THE GREAT BARTHOLDI STATUE.

It is Unveiled With All the Honor Due Work of Such Magnificent Character.

The unveiling of Bartholdi's statue to liberty took place on Bedloe's island, New York, on the 28th. One hundred thousand people took part in the festivities. The crowd in Madison square, when the president reached the reviewing stand, was vast. The sidewalks were choked with humanity and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and street-cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Bartholdi, the sculptor, appeared he was easily recognized by the mass, who had seen his portraits on the programmes and in illustrated papers, a shout went up from those nearest the stand. The cry of "Bartholdi," "Bartholdi," was then caught up on both the reviewing and the grand stands.

The formation of the marine part of the parade began in Hudson river, opposite West Forty-fifth street, at an early hour, but owing to the foggy weather it was nearly 1 o'clock before the signal gun was fired. At that time there were probably one hundred vessels drawn up in two di visions. It was after 1 o'clock when the signal gun to start was fired and the col umn began its forward movement. The music that was played while the officials and guests were assembling on Bedloe's island was followed by the signal gun that announced the beginning of the ceremonies. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, and Count Ferdinand de Lesseps then delivered an address on bchalf of the Franco-American Union. Senator William. M. Evarts next made the presen tation address, which was as follows:

Mr. President: The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent nor record in the past, nor in the long future, we feel assured, will it ever confront its counterpart or parallel. How can we fitly frame in words the sentiments, the motives, the emotions which have filled and moved the hearts and the minds of two great nations, in the birth of the noble conception, the grand embodiment, the complete execution of this stupenduous monument now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men, and emblazoned in its corona tion of the finished work, with the plaudits of the world. What ornaments of speech what eloquence of human voice, what costly gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh of our heart's tribute can we bring in the celebration of this consummate triumph, of gems, of skill, of labor, which speaks to-day and will speak forever, the thoughts, the feelings, the friendship of these two populous, powerful and free republics, knit together in their pride and joy in their own established freedom and in their hope and purpose that the glad light of liberty shall enlighten the world? The genius, the courage, the devotion of spirit, the indomitable will of the great sculptor, Bartholdi, whose well-earned fame justified the trust committed to him, have together wrought out in stubborn brass and iron the artist's dream, the airy conception of his mind, the shapely sculpture of his cunning hand. till here it stands upon its firm base, as if a natural playmate of the elementsi fearing no harm from all the winds that blow. As with the French people, so with our own; the whole means for the great expenditures of the work have come from free contril utions of the people themselves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in the history and progress and welfare of the human race than emperors, or kings, or governments have ever raised. The statue, on the Fourth of July, 1884, in Paris, was delivered to and accepted by the government, by the authority of the president of the United States, delegated to and executed by Minister Morton. To-day in the name of the citizens of the United States, who have completed the pedestal and raised thereon the statue, and the voluntary committee who have executed the will of their fellow-citizens, I declare, in your presence, and in the presence of these distinguished guests from France, and of this august assemblage of honorable and honored men of our land, and of the countless multitude, that this pedestal and the united work of the two republics is completed and surrendered to the care and keeping of the government and people of the United States.

THE MALADY AMONG BOVINES.

Report of Dr. Salmon on the Disease Among Chicago Cattle.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his official report on the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, describes the manner in which the plague was traced to and discovered in the distilleries stables, and says it was itself a demonstration of its contagious character. the report continues as follows:

"The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cat-But when the evidenc becamee too strong to be longer contested, it was admitted that they recognized the appearance of lung disease in 1884. They at first attributed it to chemicals used in mash by the distillers, also to feeding slop too hot, but had finally concluded it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and have been practicing inocculation to lessen mortality. It was soon ascertained that the cattle had been removed over the streets of Chicago and allowed to pasture on the common."

