REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Showing Made for October-The Amount Received From All Sources.

Washington special: A statement just p it out at the treasury department, showing the receipts and expenditures of the government from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, presents some interesting totals of income and outgo during the last thirtyone years. The totals of some items of some expense are enormous. For instance, since 1885 the government has paid out for pensions in round numbers \$825,000,-000, a small sized nutional debt, and of this sum all but about \$25,000,000 was paid out since 1863, or to pensioners of the late civil war. The Indians have cost the government all the way from \$2,500,000 a year, or, in round numbers, during these thirty-one years about \$165,-000,000. Interest on the public debt has ranged during this period anywhere from \$1,500,000 in 1858, the lowest annual interest charged, to about \$144,000,000 in 1867-the highest-and in the aggregate for the thirty-one years amounted to the vast sum of \$1,315,000,000, a sum about equal to the national delt of to-day. The net ordinary expenses of the government ranged from \$63,000,-000-the lowest-in 1886, to \$1,300,-000,000, the highest, in 1865, the last year of the war. In the way of revenues, sales of public lands in 1856 netted the government nearly \$9,000,000, a larger sum than was realized from this source in any year till 1884, when the revenue from this service reached \$9,810,000. The total the deposit is made. revenue from this source amounts to about point the law is explicit. It would \$75,000 000. The year of the largest net seem to be equally clear that whatever revenue was in 1866, when it reached . \$558,000,000. Custom receipts that year amounted to about \$180,000.000, and internal revenue receipts to nearly \$310,-000,000, the largest receipts of any year during the period. That year there w s also \$38,000,000 revenue from premiums | any legislative declaration of change in inon loans and sales of gold, and \$29,000,-000 from miscellaneous sources. In 1867 the question whether it is essential to the the net revenue fell to \$490,000,000, and since then have gradually fallen to \$336,-000,000 last year. The year of the higgest customs revenues was 1882, when it reached \$220,000,000. The year of the greatest surplus revenue was from July 1, 1881, to tem was introduced, in the light of circum-June 30, 1882, when it reached \$145,000,-000. Since then it has dropped off to \$132,000,000 in 1883, \$105,000,000 in 1884, \$63,000,000 in 1885, and advanced again in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, to about \$94,000,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The reduction in the public debt during October amounted to \$13,201,619. The decrease in the debt for the first four months of the fiscal year aggregates \$34.-788,835. The interest-bearing debt now amounts to \$1,153,443,112, and the total interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt. less cash in the treasury, is \$1,354,-347,945. The net cash balance in the treasury to-day is \$52,733,199 against \$67,896,321 a month ago. This decrease in the set cash during the month is accounted for by redemption of 3 per cent bonds. On October 1 there were in round numbers \$115,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, while statements report but \$86,848,700 outstanding. The gold coin and bullion found in the treasury to-day is \$246.842,145, with liabiliti s; gold certificates outstanding amounting to \$88,929.-969, thus leaving a gold fund balance of \$58,537,179. There are now \$100,306,-800 in silver certificates outstanding, or about \$5,000,000 more than a month ago. The store of silver dollars now held in the treasury amounts to \$182,931,231, an increase of \$1,500,000 during the month. Government receipts during October were heavy, amounting from all sources to \$29,538,427, or \$750,000 more than in October a year ago. Customs receipts were \$16,758,008, \$500,000 more than in October, 1885, and internal revenue receipts were \$9,479,638, nearly \$2,000,000 less than in October a year ago. The large decrease in internal revenue receipts compared with October a year ago, is almost wholly accounted for by an unusual movement of bonded whisky in October, 1885, upon which tax was paid. Expenditures for October this year were \$2.474,-961, about \$2,000,000 more than in October, 1885. The total revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year is \$123,055,497, or about \$9,500,000 more than for the corresponding four months of 1885. On the other hand government expenditures for these four months in 1886 were \$1.021.370,031, or nearly \$7,500.-000 more than for the corresponding months of 1885.

ARE NOT A GOOD BASIS.

Call Bonds, Bearing No Interest, Cannot be Retained by the Banks.

