## DRYGOODS MEN HAPPY.

### THE TRADE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

EARLY PREDICTIONS OF THE MERCHANTS, IN CASE OF M'KINLEY'S ELECTION, FULLY JUSTIFIED BY THE RUSH IN BUSINESS.

The opinions expressed in The Tribune last week by many well-known merchants in the wholesale drygoods trade, that their business would almost immediately increase as a result of the election of Major McKinley, have already been strikingly exemplified. In the interviews with the merchants last week it was clearly shown that the mills of the country have for several months been running at a loss to their owners. Orders were scarce and restricted, and an eloquent proof of the uneasiness which prevailed was forthcoming in the fact that even those orders that were placed had a string attached, as the popular phrase goes, in the shape of a proviso that the order was "subject to the election of William McKinley."

It was, therefore, a natural consequence that the success of McKinley should have at once promoted a feeling of security and of commercial activity in the drygoods business. The impetus that set in last week, so far from being like anything in the nature of a temporary boom, is being followed with a gradual accentuation that points to a complete revival of the trade to the level it has known in the most prosperous times. Usually the month of November is what is known as a slack month in the trade. Now, however, purchases are being made in large quantities by representatives from all parts of the country, and it is stated in the drygoods district that the number of buyers now in New-York surpasses all precedents for November. The presence of so many buyers in the city at this time is but another of the many gratifying signs of the times.

Joshua A. Tweedy, of the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., said yesterday that there was an unusual rush of buyers to town, and that many large orders were being placed. "It invariably happens immediately after an election," he said, "that buyers begin to flock to town, but this week the record is easily beaten. The outlook is extremely healthy, and I feel more than ever that the beneficial influence of McKinley's election on trade in general cannot be overestimated."

Alfred Roy, a member of the cotton goods manufacturing firm of Lawrence & Co., also stated that the revival in business, as represented by increased purchases and orders and the presence of an army of buyers for out-of-town houses, was reaching a proportion totally unexpected. "The reason why we have so many buyers here now, in November, which is always a dull month," he continued, "is probably owing a great deal to the fact that buying was almost entirely stopped in October. This latter month is generally a busy one, but last October all the buyers who were here were recalled by their employers, in order that the result of the election might be ascertained before incurring further liabilities. Well, the election has turned just as the best element of the country desired, and we already see the advantages of it in the active resumption of dealing. Buyers are just swarming over this district, and the sources of production will for a long time be kept hard at work to meet the increased demands. Moreover, next month will see even a greater revival than we are experiencing just now."

F. S. Pinkus, of the linen importing house of Jaffé & Pinkus, and the heads of the merchandise department of H. B. Claflin & Co. also stated in reply to inquiries that an exceptionally large number of buyers were in town, and concurred in the opinion that the constantly increasing volume of business would continue.

## MR. CLEWS'S MESSAGE TO MR. M'KINLEY.

THE MAGNETIC EFFECT OF THE LATTER'S ELECTION UPON THE STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS POINTED OUT.

The following telegram was sent to Major McKinley yesterday by Henry Clews, of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., this city:

The magnetic effect of your election has already advanced the prices of securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange over $100,000,000, and a corresponding amount in the securities dealt in in the different local markets throughout the country. Spot cash wheat has advanced both in Chicago and New-York since the election 14 cents a bushel. It has reduced the rate of interest on call money in New-York from 100 per cent per annum to 4 per cent, and time money, from not being obtainable on scarcely any terms, is now being freely offered at from thirty days to a year at 4½ per cent per annum. Mercantile paper was unsalable, while now it is sought for at 5 per cent per annum. A general shutdown was planned by manufacturers in the event of your defeat, whereas now, as the result of your election, increased labor is being employed, and machinery that was heretofore idle caused by the prolonged bad times, is starting up again with renewed vigor in all directions. The activity which will prevail throughout this country from one end of it to the other will soon find full occupation for every man in the country who is willing to work; whereas, if your opponent had been elected, there would have been millions of the labor classes thrown out of employment with a resort to bread riots as the only means of obtaining the necessaries of life. The education in the fundamental laws of finance which our people have received in the last campaing place us in a unique position. The result of building up credit and business upon such a foundation must surely be such as to make a period of prosperity as has never before been approached.