measures, and adds: 'It might be safely said that no cattle could be removed from the distilleries without the fact being known by members of the state live stock commission. Inspection of city and suburban herds brought out the fact that the contagion has been very widely disseminated, that the diseased animals have been running upon lots where many cattle grazed and that practically we must consider all unfenced pastures and vacant lots on the west and south sides of Chicago infected, and all of the cattle running at large as axposed. Most of the cases of the disease found were chronic, and some of the herds presented plain evidence of inoculation having been extensively resorted to in Chicago. While it has lessened losses, it appears to be one of the means by which the disease has been spread. The introduction of the contagion in the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. The milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows bought at the Union stock yards in the fall of 1884. If this version is correct, it is obviously impossible to learn at this late day whether the animals were infected at some of the centers of contagion whether it occurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing through the yards. The state live stock commission has co-operated cordially in the effort to discover and isolate affected and exposed cattle, but neither the state law nor the appropriations made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the distillery stables and every one which has been upon the infected commons of Chicago should be summarily seized, condemned and slaughtered. The experience of the world with this plague teaches us there is no other course which can be relied upon to secure the extermination of the contagion.

Unfortunately it is only too plain that such a measure cannot be carried out, and that it will not be attempted without additional legislation. During the time which must elapse before decisive and vigorous action can be taken, public apathy will have largely succeeded the intense interest which has been manifested in this outbreak of the disease; the doubt and suspicion which the cattle dealers have industriously labored to create in regard to the nature of the disease will have grown to large proportions by constant repetition, the interests affected will have time to organize their opposition, the contagion will have been more deeply rooted and the task of eradication will probably have increased in magnitude. These facts should be borne in mind, and should serve to maintain the interest of every one concerned in the fate of \$1,200,000,000 worth of cattle now owned in the United States; of every one who values the beef supply which comes in cat-tle uncontaminated with disease; of every one who realizes the hardships and misery which would be entailed by diminished food supply such as would follow the general dissemination of this disease and, finally, of every one wh sees the importance to us, as a nation, of maintaining our export trade in live cattle and in fresh, salted and canned beef. With contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevalent in the vicinity of Chicago, the great live stock center of the country, from which cattle are constantly moving in all directions, it may be truly said that the cattle industry of the country has reached a crisis. It may be still rescued from this scourge if congress, at its coming session, can be made to realize the necessity of the situation." Phonix distillery were slaughtered last week. The state veterinary held a post mortem and pronounced the animals sound. He gave the owners permission to place the meat on the market. To-morrow probably fifty head at the Phœnix will The doctors found two dead be killed. cows in the Chicago distillery. Both cows had died of pleuro-pneumonia.

THE STEWART ESTATE.

The Probable Distribution of the Vast Wealth -- Those to Whom it Will Go.

New York dispatch dispatch: Since the death of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, speculation has been rife concerning the disposition she had made of the huge property left her by her husband to which she had added a large amount by her frugality and Judge Hilton's economical management. The report that the mansion with its art treasures had been left to the city as a public gallery was denied by near friends of the deceased, who say that such a disposition of the residence and its contents, valued all told at \$5,000,000, would be entirely foreign to the conservative spirit of the Stewarts. Neither Alexander T. Stewart nor his wife believed in public benefactions. The general opinion among those who are in a position to know appears to be that the charitable benefactions all told will amount to scarcely a one-hundredth part from the Phœnix distillery stables, driven of the entire estate. They think that the marble house will go to Hilton.

Charles J. Clinch, the son of Mrs. Stewart's dead brother, cabled Judge Hilton from The doctor then detailed the quarantine | Paris yesterday that he would leave for America on the first steamer. Mr. Clinch and his sister, Mrs. Smith, are Mrs. Stewart's nearest blood relatives. He has always been a favorite of hers and dependent on her bounty for his support. Mr. Clinch has an only daughter and it is generally believed that a greater portion of the estate will go to him. Mrs. Lawrence Smith, wife of Judge Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., was Mrs. Stewart's sister-in-law. Her six children will also come in for a fair portion of the estate. The Misses Julia, Anna and Mary Clinch, half sisters of Mrs. Stewart, will probably receive something. Judge Henry Hilton, Col. Henry Hilton, jr., his son, and his daughters, Mrs. John Hughes and Mrs. Horace Russell, will undoubtedly be re-membered. Dr. J. C. Minor, who has attended Mrs. Stewart for ten years and daily for the last three years is said to be down for \$100,000. William Smith, Mrs. Mack, the housekeeper, Fanny, the maid, and the other servants are remembered for greater or less amounts.

