Trouble Among the Packers in the "Hog City."

Chicago special: Not a packer at the will involve everybody-the hog houses as well as the cattle. Swift's men and Nelson work, but the packers this morning for some reason or other from Armour down are preparing for another great fight over the eight hour question. Work at the weeks ago will have to be had right over ngain. This time it will be settled for good. The packers are evidently in possession of secret information. The committee of eighteen appointed at the batchers' meeting yesterday afternoon represents not only the beef men, but every branch of industry as the stock yards. This is perhaps one of the reasons why the packers are so active getting into shape for another strike. Then it is known that the committee's plans have leaked out. At any rate, by some process the packers feel they are thorough ly informed of the men's plans, and that they cannot be surprised. If the strike oc-curs to morrow, as is expected, guards will be marched at once to the houses as before. The lar strike is on at St. Louis, at Whit taker's pork-packing establishment, over the ten hour question. The strike there will help the packers here, for Whittaker is an active and sharp competitor of Chicago and packers here would rather have his closed with them than running while they are closed. There were numerous consultations at different down town packers offices to day, and one after another they dropped into Armour's office. The same committee will have charge of the packers. In case trouble does come to morrow the packers have resolved to stand by Swift and Morris in their trouble just as they stood by each other in their recent difficulty and they will fight the thing through on that line. Swift had his fires lighted this morning, but his men did not return to work. In the heard of trade it is under-stood there will be no effect to coax the men back, and the packers are quite willing to let the question come to an issue and settle it finally and for all time. They say they will never yield, even if the men force them to suspend now. The following was promulgated as the result of the conference between the proprietors of the packing houses belonging to the association, which took place this morning:

At a meeting of the packers' association held this day, it was unanimously resolved that they would control their business and that they will protect their own property at any and all costs, and they will run their bouses on the ten hours basis. It was further resolved that the executive committee be continued in office with authority to employ any protection deemed

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. Washington, D. C., November 1.—The fol-

lowing is a recapitulation of ment issued to-day:	the debt state-
Interest bearing debt:	
Bonds at 41% per cent	050 000 000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	250,000,000.00
Bonds at a per cent	787, 776, 490,00
Bonds at 3 per cent	86,848,700.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per	194,500.00
Pacific railroad bonds at 6	14,000,000,00
per cent	64,623,512.00
Principal	1,153,443,112.00
Interest	8.993,561.00
Total	1,162,436,673.00
Principal	12,316,435 00
Interest	232,492.00
Total	12,548,927.00
Debt bearing no interest:	COMMUNICACIONISTA A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Old demand and legal tender	
notes	346,738,391.00
Custification of decision is	CALA 1107 11012 100

Old demand and legal tender notes. Certificates of deposit. Good certificates. Silver certificates. Fractional currency, less \$8. 375,934, est mated as lost or destroyed.	346,738,391.00 7,14 (,000.00 88,294.909.00 100,306,800.00 6,953,702.00
The second secon	0,000,002.00
Principal\$ Total debt-principal Interest	549.333 86±00 1,715,193.499 00 9,220,053 00
Total\$1	7.4.419.483.00
Less cash items available for the reduction of the debt\$ Less reserve held for redempt- ionlof United States notes	217,288,315 00 100,000,000 00
Total	317,288,31500 1,407,131,147,00 52,783,199,00

Debt less each in the treasury November 1, 1886.....\$ 1,354, 47,947 00 Debt less cash in treasury Decrease of debt during the month Cash in the treasury available 13,201,019 00 for reduction of the public Gold beld for go'd certificates

actually outstanding..... Silver held for silver certificates United States notes held for 100,306,800,00 certificates of deposit act-tifully outstanding. Cash held for matured debt 7,140,000 00 and interest unpaid ..... 21.542.489.00 Fractional currency. Total available for the reduc-

88,591,160 00

217,288,315.00

demption of United States notes, acts of Jannary 14, 1875, and July 12, Unavailable for reduction of 100,000,000.00 Fractional silver coln ...... Minor coin...... 235, 425, 00 Total. 26,535,757.00 Certificates held as cash. \$
Net cash balance on hand.
Total cash in the transmit 54,400,700.00 52,783,199.00 Total cash in the treasury as

