TO-DAY'S FIGHT AT NEWPORT.

ALL PREPARATIONS FOR THE NAVAL ATTACK COMPLETED.

The Big Guns of Fort Adams Will Speak for the First Time in Twelve Years—Newport People Enthusiastic Over the Affair—Thousands Expected to Witness the Battle—The Ammunition Inspected.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEWPORT, Nov. 9.—The great sham battle between the forces of the North Atlantic Squadron and the regular army troops stationed at Fort Adams takes place to-morrow. All preparations are complete, and the weather—a very important factor—promises to be fine.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a general signal was thrown out on board the flagship Richmond for the entire fleet to "prepare ships for battle" or "clear ships for action." Gallant and royal yards, as well as top-gallant masts, were quickly sent from aloft and secured in the rigging and up and down the lower masts, flying booms rigged in, and the rigging aloft snugly stowed. Heavy breastworks are erected in the tops of the ships and around the poop decks, behind which Gatlings, revolving cannon and breech-loading howitzers are mounted, ready to be manned by the sharpshooters while the fleet passes through the submarine mines, and to resist the attack of the hostile torpedo-boats.

This afternoon all the officers who take part in the landing met on board the flagship Richmond, in the cabin of Admiral Luce, in order to discuss the plan of attack on Coddington Point. Adjt.-Gen. Dillingham explained to all present, by means of charts and maps drawn up for the occasion, the different positions to be occupied by the attacking forces from the time the first preparatory signal for the brigade to land is hoisted until the brigade, in case of being driven back by the defense, retreats to the boats and returns to the ships. It was also explained that two signal stations would be established—one on Coddington Point, from which place the umpires would signal to the attacking force, and one on Miontenomi Hill, to be used by the defense. The code of signals to be used is an entirely new one, and has been carefully prepared to facilitate the movements of the brigade.

The ships belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron which will participate in the maneuvres are the flagship Richmond, Capt. Robert Boyd; the steel cruiser Atlanta, Capt. F. M. Bunce; the despatch boat Dolphin, Commander George F. Wilde, who commands the attacking forces; the corvette Galena, Commander Alby M. Chester, and the corvette Quapee, Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff. The fleet, which has been at anchor in the outer harbor all day, will get under way at early daylight to-morrow morning and proceed to sea. There all the necessary preparations will be made for the attack, and as soon as the signal "the enemy's batteries" is hoisted, the ships, already cleared for action, will run out their guns, load them, and officers and men will take their respective stations.

One of the prettiest and most novel sights will be when the ships pass over the ground where the submarine mines have been planted to-day. A heavy net will be kept up between the fort and the fleet, between the fleet and the torpedo-boats, and between torpedo-boats. The old 15-inch heavy guns at Fort Adams will open fire again for the first time in twelve years, and the officers as well as the soldiers at Fort Adams garrison are fully alive to their great importance during to-morrow's engagements.

The blank ammunition to be used during the battle has been carefully examined, and it is reported that on one or two occasions ball cartridges have been found among them. If the weather continues to be fine it is expected that a large number of people will be at Coddington Point to witness the battle and landing. The scheme is a grand one, and its results will be discussed at the Naval War College, on Coasters Harbor Island, Friday morning, where all the officers will be present. Newport people to-night talk of nothing but the battle, and the whole air is full of war.

HE DISTANCED THE POLICEMAN.

But a Citizen Caught Him and He Was Held for Theft.

During the latter part of October a sneak thief entered the residence of Mrs. W. Lee, on Montgomery avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., and stole over $300 worth of jewelry and clothing. A colored man was seen to leave the house with the goods by some of the neighbors, but no trace of him could be found afterwards. Late Tuesday night one of Mrs. Lee's neighbors rushed into her house and told her that the same colored man was then lounging around in the same street. A policeman was sent for, but no sooner had the colored man seen him than he started on a brisk walk, which soon became a run.

The policeman ran too, and so did a number of citizens. The negro distanced the policeman, but a citizen chased him through hallways, alleys and side streets, finally capturing him in a stable. The policeman then marched him to the station-house, a crowd of angry citizens following and threatening to inflict summary punishment on the spot.

The negro attempted several times to break away, but a rap on the head quieted him. In court he gave the name of Henry Wilson, and said that he lived in this city. He was committed for further examination.

He Took the Langtry Prize.