The will in all probability will not be opened until Mr. Clinch arrives from Paris. Mrs. Stewart's diamonds are valued at which existed in Illinois that year, or \$750,000. Some of them are so large and valuable that she never ventured to wear them.

A BLOODY INDIAN MELEE.

Peaceful Crows Attacked and Killed by a War Party of Sioux in Northern Montana.

Custer (Mont.) special: An army officer arrived from Fort Custer states that at 3 p. m. Friday a party of Crow Indians rode hurriedly into post and reported that they had been attacked by a war party of the Sioux, now in their camp, about three miles up Little Horn river, and in the melee which followed two of their number had been killed. Col. Durley, post commandment, immediately ordered the garriso.: under arms, and in a short time they were at the scene of action, with five troops of the cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and thirteen more wounded, while the Sioux had left some of their warriors dead on the field, having compelled abandon evidently owing to the rapid advance of the cavalry. Detachments were sent out and a thorough search was made of the hills and ravines in the vicinity. The Sioux had made good their esbind the two closer together, and indivicape, however, and no trace of them could dual association will soften the asperities, be found. They are evidently the advance if any exist. Contiguity of territory is al-of the war party of Sioux which recently ways apt to engender local strife, and naways apt to engender local strife, and naleft Poplar river agency to raid the Crows. tional susceptibilities are sometimes Gen. Heath, the special agent at Poplar wounded by casual occurrences. I hope river, notified the authorities of their defrontier altercations will be diminished by parture, but was unable to prevent it, as the prompt action of both governments in there are only two companies of troops staredressing wrongs and repressing outrage, tioned near the agency. All the Indians and if there be latent cause for frictions in left secretly and were far away when the any law or custom which might at any fact became known. The Sioux are said to moment produce discord, the conciliatory be greatly excited over the raid upon their spirit of both governments I trust will eradicate it in the interest of both peoherds and the murder of the Assinaboine squaw by the Crows near Poplar river, and ples, and to the mutual satisfaction of are evidently bent on revenge. Five Crow both governments. I feel espe ial pleasure Indians, who were captured by Maj. Caron being accredited to the government of rol's command near the Yellowstone river Mexico, while the executive chair is occupied by your excellency, and I beg to as-sure you of the exalted esteem in which a week ago, are believed to be engaged in this affair, are now in the guard house at Ft. Custer, but it is doubtful if anything of your person and character are held by the a criminal matter can be found against people of the United States." them.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF FORM.

The Case school of allied science, Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$200,000. President Cleveland has issued a proclama-

tion annulling the effect of his recent proclamation in regard to discriminating duties between Cuba and the United States. Floods are causing much damage in the de-

partment of Vancluse, France. Three hundred and seven Mormon converts

from Europe landed at Philadelphia Wednesday en route for Salt Lake. The Swiss government proposes to purchase

all the railways in Switzerland. It is reported from Fort Keogh, M. T., that

the Crows are putting on their paint and pre-paring for war with the Sioux Indians.

It is reported that cholera has broken out in two villages in south Germany.

Frederick M. Kerr, the defaulting teller of Preston, Kean & Co. of Chicago, now in Joliet, has been taken to Chicago to testify as to what became of \$12,000 of United States bonds belonging to the Nodaway Valley bank of Missouri and deposited with the firm.

The Pondo invasion of South Africa has been repelled and the savages dispersed.

All rates in the Chicago and Ohio river pool erritory have been restored to the regular tariff.

It is reported in Paris that Minister Boulanger proposes to ask a credit for the army of 392,000,000 francs.

Barhart Stillwell, a farmer near Akron, O., was enticed into a lonely wood and torthed until he surrendered \$1,500 which was concealed on his person.

The British government has declined to consent to the absorption of Zululand by the colony of Natal, South Africa. A battalion of infantry, under Maj. Snyder,

has been ordered from Fort Keogh to the Rose bud agency, where the Cheyennes have revolted because of the arrest of a chief for stealing sheep from a ranchman.