Reserve fund held for re-

shown by the treasurer's general account...... \$ 451,068,033.00

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

A special from Nogales, Ariz., says: It

has just come to light here that the governor of Sonora is implicated in a murder, which had for its motive political consequence. From reliable residents of this sympathy and kindness toward those who town the following facts are learned: Some weeks ago Prefect Torres, a cousin of Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, was killed by revolutionists in Montezuma district. The governor resolved upon some sort of in the sight of the Lord. retaliation, and two weeks ago accompanied by Commandant Torres, a brother of the murdered man, with 150 state troops, started for the Montezuma district. At the town of Monteguma they met the revo-lutionists, headed by Senor Villard. After Lord, one thousand eight hondred and some parky Governor Torres pulled his eighty six, and of the independence of the fired and killed Villard. Fierce fighting cosued in which it is said fifteen men were killed and several wounded. It is impossible to get the facts as to theexact nu ber, but enough is known to warrant the statement that a great deal of blood was shed. The fight occurred Tues-

PROPERTY INTERESTS DESTROYED. A Fire in Chicago Entailing a Loss of

\$250,000. CHICAGO ILL., Oct. 31 .- A configration yards hought hogs this morning. This is causing the loss of nearly a quarter of a milmost significant that the affairs at the lion dollars and probably several lives ocstock yards are shaping themselves for curred in the Knight and Leonard six story another strike there, a general strike which building, 109 and 111 East Madison street, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The inmates of the dozens of gambling houses in Morris' are out to-day, while others are at this vicinity were unaware of the fire at the outset and it made such rapid headway that none had stirred from the tables until the lives of most of them were imperiled. Then a wild stampeds ensued. The projettors hurried gold and greenbacks into satchels, others houses to-day is in the way of clearing up shoveled ivory chips into bags, and a few the carcasses on hand. One packer-a big rushed down stairs loaded with roulette one—said this morning that the chances wheels, fare tables and gambling parapherare about 90 in 100 that the fight of two exceptions. The majority, dealers, lookouts and players, rose together and came tearing out of the buildings, many hatiess and coat

less and all frightened.
After an hour's work by the firemen the flames were under comparative control. A that time six men of the insurance patro were in the building putting tarpaulins over stock of the Goodyear rubber company.

INSURANCE PATROLMEN BUILTED. Suddenly there was a terrible crash, followed by a dense wave of smoke and sparks which puffed out into the street. The rost and to floor had fallen through to the basement burying the men of the insurance patrol in the

A moment after the crash a detachment of firemen and insurance patrolmen led by Chlef Sweeney rushed to the rescue. The cries of the imprisoned men could be heard above all

Hardly were the rescuers at work chopping and tearing away the failen beams and splintered flooring when there was mosther crash, and a heavy piece of machinery tell from the third floor. It was so far back in the building that no one was hurt and the rescuers continued manfully without a stop.
George Furacid was the first man out. He

came up through a bole, which had been made In the sidewalk lights over the basement. It was only slightly injured, William Darbo also managed to crawl out of the ruins with

only slight injuries.

The rescuing party found Captain Hume pinned down under a fallen beam and wedged in between two boxes of goods. He was carried out with both legs crushed and his left foot turned completely around. F. L. Mullins was dragged from under two neavy beams. He was cut about the head and

his body fearfully bruised. A POOR PELLOW'S AWPUL PLIGHT. Gus Boergmanke was being held down by a heavy piece of printing machinery so that all efforts to release him seemed (ruitless. The Imprisoned man clutched convulsively at the iron bars and wheels, begging his comrades

to kill him, as they could not get him out.

The sewer of the basement had become choked up and the immense amount of water thrown into the building was rapidly rising under Boergmanke's eyes, while the flames were gradually eating their way toward him, and Chief Sweeney ordered an engine detached from a fire plug and set to work pumping the basement of the floods from the other engines, whose efforts were redoubled against the fire. The waters had just reached Boergmanke's chin when they began to go down and the flames began to recede. With the aid of jackscrews the machinery was at last raised and Boergmanke, who for nearly three-quarters of an hour had given bimself up for lost, was carried to the hospital. One of his legs was hi ken and an arm is shattered, but it is thought he will live.

