

R. TIRED BY R. QUEST.

Celebrating the Centennial of New York's Deliverance From English Power.

The Great Metropolis Lays Aside all Cares and Honors the Event.

Miles of Procession Representing the Progress of One Hundred Years.

A Grand Statute of Washington Unveiled on the Steps of the Sub-Treasury Building.

The Address of President Arthur—Scenes and Incidents.

New York, November 26.—To-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British and the most extensive preparations, as already announced, had been made for its celebration.

A successful effort was made by all steam wharves in the bay and on the rivers to create the most disagreeable noise imaginable, thus emphasizing the wonderful difference between navigation in 1783 and 1883.

At 9 o'clock people took possession of the streets and every means of conveyance leading down town. They filled cars, omnibuses and still the sidewalks of fourth, fifth, and sixth avenues and Broadway, presented a dense mass of humanity.

The decorations were elaborate on public buildings and club-houses, but residents in dwelling houses contented themselves with a display of the stars and stripes.

Occasionally the colors of France and Germany mingled with the red white and blue. All places of business were closed, and the streets were thronged with an hazy and long island have given themselves up to the enjoyment of this patriotic occasion.

Points of historic interest were surrounded by crowds anxious to recall the scenes of the day when the British withdrew from American shores, and independence was really made secure.

President Arthur and Governor Cleveland and staff are at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Other dignitaries from other places are also present.

Included among these are the governors of 12 of the original 13 states. The display of the military promises to be fine.

At 12 o'clock a procession was threatened, and a pronounced rain soon developed, that increased as the day wore on.

Only the more courageous men and women retained places upon the reviewing stands, and those remaining stood up and protected themselves as well as they could with umbrellas.

People on roofs whence they gazed to, boats on the view of the parade as well as on the shore, quickly sought the shelter of chimneys or went below. The streets, however, remained crowded.

Broadway was a sea of umbrellas. The bunting clung to the flagstaffs and the walls of the houses, and the freshness of the morning soon disappeared.

The fog on the bay and rivers deprived the flotilla of steam-vessels of much of its expected glory. It was a novel parade to New York and it attracted a great deal of observation.

The programme laid down for it by Admiral John H. Starn was strictly adhered to. Boats of the number of several hundred rendezvoused in the bay formed in divisions and steamed into North river and along the New Jersey shore till opposite sixty-fifth street New York, thence returning down the New York side of the river and the battery and in East river, steaming then as far as the navy yard and returning along by Brooklyn shore to the starting point at Bay Ridge.

At the boat bearing the Admiral of the fleet passed the Tennessee, the flagship of Admiral Cooper, several ships of the United States fired a salute of 21 guns, manned their yards and made other demonstrations customary upon such occasions. At noon every steam whistle in the city began a salute, which was unbroken for five minutes time, during which it was to last.

Notwithstanding the rain all details of the Evacuation Day celebration were fully carried out. About 9 a. m. President Arthur, accompanied by Ex-President Grant and General Varnum left the Fifth Avenue hotel for the point where the head of the column was being formed.

There they took their places in the line. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the line was put in motion. The police had great difficulty in clearing a passage. After the police came General John Cochran, grand marshal, and staff, accompanied by the first troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, under command of Brigadier-General E. B. Grubb. The first division was commanded by Bevet, Brigadier-General Richard H. Jackson, the fifth United States troops, acting as escort to the distinguished guests, following in carriages.

President Arthur and the cabinet officers were in the first carriages, followed by the governors of states, mayors and other civic officers, officers of the army and navy, delegations of mercantile bodies of this and other cities. Grand Army officers came next, followed by associations of the volunteer fire department of the present and past, and more civic societies. The head of the column reached the battery at 12:30 p. m. When President Arthur arrived at the battery stand he was assigned a place there with the governors of states, and reviewed the procession.

THE WASHINGTON STATUE. New York, November 26.—The unveiling of the statue of George Washington on the steps of the treasury was attended by a brilliant company, including the president of the United States, members of his cabinet, the mayors of New York and Brooklyn, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Collector Robertson and Wm. M. Everts. George W. Lane, president of the chamber of commerce, opened the ceremonies with a brief address, speaking of the associations connected with the spot. Rev. Dr. Storrs made a short prayer, after which Royal Phelps, on behalf of the statue committee of the chamber of commerce, presented his report to President Lane. Gov. Cleveland then unveiled the statue.