## BUSINESS MEN AT THE HOTELS.

THE CORRIDORS CROWDED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BIG HOUSES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

A large hotel is a pretty fair barometer of a nation's prosperity. When people have money and times are good the American public indulges in its fondness for travel, and the hotels do a great traffic. When times are bad it is the reverse. The manager of the Imperial Hotel a few days ago, in commenting upon the situation, said: "The hotel business will improve from now on. We have just gone over our books for a year back, and while we find that the number of arrivals exceeds that of the previous year, yet the aggregate of business is less. This is explained by the fact that a great many people who used to come to New-York once every three months and stay two weeks now feel the crush and stay only a day or two. Since McKinley's election the tide has turned. People may say it is the Horse Show. To be sure, that has something to do with it, and the hotels always do a rushing business Horse Show week, but the men that are coming are not attracted by the Horse Show. They are business men."

The fashionable hotels are undoubtedly doing a big business on account of the Horse Show, but such hotels as the Marlborough, the Broadway Central, and others frequented by business men are doing a rushing business, and not in four years has there been such a number of buyers, owners and agents of great houses from all over the country as there are at the various hotels in the city now. The drygoods section and other business centres are filled with these agents for out-of-town houses, and the orders that are rolling in are enormous, and show plainly that retailers the country over have been holding back to see how the election would go before ordering.

An agent for a cigar house told his experience in


West 14th St.

ESTBD 1807

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TRADE MARK

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THE RARITY OF THE CHANCE of buying such perfect, hand-made Oriental Rugs may be measured by hundreds of years. Our recent fire gives you the chance to obtain these wonderful works of art, as we still have some unique and exquisitely beautiful patterns. Besides, you run no risk of buying a chemically treated Rug—the gorgeous hues have been softened by natural wear and exposure, so they are strengthened instead of undermined.

A choice bale, only smoked a little, @ $5.75 (regularly 3 ft. 6"x4 ft. 10"). Another bale of 4's, averaging 4 ft. 6"x6 ft. 6".

CASH OR CREDIT

COWDERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Branch Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.



POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.


an uptown hotel one evening recently. He said: "Business for a year back has been tough, and my commissions were next to nothing. I was getting disgusted, and about ready to take a clerkship. I was $500 overdrawn at the house, but I thought I would last it out until after election. The night after McKinley was elected, when I got straightened up after the celebration, I started up Broadway, and stopped in along the route at the houses which were in the habit of dealing with me. Previous to the election, for almost a year, they had been saying, 'Wait until the election is over and we see how it goes, and then we will decide.' I started from the Morton House, and wound up at the Metropole, and, as sure as I am alive, my commissions for that one night wiped out the $500 and placed me $600 on the right side."

The savings banks uptown—the Union Dime, the Garfield and others—have felt the return of confidence. These banks previous to the election were subject to a gradual drain—not a run, but steady withdrawals. All of this is coming back, and the officials say that the first few days after election they were unable within banking hours to transact all the business with depositors, and many had to go away and come back the next day. An officer of the Penny Provident Fund announced yesterday that since the election the number of depositors and the deposits had swelled greatly, and that the business revival was felt even among this minor class of savers.

## THE SULTAN'S "NOBLE FIGHT."

### A REPLY BY THE REV. CYRUS HAMLIN TO F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

HE POINTS OUT HIS MISTAKES IN FACTS, AND DEFENDS THE MISSIONARIES AND THE ARMENIANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Another communication of F. Hopkinson Smith, in "The New-York Herald" of November 1, has been brought to my notice, containing personal references and misstatements which I think it proper to correct. But, first of all, it is to be hoped that "The Herald" is amply rewarded for its championship of Abdul Hamid—called by the poet Watson "Abdul the Damned," and by Gladstone "Abdul the Assassin." This successor of Mahomet has earned the universal execration of the civilized world, and "The Herald" should be magnificently rewarded for its Quixotic daring. It is more hopeless, however, than the brave knight's attack upon the windmills.

Who is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith? We know him only from his Oriental correspondence. He published a letter, months ago, attacking the American missions in Turkey in a manner that drew upon him so much rebuke and ridicule that, had he been a wise man, he would not have dipped his pen in wormwood and falsehood again.