C. Papineau, aged 30, could not be found, and after a long search was given up for lost. It was not until eleven hours after that his body was found. In the recovery of the corpse another fireman was fatally injured and a patrolman seriously wounded.

CRUSHED BY AN IRON CORNICE The fire and the fall of the roof had damaged many telephone and telegraph wires. Gangs of linemen were sent to the roofs of Gangs of linemen were sent to the roofs of adjoining buildings to straighten the tangled mess. They were requested to wait until the firemen found Papineau's body, but the wire workers did not comply. While pulling a heavy cable over a wall a piece of jagged from cornice was dislodged. It fell to the basement and struck fireman Michael McGov-ern in the small of the back, and while his companious picked him up toll sense hurried companions picked him up policemen hurried to the roof and intercepted the Inemen. ry out the wounded man William Cornell of the insurance patrol fell through a hole in the broken sidewalk, and was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to the bospital. McGovern was borrible mangled by the cornice and is dying. Eight een of the linemen were put under arrest but were afterwards released.

LOSSES OF THE OCCUPANTS. The building was occupied by a number of large firms. The Goodycar rubber company had the basement and first floor. The was valued at \$100,000; insured for \$62,000 The company's loss is \$5,000. Salisbury & Cline, agents for the Goe tyear Manufacturleg company, Boston belting company, Gossamer rubber clothing company and James Davis & Co. had the basement and front floor of 109. Their \$150,000 stock is damaged \$30,000; insured for \$6,000. Knight & Lee printers in the upper floors, lose \$50,000; Insurance \$46,000. William Wilson & Co., bookbinders and publishers, lose \$30, 000 and have but \$13.000 insurance. C. M. Magdi's printing establishment is damages \$3,000, fully insured. R. G. Badeau & Co. publishers, and the Derby paper company al

The building is owned by Judge L. C. P. Freer, whose loss is about \$35,000, but is believed to be fully insured.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th.

The Day That Has Been Set Apart for Thanksgiving and Praise. President Cleveland has issued his annual

Thanksgiving proclamation. It reads as follows: A proclamation by the president of the

United States: "It has long been the custom of the peo

ple of the United States, on a day in each year especially set apart for that purpose by their chief executive, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God, and to invoke His continued care and protection. In observance of such custom, I. Graver Cleveland, president of the United States, do bereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, instant, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employ-ments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperty throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people in all that makes a nation great; and while we con-template the infinite power of God in earthquakes, flood and storm, let the grateful carts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy be torned in have suffered through His visitation. Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving, remember the poor and needy with ful gifts and utmost deeds of charity, so that our service may be made acceptable

"In withess whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

States to be affixed. "Done at the City of Washington, this United States of America the one hundred and eleleventh.

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

The municipal authorities of Rome have voted affection and logalyty for King Humbert

# REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Showing Made for October - The Amount Received From All Sources. Washington special: A statement just put out at the treasury department, showing the receipts and expenditures of the government from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, presents some interesting totals of income and outgo during the last thirtyone years. The totals of some items of some expense are enormous. For instance, since 1885 the government has paid out for pensions in round numbers \$825,000 .-000, a small sized national debt, and of this sum all but about \$25,000,000 was paid out since 1863, or to pensioners of the late civil war. The Indians have cost the government all the way from \$2,500,000 a year, or, in round numbers, during these thirty-one years about \$165,-000,000. Interest on the public debt has ranged during this period anywhere from \$1,500,000 in 1858, the lowest annual interest charged, to about \$144,000,000 in 1867-the highest-and in the aggregate for the thirty-one years amounted to the vast sum of \$1,315,000,000, a sum about equal to the national delt of today. The net ordinary expenses of the government rangel from \$63,000,000—the lowest-in 1886, to \$1,300, the net revenue fell to \$490,000,000, and since then have gradually failer to \$336. that the bonds deposited should be inter 000,000 last year. The year of the biggest est bearing during the whole tons of de-June 30, 1882, when it reached \$145,000, Since then it has dropped off to \$132,000,000 in 1883, \$105,000,000 in 1884, \$63,000,000 in 1885, and advanced

