READING AT LAST IN PEACE.

FRIENDLY REORGANIZATION ASSURED.

BURYING THE HATCHET BETWEEN THE DREXEL AND GOWEN INTERESTS.

The withdrawal of the opposition of Franklin B. Gowen and his friends to the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under the auspices of the Drexel-Morgan syndicate was announced yesterday. All interests are now united in seeking a speedy reconstruction of the company's finances, and everybody connected with the agreement expresses himself satisfied with the result. Mr. Gowen came to this city yesterday with his counsel and after further negotiations on the part of mutual advisers following those mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday a satisfactory settlement was made. Alfred Sully, representing the friends of Mr. Gowen associated in the Corbin party, and Edward Lauterbach have had the conduct of the recent negotiations and through their efforts the adjustment has been made with a minimum of friction. J. Pierpont Morgan expressed his gratification to a TRIBUNE reporter at the accomplishment of the aims of the syndicate which was born at the time of the West Shore settlement a year ago and Mr. Gowen's friends declared that the result was favorable to the businesslike reconstruction of the property.

The correspondence printed herewith was telegraphed to Philadelphia and approved by J. Lowber Welsh, J. C. Bullitt and A. J. Drexel. In substance it provides for an increase of $4,000,000 in the capital to be put up by the Drexel-Morgan syndicate to carry the scheme through, Alfred Sully and Edward Lauterbach to place the new money subject to the approval of J. P. Morgan and Jesse Seligman. Mr. Sully is to take the place of Mr. Corbin as the representative of the new subscribers in the management of the syndicate. The original number of reconstruction trustees is to be increased to thirteen by adding Mr. Sully, R. K. Dow, John Wanamaker and Charles L. Borie. The trustees are to have power to modify the original plan of reorganization, providing that no foreclosure shall take place without giving security-holders sixty days in which to accept the plan. The voting trust of the new company is to be vested for five years in five persons. Mr. Morgan and J. Lowber Welsh are to represent the syndicate, and Henry Lewis and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, the Gowen-Corbin interest, the four to choose the fifth member satisfactory to the trustees and the syndicate.

Here is the official correspondence on the settlement:

I.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, *esq., President.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to the negotiations for a settlement of the Reading troubles, we find that we can arrange the matter upon the following basis:

First—The present syndicate to be enlarged by four millions of dollars additional subscriptions, to be placed by Messrs. Sully and Lauterbach, the names and amounts of each subscription to be approved by Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Jesse Seligman, the latter of whom is to take the place of Mr. Austin Corbin, as representative of the new subscribers in the management of the syndicate. The compensation of the syndicate to be increased proportionately to the increase of subscriptions.

Second—The Reconstruction Trustees to be increased to thirteen members by the addition of Messrs. Alfred Sully, R. K. Dow, John Wanamaker and Charles L. Borie, and to make such changes in the plan of reorganization as the said trustees may think fit, provided that the following changes shall be made:

A—The plan to provide for reorganization without foreclosure by dealing with every obligation and security of the company.

B—Mortgage to be given to secure the bonds to be issued in lieu of preferred stock in the present plan, and subsequent mortgages to secure the bonds issued for present Junior Mortgage Bonds. The bonds issued in lieu of preferred stock in the present plan to have the right to vote, if such right can be legally given without affecting the charter of the company.

C—The Executive Committee of the reconstruction trustees to be increased to six by the addition of Mr. Alfred Sully.

D—After changes in the plan have been made, at least sixty days to be given to security-holders to accept the provisions, and no foreclosure shall take place provided security-holders sufficient in amount to satisfy the reconstruction trustees accept the provisions of the plan within the prescribed time. If no such acceptance is secured, then reorganization to take place by foreclosure and only for the benefit of those who have accepted, and the plan under foreclosure may be prepared by the reconstruction trustees as an alternative plan and issued at the same time as the other for the information of the security-holders.

E—The voting trust to be for five years and to consist of five persons, of whom four shall be J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Lowber Welsh, Henry Lewis and John Wanamaker, which four shall select a fifth, who shall be satisfactory both to the syndicate and to the reconstruction trustees.

