while he was stopping at the Broadway Central hotel, he went to Lawyer Erlanger and told him he had committed some crime and he was being shadowed by detectives. The lawyer suggested that he surrender but Tomasi would not. He went to live at Taylor's hotel, Jersey City, on the advice of the lawyer. Tomasi insisted that he was still being pursued and the lawyer got him quarters at the Hotel Lincoln in Jersey City.

Mr. Erlanger says he became convinced that Tomasi had no committed any crime and that he was insane, and that on October 2 he took him to Belle

vue hospital to be examined. On the certificate of Drs. Wildman and Fitch Justice Maclean committed him to the Manhattan state hospital.

KRUGER ASKED ASSISTANCE.

But Germany Declined to Help Him Against Jameson's Raid.

London, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Londsdale, who enjoys a special intimacy with the German Emperor, speaking at a banquet as the retiring mayor of Whitehaven, said that he had Emperor William's authority to say that there was nothing in the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger after the Jameson raid which was meant to be antagonistic to England or Englishmen. Lord Londsdale added that the true facts were that President Kruger had requested assistance from the Emperor, who declined it.

The Daily News, in an editorial on Lord Londsdale's speech, asks where the truth is since Freiherr Marshall von Bieberstein, the German minister of war in the Reichstag, had said that President Kruger had both fairly denied the assertion of Sir Jacobus Davel, the then British agent at Pretoria, that President Kruger had asked the Emperor's help.

The Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent says he is authorized to deny the statement that the Transvaal government has not yet demanded an indemnity from the Chartered South Africa company for the Jameson raid.

LUMBERMAN SUICIDES.

Capt. Merriam Kills Himself at a Minneapolis Club.

Minneapolis, Nov. 12.—Captain Albert S. Merriam, a wealthy lumberman, walked into the Commercial club yesterday, entered a small card room and shot himself through the head with a thirty-eight caliber revolver. Death was instantaneous. Merriam had been very nervous, nervous dyspepsia, and recently suffered much, which probably caused the act. He left no letter, and the deed appeared to have been entirely unpremeditated. Merriam came to Minneapolis from Quincy, Ill., where he was very prominent. He had been here two years, being engaged in logging operations. He leaves a wife and daughter, both of whom reside in Minneapolis.

VENEZUELA SATISFIED.

With the Arrangement between Great Britain and America.

New York, Nov. 13.—A special to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Details of the proposed settlement of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain through the friendly intervention of the United States government has been received here, and it is said to give general satisfaction. After careful inquiry among the leading officials, it appears that the Venezuelan government is disposed to settle the question on the lines indicated in the agreement between the United States and Great Britain without haggling over minor points. The agreement that title shall be determined on the occupancy of territory for fifty years is regarded by prominent Venezuelans as a happy solution of the question. Some demagogues may oppose it, but the people at large will offer no opposition to this basis of settlement. Minister Andrade, who represents Venezuela at Washington, has communicated the details of the agreement to his government, and asked President Crespo's cabinet whether it will agree to the settlement on the basis of occupancy for fifty years. Minister of Foreign Affairs Rojas is unusually reticent in regard to the matter, but it is believed the government is well pleased with the prospect of an early settlement of the boundary dispute.

A BIG ORDER FOR BEER.

Japanese merchants at Chemulpo, in the kingdom of Corea, were very much surprised recently when the King ordered 30,000 bottles of beer in one lot. The entire Japanese colony was not prepared for such a sudden and extensive order of beer, and they put their heads together, wondering whether it was the whim of the government, or whether the King had suddenly developed such a gigantic thirst. A cable was immediately dispatched to Japan and the beer ordered to be shipped at once, so that it might be delivered to the royal master of the horse in due time. The beer arrived, and at the same time the explanation of the countermine was given to the Japanese, for almost on the same day a Russian man-of-war arrived there and the entire crew were invited to be the guests of the King of Corea, who showed his gratitude to the Russians for the shelter accorded him at the Russian Embassy during the recent revolutionary disturbances.

The 300 marines on board were very agreeably surprised when the royal highness sent 100 bottles of good Japanese beer on board—that is, 100 bottles per man—enough liquor to thoroughly celebrate the Russo-Corean alliance.

A LIVING HYPNOTIC CORPSE.

Yesterday at the Chester police court Leon Vint, professor of hypnotism, was summoned for using threats toward a commercial traveler named Nicholson. The defendant last week gave a series of entertainments of hypnotism, thought reading and kindred subjects, the principal attraction being the placing of the man in a trance on Monday night to be awakened on Saturday night. The man was put in a trance and the public were admitted to view at all hours on the payment of 6d. The complainant and other companions, numbering about a dozen, went to view the man, taking with them a bottle of whiskey and a pack of cards, their idea being to watch him from 11 o'clock Thursday night until 2 in the morning, as they believed the affair to be a fraud. They denied that they used any cruelty to the "corpse," but admitted showing him a series of entertaining comic songs in order to force a laugh from him. The whiskey was spirited away before it was half consumed, most of them getting none. The man in the casket had the attendant called a fit soon after the watch began, and struck Fraser on the face, but the attendants quieted him, and the "corpse revivers," as the watching party were termed, continued to play himpenny.

