

In the treaty all imports into the Spanish West Indies under the American flag. On the other hand the proclamation reimposing discrimination duties on imports under the Spanish flag will be withdrawn by the President. Although the arrangement will be temporary in its character, with the ostensible object of affording an opportunity for the negotiation of a supplemental treaty, which shall fully define and construct points that have led to the controversy, yet it is believed that an agreement can be reached by the two governments that will obviate the necessity for the ratification of a new treaty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 27.—Blaine left here this morning for his trip through the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The tour will take up two days and Blaine will make sixteen.

Pocahontas, Va., 27.—A fire this morning destroyed 16 houses, including two hotels and several business houses. George Babber, of Lynchburg, perished in the flames and several other persons are missing. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Heavy rains saved the town. Loss \$50,000, insurance unknown.

WILKESBORO, Pa., 27.—Blaine, in behalf of General Beaver, the Republican candidate for Governor, spoke here this afternoon briefly, making the tariff question the principal point of his remarks.

Williamsport, Pa., 27.—Blaine was received here by a large crowd, to which he made an address on the tariff question. The same programme was carried out at Lewisburg, with some remarks on prohibition, as follows:

"The political contest in Pennsylvania this year bears a very striking analogy to that which we closed in Maine in September. We had a Republican party in the field, we had a Democratic party in the field and we had a third party in the field, professing special devotion to the doctrine of prohibition. Maine has been a prohibition State for thirty years, and the third party of prohibitionists in this country seemed to think they had a particular patent right upon

ALL TEMPERANCE TOPICS,

and they came to Maine to persuade us (a prohibition State) that the Republican party had better be dispossessed of power, and the cause of temperance be handed over to the tender mercies and kind care of the Democratic party. I had the same condition of things in this State with the exception that Pennsylvania has never pronounced in favor of prohibition, but we had a third party organized for this purpose and with the declared intention of defeating the Republican party and bringing the Democratic party into power. Now, whatever you may think, whatever I may think, whatever anyone else may think as to the expediency or inexpediency of prohibition, we will all agree that the one party in the United States which has never done anything for the cause of temperance is the Democratic party [applause], and here in Pennsylvania, as before in Maine, a third party, organized especially to promote temperance, works obviously to the end of throwing it all over into the control of the natural, inherent and perpetual enemies of temperance.

The laboring men of this State and the Northern States are about entering on another question. They are to consider a question of great and

IMPERIOUS MAGNITUDE

and that is with the power of the National Government in the hands of the Democratic party, there is no possible hope for the rise or progress of nearly two millions of colored laborers in the South. They give them no vote. They allow them no voice. They give them no influence. They keep them living in huts on starvation wages and they are hurrying them by the millions into competition with the Northern men. Now, if the Democratic party holds the Government of this country, and keeps that labor servile as it was when the chains of slavery were fastened upon it, its competition with the white labor of this country will grow more and more fierce, and more and more will they have to confront this direct and important truth that either the great mass of laborers in the South must be raised in the scale of intelligence and compensation, or they will pull the Northern men to their level on wages. Gentlemen, this is no catch work of the campaign; it is not the mere source of a political necessity; it is not the cry of a party defeated or a party that expects to be victorious—it is a solemn, undeniable, industrial fact. Pray reflect upon it."

At Shamokin a larger crowd than at most of the stopping places welcomed Mr. Blaine. He spoke from the balcony of the hotel to over 5,000 people.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—Senator John Sherman addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music to-night, under the auspices of the Young Republican Club. He said:

"There are at this moment two great controlling facts in American politics, one is the imminent danger that now threatens the overthrow of the economic and industrial policy built up by the Republican party, which, as has been shown, has doubled the wealth of our country within twenty years and trebled its production, and the second the complete success of what is known as the Mississippi plan, by which more than one million legal voters of this country

have been deprived of all rights conferred upon them by the Constitution and law, especially the right to vote."

After referring to the necessity on account of the war, which led Congress to tax everything, Sherman said: "But after the war this system of internal taxes gradually disappeared. One by one they were repealed by the Republican party, so that under the policy of that party to-day there is no tax levied by the United States of America on any article made in this country, on any property in this country or any man living in this country, for there is

NO INTERNAL TAX

except on whisky, tobacco and beer, and whenever there is a public demand and public necessity for relieving those taxes, I am willing to join my Democratic friends in relieving them."