Mr. Smith is evidently a man who is accustomed to affirm as true things which he knows nothing about. For example, he asserts that I "warned the Board of Foreign Missions," etc. I made no such reference to the Board. My object was to make known the absurd and wicked revolutionary movement as a trick of Russia. It had its origin there. Is it honest or honorable to misstate entirely a man's object in such a case?

"The missionary element in Armenia," with "headquarters at Roberts College, in Pera," etc. There is no such country in Armenia. There is no such college as Roberts College. A college was founded by Christopher R. Robert, of New-York (not Marshall O. Roberts), and its name is Robert College. It is not the "headquarters of the missionary element." It has no connection with it, nor has it had from the beginning. It is not in Pera, but in Rumeli-Hissar.

"The land on which Roberts (Robert) College stands was a present from the Sultan. He also donated a large amount of money from his private purse." I purchased the land, and paid for it, fourteen years before Abdul Hamid came to the throne. He never gave us a penny from his private purse nor a foot of land. The previous Sultan, his uncle, Abdul Aziz, after seven years of unjust refusal, gave us leave to build, and by a sacred imperial order placed the college under the power of the United States. He likewise gave us neither a penny nor a foot of land, and we had to pay for the change of titles and for the laying out and mapping of the road made necessary by the terms of the imperial order.

The "thirty soldiers circulating night and day around the college," we are glad to say, has an element of truth in it, with some imagination. There are fifteen soldiers encamped in one of the college buildings; and when the president requested their withdrawal they chose to stay, saying they were comfortable. We do not blame them for preferring that pure air and magnificent scenery and pleasant housing to their dark and filthy barracks, where vermin are apt to be their most lively accompaniment!

"The Rumanians, their nearest neighbors." Here is some marvellous geography. We have supposed the Russians and Persians were their nearest neighbors. We have been in Rumania, but we had to go hundreds of miles. The Armenian would have to go through Russian territory to get there. But Mr. Smith can easily reduce any geographical distance to a point. If Rumania or any other land has excluded these terror-stricken fugitives it did an act of inhumanity and an eternal disgrace.

IGNORANT ABOUT TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

We have noted the above errors, some of slight and others of great importance, as specimens of Hopkinson Smith's writing without regard to fact or truth, while claiming to have exact knowledge. His word cannot be trusted in anything. But Hopkinson Smith's colossal ignorance of Turkey and her populations, and especially of the two parties in the field, the Turks and the Armenians, amazes one, and makes his magnificent effort to enlighten the world extremely ridiculous. The Sultan has so few defenders that he can pay very high for such chivalrous defence; and we hope that Mr. Smith received a compensation that will enable him to bear joyfully the contempt which his ignorance incurs. We have lived thirty-five years in Turkey. We spoke the chief languages needful, especially the Armenian, Greek and Turkish; and Mr. Smith will not be offended if we enlighten him on some points.

Who are the terrible Armenians in Turkey? They are the remnants of an ancient Christian people, amounting to 2,000,000 or 2,500,000, in Turkey. They are a quiet, industrious people, peasant farmers, traders and common artisans. I have always considered them the most useful and industrious people in Turkey. Five hundred years of Moslem oppression has taken away ambition and hope, but they have usually by industry and providence laid by for winter in the cold regions a better supply of food, forage and fuel than any other people. They are scattered all through the Empire. There is no department where they are not a minority; often of one to three, or one to four, or one to forty.

They are wholly unarmed. They have never been allowed to bear arms, and, if they had them, would not know how to use them. They have no head centre. They could not assemble, for the Turks hold all the roads and have an immense and well-organized army of the most terrible fighters in the world, and in numbers the Moslems are ten to one against the Armenians. To suppose that these poor, unarmed, quiet Armenian peasants and traders ever thought of a revolution against such fearful odds is to suppose them idiots—which they are not. They are a sensible, patient people. They have had no sympathy with the Hunchags, or revolutionists. They have petitioned the Sultan for mercy. They have protested their loyalty to him. He has spurned them with the dagger of the assassin.