A coroner's jury at Chicago, in the inquest on the body of Terence Begley, held four of Pinkerton's men to the grand jury, without

President Cleveland has ordered the suspension of M. E. Benton and W. A. Stone, district attorneys in Missouri and Pennsylvania, for addressing political meetings in their respective states throughout the campaign. The French senate has passed a bill provid-

ing for the sale of crown jewels.

MANNING REACHES MEXICO.

City of Mexico dispatch: Hon. Thomas C. Manning, the new United States minister, was formally presented to President Diaz this morning, and an exchange of friendly sentiments occured. Mr. Manning said: "Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to present my letters of credence from the president of the United States to your excellency, accrediting me as envoy to your government. The cordial friendship for your government and people expressed therein is but an echo of the sentiment entertained by the people of the United States for the people of Mexico, and we feel as then alive. Since the latter's death, Schleisured it is reciprocated. It will be an nitz has been traced to England, where he agreeable duty to me to foster these senti- is charged with the forgery of a bill of ex-

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Washington special: Talk is being in-

dulged in of two somewhat remarkable

affair and the surrender of Geronimo. The

former if it takes place will include the

Sedgwick matter as well as the facts re-

lating to the arrest of Cutting. This sub-

ject would go to the committee on forciga

affairs if it comes up in either branch of

congress, and would be gobbled in the

Mr. Sherman, to have charge of the in-

thinks there is serious thought of it in the

senate. The object of an investigation of

the surrender of Geronimo is more to get

at the bottom of the Texas-Mexico border

matter than anything else-to learn its

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED. The Agreement Between the United States

and Spain Made Binding. Washington special: Late this afternoon

the president issued a proclamation suspending the tonnage and import duties levied on Spanish goods brought to the United States in Spanish vessels from Cuba, Porto Rico, or any other foreign country. This suspension begins to-day, and is to continue "so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued in Cuba and Porto Rico, and no longer." This proclamation was issued the president says, after receiving due notice of an agreement on the part of the Spanish government to suspend all discriminating dúties against United States vessels. The agreement referred by the president between the United States and Spain for the reciprocal and complete suspension of all discriminating duties in the United States and in Cuba and in Porto Rico was signed to day by Secretary Bayard and Senor De Muruaga, the Spanish minister. It reads as follows:

"First-It is positively understood that from this date an absolute equalization of tonnage and import duties will at once be applied to the products of and acticles proceeding from the United States or from any foreign country in vessels owned by citizens of the United States to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that no higher or other import or tonnage duties will be levied upon such vessels and the merchandise carried in them as aforesaid, than are imposed upon Spanish vessels and their cargoes under the same circumstances. Under

the above conditions the president of the United States will at once issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imports within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects Spanish vessels and the produce manufactures or merchandise imported in them into the United States from Spain or her possessions aforesaid, or from any loreign country. This memorandum of agreement is offered by the government of Spain and accepted by the government of the United States as a full and satisfactory notification of the facts above recited.

"Second-The United States minister at Madrid will be authorized to negotiate with the minister of foreign affairs, either by an agreement or treaty, so as to place the commercial relations between the United States and Spain on a permanent footing advantageous to both countries."

A GERMAN BARON'S CRIME.

Berl'n dispatch: Agreat scandal has been caused in the highest circles by the arrest of Baron Otho von Schleinitz, nephew of the minister of that name, and member of the emperor's household. He is charged with acting as the agent of a band of men leagued together for the purpose of extorting money from wealthy and highborn persons, and with selling forged titles and decorations. Schleinitz was a captain in the Prussian guards. He gambled and ran through his fortune. On the discovery of his crime the police favored his escape to France, out of regard for his uncle, who was ments and promote amity and good fel- change for 2,400 marks. He has just been

FOUR HUNDRED HAND SHAKES.