A SAFE BLAST.

Battle Creek, Nebraska, Awakened by Thoroughbred Cracksmen.

A Safe Blown to Pieces and Thirty-eight Dollars in Cash Secured.

A Bloody Pitched Battle Between the Workmen of Rival Companies Near Pittsburg.

Further Particulars of the Laconia Butchery—Various Other Crimes.

Correspondence of THE PRESS.

BATTLE CREEK, Neb., Nov. 26.—Our little burg was enlivened by a "safe blowing" on the night of the 21st. The office of our lumber merchant, L. B. Baker, stands some fifteen or twenty rods from his residence, and has a small Mosler & Bahmann safe, used only for safe keeping of books, and the office change is usually kept in the box over night. The burglars effected an entrance by prying up a back window in the office. They removed the stove from in front of the safe and drilled a hole through the top of it so that the powder would fall into the book chambers. From the violence of the explosion the chamber with the books in it have been flung all a faze found on the premises show that the parties fired from the back window. The safe door was thrown across the room and the book and wood work set on fire, which had been extinguished by the burglars. They then rifled the safe, strewn valuable papers over the floor, and appropriating the money, \$38 in change, as a reward for their service.

The safe is a complete wreck, and the books and papers badly damaged. The actors, beyond a doubt, was a gambler by the name of Scott, who was following the Anglo-American circus last fall, and of late has been working up small towns in northern Nebraska. He is accompanied by a strumpet claiming to be his wife. His forte are the \$100 notes, and he has a few dollars of fortune or come with prizes from \$2 to \$100, and all the prizes above \$5 secured from winning by nails driven over them. One of his pals is known as Jim Johnson, alias Baker, wanted in Holt county, Neb., for horse stealing, and in Kansas for murder. One or two other suspicious parties have been with them, who are unknown. The gambler, Scott, had made overtures to a farmer or ranchman, to go in with him and entice a grocer of this place to a dance in the country and then go through his safe. The effective work of the vigilantes in Holt and Sioux counties has driven a few roughs and suspicious characters into this county and an organization is being effected to give such a party a notice to quit or take the consequences. Other communities will please take warning and if such characters put in an appearance "entertain them."

CRIMINAL RECORD. A LIVERY "WAKE." LACONIA, Nov. 26.—A considerable fracas occurred at Ruddy's livery stable evening. The Irish in town wanted a "wake," which caused a row between them and those in charge of the bodies. They were finally driven from the house by the officers.

THE LACONIA BUTCHERY. PLYMOUTH, N. H., November 26.—Thomas Salmon, the Laconia murderer, was taken here on the train leaving here at 8 o'clock this morning in charge of officers. A large crowd witnessed the departure. No demonstrations. Many followed the party to Laconia out of curiosity. The prisoner slept peacefully all night, and was not closely guarded by officers. He ate a hearty supper and breakfast and appears very self-possessed.

LACONIA, November 26.—Galmon, the alleged murderer, arrived here and was taken to the county jail. In the coroner's inquest this morning Dr. Foster testified to making an examination of the body of Mrs. Ford, carried to the Ruddy house in a trunk. It was probable she came to her death by a heavy body falling upon her. Knife wounds the legs were done after death. John C. Ford, husband of the murdered woman, who was arrested on suspicion, was present at the hearing and voluntarily testified. He was apparently unconcerned.

JEALOUSY AND BLOOD. CHICAGO, Ill., November 26.—John Schmidt, a German 39 years old, in easy circumstances, in rage of jealousy, this afternoon, shot his wife and then killed himself. The woman is still living, but her recovery is doubtful.