After devoting some time to the discussion of the merits of the protective tariff, Sherman concluded as follows:

"No wonderful has been the effect of the application of these simple rules that out of \$650,000,000 of imported goods, probably but 300 or 400 millions are articles that could be produced in this country for which we have raw material, and out of those articles there is a protective tariff levied varying from 65 to 70 per cent. Most of them are articles which we are not yet prepared to make, but the time is not far distant when we will manufacture under the protection of a judicious tariff every article necessary to human life."

St. Louis, 27.—Frothingham, in relating in detail his experience with the robber, to-day, said: "Before he left he said to me: 'You would be surprised if I told you who I am.' I said, 'I don't know as I would.' 'Well,' he continued, 'I am Jim Cummings, the last of the Jesse James gang. I was in the Blue Cut job, and only got \$1,500 out of it. Since then I have passed considerable time in Australia and San Francisco.' He seemed familiar with the names and doings of the various members of the James gang. When we began talking he removed the gag from my mouth, but the train reached a point near Pacific, he replaced it, so that I could make no outcry. In the meantime he threatened to blow out my brains if I attempted to call any one's attention."

Frothingham's statement thus far has been remarkably clear and straightforward, and free from contradiction. The opinion is gaining strength that the robbery was a bona fide affair, and that the messenger was in no way accessory to it.

Chicago, 27.—In the Lutheran Conference this afternoon, Rev. T. A. Kunkleman of Greenville, Pennsylvania, on behalf of the committee, submitted a financial plan for mission work. The feature of the report was the provision that all synods be requested to transfer the entire home mission work, within as well as without their bonds, to a committee of the General Council. After the transfer, a secretary of Home Missions is to be appointed. The plan was not discussed, owing to the lack of time, but was commended to the district synod for consideration during the coming year.

Drs. Passavant and Spalth and Mr. W. H. Staak were appointed a board of directors for the proposed Lutheran Seminary in Chicago.

After the appointment of standing committees, the council adjourned sine die. The council will meet next year on the second Thursday in September, at Greenville, Pennsylvania.

New York, 27.—Counsel, on behalf of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, have begun proceedings in the Supreme Court against the directors of the road, Messrs. George Bliss, W. A. Booth, C. G. Landou, M. E. Ingalls, Thomas H. Perkins, Moses Fowler, Thomas A. Morris, S. J. Broadwell, J. S. Kennedy, W. F. Reynolds and Theodore Cook, charging them with conspiracy in fraudulently depressing the assets of the road and forcing a foreclosure sale, so that they could obtain control of the road at little cost, by buying in the stock. The complainant asks that the property which they have thus obtained be held in trust for the stockholders. Foster claims that Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, procured the foreclosure sale as counsel, and further alleged that he was one of the conspirators.

To-day Judge Donahoe, in chambers, heard arguments upon the motion to vacate an order for the examination of the directors, on the ground that plaintiff already had sufficient facts on which to frame his complaint. The decision was reserved.

[SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The French sculptor, Bartholdi, may well exclaim like Cæsar, "Veni, vidi, vici!" And what a conquest is his! A conquest of a people, comparatively uneducated in high art, and undeveloped in public spirit, a victory of the idealist over the utilitarian.

The history of the enthusiast's combat against a combination of adverse circumstances, that even prophecy could not have forecast, are too familiar to demand repetition at this time. In spite of the petty jealousies of her sister cities, and the lack of national pride in New York as the metropolis of the country which, unfortunately, exists, and in spite of the apathy of its own citizens towards any movement for the benefit of the public, rather than for the immediate profit of the individual, this great and unique

enterprise has been carried to a successful completion.

The mammoth figure stands, at last, upon its massive pedestal, symbolizing the incarnation of all that the nation has lived, and suffered, and fought for, in the awful sacrifices it has laid, in a single century, upon the altar of American freedom.

Powering above the blue waters, it rises a veritable goddess, a gigantic face, standing in eloquent silence like a guardian spirit before the gates of the city.