Attorney General Gariand has given an that the national banks must deposit in- follows: terest-bearing bonds to secure their circulation and that called 3 per cent bonds cannot be used as a basis of circulation. He says: Certain 3 per cent bonds of the United States held by its treasurer as security for circulating notes of the First by their chief executive, to acknowledge the National bank of North Bend, Neb., having been called in fo. redemption and having ceased to be interest-bearing, the bank has been notified by the comptroller of the currency to exchange those bonds for interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The bank in reply asks to know by what authority the demand has been made, alleging that it has once complied with section 5,159 of the revised statutes, by depositing with the treasurer interest-bearing bonds of the United States, which are worth par. An opinion is requested upon the question chus presented, namely: Whether the stopping of interest on bonds deposited, resulting from the call of the secretary of the treasury, 'authorized the comptroller of the currency to require the bank to substitute interest-bearing bonds for bonds now on deposit. It is not open to question that the bonds deposited by sympathy and kindness toward those who a national bank to secure its circulation must be interest-bearing, at the time On that purpose congress had in view in requiring that the bonds deposited by national banks should be interest-bearing, that purpose has continued the same from the first law on the same subject, in 1863, down to the present time, there being an absence of tention in that particular. In resolving valid deposit of bonds by a national bank that the bonds deposited should be interest-bearing during the whole time of deposit, it may assist us to read the act of 1863, under which the national bank sysstances in which it was passed. The secretary has a ready mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from ment issued to-day: proposed associations. The imp rtance of this point may excuse some additional observations. The organization as pro-

posed, if sanctioned by congress, would reonire, within a very few years. for deposit as security for circulation, bonds of the United States to an amount not less than \$250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, since circulation, by uniformity in credit, and value, and capacity of quick and cheap transportation will be likely to he used more extensively than any hith erto issued, that the demand for bonds will compass this limit. Should congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as the five-twenties authorized by act of the last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that description already issued and make large room for more. A steady market for bonds would then be established, and the nego tiation of them greatly facilitated. But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buy ers are few or uncertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand equalling and often exceeding the supply. Thus steady uniformity in price would be main tained, and generally at rates somewha above those of bonds of equal credit, bu not available to banking associations. I is not easy to appre inte the full benefits o such corditions to a government obliged to borrow. The conclusion arrived at, namely, that it was the intention of con_ress that the deposits of bonds by national banks should be kept interest-bearing during the whole period of deposit, would, if correct, seem to be rendered absolutely certain by an act of July, 1882, "To enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other Debt less cash in the treasury purposes. Section 9 provides that any national bank may, on depositing lawful with the treasurer of the money United States withdraw a proportionate amount of United States bonds on deposit, subject, however, to the proviso, 'That not more than \$3,000,000 shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose,' and to the further proviso, 'That the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the secretary of the treasury nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof. This language, it would seem, leaves no doubt that it was the intention of congress that when bonds deposited to secure circulation of a bank are called for redemption, the payment of them means the retiring of the circulation they secure, unless, indeed, the bank, as it may lawfully do, should make a new deposit of an adequate amount of interest-bearing bonds. tional bank of North Bend substitutes interest-bearing bonds for the existing deposit of bonds called for redemption, the proceeds of the latter must be applied to retiring the circulation secured by it.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.

The Day That Has Been Set Apart for Thanksgiving ond Praise.

President Cleveland has issued his annual opinion to the secretary of the treasury Thanksgiving proclamation. It reads as

A proclamation by the president of the United States:

"It has long been the custom of the people of the United States, on a day in each year especially set apart for that purpose goodness and mercy of God, and to invoke His continued care and protection. In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, instant, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperty throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people in all that makes a nation great; and while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquakes, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy be turned in have suffered through His visitation. Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving, remember the poor and needy with cheerful gilts and utmost deeds of charity, so that our service may be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord. "In witness whereof. I have bereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleleventh.