Then the man in the trance jumped out of the case, saying that he had been listening to their nonsense for two hours and had had quite enough of it. He then walked out of the case, saying that he had been listening to their nonsense for two hours and had had quite enough of it.

Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little guarantee card in the pocket. Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns that any figure can be perfectly fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process and no extra charge for it. All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers insist on having it.

Foot Prints in the Sands of Time...



For others to follow. We are meeting all competition. No use buying wholesale, that is a day of the past, nothing in it. We are retailing at jobbers' prices. We have got them at last—Raisins, Currants and Peel. Look out for us, we have a corner in prices. Everything a 1. of your money back and no kick.

Finest Creamery Butter... 25c
Finest Dairy Butter, 2 lbs. for... 35c
Cowan Butter... 35c
Flour up another peg. Hams and Bacon ditto.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Government Street.

two hours and had had quite enough of it. He commenced to spar, and threatened to knock a man named Tull, the smallest of the lot, through the wall. One of the biggest of the visitors made threats in return, but just then the "corpse" noticing the presence of Police Officer Davies, sprang back into the casket and "became dead again." Dr. Vint arrived at this point, and producing a revolver, threatened to shoot, and pointed the weapon at the complainant. For the defendant it was stated that the visitors were disorderly, half of them intoxicated, and that they struck pins into the man, burnt his nose with cigar ends and otherwise cruelly ill-treated him. A toy cigar-cutter, shaped like a revolver, was exhibited as the article carried by Dr. Vint. After several hours' hearing the bench ordered the defendant to give security in £20 to keep the peace for three months and to pay all costs. —London Telegraph.

EVEN WITH THE "DUN."

The lawyer had won an important case for the man, says the Chicago Tribune. He had dabbled in stocks of one kind and another, and, hard luck having overtaken him, he had hoisted up his vanishing fortunes with \$50,000 of other people's money.

But the other people had troubles of their own. They had wanted the need of catering to, and when they found that the dealer in stocks had invested their means of subsistence in an enterprise that would benefit no one but himself they arose with a howl of righteous indignation and brought a suit for damages.

This was where the lawyer has his chance. He knew the man was guilty, and he told him so, but for all that he cleared him. He charged a pretty big fee, \$3,000 being a conservative estimate of the value of his services. The man paid him \$2,500 in cash and promised to give him the other \$500 a month or two later. That was more than three years ago. The lawyer patiently waited on his client for a year, and then put the matter in the hands of a collector. In the course of two years the collector gathered in \$400, and then, as his salary was more than eating up the amount collected, the lawyer took the case from his hands and gave it to the office boy. As an incentive to energetic work he said:

"Jimmie, there is \$100 coming to me from Mr. —. If you can get anything out of him I'll give you half of it." Jimmie's eyes snapped, and he went to work. He labored diligently for three months. Every morning at 11 o'clock he would go into the office and present his employer's claim, and so run the gamut of the other five working days, and then repeat the procedure the succeeding week. The man got mad about it at first, and threatened to throw the boy out of the office, but he finally thought better of it and contented himself with turning Jimmie away with some stinging rebuke.

Jimmie kept up the daily siege till last Thursday. They he was sick and could not come down town. About two o'clock the lawyer was in his private office holding a consultation with two clients when there came an imperative rattle-tat-tat on his door. He bade the visitor enter, and a head, half concealed by a shock of bushy red hair, was thrust into the room.

"Please, sir," said a high-keyed voice, "I'm from Mr. —, an' he wants to know why your boy ain't been over to-day to dun 'im for that \$100 he owes you."

PILL-PRICE

The days of 25 cents a box for Pills are Numbered.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at ten cents a Vial are Surer, Safer and Pleasanter to take.

And are Supplanting all Others—all druggists Sell them.

Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Bile, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder.

PIGMENTES IN GUIANA.

It is reported through Science that an American commercial traveler in Guiana has recently discovered in that country villages inhabited by little people, averaging only about four feet and a half in height. Humboldt, when in South America many years ago, heard

stories of dwarfs living in those regions, but he saw none, and seems to have given little credit to the reports about them that reached his ears. It will be remembered that Stanley, in his last expedition in Africa, found communities of dwarfs whose existence had also been previously reported, but generally doubted.

SOUTHERN FORTS.

Report from Trunk Lines as to Ability to Handle Troops.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Washington City says: The war department has called upon the leading trunk line roads running to Key West, New Orleans and other gulf ports for an immediate statement of their capacity to move troops, supplies and heavy war material. The information demanded is complete to the most minute detail and embraces such questions as: "If you are requested to move 5000 troops over your lines, with the necessary equipment and supplies, how long after notification will you require to perform the service?" Caution as to secrecy is imposed on all roads called on for information.

Miss Prattle—I hear that Miss Soft is inconsolable over the loss of her poor little Fido.

Miss Tattle—Poor thing. Every time it rains cats and dogs she rushes to the window to see if he is among them. —Town Topics.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, but best selling cough remedy to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough remedy to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough remedy to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup.

C. Basset, Duncan, registered at the New England yesterday.