Washington special: When the president entered the east room, shortly after 1 o'clock to-day, he was confronted by about 400 people, who were waiting to shake hands with him. The majority of the visitors were delegates from the Railway Conductors' association, which has just completed its convention in Baltimore. Many vere accompanied by their wives and a goodly number of children, and altogether they were a fine looking assemblage. When the president took his stand, ex-President Champlain shook him by the hand and explained that they were the delegates and members of the Conductors' Insurance association of the United States and Canada on a short visit to Washington. The president replied: "Well, I am very glad to meet the members of the old reliable," and the handshaking operation began and lasted about twenty minutes. The president recognized some old railway acquaintances and numerous hearty greetings followed. A young miss of about 12 years handed the president a bouquet of fragrant flowers as she passed, which he held in his hand during the remainder of the reception. At the end of the line was a gentleman bearing a slight resemblance to ex-President Arthur, who stepped before the president and exclaimed: "Did you ever ee me before?" The president recognized him at once and gave him a hearty handshaking. A lady who had passed gained courage from this, and returning, endeavored to call the president's attention to some matter, but her interview was very unsatisfactory, for the president positively but courteously declined to listen to her.

INTRODUCED TO DE LESSEPS.

New York special: At 3 o'clock this afternoon the elegant rooms of the chamber of commerce, which were tastefully decorated with the combined colors of France and the United States, were througed with the distinguished business men of New York. The rooms were to be the scene of a reception to M. De Lesseps, who with his party were momentarily expected. About 4 p. m. the party arrived. It was composed of M. De Lesseps, Bartholdi, Pellisier, S. V. Contart and others. President Brown asked the members and guests to pass through the room from one door and out through the other, and as they passed, he introduced them to M. De Lesseps, who had a friendly greeting for all. Among those introduced were Gen. King, Dr. Talmage, Mr. Colne and Judges Daly and Peabody. When the handshaking was over De Lesseps said: "I am glad to have shaken by the hand so many of the men who shape the commercial interests of America."

A Rich Young Man.

George Gould, in his own right, is a rich man. When his father bought him a seat in the stock-exchange, five or six years ago, and started him in the stock brokerage business as a member of the firm of Washington E. Connor & Co., George was given an out and-out present of \$500,000. He is credited with astuteness in speculation. He is out of the brokerage business now, and for his service as confidential clerk to his father he gets an allowance quoted in Wall street at \$20,000 a vear. He is no spendthrift, though to some extent he has patronized the sporting world. He is a member of the New York Athletic club. He has a fine stable of horses, of which he is specially proud. It has been common report among the leaders in Wall street or those, at least, who may plausibly lay claim to some share in the business secrets of Jay Gould, that a plan was developed by Mr. Gould last winter during the pendency of his southern railway strike, by which he proposed to elevate George to a prominent and inde-pendent place in the financial or railway vorld, probably as the president of one of the big Gould corporations. The anxiety of Dr. Norvin Green to get out of harness has been thought the opening of a prospective avenue for the millionaire's son. Now that "the boy" -such is the father's favorite designation-is happily wedded, the plan of last winter may

In accepting the statue, President Cleveland said:

The people of the United States accept with gratitude from their brethren of the French republic the grand and completed work of art we here in augurate. This token of the affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of republics and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend the maintained excellence of a government resting upon the popular will, we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike god, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate our own Deity keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and, greater than all that have been celebrated in ancient Troy. Instead of grasping in her hand the thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home. Nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fires, and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the east, and reflected thence and, joined with answering rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression, until Liberty enlightens the world.

Other speakers followed, among them Count DeLesseps, who said:

You are right, American citizens, to be proud of your "Go ahead." In speaking to you of the sympathies of France, I know I express the thought of all my com-There is no painful or sad patriots. memory between the two countries, but one solitary rivalry, that of progress. We accept your inventions, as you accept ours, without jealousy. You have men who dare and persevere. I say I like your 'Go ahead."

We understand each other better when we speak this language. I feel myself at home when I am with you. Illustrious descendants of French nobility who crossed the Atlantic 100 years ago, bringing to you the aurora of your independence, the devoted co-operation of our national sympathies, dreamed of in your destiny. These dreams have been more than realized.

