Labor Convention. Richmond (Va.) special: General Secre tary Turner, of the Knights of Labor, in conversation this evening, said he considers the present convention by far the most important assembly the order has had, or can have, as upon its course de; ends the future welfare of the order. The sessions will be eight hours a day, from 8 to 12 in the morning, and 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

The action of the assembly upon the subject of boycotts will probably be affected somewhat by the peculiar condition of affairs in Richmond now. For many months the paper and printing house of Baughman Bros. has been boycotted by the Typographical union and Knights of Labor. This has brought about a bitter state of feeling, especially as merchants and others have organized a branch of the Law and Order league, with a membership of over two thousand, backing Baughman and fighting the boycott. The entire Typo-graphical union has been indicted for conspiracy, and indications are that the trial ill take place during the time the assem bly is holding its session. Of course all this causes much bitterness as all attempts at arbitration between Baughman Bros. and the princers have proved dismal fail-

The question of Knights of Labor running for political office is also likely to be influenced by local surroundings. H. W. Mullen, past master workman here, is running as a labor candidate. George D. Wise, democratic nominee, is his opponent, and the republican convention after a sharp fight decided not to endorse Mullen, and they nominated E. Waddell, late United States district attorney. When Mullen was nominated a majority of the democratic knights bolted from the convention and an nounced their intention of supporting the democratic nominee, on the ground that the fundamental principle of the order forbade its going into politics, therefore the assembly will be in accision in the midst of a sharp political contest as well as a legal war on boycotters.

Such members as come seem to be disappointed at the comparatively meagre rep resentations from the west. They think the long strikes there have had a dispiriting effect upon the members and weakened the order in that section.

## DECREASE IN THE DEBT.

#### A Reduction During September of \$10,-627,113.

Washington special: The reduction of the public debt during the month of September amounted to \$10,627,013. The decrease in the debt since July 1, before the first quarter of the current fiscal year is \$21,586,818. The interest-bearing debt now amounts to \$1,181,757,312. The net cash balance on band in the treasury today is \$67,896 391, against \$76,527,561 a month ago. The gold coin and bullion fund in the treasury to-day amounts to \$242,609,018; with liabilities -gold certificates outstanding-amounting to \$84,961, 807; thus leaving a good gold fund balance of \$157,917,211. There are now \$95,387,-112 in silver certificates outstanding, against \$89,021,760 a month ago. The store of silver dollars now held in the treasury amounts to \$181,262,503. The circulation of silver dollars now amounts to nearly \$60,000,000, an amount far above

any previous period. The government receipts for September were unusually large, amounting from all sources to \$31,686,701. The customs receipts were \$20,086,017, against \$17 521, 265 in September, 1885. The internal rev came receipts were \$9.460,136; about \$1,000,000 less than in September a year The expenditures for September this year were \$20,583,191; about \$4,500,000 more than in September, 1885. The total receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending to-day, were \$93,578, 999, against \$84,802,580 for the corresponding quarter of 1885. On the other hand the government expenditures for this quarter were \$75.895,069, or nearly \$5,500 000 more than for the first quarter of 1885.

# FLOGGING WRONG DOERS.

STOUTLAND, Mo., Oct 4 - For some time au organization in Miller county known as the White horse company, whose avowed purposis the suppression of horse stealing, has been in existence. A few nights ago the company visited the house of Frank Redden, a well-to-do farmer, who was harboring a women of alleged loose morals, and taking Rodden and log and administered a severe flogging. warned Rodden and the woman tha a contin-uance of their relations would result in their being hanged, and also warned a party of har-vesters who recognized some of them that any reference to the matter would result in death.