1886, to about \$94,000,000, THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The reduction in the public debt during October amounted to \$13,201,619. decrease in the debt for the first four months of the fiscal year aggregates \$34. 788,835. The interest-bearing debt now amounts to \$1,153,443,112, and the total interest-hearing and non-interest-hearing debt, less cash in the treasury, is \$1,354,-347,945. The net cash balance in the reasury to-day is \$52,733,199 against \$67.896,321 a month ago. This decrease in the act cash during the month is accounted for by redemption of 3 per cent On October 1 there were in round numbers \$115,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, while statements report but \$86.848.700 outstanding. The gold coin The gold coin and bullion found in the treasury to-day is and bullion found in the freesery to-day as \$246.842.148, with liabilities; gold certi-ficates outstanding amounting to \$88.929. 969, thus leaving a gold found balance of \$58.537.179. There are now \$100.306. 800 in silver certificates outstanding, or about \$5,000,000 more than a month ago. The store of silver dollars now held in the treasury amounts to \$182,931,231, an increase of \$1,500,000 during the month. Government receipts during October were neavy, amounting from all sources \$29,538,427, or \$750,000 more than in October a year ago. Customs receipts were \$16,758.008, \$500,000 more than in October, 1885, and internal revenue receipts were \$9,479,638, nearly \$2,000,000 less than in October a year ago. The large decrease in internal revenue receipts compared with October a year ago, is alm shally accounted for by an unusual movement of bonded whisky in October, 1885, upon which tax was paid. Expendi tures for October this year were \$2,474, 961, about \$2,000,000 more than in Octo The total revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year is \$123,055,497, or about \$9,500,000 more han for the corresponding four months of On the other hand government 1885. expenditures for these four months in 1886 were \$1.021.370,031, or nearly \$7,500. 000 more than for the corresponding

## ATLANTIC COAST SURFEY.

One Hundred Thousand Acres of Good Land That Can be Reclaimed.

Washington special: Major Powell, the director of the geological survey, in his annual report describes briefly the progress which has been made in different branches of work subordinated to the geological sur vey. During the past year \$1,829 square miles in twenty states and territories have been surveyed. The experience of the survey has brought map-making up to a highly-developed art, and therefore the maps of survey are so great that it may be advisable to ask authority of congress for their general distribution. Of scientific studies in the swamp lands and marshes of the Atlantic coast, Major Powell says there are probably 100,000 square miles of coast lands valueless in their present condition because of inusdation by tidal and fluvial waves. These lands might be reclaimed and rendered the most valuable of agricultural lands in this country, but the relative altitudes of land and sea are not constant. In some places the ocean is encroaching upon the land, and in others the land is emerging from beneath the water, so he thi ke it would be unwise to inaugurate expensive systems of reclaimation of inundated lands, without first as certaining whether these lands belong to the undering movement, and in order to guide engineering operations directed to uch reclamation a general investigation of the changes in progress along the Atlan-tic coast has been undertaken.

ENGAGED TO A LORD.

New York dispatch: The engagement is announced to-day of Miss Ellen Sprague Stager, the youngest daughter of the late General Asson Stager, of Chicago, to Lord James Wellington Foley Butler, brother and beir presumptive to the Marquis of Ormand, in the peerage of Ireland and Baron Ormand, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The bride-click is not quite 20, handsome and accomplished. Miss Stager met Lord Butler at a ball given in her honor while in London.

A NEED FOR HEMP.

Leadville (Col.) special: Late last night John Crane, a Swelle, was knocked down on Third street and robbed of \$300 and a gold watch and chain. Not satisfied, the highwaymen beat him with some blunt instrument about the head. He was picked up an hour later and taken to his room. He is frightfully cut up, and it is thought cannot recover. For two weeks a reign of terrors has existed on account of hold ups. Sixteen cases similar to Crane's have oc curred in that time, one man being robbed of \$1.600 and then brotally assaulted. It is thought Judge Lynch will open court in

a few days.

ARE NOT A GOOD BASIS.