"By the president, GROVER CLEVELAND. "T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.-The following is a recapitulation of the debt state-

	mene mouce for anti-	
e	Interest bearing debt:	
1	Bonds at 41% per cent	250,000,000.00
	Bonds at 4 per cent	737,776,400.00
- 1	Bonds at 3 per cent	
	Pafanding partificator at 4	86,848,700.00
	Refunding certificates at 4	104 500 00
e	per cent	194,500.00
1	Navy pension fund at 3 per	14 000 000 00
- 1	cent	14,000,000.00
1	Pacific railroad bouds at 6	
	per cent	64,623,512.00
100	Principal\$	1,153.443,112.00
i l	Interest	8 993,561.00
в .	Total\$	1,162,436,673.00
•	Debt on which interest has	
	ceased since maturity:	
U)	Principal	12,316,435 00
.] .	Interest	232,492.00
	Total	12,548,927.00
	Debt bearing no interest:	and the second second second
	Old demand and legal tender	
1	notes	346,738.391 00
	Certificates of deposit	7,14 ,000.00
(Go d certificates	88,294 969.00
1 6	Ilmon a stiffeater	100 000 000 00

THE OUTPUT OF THE MINT.

Report of the Director of Uncle Sam's Money-

Making Establishment. Washington special: The report of Dr.

Kimball, director of the mint for the year ended June 30, was made public to-day. While the mints do more work than during the previous year, the expenses were less by \$197,000. The gold deposits during the year aggregated \$49,606,534, of which \$32,456,493 was of domestic production. The silver deposited and purchased was \$37,917,026, of which \$32,454,644 was of domestic production. The coinage of gold aggregated \$33.077.380; silver, 30,022,-347. The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1886, amounted to \$31,102,303. At the date of the passage of the coinage act of 1878, the London price of silver was 55 pence, and the intrinsic value of the silver dollar 93% cents. At no time since has the price been so high, and last year the decline was rapid, falling to the lowest price ever known. At the lowest price the silver dollar was worth 71% cents. The directo. estimates the coin circulation in the United States July 1, 1886, at \$548,320,031 gold and \$308,-784,223 silver. The production of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1885 is estimated at \$101,-280,000 gold, and at coinage value nearly -\$125,000,000 in silver. The -production of silver stead ly increases. The United States holds rank as the principal producer of precious metals, its production being about two-fifths of that of the world. The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1885 was \$95,000,000 in gold and \$97,000,000 silver. The director estimates that about 30 per cent of the consumption of gold in coinage and 10 per cent of the silver consisted of all coins and material resmelted. The consumption of gold in the arts in the United States is estimated at about \$35,000 per annum. The report embraces a collection of reports by foreign representatives on the production, consumption and movement of the precious metals in the principal countries, and the

standard of values, coinage, accumulated stocks, etc. Accompanying tables show the rate of silver to gold yearly since 1687, the price of silver since 1733, the domestic production of gold and silver since the establishment of the mint, the annual protion of precious metals in the world since 1493 and the coinage of the principal na-

CONSIDERING AN EXPOSITION.

tions.

At a meeting of the exposition executive committee to-night it was ordered that a convention of the board of promotion, including the members from various states and territories, be called to meet in Washington. Tuesday, Dec. 7, for the purpose of deliberating upon a plan and presenting the same to congress. The board includes the governors of the forty-six states and territories, the mayors of all cities containing a population of 25,000 and upwards, the presidents and secretaries of state agricultural societies and granges and thrown in gratis." the vice-regents of the Mt. Vernon association of the union. The programme to be considered at said convention is as follows: First-A constitutional centennial celebrational at the national capital, March 4, 1889, by the sixteen American republics in so. Go to the theatre with George if you honor of the parent republic-the United | want to, and I'll wait for your father."

MAKES ALL HAPPY.

Daughter's Ruse. "C-a-n-t-i-

"No, you 'can't I' You've been to the theater once this week, and that's enough. I've told you once that you could go no more entreaties." "But, mamma, I wasn't asking again.

was only 'spelling out' the name of that wonderful bridge over which we crossed the Niagara river on our way east, on the Michigan Central railroad, last June. It's called a canti lever bridge."

"Well, I never! There you are again at your Michigan Central books. Seems to me you'd have them bound in blue and gilded; you read 'em as if they were novels." "Yes, mamma, I do read them often, I confess. And I confess, also, that I find more pleasure between their covers than I it, but he did not know whether the money find in more pretentious volumes. They recall so much pleasure-so much that I would delight to experience again-that I would ascertain, however, as soon as pos-really enjoy reading them. And papa's sible. He had two theories in regard to the promise that next summer we shall go over the Michigan Central route-his favorite, as he calls it-on our annual trip, adds fresh interest to these practical souvenirs of a good time.