# A Real Earthquake.

An earthquake is a novel experience in this country; at all events, a genuine, first-class earthquake is. There have been a number of local earthquakes that gained some notoriety. The most noticable one occurred in 1811, in the vicinity of New Madird, on the Mississip pi river. The center of disturbance was in the low river valley, deposited by the stream itself, though the shocks, occurring at intervals during several months, were felt at a distance of 300 miles. In some places the earth was lifted up, and in others depressed, forming small lakes that still exist. But the most remarkable circumstance in that cartiquake was the fact that the series of local disturbances in that region entirely ceased corneidently with the great earthquake that destroyed Caracas, the capitol of Venezuela, March 26, ISI2. What could have been the relation between the series of small earthquikes in the southeastern corner of Missouri and the great earthquake that conclud if the enterslument four or five thousand miles away, on

There have been three or four local earthquakes in Sau Francisco within half a centuinber 1, 1755, a rather notable earthquake was felt in New England, and elsewhere on Atlantic coast, that was supposed to have proceeded from the tremendous Lisbon earthquake that occurred on the 1st of the same month. Some chimneys and infirm walls in Boston were thrown down. Since that event the only considerable earthquake that has been felt between the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic occurred in October, 1870; but it

wrought nowh re any damage of importance.
The disturbance of Tuesday last appears not only to have extended over an enormous area, but to have caused greater destruction of both life and property than any other known occur-rence of the klod in this country. In fact, it is the only Yaukee earthquake that has at-tained the distinction of kining people, or of toppling down any considerable number of

some more colossal disturbance on some other part of the planet? Was its focus of motion on the coast of South Carolina, or somewhere in the west India or Bahama is and, or in South America, or to the Atlanto! The question is an extremely interesting one, that probabilities and Justice Matthews will deliver addresses and Justice Matthews will deliver addresses and immediately afterward the interment Times.

Times.

The will be a long fight, but we can trun on eight houses a moderate improvement in condition, owing to favoring weather, or eight houses will one ten hours. So the rounding on ten hours. So the inches ten hours are compelled to shut down by losses. It is likely that several the inholities. New Orleans advices point to a 25 per cent reduction in the Louisiana will fall on the government.

Times. Was this seismic phenomenon really an

#### ARGUING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

#### The Condemned Anarchists Want Another Chance for Their Lives.

A large number of people crowded into Judge Gary's court-room in Chicago on the 1st to hear arguments on the motion for a new trial for the condemned anarchists.

In the audience were a number of adher ents to the anarchist cause and numerous representatives of the prisoners. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the filed arguments and affidavits in support of the application, which occupied some time. There is little probability of the mation being granted in behalf of any of the prisoners, but it is probable that the judge will reserve his decision until to-morrow, and then call up the priso ers for judgment. The day of execution will be set for some time between Dec. 1 and 15, but this will be simply a formality, during the ap-

peal to the supreme court.

Before arguing the motion for a new trial, Capt. Black stated that he desired to read certain affidavits stripped of certain verbiage. The first affi (avit charged that Special Bailiff Henry M. Rice, who was ordered by the court to summon the jury, said he was managing the case against the anarchists, and that he summoned such men on the jury as were favorable to the prosecution. Capt Black stated that it was Otis Favor, a mer chant on Wabash avenue, to whom Build Rice repeated the allegations in the affida-vit, and he wanted Favor examined in open Another affidavit by E. A. Stevens says that Favor had stated to him that Rice knew what he was about and that the 'anarchists' would hang as sure as death. Capt. Black wanted Stevens examined in ourt but the court overruled the motion. Capt. Black then asked for a postponement to examine the affidavits which were made last night, but the court ordered the pro-ceedings to go on. Capt. Black then read the defendants' petition for a new trial, which has been published. It contained nothing new. This was followed by an affidavit from T. J. Morgan, of Woodlawn, who swore that foror F. E. Deuken said, in his presence, before being accepted on the that the anarchists ought to hang. Another affidavit from Morgan's son supported this statement. The affidavit of Michael Call averred that juror Adonis said to him, before becoming a juror, that "If I was on the jury I would hang every one of the anarchists." A. P. Love of LaGrange and Orrin Biossom of Wentworth avenu made affidavits that on the night of the Haymarket massacrethey were in a saloon on Halsted street with H. L. Gilmar for some time before and after the explosion took place. Next was an affidavit from ex-Chief of Detectives W. M. Currier, now a livery man, in effect to show that he furnished carriages to be used by the jurors during the trial. This was to show that the state desired to win the favor of the jury by treating them to carriage rides. Another affidavit was from J. P. DeLuce, a saloonkeeper of Indianapolis, which stated that some time in May a man came into his saloon with a satchel, saying: "I'm going to Chicago; you will hear from me before long." The stranger spoke about the labor trouble, and was very latter against be capitalists. Another affidavit supporting this one was made by Oscar pouse, who was present and heard what the stranger said. The inference sought to be conveyed by these affidavits was that this stranger was the bomb thrower. Then Grinnell's closing speech to the jury was commented on.

