

amount stolen was in excess of \$50,000, but claims have already been presented to the company which swell the amount to \$81,000. The majority of these claims have been settled and as soon as the others are proved they will be paid.

WILWAUKEE, 29.—The Franciscan Sisters who lost their lives by the railway wreck at Rio night before last, were Sister Alphonse and Sister Dimpala. They were accompanied by a candidate from the Mother House at New Cassel, Wisconsin. The two sisters had been to Chicago and were on their way to Winona Institute with the candidate from New Cassel, who joined them here. All three perished.

LINCOLN, Ill., 29.—The Dustin bank failure assumes greater proportions as the days pass. Dustin's Montana liabilities now reach \$95,000. The total liabilities foot up to over \$200,000, with only \$67,000 assets. The loss to depositors is a cool \$100,000. Dustin is preparing to assign and is barely possible to be able to pay 25 cents on the dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 29.—At a meeting this morning of the special committee of the council to which was referred the question of the impeachment of the Mayor, it was agreed unanimously to recommend that a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to prepare articles of impeachment be indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Secretary Manning assumed the actual control of the Treasury Department to-day for the first time since he was taken sick, and signed all matters requiring the signature of the Secretary.

The proceedings of the court-martial convened in this city for the trial of Captain William S. Johnson, U.S.A., retired, have been made public. Captain Johnson was tried upon the charge of duplicating his pay accounts, and the court-martial returned a verdict of not guilty. Lieutenant-General Sheridan, who reviewed the proceedings, set aside the verdict, however. In his endorsement he says: "The court should have admitted the evidence touching the character of the accused." The Lieutenant General further says:

"That the accused admitted the execution of two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month, is shown by the record and evidence, which also shows that he allowed those vouchers to pass beyond his control, so that both were presented and paid. While it appears that the accused made cer-

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS

with persons holding his vouchers, the United States was no party thereto, and was in no manner bound by them, and although there may have been extenuating circumstances, and the overdrawn pay was refunded, it nevertheless remains that the Government was exposed to a fraud for which Captain Johnson cannot be held excusable. The proceedings, finding and acquittal in the case of Captain Wm. S. Johnson, U.S.A., retired, are disapproved."

The release of the accused from arrest has been ordered and the court-martial dissolved. This decision of the Lieutenant-General in disapproving the finding of the court-martial acquitting the accused, is said to be almost without precedent in the administration of military justice, although there can be no doubt as to its legality. The accused stands almost in the same position he occupied before the trial, although he cannot be again tried for the same offense.

TWO JOCKEYS,

P. Lynch and W. Many, who rode respectively Disturbance and Rushbrook in the steeplechase, were suspended on the race track upon complaint of the owners of the horses for throwing the race. The suspension was made permanent at the meeting of the club this evening. The owners presented evidence that these two jockeys had telegraphed to people at a distance to bet on other horses.

A post office in Dakota was to-day named after the sculptor Bartholdi.

The President held his usual afternoon reception to-day and shook hands with about 400 persons, including a large delegation from the convention of the Conductors' Insurance Association of the United States and Canada, now in session in Baltimore.

Secretary Manning did not write his signature to the Treasury letters, etc., but used a stamp containing a facsimile of his signature. The Attorney-General gave an opinion that there is no legal objection to the use of such stamp.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 144th call for the

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The call is for ten million dollars of bonds of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, D. C., on the first day of December, 1886, and that the interest of said bonds will cease on that day, viz: Three per cent bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original number 49; \$100, original number 610 to original number 640, both inclusive; \$500, original number 267 to original number 285, both inclusive; \$1,000, original number 2176 to original number 2534, both inclusive; \$10,000, original number 6326 to original number 7308, both inclusive. Total, \$10,000,000. The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end, for substitute

bonds which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers, which are marked playfully "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original number only. Parties holding the bonds called by this circular can obtain

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT,

with interest to date of presentation, by requesting the same in a letter forwarding the bonds for redemption. Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "wauvers," the original numbers being canceled or have been redeemed under the circular of September 15th, 1886, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has informed the collector of customs at San Francisco that the Department deems it inadvisable to grant the application of Messrs. J. D. Spreckels & Bros. for permission to retain on the enclosed docks, goods arriving under internal revenue transportation and export bonds until official shipment, instead of sending them to bonded warehouses, as required by the general regulations.