"Did your father say we shall go next year by way of Niagara Falls? Well, I'm glad of that. It beats all how people should care to travel by any other route, when there is so much more to be had for the money on the Michigan Central." "There isn't anything on this continent

that can surpass the Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence river scenery, is there, mother?' "Not to my liking; and I have been over this great country from end to end. crisscross and every way. That g. and spectacle from Falls View, and the scene from the Cantilever bridge are ahead of anything in the way of natural scenery that I can recall. By the way, I notice that all through trains now go to Ningara Falls instead of tained, but the inference is that they asked by the old Welland and Erie route, giving the jury to indict Fotheringham, the mespassengers the benefit of that delightful ride along the east side of Niagara river to Buffalo. The scenery along the river is beautiful; it tapers off the grandeur of the Falls itself, so that when the traveler touches the outskirts of Buffalo the roughness of the surroundings of commerce and express people, and to prevent this it is manufacture do not offer a shocking contrast."

"Why, mamma, I didn't know you were so obser ing; didn't dream that you so greatly enjoyed the natural scenery on the trip? What do you think of the great four-track road, the New York Central, by which the Michigan Central reaches New York from Buffalo? Isn't it a 'stunner? "You are right, it is a 'stunner,' and the Michigan Central is a stunner from end to end. Its parlor, dining, sleeping and day coaches are new and nest, and the way they go asspinning over the rails gratifies all desire for speed without causing undue weariness. I wouldn't go east or come west by any other line if I could help it. began more than fifteen years ago in the law You see, the road and the ride are away ahead of the others, and the scenery is "Yes, mamma; and I say the scenery is

worth the entire fare on the road, and the ride might be said to be gratis."

"Well, my dear, I am glad you are happy over your trip; and I hope you will continue States. Second-A world exposition at Exit daughter, with "I thought the recol-

THAT BIG EXPRESS ROBBERY. St. Louis special: A special from Nevada, Mo., says: Frank James, ex-train

obber, received the following letter yesterday, containing four new bank bills:

Sr. JOSECH, Oct. 31 .- To Frank James. Esq.-Dear Sir: Please accept the enclosed as a memento of the late 'Frisco train robbery of October 25. Yours cruly,

JIM CUMMINGS The enclosure consisted of four unsigned national bank notes made for the Merchants' and Planters' National bank of Sherman, Mo. The notes were one \$20 and three \$10 bills, the latter of which had not been detached from each other. The

letter was written evidently in a disguised hand, and was mailed fron St. Joseph on November 3. Manager Damsell, of the express company, was shown the above dispatch, and said that the detectives were already following up the clew contained in stolen October 25 contained that received by Frank James yesterday or not. He affair: The real robber had sent the letter to turn suspicion upon James and put the detectives on the wrong trail, or else some over-zealous detective really thought Jim Cummings and Frank James were one, and wanted to see what effect the reception of the letter and bank notes would have upon him and what disposition he would make of them. The matter would be fully investigated, and might lead to some interesting developments.

ASKING FOTHERINGHAM'S ARREST. St. Louis dispatch: Supt. Dam el of the Adams express company, and Robert Pinkerton, the detective, visited the grand jury room in a mysterious manner just before noon to-day. No definite information regarding the object of their visit can be obsenger who was recently robbed, or requested the jury to issue bench warrants for his arrest. Fotheringham's mother has arrived here and it is understood she will take legal measures to procure the reease of her son from the custody of the presumed the express officials took the action they did to day.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Two Hundred Thousand Bondmen Freed by a Royal Decree.

Friends of humanity all over the world will tear with interest, with pleasure, and with gratitude that the queen regent of Spain has signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their term of servitude. The reform thus consummated by a graceful and, let us add, womanly act of generosity of Feb. 10, 1869, which provided for the conditional liberation of certain classes of slaves in Cuba and for the payment of re-ompense to the owners of the men and women freed. In 1879 a bill was passed by the cortes for the gradual abolition of Cuban slavery. This law at once liberated slaves from 5 years old and moward. Slaves from 50 to 55 were set free in 1880; from 45 to 50 in 1882; from 40 to 45 in 1584, and from 35 to 40 in 1886. The intention of the law was to set free thos - from 20 to 35 years old in 1888, and those under 30 in

THE WOMEN DISPLEASED.

