

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 28.—The rain storm which prevailed all day yesterday, ceased last night, but the weather this morning is very unpromising for the festivities which are to take place in connection with the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. A slight fog hangs over the city, and obscures in a measure the elaborate decorations of buildings with which the city has been beautified. French and American flags are flying from the housetops and windows in every direction, and a general holiday appearance is presented by the moving bodies of soldiers, military and civic organizations, and by the collection on the sidewalks of great crowds of people. Business during the day will be almost entirely suspended, the public schools will be closed and all New York will join in the celebration. Visitors from

ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

have been coming into the city for two days past, and this morning thousands more were added to the great throng. The prospects are unpleasant, but the weather in no way deters them. The storm greatly interfered with the work on Bedloe's Island yesterday, but as little was left to do it did not matter much whether it rained or not. The workmen tore down the narrow steps that led up to the embankment and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad, wooden walk leading to the grand entrance in front of the fort platform that has stood in one of the northwestern angles of the enclosure, and also removed the platform for the speakers, which is made ready for their reception. A handsome silk French flag will be placed over the face of the statue, and at a word from President Cleveland, it will be drawn, unveiling the head of the goddess. The labor parade, which moved out at nine o'clock, included between 25,000 and 35,000 men. The head of the column will reach the battery about noon. The naval parade starts at 12:45 p. m.

[THE PRESIDENT]

will reach Bedloe's Island about three o'clock, and the exercises will commence as soon as he has reached his seat.

It is estimated that fully a million of people took part in the festivities. The wet pavement, the wind, the chilly atmosphere and general discomfort were no appreciable bar to the public enthusiasm from the boundary line east and west. At the river fronts the drift of people moved until when nearing the line of march there grew to be a tide of humanity jammed up against the police lines and sent back a constantly flowing stream into the near-by avenues. The procession was to have started at 9 o'clock, but at that hour it had only begun to form. The 5th U. S. Artillery, commanded by Col. John Hamilton, and the engineer corps, took to the position in front of Secretary Whitney's house at Fifty-eighth Street and 5th Avenue, a few minutes after 9; next came

THE OLD GUARD

who stood near the carriages in waiting for President Cleveland and the members of the cabinet to leave Whitney's residence, where they had spent the night. Promptly at 10 the President, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, descended the steps and entered an open carriage. They were followed by Secretary Whitney, Postmaster-General Vilas, Secretary Lamar, Rear Admiral Luce and staff, and Major Whipple. The Old Guard preceded the carriages, and at 10:15 commenced to march down Fifth Avenue. Both sides of the avenue were crowded with people, who waved their hats and applauded loudly as the President's carriage passed. On all sides of the streets, from Central Park to the reviewing stand on 24th Street, different military companies and civic organizations were formed. The carriages containing the President and cabinet were followed by a battalion of 250 police.

THE U. S. NAVY BRIGADE

came next with the Engineer Corps, which consisted of 250 men, Second Regiment N. G. S., N. Y., then fell in line, together with a detachment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. These were followed by the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth and First Regiments and French societies numbering 2,500 men. The Governors of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, and their staffs, together with the United States Judges, entered carriages at the Windsor Hotel and fell into line between the French associations. After these followed divisions made up of majors and officials from various cities, visiting policemen and firemen, veterans of 1812, Grand Army posts, civic societies, volunteer firemen's associations; the

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

of Indiana, numbering 200 men, followed and other organizations. The President reached the reviewing stand at Madison Square at 10:30. He was greeted with hearty cheers as he drove down the avenue and drew up in front of the stand. After the President had taken his place on the re-

viewing stand, the members of the French delegation were presented to him. Most of the space on the stand was reserved for the French guests. They were headed by

M. BARTHOLDI,

Count DeLesseps, Admiral Jounes, General Pellissier, Col. DePuy, Wm. Bigot, Col. DeLoussetat and Lieut. Vellegert. The French delegation was in charge of Captain Ferdinand Levy, Captain Schilling, Lieutenant Walts and Col. Collins. Among the other distinguished guests on the reviewing stand were Gen. Sheridan and his staff, and Governor Hill, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor and staff.