The prize cup offered by Mrs. Langtry for the finest arrangement of plants for a wedding or reception was awarded to John Finn, of this city, yesterday. Other competitors were Seibrecht, Wadleigh & Thorpe, who made a chaste and fanciful decoration of rare and exquisite growth, and David Rose, who also showed an elegant grouping of plants. There has been a large attendance at Masonic Temple of those interested in chrysanthemums, and it is generally voted that this flower has outrun all expectation in size and variation in color. The specimen foliage plants and orchids displayed by the competitors for the Langtry prize indicate the wealth of growth in this vicinity, and the suitable plants of different varieties shown a fine attention to the matter of decoration. The placing of butterfly orchids around the lights was among the fine features of the arrangement. The entire left side of Masonic Temple is given up to the plant arrangements. The central pyramids here, with their ferns, crotons and palm surmounting, are splendid beyond description.

W. Trickey, T. H. Spalding, Julius Schaarf, John Dallas and Peter Henderson took first prizes for cut chrysanthemums. Messrs. John Henderson, Peter Henderson, John Jones and J. H. Taylor took prizes for roses. Seibrecht, Wadleigh & Thorpe for crotons, dracaenas and ferns received first prizes. The latter firm also took prizes for orchids. There will be additions of fine roses to-day, showing the fall crop of novelties in this flower.

Mr. Gorman in the Board.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The monthly meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held to-day and the particulars of the company's connection with the much-talked-of syndicate were discussed preparatory to the presentation of a statement to the stockholders at the annual meeting to be held on the 21st inst. The revenues for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were announced as $20,000,000 and the net earnings at $6,500,000. Senator A. P. Gorman, recently appointed a director on the part of the State of Maryland, qualified and took his seat in the Board.

Barnum's Old Home Blown Up.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—The old brick tower, the only remaining vestige of P. T. Barnum's beautiful residence, "Iranistan," built some forty years ago and destroyed by fire ten years later, was blown down with dynamite this afternoon. The tower was over sixty feet high, surmounted by a handsome dome. The walls contained over one hundred thousand bricks. The structure was removed to clear the land for building purposes.

Good Feeling Among the Crews.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Terry has informed the War Department of the receipt of the following despatch from the Crow Agency:

The Crow reported yesterday still to be arrested is in custody, also Chief Crafty Head, whom I find implicated in the trouble. Had talk with assembled Crows to-day. Good feeling prevails among them. Agent states he will issue annuities on 9th inst. I will retain troops here until Indians disperse, then gradually return troops to their respective posts.

ROBINS, Brigadier-General.

Their Applications Denied.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Judge Merrick, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day denied the application of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office from carrying out the orders of the department restoring to settlement and entry lands within the indemnity limits of said road.

PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Report of the Paymaster-General—Changes in Methods Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Paymaster-General Rochester, in his annual report, says the receipts of the Pay Department during the year amounted to $15,887,868, and the disbursements to $14,820,354. Surplus funds deposited in the Treasury amount to $895,609. Paymaster's collections to $857,384, and the balance in the hands of paymasters June 30, 1887, to $1,339,014. The amount disbursed during the year shows a large increase over the previous year, which is due to the large amount paid on Treasury certificates in the settlement of claims of soldiers for back pay and bounty. He states that at the date of the last annual report, the number of officers in the Pay Department was 46. Since then Col. Geo. L. Febiger, and Major C. J. Sprague have been retired, and Major John E. Blaine has died. Of the 45 officers now in the department, only 40 are available for duty, and this number before the close of the next fiscal year will be reduced to 37 by the retirement of three officers now on active duty.

As it was urged that payments to the troops at short intervals would tend to check desertion and improve the morale of the army, thirty-five posts were selected in the vicinity of the stations of paymasters for monthly payments, which could be made without any additional cost to the Government. It was impossible to extend the system to more isolated posts on account of the loss of time consumed in travelling to and from them. If it is deemed to be in the interest of the service that the system of monthly payments be extended to the entire army the Paymaster-General recommends that the act of July 5, 1884, be so amended as to limit the number of paymasters to forty—the number now in the department—and that the proviso of the act be so amended that hereafter any paymaster of the rank of Major, who has served twenty years in the army as a commissioned officer, shall, upon his own application or by direction of the President, be retired. This legislation, if obtained, the Paymaster-General thinks will place on the retired list four officers whose applications for retirement are pending in the War Department, and will give in their places four active officers and arrest any further depletion of the available forces.