In destroying this poor, defenceless remnant of a defenceless people, "the Sultan deserves the sympathy of every right-minded man for his defence of his country and law and order. It is a grand, noble and plucky thing for him to do, and he is doing it admirably." Shades of Mehmet the Conqueror! Here is the redoubtable Abdul Hamid, who can pull out at least ten armed Moslems against one unarmed Armenian peasant! And in killing him, in burning—after looting—his habitation, and leaving his wife and children homeless and shelterless if they will not Islamize, he has done "a grand, noble and plucky thing"! We should call him simply a coward and a murderer.

There are three or four hundred thousand widows and children and old men looking forward with terror to the approaching winter; and the Christian sympathy felt for their suffering, and the efforts on their behalf, Mr. Hopkinson Smith ridicules as "pathos-mongery"! Clara Barton's work and all the efforts of the missionaries and of benevolent people in England and America to rescue and save the sufferers from starvation and cold are "pathos-mongery"!

THE SULTAN'S DESIGN.

What is the design of the Sultan in giving up 2,000,000 of his subjects to plunder, robbery and assassination? To provide pay for his soldiers and officers in that way is too monstrous to be a leading motive. His whole course since he came to the throne, must be studied in order to understand him. He has a deep and invincible hatred of the Armenians, and has for eighteen years nursed the design of destroying or converting them to Islam. His mother is said to be a renegade Armenian woman; and it has been a general law for renegades to hate bitterly their race remaining faithful. There have been many illustrations of this in Ottoman history.

There are two remaining points in this utterance of Mr. Smith upon which he needs enlightenment: the Hunchags, or revolutionists, and the missionaries. Russia very early saw her opportunity to make Abdul Hamid her instrument in destroying the Turkish Empire and opening her path to Constantinople. Russian-Armenian Hunchags, or revolutionists, began their work in Turkey, when it had become evident that the Sultan had determined to exert his power for the conversion or destruction of the Armenians. They came on from Russia, with Russian passports, which made them safe in committing any outrage—for they would be taken before the Russian Consul for trial. They began to form secret revolutionary organizations where they could, deceiving some light-brained youth to join them who had neither brains nor wit to see how absurd was the project of obtaining freedom by force. All sensible people utterly rejected them, although the increasing oppressions of the Government and the robberies of the Kurds were becoming intolerable. They made a good thing out of it themselves by forcing Armenians of means to give them heavy contributions for the cause. Many somewhat rich Armenians have been assassinated by these Russian-Armenian Hunchags. One obtained, under threat of assassination, a thousand pounds; and when the man revealed the fact to the Government he was speedily assassinated.

These plots and violent publications of the Hunchags were promptly taken advantage of by Hamid. They were reported in the Turkish newspapers so as to make it appear that all the Armenians were rebels. The Hunchags have thus helped the Sultan to fan the fanaticism of the Turks and prepare the way for the massacres. The Turks are not a difficult people to live with, if you do not excite their fanaticism. I have heard respectable Armenians say that they never had any difficulty with their Turkish neighbors. But when anything arouses their religious fanaticism, reason, judgment and mercy depart. The Sultan has aroused a fanaticism which he cannot easily allay.

These Hunchags are no representatives of the Armenian people. They are Russian agents to stir up strife. The Armenians have always preferred Turkey to Russia; as is proved by the fact that the two countries are coterminous, and yet twice as many Armenians have always been found in Turkey as in Russia.

Mr. Smith says "there are 100,000 Armenians in Constantinople, and every one of them is a Christian Anarchist." This is absolutely false. I was for thirty-five years on terms of intimacy with every class of Armenians there and in different parts of the country. I had students from every part. There was neither Anarchism nor Socialism among them. But if Mr. Smith simply means that they have some objection to being slaughtered by Abdul Hamid, so much is doubtless true. Mr. Smith knows nothing about the Armenians; and what he pretends to know isn't so. That they are now driven to desperation is the "work of the Assassin."

EXCITED ABOUT THE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Smith's excitement about the missionaries is rather amusing. He seems to have just discovered them; and makes haste to reveal his discovery to the world. They have been in Turkey these seventy years. Their characters and works are known and read of all men. He declares them all teachers of revolution, in league with the plotters. I have had an extensive acquaintance with them for sixty years, and I never knew one of the character which he attributes to all. His testimony is false and malicious. It is evidently shaped to please the Turks. But some of it is a little funny. He represents as one of the results of the teaching of the missionaries the attempt by these Armenians "to murder their own Monsignor Bartholemeos Izmirlian." (Sic.)