The crowd in Madison Square when the President reached the reviewing stand was vast. The side streets were choked with humanity and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and street cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Governor Hill mounted the platform there were cheers. When Bartholdi, the sculptor, appeared, and was easily recognized by the mass who had seen his portraits on the programme and in the illustrated papers, a

SHOUT WENT UP

from those nearest the stand. The cry of "Bartholdi! Bartholdi!" was then caught up on both the reviewing and grand stands. The crowds on the avenue curbed up and down heard the name and passed it to the people in the park and side streets until the air was shaken with the roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of the Alsatian, who bowed and bowed his acknowledgments, and when the carriages were driven to the rear of the stand, came the President and his party. Instantly he was recognized and again the crowds shook the welkin with their shouts. On the reviewing stand President Cleveland was presented with three handsome baskets of flowers, gifts of young ladies in the city. As the various military and civic organizations passed they saluted by dropping their colors, and the President responded by lifting his hat. Nearly every hand in passing played the "Marseillaise," the French national hymn. As soon as the procession had passed, the President and party were driven to the North River and were taken on board a dispatch. On reaching Main Street to the north of the post office, the procession turned in towards Park Row and then marched down again towards Broadway. This was done in order to pass under a

MAGNIFICENT ARCH

of evergreens, flags and mottoes, erected in front of the World building. It was just about noon when the column reached this point. The Tribune, Times, Sun and Mail and Express, and other newspaper buildings, were all tastefully decorated, as were the buildings generally in the lower part of the town, the fronts of some of the immense structures being here hidden almost from view. The formation of the marine part of the parade began on Hudson River, opposite West 45th Street, at an early hour, but owing to the foggy weather, it was nearly 1 o'clock before the signal gun was fired. All this time there were probably one hundred vessels drawn up in two divisions, the first composed of large steamers and the second of tugs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 28.—The limited passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which left here last night at 10 o'clock, was derailed at Rio when about three hours out and thrown into an old stone quarry. Particulars are hard to get, but it is admitted at the general office of the company in this city that one coach and three sleepers were wrecked and five or six persons killed. Physicians left this city on the early train for the scene of the disaster.

Milwaukee, 28, 7:30 a. m.—It is now reported that out of 10 persons who occupied the passenger coach, seven were killed. A gentleman from Chicago and two children from Winona were the only ones saved from the passenger coach. None of the occupants of the sleepers were injured. Nothing has yet been learned in regard to the number of wounded.

Engineer Searle, at first reported killed, was only slightly hurt. A passenger who was on the wrecked train says the scenes after the accident

WERE HARROWING.

The passenger coach, which he says contained between 15 and 20 persons, was telescoped at both ends and the fire and smoke that enveloped the wreck prevented assistance to the imprisoned and injured. Passengers from sleepers gathered around the blazing cars, but they were powerless to render assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment and frightful screams issued from the death trap. One heavy woman in particular, he says, tore up one of the seats with almost superhuman strength and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming fire, but her strength failed her and she fell to the floor and met

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Only three persons escaped from the car, Mr. Lowenbach says, a man and two children. A man was observed as he forced his way through the ventilation on top of the car with all the clothing on his body from the waist downward burned off, and his flesh

roasted and bleeding from cuts inflicted by the broken glass. Every one of the wrecked cars was consumed with the exception of the last sleeper, which was cut away from the burning wreck. All of the bodies of the victims were burned in the wreck.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MILWAUKEE, 28.—An Evening Wisconsin special from Portage, Wis., says: Last night, soon after midnight, the westbound limited express was derailed at East Rio siding, a small station about 13 miles east of this city, on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. There are two sidetracks at the place, and at the time the train was due there last night both were occupied by freights, one by a wild train and another by train No. 14, conductor H. P. Hankey, of this city, which had just pulled in from the west to allow the limited to pass. No. 14 was very long, and the conductor was at the head of the train relying upon the brakeman to attend to the switch.

One report says the rear brakeman, whose business it was to close the switch after the train, for some reason neglected altogether to do so. The other and

MORE PROBABLE STORY

is that he started back to close the switch, but before he could reach it, the limited, which does not stop at any except large places, came tearing down the grade at fifty miles an hour and left the rails at the open switch. The siding is in a cut where the road curves, so that the switch light cannot be seen from the east until the train is within a few rods, so the engineer of the limited could not see the switch light turned the wrong way until too late to stop. The engine left the track, ran a short distance and brought up against the side of the cut, toppling over. The baggage car and two regular coaches followed, while the four sleepers kept the rails. The engine and cars that went off were badly smashed and soon took fire from the stoves Engineer Little and fireman Egan crawled out from under the locomotive badly bruised and scalded. The baggage man had a leg broken. All the passengers in the sleepers got out uninjured except slight bruises, but in the one day coach thirteen were pinned in and literally

BURNED TO DEATH.