With the department thus strengthened, it will be possible to pay the entire army as now stationed at least once a month. In regard to paymasters' accounts, the report says they officers are required to renew their bonds or furnish additional security at least once in four years. The only balances that are possible to remain against the paymaster after closing his accounts, are those which may arise in their settlement with the accounting officers of the Treasury. Disallowances which are charged against pay officers are, with two exceptions, upon vouchers paid in good faith and are being rapidly adjusted by the officers affected.

Among the charges raised by the Second Comptroller against several pay officers, items of disbursements are found which were paid by order of the Secretary of War. Such disallowance works great hardship to the disbursing officer, as on the one hand he is confronted with the charge of disobedience of orders and on the other with assuming a liability for which he will be held pecuniarily responsible. The Paymaster-General thinks no officer should be answerable for the same action to two independent superiors, and therefore urges that the legislation necessary to define the powers of the War and Treasury departments in matters of account be requested. He recommends that Section 1,190, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the appointment by the Secretary of War of such number of additional clerks to paymasters as the service may require.

THE NEW MAN-OF-WAR.

Plans Received at the Navy-Yard for a Steamer Cruiser.

The new cruiser to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard will take three years to construct, even when the largest force of men possible to work at once is employed, and the event is, therefore, creating quite a stir in Navy-Yard circles.

Yesterday Constructor Samuel Pook received the plan for the new cruiser. She will be modelled after the Brazilian man-of-war Riochnelo, some of her dimensions being as follows: 324 feet over all, 318 feet on the water line, 57 feet beam, 21 feet 6 inches draught, 6,048 tons displacement. She will be a double-bottomed, armored ship, with four ten-inch breech-loading rifles on two turrets, with six-inch breech-loading rifles. She will have twenty-four machine guns and will carry treble-expansion engines of 9,000 horse-power. She will be bark-rigged, with 11 inches of armor on the water-line and 10½ inches on the turrets. Five 37-revolving cannon, four 47-millimetre guns and five rapid-firing guns will be supplied to the ship. In size she will be half as large again as the Chicago, now being built at Norfolk, exceeding that vessel by 400 tons displacement.

The name has not yet been selected. The law calls for all first-class ships being named after States; and second-rate ships after cities. As this vessel will be larger than any man-of-war yet built for the navy, it is expected she will be called the New York.

Protests Against the Thurber Petition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has received a large number of protests from business firms, chiefly in the Middle and Northwestern States, against granting the petitions of F. B. Thurber and others, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and Thomas L. Greene, Manager of the Merchants' Freight Bureau, who desire that carload lots of merchandise be charged for at the rates which are charged on smaller lots. The position of the protestants is stated in a petition from Milwaukee signed by forty firms of that city as follows:

"The present classification was in our opinion made after long usage and proper consideration of the various business interests concerned, and is just and fair, and not inconsistent with public policy. A difference between carload lots and less than carload lots is founded in mercantile usage and justice, and we respectfully protest against that principle being interfered with. All classes of trade and manufacture are conducted by distinguishing between retail and wholesale prices, and we cannot suppose that your honorable Board is prepared to condemn as against public policy a rule recognized and acted upon by the whole mercantile and business community when it is practised by the railways in dealing with the same merchants."

The hearing of argument upon the questions involved in these petitions and protests will take place Dec. 13.

Was Moore Sold Out on Staten Island?

There promises to be a very interesting time at the next meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Staten Island. Edward A. Moore, who was the candidate for member of Assembly, will try to find out what members of the committee helped George Cromwell, his opponent, to roll up a majority of 1,200 votes. Moore cannot understand why a district that generally gives between 1,500 and 2,000 Democratic majority should have done so differently this time. He claims that some members of the General Committee sold him out, and it is said that he will try to have these members expelled.

Moore feels very sore over his defeat, especially his defeat at the "Harbor" District, which he was sure he would carry by a handsome majority, but his opponent was victorious in this district. Staten Island politicians openly boast that money was freely used at the election on both sides.

Work on the New Cathedral.

Work will not begin for some time on the proposed new Episcopal Cathedral, though ground will be broken shortly on the site selected between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues. Counsel Stephen P. Nash, of the Board of Trustees, says it will be necessary to present a bill to the Legislature asking permission to close One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, both of which run through the property. The contract for the transfer of the property will be signed to-day by Bishop Potter.