The Commissioner, J. D. C. Atkins, has just completed his annual report, showing the operations of the

INDIAN BUREAU

during the last fiscal year. He begins by calling attention to the unmistakable evidences of progress made by the many tribes, and says: "The excellent temper, subordination and general tranquility which, with two or three exceptions, have everywhere prevailed, is of itself a most auspicious omen of progress. Many facts fully establish the claim that during the past year the Indian race has taken a firmer step in the march toward civilization than ever before in the same length of time. The estimates for carrying on the Indian service have been reduced from \$7,328,049 in 1886, to \$5,608,875 for 1888, and but for the increase of \$177,500 in the estimate for educational work, the reduction would have been greater." He expresses his conviction that the preparation to throw open Oklahoma to white settlement, would be an experiment dangerous to all concerned. It is, therefore, recommended as a preliminary step, that Congress authorize the Department to appoint a commission who shall visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Wichitas, Comanches and Apaches in Indian Territory, to

ASCERTAIN THEIR VIEWS

with reference to the subject of removal to lands in said Territory east of the 98th degree. The report says that there is an immediate necessity for the establishment of a United States District Court within the heart of the Territory of the five civilized nations—at, say, Muskogee or Fort Gibson—no longer admits of doubt. The necessity of legislation by Congress upon the question of leasing the Indian lands, is also the subject of remark. The Commissioner refers to his instructions to agents looking to teaching the Indians how to farm and says he intends to see to it that they are fully carried out. Of the necessity for an appropriation to defray the expense of making a census of the Indians the report says: "I do not doubt that an accurate census would show a decrease in the number of Indians throughout the country or at least at the several agencies. The outlay for taking the census is inconsiderable when compared with the great saving it would probably effect. The saving in two instances—Cheyenne and Arapahoe and the Pine Ridge—will amount to a large sum annually."

NEW YORK, 29.—The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have decided to decline all further invitations, and will devote the remainder of their stay in New York strictly to business. Invitations to excursions have been received from the Delaware, Lackawanna & New Haven Railway and the New York & New Haven Railway. Business of importance to the Brotherhood, but secret, was done to-day. The work of the convention will probably be completed by next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, 29.—John Mackey, superintendent of J. B. Haggin's California breeding farm, arrived to-day from Kentucky with a car-load of 16 mares and yearlings destined for the California stock farm where they will be bred to Dorebin and Sir Modred. Mr. Haggin now has at Washington Park 50 head of brood mares and colts which will be shipped to California to-night, providing the weather holds good. Mr. Mackey was asked to-day why Mr. Haggin had not made entries to the stakes at Washington Park Club, to be run next season? He said: "There is a mistake somewhere and no one regrets it more than I do. I gave to young Mr. Haggin a list of horses to be entered here, and planned it on the programme of the club, intending that it should be sent just as I gave it to him. He has neglected to send it, and the result is we have only seven entries in all, and they are for the American Derby. If Mr. Brewster will advise the horsemen interested, of the mistake, and they will consent to allow me to make the entries, I will do so right here."

Mr. Brewster refused to ask the horsemen for their consent, giving as a reason for not doing so that he would only have his trouble for his pains.

NEW YORK, 29.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, while recording a some-

what improved movement in merchandise at Chicago, Burlington and Davenport, 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 nothing in sight at this moment to suggest an immediate improvement, although public confidence in it in the near future is unabated. From a number of points word comes that collections are made with less ease, which is attributed in part to the low prices of staple farm products. At most of the cities reporting better business, cooler weather preceded it. The practical holiday in many lines at New York on Thursday, cut into the total volume of transactions, and is reflected in the week's bank clearings, together with about a third less trading on the Stock Exchange, and in a loss of about \$25,000,000 from the total of \$758,300,000 last week. The total

BANK CLEARINGS

at thirty cities this week is \$943,974,120, against \$1,030,462,984 last week, and \$971,864,196 in the like week last year. Boston and Philadelphia each lost \$12,000,000 this week as compared with last week's clearings; Chicago lost \$1,490,000; St. Louis \$2,700,000, and Baltimore \$1,700,000, while San Francisco gained \$2,200,000 and New Orleans \$300,000.

The western money markets generally continue quite firm, with the current of funds still to the west. The demand for funds for general commercial and industrial enterprises at most of the large cities continues marked. The stock market was hesitating and somewhat lower during the week, with considerable bear talk and selling short. This was followed by a reverse bull movement and considerable advances in certain stocks.