Many others were injured by severe shaking up. The names of the victims are not yet known here. The whole limited excepting one sleeper, which they were able to uncouple and draw away, was burned up. Supt. Collins was on the east-bound passenger No. 2, which was waiting at the station a few miles this side of the wreck for a limited, and was soon on the scene. The wrecking train with surgeons went from this city and did all that was possible to alleviate the suffering and save life. Conductor Hankey, of the freight train, was so demoralized by the accident, the responsibility of which rests on his crew and thus also him, that he took to the woods in despair, leaving the train. He has always been a most careful and efficient man, much trusted by the company. It was a most

HORRIBLE AND SICKENING SPECTACLE, the burning people making the night hideous with their screams, while the bystanders were unable to render assistance. It was the worst wreck ever known in the Northwest.

HAZLETON, Pa., 28.—The Blaine party left Pottsville this morning in the rain. Blaine, after his three hundred mile ride and eight speeches of yesterday, said he felt first-rate. Arriving at Tamaqua at 8:45, he was introduced to a crowd of several hundred persons and made a short speech. The party was welcomed at Mauch Chunk at 9:30, and while the special train was being transferred to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Blaine addressed about 2,000 people in Concert Hall, speaking about ten minutes. The train stopped two minutes at Weatherby, where Blaine appeared on the platform and received cheers and acknowledged the compliment.

LINCOLN, Ill., 28.—The banking house of Wm. M. Dustin closed to day and is promising to make an assignment. Liabilities, \$200,000.

LOUISVILLE, 28.—The residence of William Polk, near Flat Lake, Ky., caught fire Tuesday night and the occupants, eight in number, were burned to death.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—In a speech last night Lord Randolph Churchill said: "Official accounts reaching the Government of the social condition and prospects of Ireland are of an encouraging character. There is a good harvest and a marked recovery in prices, and from all we learn, though accurate information is difficult to obtain, rents are being generally paid throughout the country. The landlords have helped greatly to lessen the difficulties of the crisis. Though they belong to a body of men that never met with over-much justice in England, and therefore were justified in standing out of their complete rights and the strict letter of the law, they have generally made large reductions, and the Government is immensely indebted to them for their generous spirit they have displayed. The Irish tenants have also co-operated in a signal manner toward the res-

toration of order. The separatist party in the House of Commons predicted that a terrible throe was coming in Ireland. Parnell, in a begging letter, implored the American dollar in order to prevent the wholesale extermination of the Irish. Nothing of the kind has occurred, or is likely to occur, although there are still isolated districts in Ireland where terror and crime are rampant, which may call for special treatment. With this exception there is a marked decrease in crime and disorder. The people are rapidly appreciating the full significance of the last appeal to the electors, and will gradually shape their political and social action in accordance therewith. If the Unionists firmly follow up the victory they have gained, I think we may conclude without any doubt or hesitation that the question of the maintenance or repeal of the Union is settled for at least two generations." (Cheers.)

LONDON, 26.—A conference of the Tories was held at Bradford to-day. There were 800 delegates present. The conference adopted the imperial federation article of the Conservative faith.

Lord Churchill, speaking of the motion proposing approval of Beaconsfield's Eastern policy, said the government would follow that policy as closely as the changed conditions of European affairs would allow. A heated discussion took place over the woman suffrage question, after which the previous question was carried. A resolution was adopted expressing confidence that the government would follow Beaconsfield's policy, and would vigilantly guard British interests against Russian aggression, and especially prevent the seizure of Constantinople.

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

Stovanoff, the popular poet, intends to move in the Sobranje in favor of declaring a Republic. Rumors are current that a plot has been discovered to seize the regents en route to Tirnova.

LONDON, 26.—There is much excitement in Lou Palanka over the arrest of the commandant who had planned a seizure of the ministers while passing on their way to Tirnova, the object being to send them to Reineruss.

PARIS, 26.—The Senate has passed the bill providing for the sale of the crown jewels.

Le Temps, in a pacific and friendly article on the relations existing between England and France, urges the press on both sides to refrain from exciting hostile feelings.

BERLIN, 26.—At the trial of Herr Wickels, editor of the *Froenksch Volksblatt*, at the tribunal of Wurzburg for charging the Bavarian ministry with threatening the late king, and forcing him to commit suicide, one witness declared he never remarked anything abnormal about Ludwig; that the latter had been impelled to commit suicide through the procedure of the commission examining him; that he heard Ludwig say: "I will not suffer them to declare me a madman like my brother Otto, whose keepers beat him with their fists. I will rather suffer death. My blood be upon those conspiring to betray me." The evidence caused a sensation in court. Wickels was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—The *Official Messenger* says: The anarchy which prevails in Bulgaria prevents the Russian consuls from protecting the lawful interests of Russian residents. After General Kaulbars had left Varna, several Russians were arrested on illegal pretenses; two Russian cruisers were therefore dispatched to that place.

PARIS, 28.—Morris Bernhardt, son of Sara Bernhardt, has fought a duel with Langlois, an exhibitor of a painting ridiculing his mother. Langlois was wounded.