A BLOODY FIGHT OF WORKMEN. PITTSBURG, November 26.—Intelligence was received to-night of a bloody riot at the natural gas well, Murnsavage, Westmoreland county, 40 miles east of Pittsburg, between the laborers of the rival gas and fuel companies, resulting in the death of one man and serious injury of four others. The burning well at that point is claimed by the Pennsylvania fuel company and also by Milton Weston, a Chicago capitalist. The Pennsylvania fuel company has been in possession. This afternoon a gang of 30 men in the employ of Weston made their appearance armed with shot guns and clubs. The intention was to take possession of the well and property surrounding. To reach the well they would be obliged to remove a pile of lumber. The laborers of the Pennsylvania Fuel company were digging a trench for a pipe. As soon as the object of the invaders was known C. V. Haymaker, a member of the Pennsylvania Fuel company, ordered the men out of the trench. They were unarmed and in order to hold the lumber pile sat on it in a body. Weston's forces moved forward and ordered the laborers off. The latter refused to go and after threatening demonstrations the attacking party raised their guns and fired. The assault was unexpected and the result was frightful. When the smoke cleared away C. V. Haymaker and three others were found lying on the ground. Haymaker was

A SIGN OF PEACE.

The Offer of English Mediation Believed to Have Been Accepted by France.

The Latter Said to Fear the Former's Interference in Case of War.

The Emissaries of the "False Prophet" Multiplying all Over Egypt.

The Situation Most Critical and Assistance Hurdled to the Front.

FRANCE AND CHINA. ENGLISH MEDIATION. PARIS, November 26.—La Liberté publishes a telegram from London stating that England offered to mediate between France and China. The offer was accepted by the latter. The telegram also says that England recognizes the interests of France in Tonquin and justifies the occupation by the French of both Sontag and Bacninh, but England strongly advises France to pursue a conciliatory policy.

The committee of deputies on Tonquin credits examined Boute, formerly minister to China, relative to Tonquin matters. Ferry, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, were present at the examination. The committee discuss the government proposals to-morrow. The chamber of deputies has begun a general debate on the budget.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY. BERLIN, November 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says: Even if Chinese regulars oppose the French in Tonquin, France will not consider it causa belli. She will not blockade the Chinese coast nor bombard maritime towns, especially from fear of complications with England. France is convinced the British will respect the blockade. If in case of a blockade France should capture English vessels it is feared England would be compelled to interfere seriously. There is, therefore, reason to believe Ferry favorably received the offer of English mediation. Unless China declares war after state attack on French hostilities will remain semi-official and be confined to the Red river delta.

THE BRITISH FLEET. NAGASAKI, Japan, Nov. 26.—The British man-of-war Audacious, the flagship of the admiral of the Chinese squadron which was recently docked there for repairs, has been undocked under instructions telegraphed from the admiral of Shanghai, and the vessel is now in the harbor with steam up awaiting further orders. Two vessels of the fleet have already sailed for the China Sea from Yokohama.

TROOPS FOR CHINA. MARSEILLES, November 26.—It is rumored 12,000 men will be mobilized immediately for China, and General Campenon, minister of war, is negotiating for the services of ten great transports by which to forward the troops to their destination.

The French gunboat Lyx left Haiphong soon after the arrival of reinforcements. The Lyx and Leopard have gone to occupy the river near Bacninh in order to cut off the enemy's retreat.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. FLYING BEFORE THE FALSE PROPHET. CAIRO, November 26.—The latest reports from the Sudan confirm the news of the defeat of Hicks' army. The panic at Khartoum is said to be increasing, owing to rumors that El Mahdi with a large force is advancing upon that city and has cut off all supplies of grain. Official advice, while not confirming these rumors, admit that Europeans are leaving Khartoum by boats. Two transports with the British and French consuls and their families are being sent to Khartoum. The dispatch says we only have food for a month. Two thousand men here defend nearly four miles of line communication. It is perfectly useless to attempt to hold Khartoum where the population is a slumbering volcano. The land line of retreat is broken and the only hope may be stopped to-morrow. The rebels are holding the cliffs overlooking the river at Sibak.

OFFICIAL BLACKMAILERS. CONSTANTINOPLE, November 26.—Bahri Pasha, chief of police, and his trial charged with levying blackmail. Their plan of action was to make accusation against innocent persons charging them with coining false money; then if the accused were willing to pay a heavy bribe prosecution was stopped, but if they refused to do so the matter demanded attention was usually secured through perjured testimony of police agents, and bought witness. The plot was discovered through the failure of Bahri Pasha to pay those whom he employed to testify falsely. It is known that nine persons were convicted and are now serving long terms of imprisonment in consequence of their refusal to submit to the demands of the blackmailers.