In answer the state had affidavits which were read. Police Captain John Carney, of Cranston testified that he knew Call for twenty years, and he is a worthless, shift-less drunkard. Mr. Adams, in an affidavit, denied any such conversation with Cult. Theodore Denker made an affidavit denying that he made such a statement as is imputed to him in Morgan's affidavit. Then A. P. Love in another affidavit, said that he was not in company with Mr. Blossom on the night of the massacre, that he was not in the city after 6 o clock in the evening, and that he never saw Gilmar. He acknowledged signing the affidavit read in court, but did not swear to it. His reason for doing so was that he was promised money and received it. He said that he was paid \$30 by one Lewis Smith. Blos som's affidavit was to the same effect. was not with Love that night, and did not know Gilmar, and was i duced to sign the affidavit by the recespt of \$30, paid by Smith.

These affidavits were in the nature of a bombshell to Capt. Black and his asso ciates, and shattered any reliance placed on the affidavits fore shed by them. Black intimated that the second affidavits were obtained through fear, and the court said it was difficult which to believe, and suggested that the arguments be menced on the law points involved in the motion for a new trial.

The proceedings were resumed by a demand from the court for a printed copy of the examination of Juror Denker upon the occasion of his being selected to serve. After reading it the court expressed the opinion that a further contradiction of Denker's affidavit or corroboration of Morgan's testimony was not mater at Capt. Black again pressed for adjournment until Monday, but the court overruled him, and Mr. Black entered an exception to the ruling of the court. He then proceeded with his argument, dealing with the tenth assignment of errors, which is that of the jury. Before Capt. Black comploted his acgument the hour of adjourn ment was at hand, and the court adjourned

until 10 o'clock Monday. Capt. Black, in his argument, dwelt at length on two points. First, that the state attorney introduced into his closing argument substantive matter not referred to previously during the trial; second, that the evidence submitted by the prosecution was defective in failing to prove who the principal was. Capt. Black held that the evidence, to be sufficient against accessories, should have been so unmistakable against the principal as to secure his conliction had he been present in court. Dur ing the course of his speech Mr. Black was rebuked by the court, in one instance for making a wrong statement respecting a ruling made by the court.

# THE LATE JUSTICE CHASE.

Columbus dispatch: Gov. Foraker to day held a consultation with J. H. Outhwaite, a member of the congressional committee looking after the arrangements lothe removal of the remains of the fate Chie Justice Chase from Washington to Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, and it was decided after a discussion of the situation that the memorial exercises should be held in Cincinnati instead of Columbus, as at first contemplated. An effort was made to secure Music hall for the purpose of holding the funeral exercises in Cincinnati, but the exposition commissioners have charge for the full month of October, and they will likely be held in one of the opera houses of that city. Formal invitations have been prepared and will be sent to the judges of question of eight hours or ten hours is setthe United States supreme court, the judges | tied. One of the large packers said this of the Ohio supreme court, members :

## FLASHES FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

Edwin Arnold is ill.

Heavy snow falls, are reported in Bavaria. The Irish landlords refuse to abate their

unts. The pope entertains grave fears for his

ersonal safety. General Boulanger has invented a most destructive bomb.

Sir Reginald Hanson has been elected ord mayor of London.

General Kaulbars removed the Russian onsul at Sofia for weakness.

A Dublin priest virtually advises the nurder of the evicting landlords.

Cholera still rages throughout Japan. There were 8,472 deaths in nine days. The Bulgarian government will resist the

emands of the Russian ultimatum. The French are preparing for the permanent occupation of the New Hebrides.

Prince Alexander is trying to obtain permission of the czar to visit St. Petersburg. China intends to issue a loan for \$50,-000,000 for the construction of railways in the empire.