The Dedication Exercises of Liberty Denounced a Farce by Women Suffragists.

New York dispatch: The members of the New York State Woman Suffrage association were the only people who looked with disfavor upon the grand pageant yesterday in celebration of Liberty's unveiling. They had been denied a part in the It follows then that unless the First Naceremonies on Bedloe's island, and when they applied for a position in the naval parade, had been advised to go on the same boat with the "Circle Ce L. Harmonie." To emphasize their disgust at this treatment by the male managers of the pageant, the women hired a boat for themselves, and without asking anybody's leave, took up one of the most favorable positions for viewing the ceremonies on the island. They chartered the steamer John Lenox, and it started from the West Twenty-first street pier at 7 o'clock with 200 members of the association and their friends. There were twenty-five men on board besides the crew. Among the comwere Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, pany Caroline Gilkey Rogers, Mrs. Mary Seymour Ho ell, Mrs. Maruerite Moore, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Harriet R. Shuttuck, Miss Ray Hall, Mrs. Margarite Parker and Mrs. Belle Thompson. Immediately after the veil had been drawn from before Liberty's face Mrs. Blake called an indignation meeting on the lower deck. After denouncing the ceremonies just witnessed as a farce, she offered a resolution declaring 'that in erecting a statue of Liberty, embodied as a woman in a land where no woman has a political liberty, men have shown a delightful inconsistency which excites the t. e insurance patrol, and Edward McGovwonder and admiration of the opposite SCX.

Other sentiments of a like sort were expressed. The resolutions were unanimously carried and were followed by speeches from Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Howell in a similar strain. Mrs. Shattuck read a poem and Miss Ray Hall, of Brooklyn, sang an anthem prepared especially for the occasion.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.- The railways' budget submitted to the bundesrath shows receipts, 45,-237,800 marks, or 2,153,900 marks less than in 1985. The memorandum affixed to the new naval budget affirms the necessary increase of the number of torpedo boats to guard the different river mouths. It is proposed, on the completion of the Baltic and North Sea canal to place six gunboats in the river Elbe and our to guard the other stations. Henceforth 10,000,000 marks will be required yearly to

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago special: The large store building, Nos. 105 to 109 Madison street, was completely gutted by fire at 5 a.m. today. The fire originated in the book bindery of William Wilson & Son, adjoining the printing establishment of Knight & Leonord, the three firms occupying the upper floors of the building. The ground floor was occupied by the Goodyear Rubber company and Salisbury & Cline, rubber dealers. Shortly after the firemen had gained control the top floor fell in with its weight of printing presses, some of which went crushing through to the basement, where a large number of men belonging to the insurance patrol and hook and ladder company were at work covering the goods with tarpaulins. The men were buried in the debris, and nearly a quarter of an hour passes before they were rescued.

A. C. Papin-au, a member of the insurance patrol, was found dead. Capt. James Hume, August Bergen-Menke, Patrick Mullen William Carroll and William Darby, of ern, of hook and ladder company No. 3, were seriously injured. McGovern, it is thought, vill die. The loss from the fire will be about \$200,000; insurance about half.

A NEED FOR HEMP.

Leadville (Col.) special: Late last night John Crane, a Swede, was knocked down on Third street and robbed of \$300 and a gold watch and chain. Not satisfied, the highwaymen beat him with some blunt instrument about the head. He was picked up an hour later and taken to his room. He is frightfully cut up, and it is thought cannot recover. For two weeks a reign of terrors has existed on account of hold-ups. Sixteen cases similar to ('rane's have occurred in that time, one man being robbed of \$1,600 and then brutally assaulted. It is thought Judge Lynch will open court in

edg	Fractional currency, less \$8,- 375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,953,702.00
a. -	Principal\$ Total debt-principal\$ Interest	549.333 86 100 1,715,193,409 00 9,226,053 00
tt	Total\$,7_4,419,458 00
0	Less cash items available for the reduction of the debts	917 988 915 00

ionlof United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	317,288,31500
items\$ Net cash in the treasury	1,407.131.147 00 52 783,199 00