ADVICE GRATIS. PARIS, November 26.—The Journal Des Debats says: "If England should abandon Egypt the barbarians now at its doors would occupy the country and civilization would suffer an immense loss. It fears England will seek to compensate herself for the loss of Sudan by taking the island of Hainan off the coast of Tonquin, and advises France to accept the offer of mediation."

STARVATION WAGES. PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—The laborers employed at the Oliver Bros. & Phillips mill will be notified to-day that their wages will be reduced to 81 per day, a reduction of 25 cents. The men held a meeting this afternoon to consider the notice but took no action. Several hundred are affected.

FAHRETS. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 26.—The firms S. B. Lowe and Lowe & Kirk assigned. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$10,000. Lowe & Kirk were in the foundry and machine business, and S. B. Lowe in the manufacturing of metallic paint and general iron commission business.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Illinois Turning Out Vast Quantities of Hot Bricks for Winter Consumption.

The Trichina Commission Favors a Permanent Job and an Appropriation.

Two Important New Committees Created by the Revised Rules of the Senate.

The Missing Spencer Invited to Pardon Himself—Other Items of Interest.

CAPITAL NOTES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Proteus court adjourned till December 19th. The supreme court decides the Brooklyn bridge cannot be declared a nuisance or unlawful structure.

SPENCER'S CASE. Ex-Senator Spencer was brought before the criminal court to answer for contempt in failing to appear in the star case. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, counsel for defendant, moved to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Merrick and Bliss opposed. Judge Wylie decided in favor of Spencer. At the conclusion, the court overruled the motion of counsel for defense. Spencer gave bonds for his appearance in \$3,500, and was accorded the privilege of purging himself for contempt by affidavit.

THE FARMER OF SEIGNANT MASON merely recites the fact of the trial and sentence, and states the president for good and sufficient reasons grants a full unconditional release.

A ROOM IN SPIRITS. Information received at the internal revenue bureau shows increased activity in distilling circles in Illinois and elsewhere. A large increase in the capacity of distilleries is noted and the reopening of many heretofore manufacturing nearly 400,000 gallons daily in Illinois 17 distilleries were operation November 1st, making 103,000 gallons per day, against 16 distilleries making but 90,000 gallons daily at the same date a year ago. Illinois is now making more than double the amount of whiskey made by any other state.

THE TRICHINA COMMISSION. The commission appointed by the state department and boards of trade to examine into the trichina question, has closed its preliminary labors at Chicago and other points in the west. It is understood they will report that while the presence of trichina in American pork is not such as to warrant the course pursued by the German and French governments, it is sufficient to make the creation of a special commission to study the matter. The commission is of the opinion that only after a long, careful and intelligent study of the subject can it solve the problem and that this can only be accomplished by the appointment of a suitable commission for that purpose and the appropriation of a sufficient sum to enable it to pursue the investigation thoroughly.

SENATE RULES. The senate committee on rules created a new committee on internal improvement, to consist of nine senators, to have the jurisdiction of all matters relating to improvements of rivers and harbors and river and harbor bill. The committee on commerce is left to the jurisdiction of subjects relating to commerce, shipping, merchant marine life saving service and light houses. A new committee on expenditures of public money is created, to consist of seven senators, to consider such matters tending to the economy of public expenditures as shall be referred to it, and conduct investigations into the expenditures of public money ordered by the senate, unless the senate otherwise directs. This work is usually done by special committees.

A Cold Wave. St. Paul, November 26.—A cold wave struck this city late last night. The thermometer dropped to 19° above zero. The Northern Pacific railroad reports from four to six inches of snow drifting from Glacier House, Forsyth and Billings. At each of the points, the thermometer registered 12° below zero.

Catarrh. At this season of the year everybody has a cold and some very bad ones. By frequent exposure the membrane of the nose becomes very sensitive, and catarrh and influenza are epidemic. Relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparil. For many years in succession, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of a continual flow from my nose.

Ring and Bursting Noises in my head. Sometimes the hearing in my left ear was affected. Five years ago, about this season of the year, I began to use Hood's Sarsaparil. I was helped right away, but I continued to use it until I felt myself cured.—Mrs. Ella H. Gulliford, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. I have been troubled with that distressing complaint, catarrh, and have been using Hood's Sarsaparil for some time. I have written you before, and never could get any relief until I commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparil.—Martin Sheld, Chicago, Ill.

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