"Old Hundred" was played by the band and the assembly joined in singing the doxology. The ceremonies were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Pott-r, D.D., assistant bishop of the diocese of New York. A national salute was then fired simultancously by all the batteries in the harbor, affoat and ashore.

AN UNPARALLELED CRIME.

Kansas City Dispatch: One of the most barbarous crimes ever perpetrated in this city was committed last night by a colored man named Cy Lafferty. He engaged in a quarrel with his wife, knocked her down and beat her to insensibility. The fiend then saturated her clothing with kerosene oil, set fire to it and left her, making his escape by the back door of the house. It was several minutes before the neighbors

A MARTYR BISHOP.

The Last Terrible Days of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hannington.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The diary of Bishop Hannington, who was put to death by order of King Mwanga of Uganda, Africa, has been published, giving the details of the last week of his life. He describes the arrival of his party at Subwas, where the chief, at the head of 1,000 troops, demanded ten guns and three barrels of powder. The chief asked Bishop Hannington to remain with him for a day and the latter complied.

While taking a walk the bishop was at-tacked by about twenty natives. He struggled with his assailants, but became weak and faint and was dragged violently a long distance by the legs. When his persecutors stopped they stripped and robbed him and imprisoned him in a noisome hut full of vermin and decaying bananas.

While the bishop was lying there ill and helpless the chief and his hundred wives came, out of curiosity, to feast their eyes on him. On the next day he was allowed to return to his own tent, where, though still ill, he felt more comfortable.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS END IN DEATH. The bishop was still guarded, however, by natives. He remained in bed during the following days, parties of the chief's wives out of idle curiosity (oming daily to see him. He was allowed to sen 1 messages to friends, but believed they were intercepted. On the sev-enth day the bishop wrote that his fever continued; that at night the place swarmed with vermin; that the guards were drunk and noisy; and that he was unable to sleep, and at last became delirious On the eighth day, October 29, he was conscious. His entries on this day were brief: "No news. A hyena howled all night smelling a sick man. Hope he will not have me vet." This is the final entry.

It is believed that shortly after writing this the bishop was taken out and put to death. Throughout the week there were frequent entries referring to the comfort he derived from reading the Psalms.

WRESTLING LEADS TO MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., Oct. 25 .- After a friendly wrestling match yesterday near Williamsburg William Broughton shot and instantly killed John Wistenhunt and wounded Wistenhunt's brother. The shooting was cold blooded.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The editor of a Posen newspaper has been LONDON, Oct. 25 .- In response to renewed discovered the woman's awful condition, The chief of the bureau of engraving and Business during the day was almost entirely Suspended; the public schools were closed on Saturday, with ox-teams loaded with wheat sentenced to imprisonment and pressing appeals, Sir Charles Dilke has were extin body was burned to crisp and she died to day. The murderer is still at large. Lynching, in case of his capture, is freely discussed. libeling Prince Bismarck. of their own raising. ued at \$70,000 has been destroyed by fire. The Breakey bouse, at Sherman, Texas, val-

A KNIGHT PROTESTS.

Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch: The action of Twelve of the quarantined cattle at the the Knights of Labor at Richmond in making a plea for mercy in behalf of the convicted anarchists at Chicago has caused considerable comment among the conservative labor leaders of this city. There were other measures adopted and recommended at the Richmond convention which are quietly, but nevertheless severely, criticised by members of the order in Pittsburg. Thomas A. Armstrong says: "The plea in behalf of the anarchists is very much out of place. It is a disgrace to the order and is not in accord with the sentiments of a majority of the members. We have nothing in common with the anarchists; no more than we have murderers, and the line should be clearly drawn. The anarchists of the country will construe the a tion of the Richmond convention to mean that the Knights are inclined to sympathize with them. It demonstrates one thing; the home club element which ruled the convention, and which passed the resolution yesterday, is more or less in sympathy with the anarchistic element. This faction will not be allowed to prostitute the noble purposes of the order. Reports from the Richmond convention showed Texas, is chairman of the house committee that there was war in the ranks, and it will continue until some wrongs are righted.' Mr. Armstrong voiced the sentiments of all the prominent labor leaders here.