Railway Disaster Averted.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 9.—A daring attempt was made last evening to wreck a passenger train near here. Some one broke open a switch on the Midland Central side track, one mile west of Hammond. The way freight running ahead and on the time of the passenger train dashed into the cars on the side, overturning the engine and breaking some fifteen or twenty cars. The engine was buried beneath the cars. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping. Had the crowded passenger train been on time the loss of life would have been appalling.

Wants Jake Sharp to be Senator.

It may be interesting to Jacob Sharp to know that there is at least one citizen who had some fun at his expense. On election day this unknown expressed a preference that the "boodler" should sojourn at Albany instead of Sing Sing next winter by voting for him for Senator. The vote for Sharp was cast in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District.

Missouri's New United States Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President this afternoon appointed William M. Blanding, of Wisconsin, Register of the Land Office at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; John R. Markley, of Nebraska, Register of the Land Office at Niobrara, Neb.; John R. Emerson, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri.

A BULLET IN HIS TEMPLE.

GUY R. SEELY'S BODY FOUND ON THE PALISADES BELOW FORT LEE.

His Watch and Money Undisturbed and a Revolver, with One Shell Empty, Found by His Side—His Firm Having Failed He Grew Morbid and, His Partner Thinks, Killed Himself While Insane.

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of election day some lads who were hunting on the Palisades discovered, near the site of the old Mansion House, just below Fort Lee, the dead body of a well-dressed man. His head was pillowed on his overcoat, and there was a round and bloody hole in his right temple. The lads notified Coroner Schorr, who made a hasty examination, and concluded that the man had committed suicide. A revolver with one empty shell was found by his side, and his watch and money were in his pockets. It looked as if the man had laid down and shot himself. In his coat pocket were business letters from which the Coroner learned that the man was Guy R. Seely, of the firm of Seely & Trowbridge, whose offices are in the Cotton Exchange of this city.

Yesterday morning the Coroner came to this city and found Mr. Trowbridge, who went with him to New Jersey and identified the body. It was then taken to Englewood and will be taken to Brooklyn to-day, where Mr. Seely lived with his family. He leaves a wife and three children, who are now with his brother-in-law, Mr. Parmly, in Brooklyn. Mr. Trowbridge was found at his office yesterday afternoon, and when questioned about the affair said:

"I am deeply grieved about this matter. It was a great shock to me and will be to all his friends. The last time I saw Mr. Seely was last Thursday morning, when he was here at the office. He left about 10.30 and did not return. I did not think this strange until the next day, when his wife came and said he had not been home over-night and that they were greatly worried. I at once started to look for him, but learned nothing about him until this morning, when the Coroner came with the sad news. Mr. Seely was evidently out of his mind, and while in this condition wandered off and committed this act. He was a man with a very high standard of business honor, and ever since we made our assignment, Oct. 28, he has acted queerly. He seemed to think that it reflected upon his personal integrity, and he brooded over it until, I think, he became morbid and lost his mental balance. Our business was a large one and, though we concluded that it was for the best interests of our creditors to make an assignment, and did so, we are all right, and there was nothing connected with the assignment to produce such an effect. I can only account for it by reason of Mr. Seely's extreme sensitiveness."

Assignee E. L. Woodhouse was also seen. He said: "I have been in charge of the firm's books ever since the assignment and have not found anything wrong. It was a perfectly honorable failure, and will, I think, come out all right."

Both Mr. Seely and Mr. Trowbridge began business with the old firm of Geo. H. Gray & Dana forth, of which Mr. Seely became the junior partner. After this firm went out of existence Mr. Seely founded the firm of Seely & Howell, which in November, 1884, was succeeded by Seely & Trowbridge. The firm did a large exporting business with South America, New Zealand, Australia, Norway and other countries. Mr. Seely was from Boston, and was about forty-two or forty-three years old.

IMPORTERS MUST KNOW THE LAW.

Case of a Firm Which Relied Upon a Deputy Surveyor and Lost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—An appeal from the assessment by the Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg of duty on certain steel crop ends was recently rejected by the Treasury Department, for the reason that more than thirty days had elapsed between the liquidation of the entry and the filing of the protest by the importers. It subsequently appeared that this failure on the part of the importers was due to representations made to them by the Deputy Surveyor at Pittsburg that protest and appeal need not be filed until within ten and thirty days respectively after notice of liquidation had been given to the importer. The department asked to reopen the case, and the importers stated that they repeatedly attempted to file a protest and appeal before the liquidation, but were deterred therefrom by the Deputy Surveyor, who represented that they would be quite in time if the protest was made after the liquidation of the entry, and that they accordingly filed a protest and appeal within forty-eight hours after receiving notice of liquidation.

Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the Surveyor in regard to this case, says the law is imperative that protest and appeal are to be filed after liquidation and not after notice thereof, and that it is not required that notice of liquidation shall be given to importers. He says that in this case the importers were not prevented from filing their protest within the required time and that the statements of the Deputy Surveyor do not appear to have been misleading, inasmuch as protest and appeal must be filed after and not before liquidation. The importers, he says, could not be said to have been prevented from complying with the law, in any event, by the statements of customs officers whether true or false. Importers are bound to know the law and to comply with its requirements unless prevented by circumstances beyond their control. The department therefore refused to open the case.

Finances of the Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sheridan, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. During the year ended Sept. 30 488 inmates were admitted to the home, 167 discharged, 9 dismissed and 28 dropped. The total deaths were 49, leaving 961 inmates on Sept. 30. The report of the Governor of the home, which is submitted, places the current revenue for its maintenance at a maximum average of $125,000, and the average expenses at $200,000 per annum, showing that $75,000 per annum must be drawn from the annual fund so long as present conditions continue. He suggests as a remedy that Congress be asked to provide for the payment of interest to the home from July 1, 1883, upon all accounts from which money was due to the home prior to that date, and that interest be allowed from maturity upon accounts certified from accounts made since that date. The Governor also dwells upon the subject of pensions to inmates of the home and sets forth the evil which gives the inmate his pension while the home supplies all his wants. It is recommended that inmates who have had less than ten years' army service be required to surrender their pension to the home while they remain in it; that those having had from ten to fifteen years' service surrender two-thirds, that those having from fifteen to twenty years' service surrender one-third, while men of twenty years' service be permitted to retain their pensions.

Sugar Calls to be Discontinued.

The Governing Committee of the Coffee Exchange have elected Richard P. Williams, Clinton Adams, Louis Rosenfeld and Jules S. Bache to membership. The committee also decided to discontinue sugar calls on the floor of the Exchange after Dec. 15, as there is not enough trading to warrant its continuance. There was a strong upward movement in coffee yesterday, the price advancing from 45 to 60 points, which caused considerable excitement. There were no failures.

Somebody's Conscience is Easier.

Comptroller Loew was surprised yesterday to find a letter containing a fifty-dollar bill. Wrapped about it was a bit of paper inscribed: "Inclosed find $50 for tax on small estate. S. L. M."

The Comptroller was ignorant as to who had sent the contribution. He entered it in the books as "conscience money."

A Great Failure.

To-day at 3 o'clock is the grand opening of the great assignee sale of Clothing, Hats and other goods of the great half million dollar failure from Boston. This great sale will commence at 3 o'clock to-day in the two large stores in the six-story double building 718 and 720 Broadway, between Astor place and Fourth street, New York City. The stock consists of nearly $600,000 worth of fine tailor-made clothing and other goods. Everything will be sold at retail 50 per cent. less than first cost, as it is ordered that the estate must be settled up within five days from time of opening. In order to show what extraordinary bargains will be offered, we quote the following: Men's fine Beaver Overcoats, $2.95, guaranteed worth $15 or money returned. You are allowed to keep this overcoat home four days, and if you do not think it worth $15 this is a guarantee you can have the money back returned any time within five days. Men's elegant Elysian Overcoats, $6.95. This guaranteed a regular $20 overcoat. A splendid suit of Men's Clothes, $3.95, guaranteed worth $15 or money returned. Men's fine tailor-made Men's Suits, $7.95, guaranteed to be worth $15. An elegant pair of Men's Winter Pants, $1.24, guaranteed worth $5. An immense stock of the finest quality of Boys' and Children's Clothing at 50 cents on the dollar. Hats, furnishing goods, and 200,000 different other goods at the great assignee sale in the two large stores 718 and 720 Broadway, between Astor place and Fourth street, New York City. Remember this great sale commences to-day at 3 o'clock, and must close in five days, as the buildings open till 9 at night. Remember the address, 718 and 720 Broadway, New York City.

EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Transfer of Shops to the Boston Yard—Recommendations of Commodore Schley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Commodore W. S. Schley, of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. During the year an expenditure of $70,677 was made to refit vessels and to supply them with stores at the various yards, and $267,187 for material. The appropriation for the year was found to be more than sufficient and the unexpended balance was covered into the Treasury. Commodore Schley reports the transfer of the several shops under the control of the Bureau at the Washington Navy-Yard to the Boston yard and the purchase of a testing machine for the latter yard—that at the Washington yard having been found useless except as old iron. It is intended to manufacture all anchors, chains, rigging, cordage, &c., at the Boston Yard, leaving the minor repairs only to yards where ships may fit out, as well as the manufacture of such small things as tarpaulins, wheel covers, &c. This centralization of the bureau business will make it more economical to administer.

Attention is called to the absolute necessity for two modern steam cruising ships to take the place of the three sailing ships now in use—the Portsmouth, Jamestown and Saratoga.

The chief recommends that an additional 700 men be asked for for special service in the Naval Academy, Coast Survey and Fish Commission, as the force of men which at present must be detailed for this service frequently cramps the bureau in fitting out additional vessels.

Legislation is recommended which will allow honorably discharged men to elect a home on any of the receiving ships during the three months within which under the law they may re-enlist, on the ground that such legislation would save many valuable men to the navy and would give them relief from the uncleanly and miserable boarding-houses of the large cities.

A retired list is suggested for enlisted men who have served in the navy thirty years so as to put them on the same plane as enlisted men of the army and marine corps, and a recommendation is made that citizenship be conferred on aliens who have served in the navy and are honorably discharged. Attention is called to the fact that no oath of allegiance is required from naval recruits, and a change in this regard is suggested. In conclusion Commodore Schley says:

"I would recommend that from those apprentices who have served faithfully and efficiently until twenty-one years of age and who shall re-enlist for three years, and shall have passed with credit and distinction through the advanced course of instruction at Washington and at the torpedo station and shall be proficient in seamanship, navigation and gunnery, two of the most distinguished in their studies and in moral qualifications be examined yearly for admission to the grade of ensign in the line of promotion. It needs no argument to prove that a measure of this kind would tend greatly to improve the morale of the enlisted men; but outside and beyond this, it would be but an act of duty and justice to a class in the service who have contributed so largely in the past to our victories in war."

These matters are held to be of vital importance to the efficiency of the service, to the contentment and welfare of the men, and, if adopted, will be the means by which desertion will be largely checked and the morale of the service much improved. The bureau feels certain that it will only be necessary to call the attention of Congress to these matters to secure for the sailor the same benefits as have been awarded to his companions in arms of the army and marine corps.

A POT OF GLUE BOILED OVER.

And the Fire Thus Started Did $60,000 Damage to Buildings Alone.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock on the second floor of No. 7 Barclay street, and before it was got under control the building was gutted. The fire started in the picture frame factory of Harris & Co., and was caused by a pot of glue boiling over.

The engineer was alone on the floor at the time, and he had to escape by the roof, as the stairways were all in a blaze. The fire gained considerable headway before the arrival of the firemen, and it was nearly an hour before it was under control. The building No. 9 Barclay street also suffered from the fire. A fireman belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 was overcome by smoke, and had to be removed to the Chambers Street Hospital.

The following firms were in the building, and their stocks were entirely ruined: Harris & Co., picture frame manufacturers; Catholic Publication Society; John Beachem, publisher; J. C. Butler, steel engraver; L. W. Schmidt, publisher, and L. Lesserman, picture frames. The building is owned by E. H. Seeley. The damage to the two buildings will amount to $60,000, nearly covered by insurance.

GUNS. WE OFFER A fresh importation of double-barrel breech-loading Guns, top action, bevel barrels, extension rib, double bolts, beautifully checked pistol grip, rub her butt, patent fore-end, at the low price of **$20**

ALSO, A FULL LINE of high grade guns of all prominent makers, both foreign and domestic, and loaded shot shells, all gauges and loads. Also, a Boy's single-barrel breech-loading gun, of our own manufacture, for $6.

Merwin, Hulbert & Co., 26 W. 23d st.

OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

OPEN EVENINGS in November and December.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1887.

COTTON has developed the greatest activity in the speculative markets. To-day's trading was very large and prices advanced. Flour is slightly easier, but wheat is stronger on the speculative export demand. Corn and oats dull and featureless. Lard active and firmer. Petroleum dull and easy. Coffee fairly active and higher. Sugar firm.

PETROLEUM.—Crude certificates quiet and weak; sales, 2,122,000 bbls.; opening, 71½c.; highest, 72¾c.; lowest, 71c.; closing, 72½c. a 72¾c.; Monday, 73½c. a 73¾c.