The Earl of Northbrook is in Ulster making a personal investigation of the land

question. M. Gariel and Captain Valincourt fought duel at Montpelier. Valincourt was

wounded four times. Ismail Pasha has sent a telegram to niro strongly disapproving Lavison's scizure of the Ismail palace.

Most Rev. Thomas J. Carr, D. D., Roman Cathalic bishop of Galway, has been appointed archbishop of Melbourne.

T. P. O'Connor, in a speech at Shore ditch, said he hated crime, but the cruel landlord would drive the people to desper-

A Chinese woman underwent the "Ling Chi" execution for poisoning at Canton. She was cut into exactly 1,000 pieces while nlive

Discharged Chinese soldiers invaded one of the leading pawn shops of Hucking. him, and hoted the place, after killing orty six employes and the proprietor.

#### PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Rubinstein, the pinnist, has a great weakess for games of chance.

Miss Alice Longfellow, eldest daughter of the poet, has gone to Paris.

Mrs. Taylor, the widow of Bayard Tayor, is to pass the winter in Boston. Adeline Speech, the singer after whom

Adelina Patti was named, died lately in Rome. Miss Marie Novins, who married James G. Blaine, Jr., was to have made her first appearance with Modjeska in October.

Dennison, the inventor of the convenient and now indispensable tag, died last week in Massachusetts. Over 225,000,000 of

his tags are sold annually. Dr. Perry, a hotel proprietor at Saratoga, says the expenses of his house during the season are about \$3,000 per day. Judging from the bills rendered, some of the guests were of opinion the expenses must be about \$1,000,000 per day.

Ex-President Arthur's health does not show any improvement, neither can be be onsidered any worse than when he left New York. He is certainly somewhat thinner and is confined to his chair the greater part of the time, but his appearance would not lead a stranger to think him an extremely sick man. His skin is as fresh and rosy as ever. He no longer suffers from asomonia; his appetite is only occasionally capricious, and he is bright and cheer-

Edward King, the labor agitator, is a veritable little \_iant. Heisvery short hardly more than five feet in height, well built and active. He does not entirely believe in the labor-political movement, although he does believe in Henry George. He is afraid that the new political party will be seized upon by demagogues, rather than led by disinterested men, and that labor will have little benefit from it. By trade Mr. King is type polisher.

New York Sun: "Roscoe Conkling." said a griend of that gentleman the other day, comes to me frequently and I have noiced on each occasion he is differently attired. He has different outer garments, a different pleat in his shirt, different overgaiters, and very often a different style of watch chain. He tells me he is not rich, and I am not at all surprised at that, However big a man's income may be, he cannot save money and still live as extravagantly as Mr. Conkling does."

# CANADA CATTLE.

Washington dispatch: Commissioner Coleman of the department of agriculture to day received the following communication from the chief inspector of stock of Canada touching the condition of Canadian cattle:

Sir-I notice by newspaper reports that the question of placing an embargo on cattle entering the United States from Canada is being discussed. Knowing as I do that Canada is entirely free from plearo-pneumoria or any other contagious disease of cattle, and that everything that was capa ble of carrying diseases from contact with infected animals in quarantine has been destroyed by burning-including the cattle sheds, fences, feed, clothing and bags as well as manure no trace of disease can possibly have escaped outside, and since its discovery no animals have been permitted to leave quarantine, nor will they be as long as there is the least possible danger. The Canadian commissioner says that he submits these facts for the consideration of the commissioner of agriculture of United States, and suggests that a qualified veterinarian be sent to Quebec to remain permanently in order to satisfy the cattlemen of the United States.

GOING TO SHUT DOWN. Chicago special A great lockout at the stock yards has been decided upon some time during this month, about the 15th, it is said, when the packing houses will all close down and remain closed until the afternoon: 'Trouble is, of course, expected. It will be a long fight, but we can trun

#### BLOWN TO ATOMS.

## Explosion of Powder Works, Resulting in

the Death of Four Men. BARTOW-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y., Sept. 30.-A terrific explosion occurred at the Ditmar powder works, Bay Chester, on the Harlem river branch of the New York and New Haven railroad, about 10 this morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of four men employed in the factory.