Third—Any changes in the plan other than those hereinabove provided for shall be subject to the approval of the Syndicate.

Fourth—A united effort to be made by the company, the reconstruction trustees and the syndicate to secure the immediate appointment of Mr. Austin Corbin as an additional receiver, and if Mr. Corbin will take the position and legally qualify himself to fill it, it is understood that the presidency of the company shall be offered to him.

It is, of course, understood that the words "Syndicate" and "Reorganization Trustees" herein used, when referring to any future action to be taken by either, apply to the enlarged syndicate and enlarged board of reorganization Trustees.

ALFRED SULLY.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1886.

II.

Messrs. ALFRED SULLY *and* EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

GENTLEMEN: I have read your correspondence of this date with Mr. Gowen and I personally approve of and accept the plan for the adjustment of Reading Railroad affairs set forth therein, and will do my utmost to carry the same into effect.

Very truly yours, J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1886.

III.

Messrs. ALFRED SULLY *and* EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

GENTLEMEN: I have your favor of 17th inst., and am willing to adjust all differences on the basis therein proposed. I think the junior securities and shareholders of the company should be greatly indebted to you, and are to be congratulated upon the success of your negotiations which will not only protect their great property from the danger of foreclosure, but preserve their proper status in the corporation.

I had no other object in taking the presidency last January than to secure these results, and only consented to hold the position until reorganization was accomplished. I cannot doubt that with the adoption by the syndicate of the new plan of reorganization, the work so happily done, and therefore in order to carry out my pledge, and as an effectual answer to the charge that my desire to retain the presidency prevented an agreement upon the form of the plan of reorganization, I hereby tender my resignation as president of the company, to be presented and take effect upon the acceptance by the reorganization trustees and the syndicate of the alterations and changes contained in your letter. I need scarcely add that I shall gladly aid the reorganization trustees in every way in carrying into effect their efforts to place the Reading Company on a sound financial basis. I trust most earnestly that Mr. Corbin may be induced to become my successor in the presidency, as apart from his acknowledged ability my personal relations with him are such as will make it a pleasure to me to give him my cordial support. Very sincerely yours, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1886.

THE SUITS ABOUT THE NICKEL PLATE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Ashley Pond, of Detroit, attorney for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, made an argument to-day in the Nickel-Plate railway case, taking the ground that the first mortgage bonds were not negotiable. T. E. Stillman, of New-York, followed for the Central Trust Company. He said that the Central Trust Company was here simply to foreclose a mortgage of bonds which were payable to bearer, and were issued by the company and are now in the hands of hundreds of persons who bought them in good faith for value in the open market. He held that the point taken that the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad had no legal existence and therefore could not make a mortgage was not worthy of notice, and could not in law or equity be raised by a debtor company seeking to escape meeting its legal and just obligations. Judge R. P. Ranney followed for the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and argued that the first mortgage bonds were not valid. His point was that under the laws of Ohio a railroad in this State can be consolidated only with roads in the States adjoining Ohio, and then only when both roads are built or in process of construction, so that the consolidation of the companies in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Illinois with the one in Ohio to form the Nickel Plate when no part of the line was constructed was illegal.

THE TOLEDO NARROW GAUGE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17 (*Special.*)—Argument in the suit of the Central Trust Company, of New-York, against Sylvester Neeland was begun in the United States Circuit Court this morning before Judges Jackson and Walker. The suit involves terminal property of the Toledo Narrow Gauge Railroad at Toledo, Ohio, amounting in value to about $300,000. The issue is a mortgage, the mortgagee claiming that the mortgage covers the terminal property at Toledo. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and W. W. McFarland, of New-York, are the counsel in the case.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Omaha. Mr. Adams expressed himself as satisfied with the present volume of business being done by the road, the Nebraska system showing an improvement since August 1. The transcontinental traffic, although in excess of last year from that territory, was most unsatisfactory in regard to the rates thereon, which were ruling at about half the regular tariff. He had no idea as to what compromise would be reached or whether the pool would be renewed. Mr. Adams was pleased with the prospect of peace given by the recent reorganization of the Western Traffic Association.