That the grandeur of this memorial has not been exaggerated may be judged from a glance at the actual dimensions of the figure. The total height of the statue and pedestal, from low water mark to the top of the torch, is 305 feet 11 inches. The fore arm is 16½ feet in circumference. The ball of the finger is 11 inches in length. The head is 15 feet in height, and forty persons can be accommodated within its interior. The nose is three feet and 7 inches in length. The eye is two feet and 1 inch in width. The total weight of the figure is nearly half a million pounds. It is made up of 300 sheets of copper one-eighth of an inch in thickness, riveted upon a massive framework of wrought iron.

The eye traveling downwards along the bronzed Amazonian arm of this new wonder of the world, sees far below the avalanche-like fall of the sweeping drapery of the figure, whose feet seem to touch, as if spurning its support, the tiny, star-shaped island that nature has providentially placed for its resting place.

Beside this mammoth sentinel, a man-of-war at anchor near the shore looks like a child's toy boat rooted in a sheet of lead. A salute fired from the ship shows but a faint puff of smoke from the dizzy altitude of the statue's summit, and minutes seem to elapse before the reverberating roar of the shock is heard rolling upwards through the colossal column.

Looking to the south the line of vision stretches without a break clear to Sandy Hook, where, 20 miles away, the broad Atlantic rolls in solemn silence.

Within a birdseye view circling that radius, are seen the living panoramas of freighted ships from all countries of the world. The lighthouse on the "Hood" looks like a white sea gull on a strip of brown sand. The great Government penal institutions upon the adjacent islands, are like the pigmy houses in a "Noah's Ark." The upper bay seems a land-locked sea, and the forts that complacently guard the entrance to the treasures of the new world appear like blocks of Belgian pavement quarried for Fifth Avenue.

On the right are the undulating hills of Staten Island, whose brown-green shores are studded with thrifty villages and circled by railways, all skirting the outer shores.

Eastward the minarets of Coney Island shut off the view of the Atlantic there, and like "some banquet hall deserted" the great hotel at Rockaway stands gloomy and silent by the sands of that farther shore. Long Island, like a liquid mosaic, with its silvery streams, its rich brown swamps, its vein-like roads of steel and shell, spangled with countless villages, sweep through a vast expanse of view from Brooklyn, spreading like a fan over miles of closely settled streets to the Arcadia of the Hamptons a hundred miles away. Looking towards the Empire City itself is seen the broad arm of the sea known as the East River, winding through the mazes of the twin cities, now pulsating as one, vying at night, with the starlit span above it, with the picturesque beauty of the river-streets of the Old World famed in song and story.

A ROMANTIC SPOT ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

Passing the ill-omened Hell Gate, no longer a terror to mariners, this river broadens into Long Island Sound, the water avenue to the east, sweeping the Connecticut shores for 100 miles. From the north upland Westchester County, the city of the near future, rises from the waters of the historic Hudson. From High Bridge, over it, the eye photographs the great metropolis itself, a narrow strip of land not over two miles at most in width, narrowing gradually to a V at its southern terminus, but a biscuit-toss across, a compact mass of brick and stone, a desert of buildings whose highest points, like Trinity Church tower, are utterly effaced, viewed from the statue's summit. To the left and west New Jersey's hills serve as a background to the picture that many a pilgrim to Liberty's shrine will take back with him in the days to come.

The occasion of the day's festivities is unique in the history of America's metropolis and comparable only perhaps with the Centennial of American centennial celebrations of a decade ago, when William M. Evarts stood before Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, for American liberty, as Chauncey M. Depew stands to-day before the bronze effigy of its goddess at Bedloe's Island. The States and Territories are, as then, largely represented by the Grand Army of the Republic, numbering 10,000 strong. Labor is epitomized in the virile and stalwart army of volunteer firemen, splendid specimens of American manhood. The flower of the coming generation blooms in the legion of sons of veterans and their twin brothers, the disciplined youths of the military academies marching in the train behind them.

France is proudly remembered in her distinguished sons, the guests of the committee to-day, and in the union of

the representative French military organizations, always a feature in the rare public pageants of the metropolis.