The transactions of the New York Stock Exchange for the week were 1,760,153 shares, against 2,528,275 shares last week. Bonds were generally strong and advancing. The sales on the Stock Exchange for the week aggregated \$9,352,500, against \$11,565,500 last week. Money was much easier, the arrival of the large amount of gold from Europe tending to give less strength and tone. Call money was quoted at 4 1/8 per cent, and time loans at about 6 per cent. Exchange continues weak and low with prospects favorable to

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS.

Commercial paper in poor supply, but the rates are still well sustained. The distribution of dry goods from the Eastern centers has been noticeably checked, though the prices are strongly held.

The demand for raw wool from manufacturers is not so large as in September, though the decreased demand from Eastern knitting mills has caused no weakness.

The strength recently shown in iron and steel is fully maintained.

Wheat has been stronger and higher again after the reaction from the advance made early in the week. Speculation, foreign war rumors and the growing opinion that the importing nations will yet have to buy largely from the United States, are underneath the most recent advances.

Rains and frost in many sections of the cotton region this week have not resulted in widespread damage.

Louisville reports the weather favorable for curing the tobacco crop.

PORTAGE, Wis., 29.—The work of identifying the dead is progressing slowly. The body of the man whose legs and arms had been burned off, and whose distorted face bore evidence of the terrible agony he had suffered, was identified as Louis Bruker. The body of Emil Wollersdorf was found under a pile of rods and trusses. His head was burned to a cinder and every particle of clothing had been destroyed. The remains were identified by a ring found on his finger. The bodies of Sisters Alphonse and Dimpala were found close together. One was in a kneeling posture, with her hands clasped, as though death overtook her while engaged in prayer. The body of a man who is supposed to be Walter Scott, was removed from under a seat. His name was written on his collar, which, strange to say, had not been touched by the flames. As fast as the bodies were removed from the wreck they were taken to the village of Rio, where Coroner Allen and the District Attorney had summoned a jury, preparatory to holding an inquest. After the bodies had been removed from the wreck, search was made for articles that had been worn or carried by the victims, that might be of service to show who had perished. A hatful of these ghastly relics were picked up.

MILWAUKEE, 30.—C. H. Wells the freight brakeman charged with being responsible for the terrible railway accident at Rio Wednesday night, came to this city yesterday, and visited the general offices of the St. Paul Railway Company. He drew his salary late yesterday afternoon. Wells is 24 years of age and unmarried. He declares that Hankey, the freight conductor, is wholly responsible for the accident. Following is the substance of his story: "Our train arrived at East Rio siding several minutes before the limited put in an appearance. The freight train was too long for one side track, so we cut it in two, switching one part onto the side track and then detaching the engine, switching the rest of it into the other side of the track. It was not my duty to close the switch. I had never closed it before. The conductor had always done that. On the night of

the accident, after we had reached the siding and sidetracked our train, I had to remain on top of one of the cars. The conductor, Hankey, went to the switch and shortly afterwards passed the car on which I was standing. He told me that everything was all right and that he was going to the head of the train. I looked at my watch and discovered, or thought I did, that the limited train was late. Just then the limited hove in sight. I was horrified to see it run off the track. Shortly after it passed my car. In a moment the train was in flames. I was badly frightened, and thinking the freight train hands would be lynched, I fled. I realize that I made a mistake in running away, but it was very natural under the circumstances."

Wells says he is ready to give himself up whenever he is wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The steamer *Mariposa*, which arrived from Sydney and Honolulu to-day, brings news of the resignation of the Hawaiian cabinet and the appointment of a new one, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, Walter Murray Gibson; Interior, Luther Aholo; Finance, Paul P. Kanoa; Attorney General, John L. Kaniakou. The resignation of the old cabinet was due to the defeat, on the 13th inst., of the Ministry's amendment to the bill securing the \$2,000,000 loan recently authorized by the Hawaiian Legislature. The effect of the amendment was to secure the payment of \$700,000 previously loaned the Government by Claus Spreckels. Owing to this action of the Legislature, Claus Spreckels has returned all his decorations to King Kalakaua.

THE TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

New York, 30.—To-day was a busy one among the politicians practically closing the speaking canvass, as the election will be held on Tuesday, and Monday will have to be devoted principally to executive work. Most of the candidates for Mayor made speeches either during the afternoon or evening. Hon. Abram Hewitt, the united Democratic candidate for Mayor, said in one of his addresses to-day that he had consented to accept the nomination instead of running for Congress again, in the belief that the Republicans would make no nomination and so leave a square fight between the Socialistic and anti-Socialistic elements of the city. Had he known that the Republicans would nominate a candidate, he would not have accepted the nomination.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate, said in one of his speeches, in reply to this, that if Mr. Hewitt feared the Socialistic or Labor candidate would triumph, and if all he wanted was their defeat, then the proper thing for him to do was to turn over that portion of his following to vote for the Republican candidate.