Commissioner Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, has conceived the idea of forming a Pool Commissioners' Association, and has been consulting the other commissioners in this city. A member interviewed by Mr. Blanchard looked favorably upon his proposition, and it is probable the proposed organization will be formed at an early date. There are now ten railroad commissioners in this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Acting Land Commissioner Stockslager has rendered a decision in the case of an Indian claiming land in Washington Territory, as a homesteader, against the claim of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in which he holds that the occupation of land by the Indian prior to the filing of the company's map of definite location was such a claim as excepted the tract from the grant. This decision virtually decides a large number of similar cases in Washington Territory.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Among the subjects for consideration at the coming annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago road, to be held at Indianapolis in October next, is the project of double-tracking the road between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The opinion prevails here that it will be ordered.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 (*Special.*)—The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad is said to be about to purchase the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield road, running from Indianapolis to Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The statement is made to-day that Joint Agent H. S. Depew, of the Central Traffic Association, has been offered and will probably accept the position of general traffic manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and will resign his present position about October 1.

Last week the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company obtained in the State Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., a temporary injunction against B. F. Johnson & Co., subcontractors, to prevent them from interfering with the running of its trains. The injunction was dissolved on the ground that the sub-contractors were entitled to the exclusive possession of the road until it is completed and paid for. The sub-contractors then obtained a temporary injunction preventing the company from becoming common carriers, operating the road or interfering with them in any way.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICANS IN CHINA.

INSTANCES OF RETALIATION FOR THE TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrage perpetrated by the Chinese upon Americans. The Rev. A. A. Fulton and wife and Miss Mary Fulton, M. D., all of the American Presbyterian Mission in China, established a mission hospital and station at Kwai Ping, about 400 miles southwest from Canton. When they had expended a considerable sum in putting up buildings, placards appeared on the walls declaring that the "foreign devils" must go in three days and their buildings be destroyed. The "literati," as usual, were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital and Mr. Fulton set out to secure the protection of the military. He was stoned on his way and not permitted to return, and no soldiers were sent to protect the mission. On May 6 the mob piled straw and faggots against the building occupied by Mrs. and Miss Fulton and a little daughter of the former, upon which the inmates fled and the house was looted and burned. The women sought refuge on board boats, but the mob threatened to destroy any boat that should receive them, and after some delay they reached the point where Mr. Fulton had been compelled to remain. Two days later they were put on boats and conveyed to Canton. The value of the property destroyed is about $5,500, and Consul Seymour is pressing a demand for the payment of this amount in damages.

The second case is of still more recent date. On Sunday, June 6, in the absence of all the men connected with the Methodist Episcopal Mission Hospital, at Chung King, and while only one woman was present, a mob collected, broke down the gates, threw stones at the woman, one of which cut open her index finger its entire length, while she was otherwise injured about the head and arms. Complaint was made to the officials but the matter was treated lightly.

"This is a serious case" writes Mr. Denby, "and may be a test one. It grew as all our evils in China do, out of troubles in the United States."

Still later, July 19, the mob attacked the mission property at Chung King and destroyed it. Mr. Denby filed a protest.

MR. MANNING AND THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—*The Star* says: "It is reported that Secretary Manning will go as Minister to Austria instead of returning to the Treasury Department. He has not fully recovered from his recent illness, and it is feared that to again undertake the duties of the Treasury Department would be more than he could stand. It is thought that a sojourn in Austria would be beneficial to his health, particularly as he would spend most of his time at Hall or Franzensbad, the famous health resorts, which are frequently visited by the crowned heads of Europe with benefit. Mr. Manning's physician, it is said, thinks he would recover his health quicker there than anywhere else, and the President has decided to make the appointment. A hint as to the appointment is said to have been made to Austria, and it was received with great favor. Mr. Manning is sure to be received with high distinction both socially and officially, and the Austrian Government will be highly pleased with the appointment. Pains would be taken to make up by attentions to him for the rejection of Mr. Kelley. Minister Schaeffer has returned from diplomatic service, but his successor will be appointed as soon as the appointment of the American Minister is announced. It is not yet known who it will be, but some official prominent as a free-trader will be sent to this country."