November 1, 1886.....\$ 1,354, 47,947 00 Debt less cash in treasury October 1, 1886......\$ 1,367,549,567 00

Decrease of debt during the 13,201,619 00

for reduction of the public Gold held for go'd certificates actually outstanding

\$8,294,969 00 Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding..... United States notes held for 100,306,800 00 certificates of deposit acttually outstanding....... Cash held for matured debt 7,140,000 00 and interest unpaid 21,542.489 00 Fractional currency..... Total available for the reduc-

Reserve fund held for re- demption of United	217,288,315.00
States notes, acts of Jan- uary 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	100,000,000.00
Fractional silver coin	26,300,335.00
Minor coin	235.425.00
Total\$	26,135,757.00
Certificates held as cash\$	54,460,760.0C

ash balance on hand Total cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account.....\$ 451,068,033.00

AN UNPLEASANT DELAY.

Milwankee dispatch: A romantic story is told in connection with the search for the birth certificate of a former Milwaukee lady, who needs that paper in order to be married to an Italian of distinction. The lady in question is young, handsome talented, and has been for several years in Europe completing her musical education. While in Italy she became acquainted with a wealthy physician. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and then into love. The parties are now engaged to be married. Some time ago the young lady wrote to have a copy of her baptismal certificate which ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Healy, forwarded to her. This was done, and in few weeks came another letter stating that the birth certificate was also necessary, and that the wedding had been postponed until New Year's in order that the certificate could be secured, as required by the civil laws of Spain, where the lady now is, and where the marriage is to take place. The certificate can not be found, not having been filed according to the law in such case made and provided. It is probable that the marriage will have to suffer another postponement, or the

parties remove to a country where the civil laws are not exacting.

ENGAGED TO A LORD.

New York dispatch: The engagement is announced to-day of Miss Ellen Sprague Stager, the youngest daughter of the late General Anson Stager, of Chicago, to Lord James Wellington Foley Butler, brother and heir presumptive to the Marquis of Ormand, in the peerage of Ireland and

400th anniversary of the discovery of That road is a blessing! America. Third-A permanent exposition at Washington of the antiquities, histories, arts and industries of the three Americas to be the outgrowth of the world's exposition of 1892, and to remain under government control on a p'an somewhat similar praises for its speed and comforts. Hence to the national museum.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the condition of 2852 national banks at the close of business Thursday, Oct. 7, made public to-day, shows reserves of \$2,513,844,751, bonds and drafts, \$144,366,714; discounted states honds to secure circulation, \$258,-498,950; stocks, bonds and mortgages, exclusive of United States bonds, \$81,827, 766; due from reserve agents, \$140,767,-579; due from other national banks, \$8,-526,615; exchanged for clearing house, \$95,536,941; gold and silver coin and treasury certificates, \$156,387,696; legal tender notes, \$62,812,322; liabilities, \$2,-573.844,751; capital stock paid in, \$548,-240,230; surplus fund, \$157,249,190; other undivided profits, \$56,503,492; national bank notes outstanding. \$228,677, 610; individual deposits, \$1,172,968,308; due to other national banks, \$218,395, 980; due to state banks and bankers, \$90,-

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

246,283.

4.057 00

A special from Nogales, Ariz., says: It has just come to light here that the governor of Sonora is implicated in a murder, which had for its motive political consequence. From reliable residents of this town the following facts are learned: Some weeks ago Prefect Torres, a cousin of Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, was killed by revolutionists in Montezuma district. The governor resolved upon some sort of retaliation, and two weeks ago accompanied by Commandant Torres, a brother of the murdered man, with 150 state troops, 760.0C started for the Montezuma district. At 52,783,199.00 the town of Montezuma they met the revo-lutionists, headed by Senor Villard. After some parley Governor Torres pulled his pistol, fired and killed Villard. Fierce fighting ensued in which it is said fifteen men were killed and several wounded. It is impossible to get the facts as to the exact nu ber, but enough is known to warrant the statement that a great deal of blood was shed. The fight occurred Tuesday last.

COULDN'T PASS EACH OTHER.