The explosion occurred in the packing house, a one-story frame building 20x30 feet, in the center of the grounds, about 200 yards from the main factory, a large building near the water, where the bulk of the giant powder and nitro-giveerine used in the new aqueduct work was manufactured.

The men were hard at work putting up and

packing cartridges, when zuddenly, without warning, an explosion occurred, shattering the building to splinters and blowing the four men to fragments. The exploding powder, of which there was a large quantity, shot up into the air as high as fifty feet, and splinters of the building

own a mile distant. The names of the nen killed are as follows: BLOWN ALL TO PIECES. Earnest Dralen, John Rusch, Max Shafbolt,

r. Reinhart. Nothing was left of them except fragments of their bodies. Their hands, legs, feet, arms, pieces of skulls and backbones and charred bits of flesh were scattered in every direction rom 500 to 600 feet from the packing house.

Max Cruger, foreman of the works, says the

xplosion was caused by two men shooting in-o the building. He was in the packing house at the time, and, going out, found two men who said they were shooting squirrels. He says he threatened them with arrest, and they As the explosion occurred the men were seen

burrying away. ONLY A BOX OF PRAGMENTS LEFT.

R. G. Stausfield, superintendent of the Thorite powder company, near by, picked up a box full of fragments of dead men, and othall put in a heap to await the coroner's ar-

One of the dead men leaves a family in Ger many, but the others were single. The man-factory of the Ditmar works was nearly wrecked, one end being blown to pieces, ex-posing the interior. After the explosion the lower timbers of the building took fire and burned flervely. A large tree near by was torn up by the roots, and branches of other trees were blown away. The ground around for half a mile was strewn with fragments of the dead, splinters, packing paper, etc. EFFECTS OF THE EXPLO IOX.

The violence of the explosion shook houses in Bartow, across the creek from Bay Chester, and many windows in John Elliott's Bayview hotel at Selham Bridge, over a mile away, were shattered. Thomas Diawood's blacks mithshop at West Chester was shaken violently, and the windows in many houses in the same village

This is the second explosion that has occur-red in these works this year. One last winter

blew a man to fragments.

The remains of the men killed to-day could not possibly be identified.

Man persons living miles away drove hurriedly to the scene and some of them helped to gather together the fragments of the dead

Windows, sashes and doors in the railroad station at Bay Chester, not far from the works were blown to fragments, and windows in other houses were damaged, but no one out side of the factory was hurt.

MISTAKEN FOR AN EARTHQUAKE NYACK, N. Y. Sept. 30.—Just before 10 clock this morning a heavy shock resembling the noise of an earthquake starti d the people here. Colored folks were frantic and one family named West ran out of their house ser aming in terror. They were told that it was the carthquake from Charleston, and the

he family cried, "Wiggins." NNW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 30.—At 10:10 this morning the telegraph operators at Bran-ford and Bridgeport reported that slight shocks and been felt at those places. At Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine works in Bridgeport the shock was distinctly feit, the windows of the shops being severely rattled BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 30.—A severe shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, was felt here at 9:57 this morning. Buildings were severely shaken in the western part of the city and tenants terribly frightened. one house a lamp was thrown from the man-telpiece and broken. Many people thought that Wiggins' prediction for yesterday and come to pass. So far as can be learned no particular damage was done.

# STILL IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS

Washington dispatch: The annual report of Gen. Miles is still in the hands of the president, and has been the subject of a brief conference to-day, between himself and Secretary Endicott, but it is under stood that no line of action has yet been decided upon in regard to that portion re lating to the surrender of Geronimo While the text of the report is not accessible for publication, it is known that in respect to the matter, Miles does not explain himself to the satisfaction of the authorities, and that his granting of conditions which are now understood to be e en more liberal than has heretofore been supposed, is a subject of embarrassment and perplexity, without saying so in emphatic terms. It is gathered from the general's roundabout expressions on the subject that an agreement was made that the lives of the prisoners should be spared, and they should be removed at once from Arizona In this respect, Miles has, it is said, gone outrary to the well understood wishes o h s super ors, which action amounts prac tically, to a disobedience of orders. only reason suggested for this course, is the absence of any sat sfactory statement on this point from Miles, is the fear that if he Certificates held as cash ..... \$ et cash balance on hand .... did not secure the prisoners in this ay they would make terms with and surren der themselves to the Mexicans. would have readered the termination of the campaign apparently less creditable to the Americans. In this state of affairs, there seems to be nothing which the authorities can do for the punishment of the pris oners, except to keep them permanently as misoners of war- Even should the civil authorities of Arizona demand them for trial, with the most positive proof of murder, ready for presentation, the hands of the administration would be tied.