TOO MUCH ADULTERATED TEA IMPORTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Collector of Customs at New-York in regard to the importation of spurious teas. He says that it appears that considerable quantities of tea not clearly up the commercial standard are imported into the United States, and have been admitted to entry after submission to arbitration as provided by law. The Acting Secretary says that he concurs in the opinion of the Collector that there is no warrant of law for the participation in such arbitrations by a General Appraiser, and he also approves the suggestion of the Appraiser as to the disqualification as arbitrators of persons who have prejudged the teas on samples furnished by importers, inasmuch as such arbitration held by such persons would in effect nullify the requirements of the statute. It is, therefore prescribed, says the Secretary, that in cases where importers request the appointment of a committee of arbitration, the arbitrators before being sworn shall be required to state that they have not examined a sample of the tea in dispute nor passed any opinion as to the value or admissibility of the same, and, further, that they have no interest whatever in the admission of the merchandise.

DEPREDATIONS AMONG THE SEAL ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Special Agent Tingle, of the Treasury Department, has returned to this city from the Seal Islands of Alaska. He left Alaska shortly after the seizure of foreign sealers had been made by Captain Abbey. In the case of the British vessel Onward Mr. Tingle says that the master of the vessel admitted having killed his catch of seals along the shores of the Seal Islands. These predatory sealers, he says, make a practice of stealing ashore under cover of fogs and clubbing seals, which are then lassed into boats and conveyed on board vessels in the offing. Notwithstanding these losses, however, the agent says the seal life is increasing with great rapidity.

IMPORTING SKILLED LABOR FROM ITALY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—Eugene Pedon, an Italian who arrived from Venice about a week ago, has been appointed a draughtsman in the office of the Supervising Architect at a salary of $4 a day. He was recommended to the Treasury Department and he was requested to come over and take the position. He speaks English well. According to the "Democratic campaign-book," the "Democratic House presented and successfully carried through the bill to prohibit importation of contract labor . . . . . to break down the working men of this country." The Acting Secretary of the Treasury perhaps is not aware of the fact that the services of several thousand draughtsmen who are American citizens, and as competent as Mr. Pedon, might have been obtained without sending to Italy for them. Some of them are good Democrats, too, and regularly vote the Democratic ticket.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1886.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.—The Acting Postmaster General to-day appointed among others the following fourth-class postmasters: L. A. Ritter at East Varick, N. Y.; J. A. Collins at Moyer, Penn.; Dennis Shea at Ashton, R. I.; William H. Street at Auburn, R. I.; Hattie E. Finet at Hancock, Vt.

FOREIGN MAILS.—In regard to the complaint of several Philadelphia merchants that foreign mails are often sent by foreign lines when American steamers would perform the service equally well, Superintendent Bell, of the Foreign Mails Office, says that he always sends the mails by the steamer making the quickest time.

BOND REDEMPTIONS.—About $250,000 of bonds embraced in the 1424 call issued on September 15, have already been redeemed at the Treasury Department. It is believed that most of these bonds were forwarded under the terms of the circular offering to redeem any uncalled 3 per cent bonds, but were called before they had been received at the Department.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—Colonel Charles S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, was yesterday afternoon, at his own request, placed upon the retired list. Colonel Charles E. Blunt, who is now the ranking officer of the corps, in anticipation of his retirement for age next January, has asked for and been granted leave of absence until that time. This leaves Colonel James O. Duane as the ranking officer of the corps.

OLEOMARGARINE DEALERS PROTEST.—Some manufacturers of oleomargarine have protested against the construction placed by the Internal Revenue Bureau on the second section of the act regulating the manufacture of that compound. There are firms engaged in the manufacture of compounds of oleomargarine, and if the component materials are subject to tax, as has been held by the Revenue Bureau, the result will be to compel these manufacturers to pay a double tax, as they are also required by the law to place stamps on the finished article when compounded.

DISCUSSING THE NEEDS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 17.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Monmouth County Sunday-school Association was held yesterday in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. William M. White, of Freehold, presided. Children's service was conducted by the Rev. W. G. Russell and addressed by the Rev. R. G. Hallock. The Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol followed with a chalk sermon on "Hold fast that which is good." The Rev. S. W. Clark urged the young people to cultivate "good company, good habits, good reading, good thinking, good sentiments and good temper."