NEW DEPARTURE MEN.

Boston dispatch: The board of visitors of Andover Theological seminary adjourned this morning after having reached the following decision upon the question of jurisdiction in the case of the Andover professors charged with heresy:

After due deliberation and consultation the board of visitors are unanimous in the opinion that they have original jurisdicsame alleged offenses, and that complaints are rightly before the board by its permission and authority. But we deem it proper that the charges should be amended so as to proceed against the respondents individually and separately, and that such charges as are indefinite shou'd be made plain. Voted, that complainants comply with the foregoing order on or before the 8th of November next.

SAVAGES AT WAR.

CAPE Town, Oct. 16 .- Ten thousand Pondos nave invaded Xesibeland burning the kraals and committing depredations. The government is taising volunteers to resist them. The situation is critical.

extradited. An accomplice named Lange. lowship. The development of trade and who was concerned in the forgery, commitintercommerce, now auspiciously begun ted suicide upon hearing of Schleinitz's arand destined to expand in the near future rest. beyond even our present expectations, will

AID FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Charleston special: President Cleveland has sent \$10 to the pastor of the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal church, with the following letter:

October 9, 1886 .- Rev. L. Ruffin Nichols -My Dear Sir: I have received your letter asking for pecuniary aid in repairing the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal church, which was seriously damaged by the recent earthquake. I am very glad to contribute something for so worthy a cause, and though the sum is not large, it is accompanied by the wish that through the kindness of those who appriciate the value of such an instrumentality for good. your church may soon resume its career of usefulness.

> Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

CLOSING IN ON BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 28 .- At a private meeting at Tirnova of deputies belonging to the government party it was unanimously decided to adcongressional investigations - the Cutting here to the governments policy toward Russia. General Kaulbars has telegraphed to the regency dvising the raising of the state of siege at Sofia and Varna.

The Russian consul at Varna threatens to order the Russians warships to bombard the town unless the prefect permits free access of Russo-Bulgarian partisans to the Russian consulate or if he tries to prevent the landing of sailors from the warships.

The members of the sobranje are preparing house if an intention to do so was sur to elect a regent to replace Karaveloff. pected to linger in the senate. Perry Bel-The Russian consuls at Ru-tchuk and Bour-

mont is the chairman of the house comgase have been notified that Russian men-ofwar are on their way to those ports to protect mittee, and being a firm friend of Secretary Bayard would not want the senate com-Russian subjects mittee on foreign affairs, whose head is

GERONIMO'S DESTINATION.

New Orleans Special: Geronimo, Natchez vestigation. Hence he will move if he and thirteen bucks and seventeen squaws and pappooses, heavily guarded by United States troops, passed through this city yesterday afternoon. The bucks will be sent to Fort Pickens, Pensacola bay, and the squaws and pappooses to St. Augusthe station and ferry landing, anxious to get a look at the savages.

> Nashville railroad, which left here last sale of the two volumes of the same work? It evening, having aboard the United States troops and Apache Indians, was ditched near Rixolets. It is reported that no one was hurt.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST for November, 1886, contains no less than 170 scription, articles on a variety of subjects from filty well-known writers, scattered through the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western States, and Canada, and two arge Supplements, comprising in all over eighty quarto pages-being by far the largest and most extensively illustrated issue pany this morning and it was given out of its character ever published. The leading feature is James Parton's article on General Jeckson as a Farmer, with accompanying engraving, 16x18, drawn expressly to accompany this paper by artists who have visited The Hermitage. It constitutes the second in the series of the engravings entitled the "Homes of Our Farmer Presidents," which the American Agriculturalist presents to its subscribers.

> The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island, New York, was unveiled Thursday. M. De Lesseps and Senator Evarts made the presentation addresses. President Cleveland responded briefly in fitting terms. French and American flags flew from the housetops and windows in every direction, and a general holiday appearance was presented by the moving bodies of soldies, militia and civic organizations and by the collection on the -idewalks of the great crowds of people.