The labor organizations of the city who endorse the nomination of

HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR,

Had a parade to-night. It is estimated that over 45,000 men were in line. The police reserves were all held in the stations in anticipation of any trouble that might occur, but none occurred. The procession marched in files of ten, and was two hours and a half in passing a given point. Henry George reviewed the parade in Union Square. It rained heavily during the march.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—The political canvass in this city, preceding the election to be held next Tuesday, practically closed to-night. Large meetings were held by the Democratic, Republican and Labor parties in all parts of the city, and from indications to-night they will cut a good deal of a figure in the election. The most notable meeting to-night was the Republican gathering at the big Exposition Hall, which was crowded with people, and at which Senator John A. Logan spoke for more than an hour. The Democrats also had a rousing meeting in which several noted local speakers took part.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating Thursday, November 25th, as the day of thanksgiving and prayer:

A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States: It has long been the custom of the people of the United States one 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, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November instant, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of free government, for the renewal of business prosperity 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 NATIONS GREAT.

And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy be turned in sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through His visitations. Let us also, in the midst of our thanksgiving, remember the poor and needy with

cheerful gifts and alms, so that our service may, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

In witness 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 first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, By the President:

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 31.—Another earthquake shock was felt here at 2:23 this afternoon. It was very perceptible, but of short duration.

NEW YORK, 31.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was a passenger on the *Etruria*, which arrived to-day. Mr. Beecher is in good health.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—Lieutenant Stoney, of Arctic fame, and his officers were banqueted last night by the Cosmos Club of this city. Stoney will leave for Washington about the middle of November.

CHICAGO, 1.—A conflagration, causing a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and probably several lives, occurred in a six story building at 109 and 111 East Madison, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The inmates of a dozen gambling houses in the vicinity were unaware of the fire until the lives of most of them were in peril; then a wild stampede ensued, the proprietors hurried gold and greenbacks into satchels and some others rushed down stairs loaded down with gambling implements. The majority, however, employees and players, came tearing out of the buildings hatless and coatless, badly frightened. After an hour's work the flames were comparatively under control. At this time six men of the fire insurance patrol were in the building covering the stock of the Goodyear Rubber Co.; suddenly there was

A TERRIBLE CRASH,

followed by a dense wave of smoke and sparks, and the roof and top floor fell through to the basement, burying the patrolmen in the ruins. Immediately a detachment of firemen and patrolmen, led by Marshal Swenke, rushed to the rescue. The cries of the imprisoned men could be heard above all the din. George Farnel was the first man out. He came up through a hole made in the sidewalk lights and was only slightly injured. Wm. Darby also managed to crawl out with slight injuries. Patrol Captain Hume was pinned down under a falling beam and wedged in between two boxes; he was carried out, with both legs crushed and his left foot turned completely round; P. L. Mullins was dragged from under two heavy beams badly cut about the head and his body fearfully bruised; Gus Bergenke was being held down by a heavy piece of printing machinery, so that all efforts to release him were useless. The imprisoned man begged his comrades

TO KILL HIM.

The sewer and basement had become clogged and an immense quantity of water poured into the building and was rapidly rising under Bergenke's eyes, while the flames were eating their way toward him. Marshal Swenke ordered an engine detached from the fire plug to pump from the basement, while the efforts of the other engines were redoubled against the fire. The water had just reached Bergenke when they began to go down and the flames began to recede. With the aid of jack screws, the machinery was at last raised, and after three-quarters of an hour Bergenke was taken out and carried to a hospital. One of his legs and arms are broken, but he may live. C. Papineau could not be found and was given up for lost, his body not being found for eleven hours. In the recovery of the corpse another fireman was fatally injured and an insurance patrolman seriously wounded. The fire and

FALL OF THE ROOF

had damaged many wires and gangs of linemen commenced work on the adjoining roofs, although requested by the fireman to wait until the body was found. While pulling a heavy cable over a wall, a piece of iron cornice was dislodged which fell to the basement and struck fireman Michael McGovern in the back, mauling him horribly. He will die. Eighteen linemen were arrested but released on bonds. Insurance patrolman Cornell fell through a hole in a broken sidewalk and was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital.

St. Jacobs Oil is pronounced a most extraordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louisville, Ky.

The Brench of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently, entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.