The president addressed the convention on "Christ, the Model Teacher." The Rev. Edward Cornet welcomed the workers. The Rev. B. C. Lippincott and the Rev. I. P. Brokaw discussed the question: "How to stop leaks in the Sunday-school." In the afternoon an address was delivered by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, of New-York, on "Ways of working in the primary class." The subject of temperance instruction in the Sunday-school was discussed by the Rev. R. J. Kent and the Rev. J. F. Heilmann. The Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw spoke on the "Relation of the Society of Christian Endeavor to the Sunday-school."

A CHILD'S COURAGE.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The four children of Dr. J. N. Cook, the veterinary surgeon, had a narrow escape this afternoon. They went out to gather hazel nuts in the commons back of his place, their little terrier accompanying them. The dog was noticed to act strangely while going out, but as the children were gathering nuts they paid no attention to her until she suddenly ran toward one of them and bit. The child warded her off, but the eldest little girl (age eleven), seeing that the dog was going to bite one of them and that it was impossible to get the smaller children out of the way, bravely seized the infuriated brute by the back of its neck and held it for some minutes until her little brother procured a rope, made a slip knot, threw it over its head and tied it to a tree. The little girl then threw the dog upon the ground and rushed out of the way. Upon examination the dog was found to have hydrophobia.

THE COURTS.

DIFFERENT VIEWS ABOUT MR. BAIRD'S SANITY.

Little progress was made yesterday in the prolonged examination in regard to the condition of John Baird's mind before the Sheriff's jury and the commissioners. Dr. W. S. Cooper, of Troy, testified that he had known Mr. Baird since 1849. He prescribed for him in the fall of 1881 and next saw him at the asylum in Flushing. There he examined him. He was of sound mind and competent to manage his affairs.

Dr. John M. Carnochan deposed that he had made three examinations in the case of Mr. Baird, who said he had no positive information in regard to legacies from Robert L. Stuart, but he thought it was possible that on account of Mr. Stuart's race having run out he might have been left a legacy by him. He said it might be foolish on his part, but he thought he might be an heir of A. T. Stewart. Mr. Baird had also told him that investments which he had made just before he was sent to the asylum had all turned out well. Men often had delusions who were not insane. Mr. Baird had told the witness, laughingly, that while in a luxurious humor caused by the use of alcoholic stimulants, supposing that he was to receive a great deal of money, he had given each of his sons a check for $1,000,000.

William A. Booth, president of the Third National Bank, recalled and cross-examined, identified a letter addressed to him by Mr. Baird while the latter was in the asylum, finding fault with him for not honoring the checks of Mr. Baird, who had more than $12,000 on deposit in the bank. Expressions in that letter confirmed the witness in his belief that Mr. Baird was of unsound mind.

The hearing will be continued next Wednesday at 3:30 p. m.

WHY MAX WAS EXPELLED FROM A UNION.

Pawlik Max having been expelled from the Bohemian Bakers' Union No. 22, because, as he alleges, he refused to testify against the much-boycotted Mrs. Landgraff, his counsel, Robert Greenthal, yesterday applied to Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus directing his reinstatement. He said it had been rendered difficult for him to obtain employment since his expulsion because the union threatened to boycott any one who gave him work, thus depriving him "of the means of earning his daily bread." He declares that Moritz Pollock, an officer of the union, told him that he must testify against Mrs. Landgraff, and he replied that he knew nothing about the matter. Pollock told him that that made no difference and that unless he testified in favor of the prisoners he "would be expelled and not permitted to work at any place in the city."

Moses Herman, on behalf of the union, presented an affidavit by Pollock saying that he only wished Max to give testimony that he had expressed a desire to give to the effect that when he was ill Mrs. Landgraff had treated him and charged him $5 for prescriptions. He declared that Max was expelled for misconduct. An affidavit by John Velek, president of the union, to the same effect was submitted. Justice Andrews reserved his decision.

CLAIMING THAT ROCK WAS MADE INTO SAND.