COTTON.—Futures continue very active and higher; spots strong; middling uplands, 10c.; do. Gulf, 10¼c.; low middling, 9⅝c.; Gulf, 9¾c. Sales futures, 271,000 bales, as follows:

	Sales.	Low.	High.	Closing prices. Nov. 9.	Nov. 7.
Nov	9,100	10.03	10.12	10.12	9.98
Dec	37,900	10.01	10.17	10.03	9.99
Jan	47,400	10.06	10.19	10.16	9.99
Feb	38,000	10.14	10.26	10.23	10.04
March	42,300	10.20	10.32	10.30	10.11
April	31,000	10.31	10.40	10.37	10.18
May	36,000	10.38	10.49	10.46	10.26
June	16,800	10.42	10.52	10.51	10.32
July	3,000	10.52	10.60	10.57	10.39
August	4,500	10.58	10.72	10.62	10.45
Sales by sub-changes	6,400	—	—	—	—

	1887.	1886.
Total receipts at ports	41,081	34,527
Since Sept. 1	2,232,181	1,792,597

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and inclined to lower; sales 13,000 bbls.; fine, $2.10 a $2.60; superfine spring, $2.30 a $2.60; superfine winter, $2.65 a $2.80; No. 2 extra, $2.35 a $2.75; No. 1 extra, $2.90 a $3.70; city mills patent, $4.25 a $4.50; Minnesota clear, $3.55 a $3.90; Minnesota straight, $4.10 a $4.25; spring wheat patents, $4.30 a $4.50; old brands of fancy spring patents, $4.60 a $4.75; winter wheat seconds, $2.90 a $3.10; good to choice spring wheat extras, $2.95 a $3.10; Minnesota and Illinois choice, $3.35 a $4. Minnesota and Illinois fancy, $4.10; Genesee extra brands, $4 a $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4.10 a $4.35; city mills for West Indies, $4.10 a $4.20; city mills patents, $4.40 a $4.45. Rye flour steady at $3.30 a $3.60 for superfine. Buckwheat flour higher at $2.50 a $2.60.

Wheat moves active and stronger on outer export demand. Cash sales of 2,000 bu. fancy Michigan wheat, to arrive, at 87c. a 87½c., delivered; 40,000 bu. fancy No. 2 red Chicago, to arrive, at 86¾c.; 32,000 bu. red No. 2 milling at 84 11-16c., delivered. Option dealings in No. 2 red, 4,600,000 bu., as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing prices. Nov. 9.	Nov. 7.
Nov	83½c.	83½c.	83½c.	83½c.	83½c.
Dec	84c.	84⅝c.	84c.	84⅝c.	84c.
Jan	85¼c.	85¾c.	85c.	85¾c.	85½c.
Feb	86½c.	86⅞c.	86⅛c.	86⅞c.	—
March	—	—	—	87⅞c.	87⅝c.
May	89½c.	89⅞c.	89⅝c.	89⅞c.	89⅝c.
June	—	—	—	90⅛c.	89⅞c.
Dec., 1888	—	—	—	94c.	93½c.

Corn dull and steady. Cash sales of 80,000 bu. No. 2 at 53½c. a 53¾c. delivered. Option dealings in No. 2, 175,000 bu. as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing prices. Nov. 9.	Nov. 7.
Nov	—	—	—	53½c.	—
Dec	53⅝c.	53½c.	53⅝c.	53⅝c.	53⅝c.
Jan	53⅞c.	53½c.	53⅞c.	53⅞c.	53⅞c.
Feb	54⅛c.	54⅛c.	54⅛c.	54⅛c.	—
May	55½c.	55¾c.	55½c.	55½c.	55⅝c.