# THE BUSINESS BOOM.

New York special: Bradstreet reports the volume of trade equal to that reported in last week's, with satisfactory inquiry and demand. The move in staple goods is increasing in the southwest and west. The bank clearings in thirty cities show a total of \$994 620,369; compared with \$968, 003,869 last week. The increase is largely due to the activity in the stock market, and to investments in view of Oct. 1 disbursements of interest and dividends. The gross earnings of forty-three railroads for the third week in September aggregate \$4.155,485; against \$3,950,290 the same

week last year. The prices of dry goods have been sus-tained and in some lines of cottons ad-vanced, and the demand is good. Wool continues very strong. American prices are said to be lower than the foreign. The quarterly reports of the visible grain and flour stocks to Bradstreet shows very wavy increases since July and indicate that both wheat and corn have been rapely marketed. The September cotton re

## CROP RETURNS FOR A WEEK.

#### The Yield of Corn and Wheat Throughout the Western Belt.

Chicago dispatch; The following crop nmary appears in this week's issue of he Farmers's Review: Crop returns for the cek, in a general way, shows that corn is cell matured throughout the entire western elt and sufficently so to withstand the mayy frosts of the last three days of the week. In Missouri and Kentucky the corn is ready for husking and cribbing. In Iowa and Illinois husking will begin about Octoher 10. Reports showing the average yield do not vary but slightly from former estimates, which are considerably under those of the preceding five years. In fifteen Illinois counties, four report twenty bushels o the acre, five report twenty five bushels, hree thirty bushels, two forty bushels, and one sixty bushels. In seventeen counties of lown one reports ten bushels, three liteen bushels, two twenty bushels, bree twenty-five bushels, one thirty-nushels, four thirty-five bushels, ushels, four thirty-five bushels, ne forty bushels and two forty-five bushls. The averages continue good for Ohio, adiana and Michigan and low in Wisconn, Missouri and Kansas. Plowing for fallowing wheat is progressing, and in many ortions of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky is completed and some seeding lass been done. The wheat movement in Dakota is now light, a great deal of wheat having already been marketed. The ruling prices are 50 to 55 cents per busiel. novement is slow in Minnesota at 55 to 63 ents. In Illinois very little wheat is being old with prices 66 to 75 cents. In Iowa he wheat movement is fair at 50 to 60 ents. In Ohio considerable wheat is being marketed at 65 to 75 cents. In Missouri the wheat movement has fallen off with ruling prices 50 to 72 cents. In Kansas here is scarcely any wheat moving, with rices 50 to 70 cents. In Michigan wheat there is freely marketed at 69 to 73 cents. In Wisconsin there is a fair movement at 65 to 75 cents. The tenor of the reports shows hat hogs generally are healthy, with somewhat higher run than usual, while cattle are looking better with improved pasturnge.

THE NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1 .- The public debt statement losued this afternoon shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of September to be \$10,627,013,17 and

Bonds at 4 per cent	5,713 93, he state-
Bonds at 4   per cent	
Bonds at 4 per cent	00,000,00
Bonds at 3 per cent	69.903.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	64,300.00
Cent	
Navy pension funds at 3 per cent	99,600.00
Cent	e e g ou ou o o o
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64 6  Principal \$1,181 7 Interest	00,000,00
Cent	
Principal	3.512.00
Interest	-7.312.00
	96,811.15
The state of the s	
Total	94,123.15
	08,735.26
	01,061 07

7,199,796.33 Total..... Debt bearing no interest: Old demand and legal tender Total ..... 246 738 391 00 Certificates of deposit..... 7,705,000.00 81,691,807.00 Gold certLeates..... 95, 357, 112, 00 Silver certificates ...... Fractional currency, less \$8,-375,934, estimated as lost ordestroyed..... Total debt—principal...... 1,730,23 ,051.78 12,137,822 23 Interest .....