In support of the motion to set aside the judgments obtained against the city by John Brady and his assignee for work performed under the contract for the opening of Ninety-fifth st. from Tenth ave. to Riverside Park, Roscoe Conkling yesterday argued before Justice Van Vorst in Superior Court, Chambers, that the city had been defrauded. He said that if a new trial was granted newly discovered evidence would be presented showing that the rock had been converted into sand by quiet blasting, drilling and hammering and then had been removed as earth at $8 a cubic yard. If it had been removed as rock the cost under the contract would have been only one-quarter of 1 cent a cubic yard. By this fraud nearly $100,000 had been paid to the contractor and nearly $100,000 more was claimed by him on the contract for which Brady's bid was accepted at only $15,000.

L. Laflin Kellogg, in opposition to the motion, urged that the question of fraud had been considered on the trial and that there could not be two trials on the same evidence.

Justice Van Vorst said that the question of fraud raised on the trial was in regard to the inception of the contract. Now a question of fraud in regard to the execution of the contract by the contractor was raised, and it was proposed to offer evidence that he had turned the rock to sand. The decision was reserved.

ENJOINING THE STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

An injunction was granted yesterday by Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, restraining James D. Smith, president of the New-York Stock Exchange, and other officers of the Exchange from paying to Benjamin K. True $9,479 or any part of the $29,000 for which Mr. Young's seat was sold, in liquidation of Mr. True's claim against Mr. Young.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

Cincinnati Dispatch to The Philadelphia Times.

For some months past the excitement among the creditors of Archbishop Purcell has been at fever heat, and several indignation meetings have been held to condemn what was considered the indifference of Archbishop Elder to the petitions of the 2,500 people who lost all they possessed. Additional interest in the affair was aroused to-day by the statements of a well-known Catholic priest, who declares that the Pope has ordered the debt to be paid within five years. The priest revealed the facts on condition that his name would not be published. He says that no public announcement of the matter will be made for some time, but it is true.

"Pope has ordered the Archbishop to pay the debt within the next five years. That was the edict which went forth from the recent Baltimore Council, and that was a part of Archbishop Elder's business when he visited the Holy City early in the year. The Pope himself is taking an interest in the matter, and he has said that the debt must be paid without further delay."

Several conferences of the Bishops in this diocese have been held in the past three months and the subject of the debt was discussed, but no public announcement of the result was agreed upon. The meetings of the creditors at various times have created much uneasiness among the church authorities and the impression is general that measures are on foot to settle at least a part of the indebtedness. A reporter called at the archiepiscopal residence last night and saw Archbishop Elder. He said he had heard the report that an order had been received from Rome to settle the debt, but he would neither confirm nor contradict the assertion. With a wave of his hand he remarked: "Let the man who gave the information do it." At the present time the debts left by Purcell amount to nearly $4,000,000.

RENT ON ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

From The Albany Journal.

A *Journal* reporter recently met Lieutenant David L. Brainard, one of the six survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, now a sergeant of the United States Signal Corps, Washington, D. C., who passed through this city to visit his sister, now living in Gray, Herkimer County. . . . He was asked many questions about his proposed return to the land of the midnight sun and his replies are epitomized as follows:

I do contemplate returning to the Arctic regions in the spring of 1890 as the commander of a small expedition composed of twenty-five men, including a naturalist, a meteorologist, one surgeon, who will act as assistant naturalist; one astronomer, who will assist the meteorologist and magnetic observer; one meteorologist, one carpenter, one tinman, one blacksmith, one cook or steward, and three Esquimaux dog drivers and hunters. The expedition will leave for the direct exploration of Hayes Sound and the bringing back of the original records and scientific collection of specimens abandoned at Fort Conger. . . . A vessel will visit us in the spring of 1891 to convey us back to this country, but should our work be not finished at that time, we would remain another year longer. The money to defray the expenses will be raised by private contributions, and the approximate amount will not be far from $50,000. My object in waiting so long before starting is that I may have a thorough restoration of my broken health, and to enable me more to provide for the success of the expedition complete and reliable set of instruments and a full and complete equipment for sledging and other work.

MRS. CUSTER'S INDUSTRY.

New-York Letter to The Troy Times.