REMISSION OF FINES AND COSTS

IMPOSED ON U. S. CONVICTS—ALSO REWARDS OF PRISONERS FOR GOOD CONDUCT—LAWS RELATING TO THE SUBJECT.

IN RELATION TO REMISSION OF FINES AND COSTS.

SEC. 1042. Revised Statutes of the United States.

When a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to pay a fine, or fines and cost, whether with or without imprisonment, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of such fine, or fine and cost, he may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States, who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter; and if on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and that he has not any property exceeding \$20 in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of \$20, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil pre-

cept for debt by the laws of (State where oath is administered); and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of for my future use or benefit. So help me God." And thereupon such convict shall be discharged, the commissioner giving to the jailor or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

THE TERRITORIAL STATUTE ON EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 570. (Laws of 1884.) The following property is exempt from execution, except as herein otherwise specially provided:

1. Chairs, tables, desks and books, to the value of two hundred dollars, belonging to the judgment debtor.

2. Necessary household, table and kitchen furniture, belonging to the judgment debtor, to the value of three hundred dollars; also one sewing machine, hanging pictures, oil paintings and drawings, drawn or painted by any member of the family, and portraits and their necessary frames, provisions, actually provided for individual or family use, sufficient for three months; two cows with their sucking calves, and two hogs and all sucking pigs;

3. The farming utensils or implements of husbandry of a farmer not exceeding in value the sum of three hundred dollars; also two oxen, or two horses, or two mules, and their harness, one cart or wagon, and food for such oxen, horses, cows or mules for sixty days; also, all seed, grain, or vegetables actually provided, reserved or on hand for the purpose of planting or sowing at any time within the ensuing six months, not exceeding in value the sum of two hundred dollars;

4. The tools, tool chest and implements of a mechanic or artisan, necessary to carry on his trade, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars; the notarial seal and records of a notary public; the instruments and chests of a surgeon, physician, surveyor, and dentist, necessary to the exercise of their professions, with their scientific and professional libraries, and the law professional libraries and office furniture of attorneys, counselors and judges, and the libraries of ministers of the gospel;

5. The cabin or dwelling of a miner not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars; also his sluices, pipes, hose, windlass, derrick, cars, pumps, and tools, not exceeding in value two hundred dollars;

6. Two oxen, two horses or two mules, and their harness; and a cart or wagon, one dray or truck, by the use of which a cartman, drayman, truckman, huckster, peddler, hackman, teamster or other laborer habitually earns his living; and one horse with vehicle and harness, or other equipments, used by a physician, surgeon or minister of the gospel, in making his professional visits, with hay and grain for said horse, sufficient for three months;

7. One-half of the earnings of the judgment debtor for his personal services, rendered at any time within sixty days next preceding the levy of execution or levy of attachment, when it appears by the debtor's affidavit or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of his family, residing in this Territory, supported wholly or in part by his labors;

8. All moneys, benefits, privileges, or immunities accruing, or in any manner growing out of any life insurance on the life of the debtor, if the annual premiums paid do not exceed five hundred dollars.

9. All arms, ammunition, uniforms and accoutrements, required by law to be kept by any person;

10. All court houses, jails, public offices and buildings, school houses, houses of public worship, lots, grounds and personal property appertaining thereto, the fixtures, furniture, books, papers and appurtenances belonging and pertaining to the court house, jail and public offices belonging to any county in this Territory, or for the use of schools or houses of public worship, and all cemeteries, public squares, parks and places, public buildings, town halls, public markets, buildings for the use of fire departments and military organizations, and the lots and grounds thereto belonging and appertaining, owned or held by any town or incorporated city, or dedicated by such town or city to health, ornament, or public use, or for the use of any fire or military company, now existing, or which may be under the law of this Territory hereafter organized.

11. If the debtor be the head of a family, there shall be a further exemption of a homestead, to be selected by the debtor, consisting of lands, together with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, not exceeding in value the sum of one thousand dollars, for the judgment debtor, and the further sum of five hundred dollars for his wife and two hundred and fifty dollars for each other member of the family. If the homestead selected by the debtor is of a greater value than is exempted under this section, it shall be optional with the judgment debtor to permit the same to be partitioned or to be sold, and to receive in money the value of the homestead as provided in this section. If the debtor so elect, the homestead may be sold as other lands are sold on execution, and, after paying the debtor the value of the homestead, the balance of the money shall be applied upon the judgment; *Provided*, That the homestead shall not be sold if the officer do not receive a bid for a greater amount than the value of the homestead exempted in this section. If sold on the judgment, the money paid the debtor for