This is a little confusing. The Armenians had a Patriarch Izmirlian. He was much beloved and honored by the missionaries. He abhorred the Hunchags. Some months ago he resigned, and a Bishop Bartolemeos is in his place. Probably Mr. Smith's dragoman wickedly put the two names together and then laughted in his sleeve to see how readily he swallowed them. But, now, which was it they tried to assassinate? We have heard, from other sources, that Ismirlian was often threatened by the Hunchags; but that would not answer Mr. Smith's object. He must have a man who can be assassinated according to missionary teaching. But, still, we have to give it up, for there is no reason why the missionaries should want to kill poor Bartolemeos. We suspect Mr. Smith obtained most of his information from his Levantine dragoman. These Levantine dragomen supply more information to unsuspecting travellers than they could learn from books in a year. They are quick, also, to see what complexion to give to their treasures.

"It is my honest opinion," says Mr. Smith, "that if it had not been for the attitude of the missionaries in Turkey, these outrages, or a great many of them, would never have occurred." What "attitude of missionaries" has led to the slaughter of so many men, women and children? They are preachers of the Gospel and teachers in schools and colleges. All their work has been open to friend and foe. They have visited the sick; they have interceded for the wounded; they have refused to leave their posts; their dwellings have been burned and all their contents looted or destroyed. They have fled from place to place under fire, and yet their attitude has been that of brave and patient endurance of all, for the sake of this poor slaughtered people!

We pity poor Mr. Smith, that he can see nothing noble or sublime in Corinna Shattuck's "attitude" at Urfa—facing a fierce and bloody mob, and telling them she would not give up the Armenians in her house, and they could enter only by taking her life! The mob yielded to this one weak, defenceless woman! Is that the "missionary attitude" Mr. Smith would condemn?

More recently, in Hasskeuy, one of the suburbs of the capital, where the personal authority of the Sultan is supreme, the mob approached an American house, occupied by two American missionary ladies. They threw out the American flag from the window over their door and cried out, "This is an American house! You cannot come here!" The mob pulled down and tore up the flag, and trampled it in the dirt, burst open the door, killed the only servant they found, and gave up the house to plunder. The two ladies made their escape. They did right. They looked to their country's flag for protection, and when they found it a worthless rag they fled.

This may be said to have occurred almost under the eye of the Sultan. "It was a grand, noble and plucky fight for him to make—and he did it admirably!" CYRUS HAMLIN.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1896.

## LURID TALK FROM SOVEREIGN

### THE G. M. W. IN VIOLENT ERUPTION BEFORE THE K. OF L. ASSEMBLY.

URGES SECRET ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT THE "MONEY POWER"—PAY FROM DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 11.—This morning's session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor opened at 10 o'clock. The Assembly will last a week longer. Officers will be elected later in the week and Mr. Sovereign will undoubtedly be re-elected. Upon taking the chair this morning General Master Workman Sovereign delivered his annual address, in part as follows:

After a struggle of twenty-seven years against the evils of aggregated wealth by our order, we are confronted with more serious problems affecting the rights and liberties of the industrial classes than ever before.

Not only have the idle speculating classes demonstrated their ability to dominate productive enterprises and accumulate the wealth of toiling millions, but they have demonstrated their power to coerce wage-earners and mortgaged farmers with threats of discharge and foreclosure into submission to their will. The autocratic holders of idle money have subverted the principles of free government by forcing political service from the poor as the tenure of employment. Laboring men can combat a falsehood and bid defiance to traitors from their own ranks, but when a depraved monster of corporate rapacity steals into their homes and threatens them with discharge and persecution because of their political convictions, they sacrifice their liberties in consideration of food and shelter for their helpless wives and innocent children. The struggle just passed has demonstrated that pecuniary dependence is political slavery.

How to prevent the complete overthrow of our civil liberty is the problem of the hour. How weak and impoverished labor can triumph over haughty, domineering, confederated capital is a question too serious to admit of procrastination. It must be considered in all its length and breadth, and the best possible organization perfected to meet the machinery of the money-changers.

I would recommend that the order divest itself of all the Utopian dreams, as a weary traveller would cast away his personal effects to lighten his burdens in a dangerous march across a dreary desert; I would instruct our trade district assemblies to, as far as possible, adjust all local differences with employers, leaving the general officers free to devote the entire coming year to the work of organization.