Total.....\$1,743,369 932.00 Less cash items available for the reduction of the debt.\$ 206,934,043.63 Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes 100,000,000 00

Not eash in the treasury ..... 67.896.321.01 Debt less cash in the treasury

October 1, 1885. \$1,367,549,567.36 Debt less cash in the treasury September 1, 1880. \$1,378,176,589.53 Decrease of debt during the for reduction of the public

Gold held for gold certificates 84.001,807.00 95,387,112,00 cates actually outstanding United States notes held for cert ficates of deposit ne 7,705,000.00 and interest unpaid ..... 19,130,607.48 Fractional currency...... Total available for the reduc-

tion of the debt.........\$ 206,9:4,043.63 Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes acts of January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882 100,000,000.00 the debt: Fractional sliver coin ..... dinor coln...... 295, 294, 09 Tetal...... \$ 27,195,039,29

lotal cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's 465,325.713.93
The total gold coin and builtion in the treasary September 30 was \$242,009,018, as compared with \$23,430 635 August 31. The net gold in the treasury, after deducting gold cer-tificates, was \$157 9.7.211, as compared with \$157,732,188 August 31.

67,896,331,01

#### PLEADING FOR THEIR LIVES. Chicago special: Dr. Solomon, one of

the attorneys for the defense in the anarchist trial, occupied nearly the entire day in his argument upon the motion for a new trial. He contended that the only offense for which the prisoners could properly be tried was for conspiracy. He held that under the law they had a perfect right to say what they thought, but that they could not be held for a murder that was ommitted in consequence of their speeches. He also raised the point that it was improper for jurors to take notes during a

Solomon was followed by his associate ounsel, Messers. Susler and Foster. Fos ter's opening was of rare eloquence. He dwelt upon the impossibility of securing a fair and impartial trial with a jury who scknowledged themselves to be prejudiced. l'oo much praise for his management o the case had been given to Mr. Grinnell. The case would just as well, and just as successfully, have tried itself. Mr. Foster will resume to morrow,

# A BIG GUN BURNIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3 .- A new eight inch breech leading rifle gun, recently built at the pavy yard here and sent to Annapolis for trial, burst at the breach at the thirteenth dis-

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

During September the coinage at the mints amounted to 344 345 gold pieces. valued at \$2,070,816.50; 2,810,100 standard dollars, 100 half dollars, 100 quarter dollars, and \$117, 10 in dimes.

Commissioner Coleman, of the department of agriculture, has received a report from Dr. C. K. Dyer, the veterinary surgeon who was sent to ascertain what discase had broken out among the cattle in the counties of London, Fauquier and Prince William, in Virginia, communicated by the eattle obtained from Chicago, in which he says that the disease is Texas fever and not pleuro-pneumonia.

United States Treasurer Jordan issued a circular notice, stating that, owing to the great demand for other denominations of notes, the treasury of the United States is unable to supply the \$1 certificate note except in small amounts. In order to satisfy, as far as possible, the public demand, it has been decided to furnish from this office these notes, in sums of \$1,000 to each bank making application, at the same time depositing that sum with the assistant treasurer at New York. Upon the receipt of the certificate of deposit a like sum will be forwarded at the expense of the banks making the application. In order to effect an equitable distribution, as far as possible, applicants will obtain these notes in the order which deposits are made at the subtreasury at New York. Until further notice no second application will be granted until the supply of the notes is adequate to all current demand. The maximum amount of these notes which the treasury can furnish daily is \$8,000, and it will be well, the treasurer says, for the banks to ascertain through their New York correspondents the probable time when they will receive the shipment of ones, in the order which the deposit is made.