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

epinion to the secretary of the treasury

that the national banks must deposit in

terest-bearing bonds to secure their circu

lation and that called 3 per cent bonds cannot be used as a basis of circulation. He says: Certain 3 per cent bonds of the United States held by its treasurer as seeurity for circulating notes of the First National bank of North Bend, Neb., having been called in for redemption and having censed to be interest-bearing, the bank has been notified by the comptroller of the corrency to exchange those bonds for interest bearing bonds of the United States. The bank in reply asks to know by what authority the demand has been made, alging that it has once complied with section 5,150 of the revised statutes, by depositing with the treasurer interest bearing bonds of the United States, which are worth par. An opinion is requested upon the question thus presented, namely Whether the stopping of interest on bonds deposited, resulting from the call of the secretary of the treasury, authorized tha comptroller of the currency to require the 1865, the last year of the war. In the way of reveales, sales of public lands in 1856 netted for bonds now on deposit. It is not open the government nearly \$9,000,000, a larger to question that the bonds deposited by sum than was realized from this source in a national bank to secure its circulation may year till 1884, when the revenue from must be interest bearing, at the time this service reached \$9,810,000. The tend the service reached \$9,810,000. The tend the deposit is made. On that receive was in 1866, when it reached \$558,000,000. Castom receipts that year amounted to about \$180,000,000, and in tendes to be considered by national amounted to about \$180,000,000, and in tendes to be considered by national tendes to be considered by national tendes the service to be considered by national tendes the service to the service to be considered by national tendes should be interest bearing, at the time time deposit is made. On that the deposit is made. On that point the law is explicit. It would seem to be optimized by national tendes to be considered to be a service t srnal revenue receipts to nearly \$310. pose has continued the same from the first 000 0000, the largest receipts of any year during the period. That year there we shallo \$38,000,000 revenue from premiums on loans and sales of gold, and \$29,000. 000 from miscellaneous sources. In 1867 | the question whether it is essential to the valid deposit of bonds by a national bank that the bonds deposited should be intercustoms revenues was ISS2, when it reached posit, it may assist us to read the act of \$220,000,000. The year of the greatest 1863, under which the national bank systemplus revenue was from July 1, 1881, to tent was introduced, in the light of circumstances in which it was passed. The secretary has already mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from proposed associations. The imp rtance gain in the fiscal year ended June 30, of this point may excuse some additional observations. The organization as proposed, if sanctioned by congress, would require, within a very few years, for deposit as security for circulation, bonds of the United States to an amount not less than \$250,000,000. It may well be expected, inleed, since circulation, by uniformity in credit, and value, and capacity of quick and cheap transportation will be likely to be used more extensively than any lither to issued, that the demand for bonds will impass this limit. Should congress sefit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the ands known as the five-twenties author ized by act of the last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that descrip tion already issued and make large room for more. A stendy market for bands would then be established, and the nego tistion of them greatly facilitated. But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly There are always holders who desire to sell securities of whatever kind. If buy ers are few or uncertain, the market value must decline. But the plan proposed would create a constant demand equalling and often exceeding the supply. Thus a steady uniformity in price would be main tained, and generally at rates somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit, but not available to banking associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such corditions to a government obliged to borrow. The conclusion arrived at, namethat it was the intention of congress. that the deposits of bonds by national bunks should be kept interest bearing durcorrect, seem to be rendered absolutely sertain by an act of July, 1882, "To enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other Section 9 provides that any national bank may, on depositing lawful money with the treasurer of the United States withdraw a proportionate the treasurer of the amount of United States bonds on deposit, subject, however, to the proviso, 'That not more than \$3,000,000 shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and to the further proviso, the provisions of this section shall not ap ply to bonds called for redemption by the secretary of the treasury nor to the with drawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof. This language, it would leaves no doubt that it was the intention of congress that when bonds deposited to secure circulation of a bank are called for redemption, the payment of them means the retiring of the circulation they secure, unless, indeed, the bank, as it may law fully do, should make a new deposit of an adequate amount of interest-bearing bonds. It follows then that unless the First National bank of North Bend substitutes in

#### retiring the circulation secured by it. SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

terest-hearing bonds for the existing de-

proceeds of the latter must be applied to

posit of bonds called for redemption,

Third Auditor Williams' report, sent to the secretary of the treasury, shows the total number of claims, accounts and cases settled and disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was 11,636, ining fiscal year their number was 8,910, inabout 74 per cent in the money involved.