I would so change and abbreviate our present test of membership as to centre our immediate demands upon an equitable income tax, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, the payment of all Government bonds according to present contract, and the Government issue of all of the money of the country. I would make positive and unequivocal declarations against government by injunction, increase of the standing army, the payment of the bonded debt in gold alone, the issue of bonds in time of peace, and the issue of circulating notes by banking corporations.

I would then prepare an entire new secret work with stronger obligations than we now have, establish a degree known as the Minute Men, and as far as possible return to our former system of working in absolute secrecy. I would then appeal to the free-silver and reform forces everywhere for membership and support, and throw this organization into the great broad field of agitation to fight the money power and the corporations to an everlasting finish.

The spontaneous influx of gold and resumption of manufacturing since the result of the election was known proves conclusively that the gold barons and the corporations locked up the money and closed the factories of the country to secure the victory over the people by arbitrary force.

The report of General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes was then read. In it he says:

During the present campaign we have printed for the National Silver Committee 250,000 documents, for which we received $1,700.

For the Democratic Congressional Committee 300,000 documents at $5,000 and 150,000 copies of "The Journal" at one cent per copy, or $1,500.

For the Illinois Democratic State Committee 125,000 documents at $650, or making a grand total of $8,850. The report shows receipts during the year of $88,714 78 from all sources.


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## GENERAL MILES REPORTS.

### LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR COAST DEFENCES URGED.

THESE NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL CLASSES OF CITIZENS, HE SAYS—INCREASE OF THE ARMY ALSO RECOMMENDED.

Washington, Nov. 11.—In transmitting to the Secretary of War the annual reports of the department commanders in connection with his own report on the military operations of the last year, General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, says: "Fortunately, during the year the Army has been called on only to a limited extent to act either against hostile Indians or against bodies of men who were engaged in violating the United States laws or international treaty obligations. The troops of the Mexican Republic, as well as our own, have been engaged in suppressing such acts of lawlessness as have in a small degree interfered with the peace of the communities on both sides of the border, and arrangements have been made through the Government of Mexico to secure co-operation of the forces of that Republic and our own to this end."

A consideration of the importance of coast defences comprises the greater part of General Miles's report, and is the subject of his most important suggestions. He renews the recommendations made in his report for last year, and adds: "Liberal appropriations should be made for the manufacture of high-power guns and mortars, the construction of emplacements, platforms and fortifications for the same, and the construction of barracks and quarters for the accommodation of the artillery garrisons that are to command them; and I urge that a sufficient appropriation be made available for the work of ordnance, engineer and quartermaster's departments during the year, as follows:

"At Portland, Me., $1,134,850; Portsmouth, N. H., $393,925; Boston, $1,078,350; Narragansett Pier, R. I., $642,825; Long Island Sound, eastern entrance, $896,925; New-York, eastern entrance, $913,600; New-York, southern entrance, $1,299,600; Philadelphia, $625,025; Baltimore, $671,450; Washington, D. C., $577,925; Hampton Roads, Va., $619,325; Wilmington, N. C., $125,525; Charleston, S. C., $360,925; Savannah, Ga., $393,925; Key West, Fla., $32,400; Pensacola, Fla., $393,925; Mobile, Ala., $150,400; New-Orleans, $489,400; Galveston, Tex., $157,925; San Diego, Cal., $600,925; San Francisco, $992,850; mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, $566,325; Puget Sound, $764,050.

"The above sums," General Miles says, "are imperatively required for the present year. The amounts for the construction of barracks and quarters included in them are all that will be required for these localities for many years, and will probably complete the work needed for that department.

"An unwise argument," continues the General, "has been made against the construction of modern high-power guns, mortars and the modern appliances of war, that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes, and in some instances marked protests 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 National safeguards are in no sense 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, property and welfare of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports, with their accumulation of public buildings and private dwellings; the commerce, the shipyards, the factory, the foundry, the workshop, but also the savings bank and the cottage. 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."

He commends the discipline and personnel of the Army. During the last year the country has, fortunately, been free from any serious outbreak of Indians. The different tribes have shown themselves well disposed and are making some progress toward civilization.