The Muse of the American poets of national fame is, alone, strangely silent. No Whittier wakes the lyre, as he swept the chords, full fifty years ago, to the prophetic lines:

Land of my Fathers! If my name,
Now humble and unwed to fame,
Hereafter burn upon the lip
As one of those that may not die—

No Bayard Taylor rouses the welkin to the echo as he awakened it in '76 to the poem of the "National Ode." No Holmes recalls an inspiration kindred to his immortal lines, "Old Ironsides." Ah, Gotham, what were you thinking of when you forgot to put a live cosmopolitan, literary man on your committee, who could see a few inches further than his face into the Pantheon of history?

The statue has had, however, an admirable working committee: the Hon. William M. Evarts, Chairman; Richard Butler, Secretary; Henry F. Spaulding, Treasurer, with Joseph W. Drexel, James W. Pinchot, V. Munford Moore, Parke Goodwin and Frederick A. Potts; and Messrs. Butler and Spaulding, have, aided by the colossal achievement of the New York World, carried the practical part of the work to a successful completion, spite of formidable obstacles; but the lack of a literary hand has been signally apparent in the programme of the day.

This is the order:

Prayer by the Rev. Henry C. Potter.
Presentation of the statue, the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

Acceptance of the statue on behalf of the United States Government, by the President, Grover Cleveland.

Oration, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Music, Gilmore's Band.

The committee were fortunate in having such an advocate as Wm. M. Evarts as its spokesman, and the people of New York such an orator as Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Evarts has been in the city since Wednesday last giving his personal attention to the details of the inauguration exercises and to the preparation of his address.

Not an orator, in the Websterian sense, Mr. Evarts is a logician par excellence, and his effort of the day is a flawless specimen of his style, permeated with an unwonted enthusiasm, inspired doubtless by the presence of the foreign guests.

New York is justly proud of Chauncey M. Depew. He came to his exacting task in this instance—a forlorn hope; for the important duty of inviting the orator was inexcusably deferred until a few days before the event.

Depew paid the penalty of a reputation for readiness; but he rose to the occasion, and gave an unbacked, graphic and masterly history of American liberty, strung upon a symphonic thread, poetically suggesting the growth of that band of brotherhood between the two nations, whose seeds were sown by Lafayette, whose flowers were gathered to-day in the imperishable and magnificent memorial offered by our sister republic.

The grand military and naval parade from Madison Square to the Battery rivaled any similar demonstration the city has known since the famous pageant in honor of Daniel Webster twenty years ago.

In command was Major-Gen. Charles P. Stone, with staff comprising Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon, Asst. Grand Marshal; Major-Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Chief of Staff, and the following aids: Capt. Hugh G. Brown, First Lieut. Edward T. Brown, Capt. Edward Field, Capt. Richard P. Story, and First Lieut. Willard F. Walz, acting Quartermaster.

In the procession were President Cleveland and Secretaries Manning and Whitney, Governors of the States represented, with their staffs, M. Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Senators, Admiral Jaures and General Pellissier, Deputies Apollin and Desmouins, M. Deschamps, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris; M. Charles Bixot, Paris Press Syndicate; M. Leon Robert, Minister of Public Instruction; Col. B. de Passy, Polytechnic School; Col. Laussedat, Director School of Arts and Trades; Lieutenant, aid de camp, Minister of the Navy; M. Hieland, Paris Chamber of Commerce, and M. Leon Meunier, corresponding member Union Franco-Americaine; the official representatives of the French Republic, the Grand Army of the Republic, Major-General C. H. Lientjen, Grand Marshal; Garde de Lafayette, Gen. C. W. Boland, Commander; Old Guard, Gen. George W. McLean, Commander; Veteran Association, Gen. Eugene P. Sullivan, Commander; Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey; Ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York; Camp No. 1, War Veterans, Veteran Zouave Battalion, New York City; Liberty Guards, Jersey City; Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York; Columbus Guards, City of New York; Volunteer Firemen's Association, John Decker, President; Sons of Veterans, Peeks-kill Military Academy Cadets, First Regiment North Carolina State Guards and veterans of the Seventh Regiment of New York. A large number of delegations arrived on the morning of the 28th, and, although participants in the parade, were not recorded in the books of the Chief Marshal.