George is now, and has been almost since he became of voting age, a half-dozen years ago, a director in many of the great corporations controlled by his father and Russell Sage. He is a vice president in some of them. People who know him well and are not overmuch given to toadvism, aver that he has remarkable business faculties. Ilis father trusts him a good ways; he did a vast deal of the work that was done at this end of the line during the Missouri Pacific strike troubles. His father thought it would be a waste of the young man's time and energy to send him through college, but he hooked him tight to a tutor who knew all the mysteries of arithmetic, and George is probably one of the best and most thorough accountants in New York. Likewise he is a practical telegrapher; he knows how to run a typewriter fast as his father cares to dictate, and withal is somewhat expert as a stenographer. It is his boast that he could earn a living as a newspaper reporter if he ever collided with the need of it.

hasten to maturity.

Just now he is not expecting to collide. Wedding presents? The groom bestowed diamonds on his bride. His parents gave their blessing; and that means something more than a sixpence when one's father contesses to owning \$50,000.000.-New York Times.

The Truth About Blain's Book.

Talking with a leading publisher who knows the ins and outs of the trade he said to-day: Some highly-colored and whoily unreliable statements have been currently circulated as to the number issued of Mr. Blaine's great political book and his profits from it. At the outlet 75,000 copies of the first volume were printed to which 25,000 have been added since, and the larger part of the entire 100,000 copies tine, Florida. There was a large crowd at have now been disposed of. Of the second volume only 75,000 have been printed, and no the special train on the Louisville & more of these will be sold, at least for the present. Why is there this difference in the is no reflection on the character or importance of the book, or on the popularity of the dis-tinguished author. It is a simple matter of fact, well known to the trade, that for various reasons the sale of the second volume of a subscription book never equals that of the first volume. Why not? Because people die, move away, lose all their money or enough of llustrations and engravings of every de- it to make them feel poor, some of them are thrown out of work and can not pay, or dissatisfied-with or without reason-with the first book, and so refuse to take the second volume as agreed. Every one in the business knows this and makes calculations accordingly. Why, even in Augusta I am told, copies of the second volume have been refused. By the terms of Mr. Blaine with his publishers, he is paid 75 cents on each copy sold That will pay him, when the total 175,000 are dis-posed of, \$131,250-nothing like the quarter of a million that newspaper report has placed it at, but a tidy little sum that any author, no matter how popular or successful, might be proud of. It will pay for his elegant new cottage at Bar Harbor, and leave a handsome surplus beside. But I have reason to believe that his publisher would have paid him \$1, or even \$1.25 a volume, if Mr. Blaine had held out for t. If he had understood publishers as well as he does politicians he would have been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 the richer for it to-day. Aside from that, there is still money ahead for him in the book. It is a standard work that every well-equipped library must possess. That will give it a steady, if not large, sale for years to come. Then if Mr. Blain should be nominated in 1888, that would give the book another big boom, only second to its first enormous send-off .- Boston Cor. New York Mail and Express.

actual status and what is needed at the hands of congress to preserve peace with the Indians, but the Mexicans as well, and to guarantee justice to our citizens when they go over the line. Mr. Wellborn, of on Indian affairs, where an investigation of this subject would likely go to, and being a thorough Texan, for Texas and her people, he would doubtless like to conduct an work it up.

tion in the premises; that no proceeding is that he was assisting them in obtaining a pending before the board of trustees for the clue to the identity of the robber. It is stories told by him at different times compared, with a view to finding inconsistenaccessory to the robbery. The suspicion is expressed that several employes of the express and of the railroad company carefully planned the robbery with the knowledge of Fatheringham and divided the already been presented to the company which swells the amount to \$\$1,000. The

inquiry of this character. He is a splendid lawyer and full of enterprise, and world SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES. St. Louis dispatch: Fatheringham, the Adams express messenger whose car was robbed last Monday night, is still in this city, though he is accompanied wherever he

goes by a detective He was in close communication with the officers of the combelieved, however, that he is being carefully examined by the detectives and the cies and obtaining evidence that he was an

money between them. It was stated at first that the amount stolen was slightly in excess of \$50,000, but claims have majority of these claims have been settled and as soon as others are proven they will be paid.