Regarding the distribution of the Army at important fortifications along the 3,000 miles of seacoast and at certain points along the 7,000 miles of National boundary, which is necessary to give security against a foreign foe and protection from Indians, General Miles says: "While it is important that these positions be judiciously selected, especially for strategic purposes, there will necessarily be influences used to have the troops stationed where they are not required, but are for the benefit of local communities or for some purpose other than National requirements. I therefore most earnestly recommend that no consideration for the location of military posts be entertained except when they are called for by the military authorities and deemed absolutely essential for the National requirements."

A review of the various changes in the strength of the Army shows that a third of a century ago, when the population of the country was only half what it is to-day, and the value of property much less, the Army numbered twice as many men as it does to-day, and has remained stagnant and crystallized for twenty years. General Miles recommends that the enlisted strength of the Army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 of population as a minimum, the maximum not to exceed one soldier for every 1,000 of population, "the strength to be determined within these limits by the President of the United States, according to the necessities and requirements of the Nation."

He renews his previous recommendation, that at least two stations west of the Rocky Mountains and one east, be established for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry each; also, the recommendations concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons, and the promotion of enlisted men who shall be found competent, after thorough examination, to the grade of second lieutenant after five years of service.


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## VERMILYE AND CO. GET THE BONDS

### THE FIRM WILL PAY THE CITY MORE THAN $750,000 IN PREMIUMS—SATISFACTION IN WALL STREET.

The entire issue of $16,046,590 71 of municipal bonds, the bids for which were opened on Monday with such satisfactory results, was awarded yesterday by the Sinking Fund Commission to Vermilye & Co., of No. 16 Nassau-st., whose bid was 107.71, covering the total amount advertised for sale. Vermilye & Co.'s bid was for all or none. The members of this Board—Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, Recorder Goff, Chamberlain McCook and Alderman Olcott—were unanimous in their decision.

The firm will pay the city in premiums on the issue $755,794 42. The Controller's experts have calculated that the earning power of the bonds in the hands of the buyers, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be 3 1-5 per cent per annum. "The earning power, with all premiums paid," one of the experts said yesterday, "will not vary one one-hundredth of 1 per cent from 3 1-5 per cent. The bonds all bear 3½ per cent interest, and their average life is twenty-three years. The Commissioners decided that Vermilye & Co.'s was the best average bid, and so directed the award."

Some of the 185 bids filed were not regarded as bona fide by the Commissioners. In relation to the highest bids, the Controller caused an investigation to be made, and learned something of the financial responsibility of the bidders. "The reports made to me," the Controller said, "showed that C. Boalaski, who bid 115 to 118 for $600,000 of the bonds, lived in a hall bedroom at No. 612 Sixth-st., for which he paid $1 25 a week rent, and was out of employment." As to S. Herzberg, the Controller said: "This bidder offered $10,330,671 83 for $9,352,849 23 of bonds, and gave his address care of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis; but a telegraphic report from that city says that Herzberg is employed by J. E. Baker, the general agent of the company, and has no connection with the company itself."

The Controller cited several other similar cases. It has not been unusual of late for irresponsible bidders to put in offers, hoping to receive an award and have some moneyed men pay a bonus for the same. This class of bids, if genuine, would have netted the city a profit of $1,429,372 50, on a sale of $14,052,847 33, but as the question of good faith arose and the investigations were against the bidders, their bids were cast aside.

The J. Pierpont Morgan bid of 105.29 for $7,000,000 could not be accepted, because it would make necessary a re-advertisement of the balance of the bonds, and that would be bad policy, because the city needs the money badly and at once.

At the request of the Commissioners, Corporation Counsel Scott appeared at yesterday's meeting, and advised the Board that under the circumstances it would be best to award the bonds to the highest average bidders for the whole sum, with the understanding that the successful firm should turn over to the highest bidders, should they come forward within three days with the money, the amount of bonds coming to them under such bids. Vermilye & Co. entered into the stipulation advised by the Corporation Counsel.

Great satisfaction was felt in Wall Street that the entire new issue of New-York City bonds was awarded to Vermilye & Co. This is one of the oldest and most substantial financial houses in America. Its members are James A. Trowbridge, Donald Mackay, Latham A. Fish, Frederick K. Trowbridge, George D. Mackay, William A. Read and Edwin D. Trowbridge. The bonds will at once be absorbed by the customers of the house.