ST. Louis, Oct. 29 - About midnight Wed nesday n ght a col. sion occurred between an east bound accommo lation and a west bound fre ght on the Wabash railroad near Elwardsv lie Junct on and about ten m les east of East St. Louis. They met on a curve and the sho k resulted in great damage to the rolling stock. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jump ng. The express and baggage car was telescoped and Win. Ballou, baggage and expressman, was crushed to Jeath by the contents of the car fa ling on him. He was 24 years of age and un narr ed. A brak-man on the freight was severely bruised by being knocked from the tran and struck by pieces of broken cars. All knowledge of the wreck was kept from the public until this afternoon, when wrecked coaches of the passanger train were brought into the city for rej a'rs.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE .- This illustrated weekly publication maintains its superiority for the youth of the country. Full of well written stories, beautiful illustrations, choice poetry and miscellany, it at once commends itself to the family fireside. What it has been in the past it will be in the future-the best child's publication in the United States. Harper & Brothers, publishers. New York.

HELPING THE WIDOWS.

end of October, 1892, in honor of the trip would tune her up to the right key!

Travelers on the Michigan Central route are the road's best advertisers. The beauties of its scenery are told in parlor and in drawing room on the return of sight-seers; and business men loudly sound the road's the large annual increase in traffic over the Michigan Central-the great through route

east and west .- [Evening Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Ever since the Michigan Central railroad was built it has been a favorite with the traveling public, because its roadbed was smooth, its cars elegant, and its service admirable, but since the road built a new bridge across the Niagara river below the falls, and a station, called Falls View, right beside the horse shoe falls, everybody wants to go that way. Many people cannot stop at Niagara Falls, from one train to another, and they never could see enough of the Falls from the old bridge to amount to anything, but now, by the new "Falls Route" of the Michigan Central, they can stand on a high bluff for ten minutes, right above the seething, boiling cauldron, and see more of the Falls in that time than they could to gtop over for a day. From "Falls View" station the Michigan Central gives its passengers the most

beautiful views to be seen on this earth. there was little left for him in public life. There may be more beautiful views on He had never taken up the implements of some other earth, but no rallroad runs scandal and intrigue to match his unscruputhere yet .- [Geo. W. Peck in Peck's Sun.

SILAKEN UP AGAIN. Charleston special: During the earthquake shock which occurred here to-day at 12:26 o'clock all of the public schools were in session. At the most of the white schools the scholars stood the shock pretty well, but at several of the colored schools quite a panic took place. At the Bethel Church colored school, during the rush that was made for the door, three children were thrown down and tramped upon, and a duel and shot him. The occasion of this duel little girl who jumped out the window was was merely a half responsible publication by seriously injured. In another of the colored schools several more of the scholars were injured by falling plastering. None of the injured, however, were fatally hurt. The disturbance to-day was very severe at Summerville and was sharply felt throughout the state. Late telegraphic advices state that it was felt as far south as Savannah. At Savannah there was considerable excitement, and one or two of the public schools narrowly escaped a panic. In this city no serious damage was reported beyond the cracking a few brick walls and the tumbling down of a few

CLOSE CALL FOR CARLISLE.

chimneys.

Louisville dispatch: The official count in the Sixth Kentucky district gives Carlisle 2,401; Theobe, 1,633; Carlisle's majority, 768. With reference to his comparatively small majority Carlisle said tonight: "If the vote against me last Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore some significance might be attached to it. Such, however, is not a fact. Two years ago my opponent received nearly twice as many votes as were cast against me Tuesday, and yet two years ago my majority was nearly 6,000. If it had been generally supposed that opposition to me really amounted to anything, I think my majority at this election would have been 6,000 or 7,000.

HONEYCOMBED BY REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, Nov. 4.-Inquiries have elicited the information that three-fourths of the sergeants recently dismissed from the army were members of secret Republican societies. Zorillists admit that the dismissal of the sergeants was a serious blow, but they boast that there are still 10,000 in the army in their confidence and that they could at any moment cause an important garrison to declare for a republic.

who had been arrested as a spy.

the G rman ambassador, liberated a Bavarian

The recompensing of owners has gone on

from the first, but since 1880 a sum of 100,000 plastres has been set annually apart in the Cuban budget for defraying the expenses of the emancipation, each owner receiving recompense at the rate of 35) plastres per SINVE

"That the abolition policy has been moderately successful is fairly indicated by the statistics of emancipation. In the seven years be-tween 1870 and 1877 the number of slaves in Cuba was decreased by 136.000, but the population showed a falling off in the same period of 20.500. In December, 1878, Cuba still had 227 902 negro slaves.