Mrs. General Custer is one of the stay-at-homes, preferring close application to literary work to a summer outing. She has declined a number of invitations, and does not seem to have suffered from her summer labor, which is a book on Kansas and frontier life just after the war. She and her husband spent several years there at the time referred to, and went through many thrilling scenes. It is just ten years since the gallant but unfortunate general fell in that charge which hardly has a parallel in the military record. Mrs. Custer lives in Gramercy Park, which is one of the best summer localities in the city.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The feature of the grain markets yesterday was the weakness shown all around under the influence of heavy receipts at the West and the free expression of opinion by the leading western operators that prices ought to go lower. Exporters were also credited with being speculative sellers to some extent. The business done was fairly large, and it may be that the present depression is not due so much to natural conditions as to bear operations preparatory to accumulating holdings. Cash wheat was ½@1 cent lower, with sales of 80,000 bushels to exporters. The options were weak throughout at the opening, with prices down 1@1⅛ cents, as follows: September 85⅝, October 85⅞, November 87¼, December 88⅝, January 90¼, and May 96 cents. There was a lively export inquiry for corn—about 110,000 bushels were taken by shippers—but it was at the expense of prices, which fell off 1@1¼ cents. The option speculation was weak and losses were scored at the end of 1@1⅛ cents at 48 for September, 48⅝ for October, 49¾ for November, 50¾ for December and 51 cents for January. Oats were without feature; spot lots fell ½@¾ cent, and options showed losses of ⅛ for September at 31⅝, ¼ for October at 31¾, and ⅜ cent for November at 32⅝ and December at 33⅜ cents. September had was marked up 20 points to $7.40, but other months were under Thursday's quotations at the close as follows: October $7.72, November $6.97, December $6.65, January, $6.62, year $6.52.

The receipts of grain yesterday at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 335,064 bushels; corn, 426,503 bushels; oats, 193,951 bushels; total grain, 956,518 bushels; flour, 26,307 barrels. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 145,316 bushels; corn, 267,545 bushels; oats, 185,485 bushels; total grain, 598,376 bushels; flour, 26,736 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (*Special*).—Pork was as low as $10.10 to-day. The price on Wednesday was $11.75. The professionals looked happy. Jones & Ream and John Cudahy and John Teufel and Charles Wright looked best pleased of all. They were the big sharks. The outsiders were the glum ones. The bulls have been disappointed in the price of corn. The receipts have exceeded their expectations and the "cash" is now down safely under 30 cents. Wheat went under the "put" price at the very start and that seemed to settle its fate for all day.

The price of October much of the day was within a shade of 75 cents. The main causes for the depression are the steady increase in the visible supply and the total collapse of the export movement. The movement in spring wheat still continues extraordinary. Corn for October touched 38⅝@38¾ cents. The receipts continue larger each day almost than is estimated the day before and there is not any longer talk of minus or a falling off of receipts. The charters up to 1 o'clock to-day were for 210,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of wheat. The afternoon board was weak. October pork dropped from $10.35 to $10.12½. October wheat fell to 74⅞ cents and October corn to 38⅝ cents. Everything was as demoralized and "bearish" as it could be and "bulls" did not declare themselves. "Puts" on October corn 40⅝ cents, "calls" on October corn 40¾ cents. "Puts" on October wheat 74⅞ cents and "calls" on October wheat 75⅝ cents. The anticipated receipts for to-morrow are 146 cars of wheat, 400 of corn and 153 of oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Flour—The market was very quiet and new Winters were weak under liberal offerings. Spring Wheat were scarce and steady held. Western and Pennsylvania Super, $2.50@$2.75; do. Extra, $2.75@$3.25; Pennsylvania Family, $3.75@$4.00. Pennsylvania Roller Process, $4.10@$4.50. Delaware Family, $4.25@$4.62½. Ohio Clear, $4.00@$4.25; do. Straight, $4.25@$4.50. St. Louis and Southern Illinois Clear, $4.00@$4.25; do. Straight, $4.25@$4.50. Winter Wheat Patent, $4.50@$5.00. Wheat weak; Spot Lots dull; New No. 2 Red, in export elevator, 83½c.; No. 1 Pennsylvania Red, 86c.; No. 2 Red September, 83½@84c.; October, 84@84½c.; November, 85½@85¾c. Corn weak; Spot Lots quiet. Steamer No. 2 Mixed, track, 48c.; No. 2 High Mixed, in grain depot, 49c.; No. 2 Yellow, track and grain depot, 48c.; No. 2 Mixed September, 47½@48c.; October, 47¾@48¼c.; November, 48½@49½. Oats steady. Rejected White, 30½c.; No. 3 White, new, 32½c.; No. 2 White, 34½c.; No. 2 White September, 34½@34¾c.; October, 34½@34¾c.; November, 35½@35¾c. Butter—Pennsylvania Creamery Extra, 24@25c.; Bradford County and New-York Extra, 18@20c.; Western Creamery Extra firsts, 24@25c. Cheese—New-York full cream, 10@8c. Sugar—Granulated, 6⅝c. Confectioners' A, 5⅞@6c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bush.; Corn, 8,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 35,000 bush.; Corn, 6,000 bush.; Oats, 19,000 bush.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 17.