From the annual report of the second Knott, it appears that the annual rate of expenditure for railroad transportation on the 30th of June, 1886, was \$15.52 .191. The insurance patrol and book and ladder as against \$14.758,495 on the 30th of company were at work covering the goods June, 1885. The estimates for next year with tarpaulins. The men were buried in are \$15.867,962, being an increase of only the debris, and nearly a quarter of an hour \$272,530 over the appropriation for the

The secretary of state made another effort on the 28th to secure further reprieve for R. E. Sproule, condemned to be hanged at Victoria, B. C. for murder. No reply was received, and it is presumed the Canadian authorities, who postponed execution three times upon request of the department of state, will not show further leniency.

Secretary Manning resumed active control of the treasury department on the 28th and Fairchild will be relieved of his duties as acting secretary, which office he has held from the time Manning was taken sick up to date. Orders have been issued to have the treasury mail prepared for the signature of Manning.

HELPING THE WIDOWS.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held in New York adjourned after voting \$86,-000 for distribution among widows and orphans of engineers.

THE WILL OF MRS. STEWART.

The Disposition She Made of Her Fast Wealth.

Attorney General Garland has given an New York dispatch: The will of Mrs. ornelia M. Stewart, wife of the late milionaire dry goods merchant, was filed in probate to-day by ex-Judge Horace Russell, Henry Hilton's son in-law. Citations vere immediately issued to the heirs and next of kin, made returnable Nov. 13. Mrs. Stewart bequeaths \$20,000 per year during ife to her brother, Charles P. Clinch; to each of her sisters, Susan, Emma and Julia Clinch, she leaves an annuity of \$10,000 a year; to her niece, Sarah N. Smith, she maves \$500,000; to Cornelia S. Butler she caves \$200,000, and to each of her chiliren, Lawrence and Charles S. Butler, \$50,000; to Kate A. Smith, \$200,000; to each of the remaining children of Sarah N. Smith, Louisa, Bessie and James, \$100,-000; to each of the children of her decensed sister Louise, formerly wife of Charles E. Butler, Resalle, Allan, Virginia, Lillian, Maxwell and Prescott, \$50,000. All the rest of the estate, real and personal, she bequenths to Charles J. Clinch, now of Paris, and Henry Hilton of this city. None of the legacies are to be payable until three years from final produce, nor any of the annuities until six months after pro-bute. Executors to the will are Charles J. linch and Henry Hilton. The will indated 1877. aly 5, 1877. In a codical to the will aled May 27, 1878, she revoked a bequest of Henry Hilton of one-half other residuary estate, and instead bequeaths him oneall of the residue of her property and esite in trust, to receive, hold, manage, conrol, sell and apply the same to the com pletion of the Stewart memorial church now in course of erection at Garden City, L. L. and to supply it with all necessary o make it a free church and cathedral for he Protestant Episcopal church of the horse of Long Island, N.Y., to endow it with such money as will maintain it for-ever, with a provision for the bishop of the diocese and his assistants, to construct and endow with money sufficient to sustain them forever, two buildings to be used as schools and seminaries to be attached to such cathedral, and to creek such other buildings as the cathedral, seminaries and schools may require. All these buildings are to be creeted on Mrs. Stewart's lands, known as the Hempstead plains. The buildings, when completed, are to be conveyed to the use forever of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Long Island, or to the cathedral of the the will in his or her favor to be cancelled. The last codicil is dated November 20. 1885. After stating that the cathedral and St. Paul's school at Garden City has been completed and endowed, it revokes all former clauses to the will and codicils thereto, except that the trustee is empowered at his discretion to build and endow a seminary of learning for women as described in previous codicils, and to erect such other institutions and buildings connected with the cathedral as may be necessary. Absolute title to property is invested in the legatees to convey and transfor property in accordance with provision of the will and codicil.

### THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Bradstreets.

The Outlook Here and There as Reported to New York, Oct. 30.-Spec'al telegrams to Bradstreet's show an impovement in merchandise in Coleago, Burlington and Davenport, Iowa. At Kansas City and New Orleans reflect on the whole a continuance of the late check to general trade. While this appears to be of a seasonable character after the recent period of active trading there is little in sight at the moment to suggest an immediate improvement, although public confidence in its appearance in the near future is unabated. From a number of points word comes that mercantile collections are made with less case which is attributed in part to the low prices of staple farm products. At most of the cities reporting a better business, cooler weather preceded it. Special reports of the earnings of 45 railroad compan es dur ng the third week In October, give a total of \$4,697,128, against \$4,583,191 in 1885, a gain of two and one half er cent. The western money markets gen erally continue quite firm with the corrent of funds still to the west. The demand for funds for general commercial and Indistrial enterprises at most of the larger et es continues marked. The transactions of the New York tock exchange for the week were 1,700,153 shares, again t 2,525,275 last week. The distribution of dry goods from eastern centers has been noticentaly checked, though prices are strongly held. The demand for raw woolfrom the manufacturers is not so large as in September, though the decreased demand from the eastern knitting mills has caused no weakness yet. The strength recently shown in ron and steel is fully maintain d. Rains and frosts in many sections of the cotton region this week have not resulted in widespread damage. Louisv II reports weather favorable

for curing the toba co cros-BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago special: The large store building, Nos. 105 to 109 Mad son street, was completely gutted by fire at 5 a. m. today. The fire originated in the book handvolving \$159,401,824. During the preced. ery of William Wilson & Son, adjoining the printing establishment of Knight & Leonvolving \$91,578,605. An increase of 53 ord, the three firms occupying the upper per cent is thus shown over 1884-5 in the floors of the building. The ground floor number of claims, etc., disposed of and was occupied by the Goodyear Rubber company and Salisbury & Cline, rubber dealers. Shortly after the firemen had assistant postmaster-general, A. Leo gained control the top floor fell in with its weight of printing presses, some of which went crushing through to the basement, passes before they were rescued.

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

## CLOSING IN ON BULGARIA.

Soria, Oct. 28 .- At a private meeting at Tirnova of deputies belonging to the government party it was unanimously decided to adere to the governments policy toward Russia.

General Kaulbars has telegraphed to the re-gency dvising the raising of the state of siege at Sofia and Varna.

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

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The Russian consuls at Ru-tchuk and Bourgase have been notified that Russian men-of-war are on their way to those ports to protect

Russian subjects

THE GREAT BARTHOLDI STATUE.

It is Unrelled With All the Honor Due a Work of Such Magnificent Character. The unveiling of Bartholdi's statue to liberty took place on Bedloc'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. Theory 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 I o'clock before the signal gan 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 gan to start was fired and the column 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 behalf of the France-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 coronation 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 spenk forever, the thoughts, the feelings, the friendship of these two populous, powerful and free republics, knit to Incarnation in the diocese of Long Island. If any heir becomes party to any proceeding to interfere with the will, the provision in 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 elements! fear 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 contributions of the people them-selves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in the history and pro-gress 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 Mor-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 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 k eping of the government and people of the United States In accepting the statue, President Cleve-

and 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 inaugurate. 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 vengennee, 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 an-cient Troy. Instead of grasping in her hand the thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds adoft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that Liberty has bere 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 express the thought of all my compatriots. There is no painful 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 nobil ty 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 diacese of New York. Anational salute was then fired simultanously by all the batteries in the harbor, afloat and ashore.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

BEHLIN, Nov. 2 .- The rallways' budget submitted to the bundesrath shows receipts, 45,-237,800 marks, or 2,153,900 marks less than in 1885. The memorandum affixed to the new naval budget affirms the necessary increase of be number of torpedo boats to guard the difte ent river mouths. It is proposed, on the completion of the Baltic and North Sea canal to place six gunboats in the river f ur to guard the other stations. Henceforth 10,000,000 marks will be required yearly naintain an effective pavy.

MURMESE INSURGENTS BUST.

Rangoon, Oct. 29 .- The insurgents have set are to the ruins of Minhalla and sent large turning boats down the river.