We may conclude, therefore, that Queen Christina has bestowed upon upward of 200,-000 slaves the rights and privileges of freemen, and the act is none the less magnanimous because it has anticipated by four years the emancipation in 1890 contemplated by the cortes itself. Spain has long been the only European state permitting the existence of lavery in its colonies; that, impatient of the slow justifications of leg slative enactment, -he has at last rid herself of the re roach by an act as noble as it was well timed offers on more promise of the new and vigorous life which seems to be returning to the later years of her existence as a European state.-New York herald.

The Burr and Hamilton Duel.

When Washington died, Hamilton saw that lous enemies, but he determined that the rem nant of the Federal party should not be used by Aaron Burr either to be elected to the Presidency or to become the Governor of the State of New York. As badly as Jefferson had pursued Hamilton, the latter believed that he was only an excited and suspicious man, and not necessarily a wicked one, and the Presidency was the gift of Hamilton to Jefferson. The Burrites first challenged Hamilton's son and killed him on the dueling ground. Next Burr drew Hamilton into a one Dr. Chas. D. Cooper. This writing contained Hamilton's real opnion of Burr, though not what he had sail as to that person, but Burr demanded not merely that he deny the authority, but the op nion. In point of fact Hamilton believed that Burr was a despicable character, and so he was, as all his subsequent life proved. Bo h these men having been revolutionary officers, and the public opinion at that time sanctioning duels, Hamilton had to go to the fatal ground. The incidents of the duel, though often de-

scribed, are comparatively unimportant when we see the majestic mass of Hamilt n's work and services. Ham Iton ma e his w II and appointed the grandfather of George Pendleton and the father of Hamilton Fish two of his executors. On Wednesday morning, July 11, 1804, the parties met at 7 o'clock, and Hamflton immediately fell with a fractured rib and a ball through the liver and the dia; bragm, and splintered it so far that the fing r utside of the vertebras could feel the pieces of bone move. In great pain, and attend d by the same clergyman to whom he had brought a etter from the West Indies thirty two years before, Hamilton took the sacrament and died thirty hours after the duel. He rece ved the greatest (uneral ever held, up to that time, in the United States. His old war horse, dressed in mourning, followed his bier, and on his coffin were h s general's hat and sword. Burr never received anything else than contempt for the rest of his life, though he filled for a little while the office of Vice-President. Mrs. Hamilton survived her husband more than fifty years. Burr lived to be 81, and died in 18 6, shunned by everybody, and not even a decent curiosity .- Gath, in Cincinnati Enquir-

A wooden idol, four feet high, is being erected at Middlebury, Connecticut, by a wealthy farmer named Elisha Gedney, who is a Second Adventist. He insists that the image is Daniel. The French government, at the request of

WHILE W. D. Chamberlain, of Mason Atlanta has no saloon within her mines, on the police picked up twenty-two drunken men Ormand, in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Ormand, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The bride-elect is not quite 20, handsome and accomplished. The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held in New York adjourned after voting \$86,-WHILE W. D. Chamberlain, of Mason Ci y, was returning from a trip into the country, his bugy, team and himself rolled down a steep ember head more the formational down a steep ember head more the formation of the Statistical the formation of the steep on Saturday and Sunday. The French now occupying the New maintain an effective navy Baron Ormand, in the peerage of the The municipal authorities of Rome have voted affection and loyalyty for King Humbert of Italy. The municipal authorities of Rome have voted affection and loyalyty for King Humbert of Italy. The municipal authorities of Rome have voted affection and loyalyty for King Humbert of Italy. The biggen in her honor while in London. The biggen in her honor while in London. The municipal authorities of Rome have voted affection and loyalyty for King Humbert of Italy. The seported that the Bulgarian regency will advise the sobranje to elect as prince of Bulgaria the candidate proposed by the czar. orphans of engineers. hurt to any serious extent. and constructing roads to the interior.