THE GENERAL LIST.

STOCKS.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'gt.	Low't	Final.	Closing. Bid.	Ask'd	No. shares sold.
Allan & Pac	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	1,130
Can Pacific	67¾	68	67½	67¾	67	67¾	1,000
Can Southern	50½	52	50½	51⅞	51½	51¾	14,065
Cedar Falls	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	18	100
Cent of NJ	57½	57¾	57	57	57¼	57¾	8,937
Cen Pacific	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	575
Che & Ohio	9	9	9	9	8½	9	200
Ches & O 2d pr.	10	10	10	10	9½	10½	206
Chic & Alton	142½	142½	142½	142½	141	143	100
Chic & Norw'n	117⅞	118⅜	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	12,101
C M & St Paul	97¼	98⅛	97¼	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	34,140
C M & St P pf	124¾	125	124¾	125	124½	125¼	1,050
C St L & Pitts	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	100
C StL & P pfd	35	35½	35	35½	34¾	35¼	875
C StP M & O	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	49	49¾	3,750
C StP M & O pf	113	113¼	113	113¼	112½	113¾	1,020
Chic B & Q	136⅞	137	136⅞	137	137	137¼	205
C RI & Pac	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¾	350
C Wash & Bal	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½	1,600
C W & D pref	6¼	7	6¾	7	6¾	7	1,250
Cleve & Pitts	151	151½	151½	151½	152	..	20
C C C & I	61¾	62	61¼	61¾	61½	62	750
C H V & Tol	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞	620
Del La & Wes	133	133½	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	22,070
Del & Hud	101½	102½	101½	101½	101¾	102	4,110
Den & Rio Gr	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾	300
E Penn new	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	330
E Tenn 1st pr.	67	67½	67	67½	68	68½	10
do 2d pref	28¾	28¾	28	28⅜	28¼	28¾	374
ET ass't pd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6	6¼	20
Evans & TH	91½	91½	91½	91½	90	91	200
FW & Denver	22¼	23	22¼	22⅞	..	23	500
Green Bay	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13¼	150
Ill Cent	136	136	136	136	136½	136½	200
Ind B & W	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾	300
Lake Shore	89	89¼	88⅞	89	88¾	89	19,200
Louis & Nash	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48¾	48⅛	48¼	9,133
L N A & Chic	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	58	200
Manhattan Con	140½	140½	140¼	140¼	140	140¼	321
Manhat Beach	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16½	100
Mem & Char	30	30	30	30	37	39	200
Mich Cent	84½	85¼	84½	85	84¾	85¼	4,500
M L S & W	63½	63½	63½	63½	63	64	100
M L S & W pref	91	91	91	91	91	92	150
M & St L	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	22	22¼	1,240
M & St L pref	45⅞	47	45¾	46⅞	46½	46¾	1,888
M K & T	33½	33⅝	33	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	10,245
Mo Pacific	112	113	111¾	113	112⅞	113	8,028
Mob & Ohio	16	16	16	16	16	16¼	100
N C & StL	66¾	67	66	67	66½	67	2,290
NY Central	112	113½	112	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	4,300
NY C & St L	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	400
NY L E & W	33¾	34