## HARVARD CLUB MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Harvard Club will be held at the clubhouse, in West Forty-fourth-st., next Saturday evening. John C. Ropes, Harvard, '57, of Boston, will be present, and will deliver a lecture on "Napoleon" (with pictures). The Committee on Amusements is also arranging to have present some friends to sing after supper. The meeting will be called to order at 9 o'clock, and members are requested to be prompt in their attendance.

The fifth annual dinner of the members of the class of Harvard, '92, of New-York will be held Friday evening, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. at the Arena, Thirty-first-st., just off Broadway. The Harvard-Pennsylvania football game at Philadelphia is to take place on the next day, and it is expected that several Boston men will arrange to attend the dinner on the way to the game. Music or some other form of entertainment will be provided. The committee in charge is A. M. White, jr., J. Harsen Rhoades, jr., and Arthur H. Lockett.


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## THE TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH WAR.

### RUMORS DENIED BY JOHN W. MACKAY AND GENERAL T. T. ECKERT.

The expiration of the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company, and the failure of its renewal have given rise to speculative rumors as to a prospective rivalry between the two companies. The coincidence is also pointed out that with the expiration of the contract comes the trial of the Berliner case in the United States Supreme Court, on the decision of which is said to depend the monopoly of the Bell Company. It involves the patents on the telephone transmitter, and it is to be assumed if the decision is adverse to the Bell Company the telephone business will be practically free.

While no company is at present seeking alliance with the Bell Company, reports have found currency implying that the Postal Telegraph Company is preparing to organize a telephone company, contingent upon the decision in the Berliner case. The assertion, however, was emphatically denied yesterday by John W. Mackay. To a Tribune reporter who saw him Mr. Mackay said: "The report is merely an inspired one and has no foundation in fact. You may safely deny it, and say also that we have no intention of entering upon any telephone enterprise."

W. H. Baker, the vice-president of the company, also said: "The Postal Telegraph Company has no intention of going into the telephone business, and the rumor to that effect is untrue. It is probable that the two telegraph companies will never invade the telephone field, if the Bell Company keeps out of the telegraph business. Still, it is, of course, too early to speculate upon anything of this character. I do not understand that the fate of the Bell Company depends on the decision of the Court in the Berliner case. Even if the case should go against the company, it still has the Edison patents on the transmitter to fall back upon. There is no war between the telephone and the telegraph companies that I have any knowledge of. I can, however, positively say that the Postal Telegraph Company has no intention of launching out into the telephone business."

It is pointed to as a circumstance of some significance that by the expiration of the contract between the Bell and the Western Union companies the latter will cease to receive a bonus of something like $50,000 a month. By the terms of this contract, entered into in 1879, the Western Union Company retired from the telephone field, leaving it entirely to the Bell Company. As a consideration the Western Union was to receive 20 per cent of the receipts of the telephone company. General T. T. Eckert, the president of the Western Union Company, could not be seen yesterday, but from another high executive officer it was learned that there was no plan on the part of the company to organize a telephone business.

## BELL TELEPHONE ARGUMENTS CLOSED.

### FERDINAND P. FISH AND JOSEPH H. CHOATE SPEAK FOR THE COMPANY, AND CAUSTEN BROWNE PRESENTS THE GOVERNMENT'S SIDE.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Ferdinand P. Fish, counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, finished his argument in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon in opposition to the demand of the Government that the patent for the Berliner transmitter for telephones, issued in 1891, be cancelled for fraud in the illegal delay in its issue from the Patent Office, and for invalidity in that the same invention was covered by a patent issued to the same inventor in 1880. He asserted that the two inventions were different, one being for a transmitter and the other for a receiver.

He was followed by Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, also for the telephone company. Mr. Choate in the course of his argument said it was the first time and probably would be the last that the Court had been asked to annul a grant, not for any fault of the grantee, but because of alleged wrongful and illegal acts of the grantor by its agents. He asserted that every charge of fraud contained in the bill had either been abandoned or disproved. These charges, he said, were cruel, baseless, made in gross ignorance, and inspired by a malicious antagonist of the Bell Company. Mr. Choate contended