THE NAVAL PROCESSION.

The naval parade eclipsed any other

lar demonstration the metropolis has witnessed. Led by the United States flagship, the *Tennessee*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, the grand flotilla started from the Battery at noon. Every available steamer and tugboat has been pressed into service, and from the summit of the statue the bay looked like a gigantic amphitheatre of compacted, humanity focused upon the grand stand at the base of the pedestal. Here some 5,000 invited guests found seating room, the ceremonies of the inauguration continuing until sunset, when a grand national salute was simultaneously fired from all the batteries of the harbor, ashore and afloat, while as the deafening roar of the artillery died gradually and the whirlwind of smoke lifted, a myriad of stars of electric light suddenly burst from the statue itself, studding its outlines from head to foot, like a gigantic Cleopatra irradiated with countless gems.

The evening's festivities comprised grand exhibitions of fireworks upon a vast scale, both from the Battery and Bedloe's Island, a grand dinner tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the French guests, and a grand reception by the Union League Club to all the invited guests of the Bartholdi Committee. The occasion, take it all in all, will go on record as an event not previously paralleled in the history of modern times. WILLIAM F. GILL.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—The *Standard* says Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be proposed for and probably elected to the vacant Bulgarian throne.

In response to renewed and pressing appeals, Sir Charles Dilke has finally and emphatically declined to re-enter public life until he has disproved the gross and unjust calumnies against him, to which object, he says, his whole life will be devoted.

The report that the Queen would visit Ireland is officially denied.

The members of the Afghan Frontier Commission were given a public reception at Kabul. The city was illuminated in their honor.

The Crofters of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, attacked a force of police, who were assisting the Sheriff to make evictions, and the military had to be called. It was necessary to charge the Crofters with bayonets before they were dispersed. Several of them were wounded and six were arrested.

MADRID, 26.—The United States Government has informed Spain it will not withdraw the proclamation re-establishing a 10 per cent. duty on Spanish imports from October 25.

LONDON, 26.—The *Times* hopes that Adelslegh, Foreign Secretary, will tell Waddington, the French Ambassador, plainly and firmly, that England will judge for herself when her task in Egypt is finished.

SOFIA, 26.—It is expected that the Sobranje will impeach Karaveloff and compel him to resign from the regency.

Capetown, 26.—Ten thousand Pondas have invaded Esibeland, burning kraals and committing depredations. The government is raising volunteers to resist them. The situation is critical.

LONDON, 26.—At the conclusion of Sir Charles Dilke's motion in the Crawford case, he suggested that Mrs. Crawford's motives were revenge, because Mrs. Ashton Dilke threw herself on him during her intimacy with Forrester.

Mrs. Ashton Dilke was also implicated with Lady Dilke who had ordered her out of the house at Chelsea on account of her language concerning her sister. Strenuous efforts have been made to conceal the meetings of Mrs. Crawford and Forrester in the Hill Street brothel, but it is certain that they met almost daily.

The worst part of Mr. Crawford's story probably refers to incidents in her Hill Street career. Referring to Forrester he says it is not difficult to find her, but he cannot induce her to give evidence, as she fears she would be obliged to state publicly what happened to her in one short moment of her life, and that she has stated to a detective that she has never seen Mrs. Crawford since that trial.

Mrs. Rogerson stated that Mrs. Crawford's confession to her regarding Dilke was accompanied by a series of statements involving other men, some of which could not possibly be true. The object of Dilke's note is to pave the way for his return to public life. A large section of the Chelsea electors continue to believe in his innocence.

LONDON, 26.—Details have been received of the massacre of native Christians at Uganda, Africa, by order of King Mwanga. The massacre was begun in June and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad, acting as the King's page, to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared and 32 were burned at the stake together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates did not serve to frighten the candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptised at their own desire. Leaflets containing extracts from the Scriptures, prayers and songs in the Uganda language are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment. The diary of Bishop Munfington, who was put to death by the King, is soon to be published in London. It is a thrilling and pathetic narrative of his experiences in Uganda up to the day of his death.