Oats dull and irregular, except for spot, which was firm at 33½c. a 33¾c. for No. 2 mixed, and 34½c. a 35c. for No. 2 white. Option dealings in No. 2 mixed, 150,000 bu., as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing prices. Nov. 9.	Nov. 7.
Nov	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.
Dec	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.	33½c.
Jan	34¼c.	34¼c.	34c.	34c.	34¼c.
May	—	—	—	—	35½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull. Lard more active, closing firmer; spot, western, $6.87½c. a $6.90c.; spot, city, 6.70c.; option sales of 1,000 Nov. at 6.70c. a 6.80c.; 2,500 Dec., 6.71c. a 6.86c. a 6.70c.; 4,000 Jan., 6.75c. a 6.72c. a 6.75c.; 1,500 Feb. at 6.81c. a 6.75c. a 6.80c.; 2,500 March at 6.86c. a 6.84c. a 6.86c. and 2,000 May, 6.90c. a 6.97c. a 6.90c.; refined, 6.35c. for Continent. Cut meats slow; bellies, 7¾c. for 12-lb. rib; shoulders, 6¼c. a 6¼c.; pickled hams, 6c. a 9½c. Dressed hogs lower, 6 9-16c. Stearine, 7¼c. Tallow, 4¼c. a 4 5-16c. Butter firm; creamery, 17c. a 27c.; State dairy, tubs, 16c. a 25c.; Western factory, 11½c. a 16c. Cheese steady; State factory, 9¾c. a 11½c.; skims, 3c. a 9c. Eggs, State and Pennsylvania, 22c. a 24c.; Western, 19c. a 22c.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—Speculation in Rio fairly active and firm, advancing 60 points. Rio, fair cargoes, nominally 10c. Molasses—New Orleans, 32c. a 50c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 3¾c.; refined, 7¼c. for cut loaf; 6¾c. for granulated; 6¼c. a 6½c. for yellow. Rice—Domestic, 4¾c. a 6½c.; imported, 5¼c. a 7¼c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hops quiet; New York State, 1887, 15c. a 21c.; do. 1886, 8c. a 12c.; do. 1885, 5c. a 7c.; Pacific Coast, prime 1887, 15c. a 18c.; 1886, 8c. a 12c.; do. 1885, 5c. a 7c.; foreign, 10c. a 30c. Spirits turpentine, 27½c. Rosin, $1.10 a $1.30. Oils—Linseed, raw, 40c. a 41c.; boiled, 41c.; cotton-seed, crude, 27½c. a 28c. Spermaceti, 52½c. a 54½c.; cod, 30c. a 32c.; lubricating, raw, 35c. a 41c.; lard, 35c. a 60c. Tobacco—Kentucky, 4c. a 12c.; Wrapper, 12c. a 45c. Poultry—Dry-picked turkeys, 7c. a 12c.; iced chickens, 5c. a 14c. for spring; fowls, 5c. a 12c. Freights quiet; to Liverpool cotton, and London cotton, by steam, for grain.

The following additional railway earnings are reported:

	1887.			
Kingston & Pembroke—				
Fourth week October	27,263	Inc.	92,437
Month	30,689	Inc.	8,286
Denver—			
First week November	178,600	Inc.	22,762
Long Island—			
First week November	67,714	Inc.	2,660
Mil., L. S. & W.—			
First week November	58,681	Inc.	13,093

The following are closing quotations of stocks, with number of shares dealt in and range of prices for 100-share lots:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	—	—	—	145	—
Alton & Terre Haute	200	35	35	34½	36
Alton & T. H., pref	—	—	—	70	80
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	200	93¾	93¾	93	93¾
Atlantic & Pacific	200	10⅞	10	9⅞	10⅞
Adams Express	151	141	141	140	145
American Express	—	—	—	106	110
Amer. Cotton Oil Cert.	—	—	—	31	31½
American Cable	120	73	73	72½	73½
Boston Air Line pref	—	—	—	105	110
Bur., C. R. & Northern	—	—	—	60	60
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	—	—	—	97	98
Canada Southern	9,220	57⅞	56⅞	57⅛	57⅜
Canadian Pacific	350	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
Cedar Falls & Minn	—	—	—	8	10
Central Pacific	100	38⅞	38⅞	39	39
Chic., B. & Pitts	—	—	—	14⅝	14⅞
Chic., St. L. & Pitts pf	300	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	1,300	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55⅞
Ches. & Ohio	—	—	—	7½	8
Ches. & Ohio 1st pref	—	—	—	23	24
Ches. & Ohio 2d pref	—	—	—	8	9
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	840	129¾	128¾	129	129⅞
Chic. & Ind. Coal	—	—	—	60	—
Chic. & Ind. Coal pref	—	—	—	95	95
Chic. & Alton	—	—	—	139	139
Cleve. & Pitts	—	—	—	152	—
Chic. & Northwest	7,450	109¼	108⅝	109⅛	109⅜
Chic. & Northwest pref	—	—	—	140⅞	141
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	18,855	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛	74⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf	—	—	—	113⅝	113⅞
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	354	113¼