Time cabinet meeting on the 5th was attended by Secretaries Endicott and Lamar, Attorney-General Garland, Postmaster-General Vilas and Acting Secretary Fairchild. An interesting question arose in the case of the United States attorney, who has been nominated for congress, with reference to the propriety of his continuance in the office pending the result of the congressional election. The general opinion expressed was that the incumbent had better resign his federal office, and he will be so informed. This action is in accordance with the recent executive order in regard to federal officials participating in politics

No official confirmation of the reportthat a new Apache raid is in progress has been received at the war department, but the report is not considered improbable. Mangus, who is said to be at the head of the party, was lost sight of by the troops about a year ago. He was then 200 or 300 miles south of the Mexican line. Six other Apaches disappeared with him. It has been since reported that Mangus was dend, but this is not known to be a fact.

As official dispatch was sent from the treasury department to the collector of customs at San Francisco, directing him to pay special attention to Prince Napoleon, apon his arrival there, and to pass his augrage tree. The prince, who is a nephew of the king of linly, is on his way to visit this country, and is expected to arrive in San Francisco about the 8th inst.

# A BRUTAL NEW YORK COP.

He Clubs a Prisoner to Such an Extent that Death Econes. New York, Oct. 3.—George M. Wood, a policeman attached to the Fifth precinct, was arrested this evening for the murder of Max Aronson, an aged Hebrew grocer. The assault, which was of a most brutal character, took place on Wednesday last. It ended in a general fight in which Wood binself was badly handled, and when the officers went to arrest him to night he was found in bed suffering from a severe scalp would.

The story of members of the Aronson family

is to the effect that Wood appeared at the store during an alterestion with a woman whose toy had attempted to steal a leaf of bread, and asked the old man why he struck the woman. When Aronson denied that he bad struck her Wood responded, "Well you meant to hit her," and thereupon began to as enult him.

One blow on the head from the heavy clubfelled the Hebrow to the floor. The officer then kicked him and ordered him to rise. At this point the oid man's sons interfered and there arese a general row, during which the old man received more wounds and Weod and a brother officer were driven away by the staiwart sons
While the pollcemen were absent for rein-

forements a the color was summoned, who arrived just as the color returned. He attempted to care for Aronson, but Wood refused to allow it, and in spite of the doctor's urgent appears Aronson was carried to the station house and eventually to the Tombs, and was denied medical attention during a and was deficed medical affects of the gar confinement of fifty hours. Then he bog an to fail and he was removed to his home in Hes-ter street where he died hite this afternoon. The coroner who was called for the case at once ordered Wood's arrest. Dr. Freeman's stery corroborated enough of the younger Aronsons' testimony to make out a hard case

against the policeman.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA. St. Petersburg dispatch: The newspapers here published a telegram from Giargevo, Roumania, dated last Sunday, which states that the movement in favor of Russia, which started in the Bulgarian army under the leadership of the garrison at Shumla is now in full progress. The dispatch save the movement has spread rapid y, and that the adhesion of the garrison at Rustchuk, Widin, Plevna and Sliono appears to be unquestionable. The telegram goes on to say that on Sunday last the Shumla carrison telegraphed to the Bulgarian minister of war at Sofia that they were convinced that the present state of political anarchy was injuring the rights and interests of the people and country; and they desired the release of all the originators of the coup detat as demanded by Russia, and that they wished General Koulbars' note confaining the czar's demands to be considered by the Bulgarian government "in order to

#### avoid a breach between the two nations. TEXANS DISPOSE OF A FIEND. ALBANY, Tex., Oct. 5. Sunday morning an

armed mob, all mounted, appeared at the jail in Throckmorton county and having battered down the doors overpowered the guard and put a rope around the neck of Tom Farrar. held for the n order of the Urneys, and tying the other end to the horn of a saddle, started off on a trot. They rode about a quar-ter of a mile from the juli and hung the negro to a tree. He made a confession that he had ravished Miss Lizzie Urney and then killed her, and that after the murder he had killed her, and that after the marker he mounted his borse and was about to leave the Urney premises, when he was mit by Henry Urney, the girl's father. Urney did not suspect that his daughter had been killed, and just as Urney passed him he threw his lasses, catching the uniformate man about his neck and dranged him with the lariat back of the house, where he cut his throat.