

The Daily Times.

NUMBER 7.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1886.

ONE CENT.

THE DAILY TIMES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29.

THE TIMES IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING NEWSDEALERS:

M. M. Myer, 100 East Broad Hill & Co., Third and Broad Joseph Engelberg, 318 East Broad A. K. Schaap, 617 East Broad W. D. Selden, 216 North Ninth N. Leonard, 908 East Main French & Crane, 1509 East Main Also at Ford's Hotel and the Exchange.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—For Virginia, fair weather; westerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For North Carolina, fair weather; variable winds, generally northwesterly; lower, followed by nearly stationary temperature.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER at Spence, Tyree & Co.'s shoe house, Broad street, October 28, 1886:

9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
55	62	61	58

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Cutting threatened to invade Mexico with a band of soldiers. "That settles it."

A cow-boy named Baker was struck by a locomotive and killed at Bozeman, Montana.

Ex-Judge W. B. Scales, of Evansville, Ind., is dead. He was a native of South Boston, Va.

David Wilson, bookkeeper and confidential agent of the Pullman Works at Detroit, has defaulted.

A full report of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty will be found in another column.

Sarah Bernhardt's son yesterday wounded M. Langlois in a duel at Paris, fought on his mother's account.

Sam Jones and Sam Small have joined the American colony in Canada. Happily there is no extradition treaty.

A fearful disaster is reported on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. A number of passengers killed.

Another horrible accident is reported on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Thirteen persons were burned to death.

The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart took place at New York yesterday. The remains were interred at Garden City.

The trial of Charles B. Reynolds for blasphemy at Morristown, N. J., is attracting attention. Bob Ingersoll is his counsel.

From St. Petersburg comes the welcome but doubtful news that the beginning of the end of the bloody Bulgarian business is at hand.

Lord Randolph Churchill's vagaries are causing a decided kicking on the part of some of the nobby nobles of Great Britain.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg say that Russia is about the peace policy "racket" in the hope of stiffening a weak financial market.

The residence of William Poe, near Flat Lick, Ky., caught fire Tuesday night, and the occupants, eight in number, were burned to death.

The Customs Commission appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies have decided to impose a duty of five francs upon all imported foreign wheat.

As will be seen the rather full report of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty monopolizes the telegraphic columns, and the general news supply is rather limited to-day.

Swift Justice.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 28.—Page and Moore, two farm hands were lynched on Tuesday for the murder of James Hamilton, a former politician. Two others suspected of complicity are strongly guarded to prevent a similar fate.

The Commissioners of the District refuse to itemize their estimates, and the Treasury department insists that they shall.

They certainly will in the end.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Manning will to-day assume actual control of the Treasury Department, relieving Mr. Fairchild, who has up to this time been acting Secretary.

The plate printers in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving have been granted an increase of pay for printing the backs of the unregistered United States notes.

Commodore Harmony has been designated to act as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Whitney, and Governor Porter is acting Secretary of State.

Dr. Mirriam, of the Department of Agriculture, reports officially that the English sparrow is a nuisance and must go. Good for the Doctor; but where is the Lord High Executioner?

It is said that Mr. Anthony Keiley is mentioned in connection with the appointment to the Turkish Mission, vacated by the resignation of Hon. S. S. Cox.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing that an agreement had been reached between Secretary Bayard and the Spanish Minister that from this date no discriminating duties shall be levied in the ports of Cuba or Porto Rico upon American vessels or goods of any kind carried in vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

Secretary Bayard has completed his review of Mr. Sedgwick's voluminous report on Mexican matters in general and the Cutting case in particular, and is thoroughly satisfied with it as a complete and valuable document. It will doubtless be transmitted to Congress with the President's message. But Editor Cutting is booming himself with a scheme to make the State of Chihuahua a "Socialistic Republic."

The Two Sams Get "A Phat Take."

TORONTO, ONT., October 28.—Sam Jones and Sam Small, the Georgia evangelists, who have been conducting services here daily since the 8th, assisted by Profs. Exell, of Chicago, and Maxwell, of Cincinnati, held their farewell services yesterday, at which over five thousand people were present. Mr. Jones was presented with a draft for \$2,500 in behalf of himself and fellow-laborers as a substantial recognition of their work. William Gooderham, a prominent distiller, sent a sum (amount not given) to be invested for the benefit of the evangelists' wives.

The Pullman Works Pilferer.

DETROIT, MICH., October 28.—David Wilson, bookkeeper and confidential accountant of the Pullman works here, has been discharged and is now under police surveillance. Some one here has been working in collusion with F. J. Bradley, who was sent to Joliet from Chicago the other day for embezzling \$25,000, and it is found that the shortage at this end of the line will swell Bradley's defalcation to over \$10,000. It is very difficult to get at the facts. Wilson was taken to Chicago a few days ago and questioned there by the officers of the company.

A Nameless Sin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., October 28.—There was a great crowd at the court-house yesterday to witness the trial of Charles B. Reynolds for blasphemy in denying from the lecture platform the truth of the Bible and the divinity of Christ. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, counsel for Reynolds, appeared and requested in a voice that could not be heard beyond a few feet that the case be postponed, as he had not been able to secure associate counsel since his voice failed him. Judge Childs granted the request and set the case down for January.

Friends of 49.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 28.—Last winter Miss Norton, a beautiful white girl, created quite a sensation by eloping with a negro named Clarence Barber. She afterwards returned to her parents' home, and applied for a divorce on the grounds that Barber had another wife. The case came up for trial yesterday. The affidavit of the first wife was produced to the effect that she married Barber, believing him a Spanish creole, and finding he was a negro, left him. The case is still on.

Trade Improved.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Jay Gould said yesterday that he found business so good West that he had ordered between 2,000 and 5,000 new cars for the Missouri Pacific, mostly freight cars, but including 150 passenger coaches; also 100 locomotives. The personnel of employees was much better than before the strike.

A Cowboy Killed.

FORT KEOKH, M. T., October 28.—A dispatch from Bozeman says: "A cowboy named Baker, who was racing his broncho ahead of a freight train, was struck by the locomotive and killed. The cowboy's head was split open and both his legs broken. The horse was also killed instantly."

LIBERTY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT THE UNVEILING OF BARTHOLDI STATUE.

Addresses of Messrs. Evarts, Depew, Bartholdi, De Lesseps, &c.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The rain which fell almost continuously for thirty-six hours did not cease until daylight this morning.

The sky did not clear, however, and the thousands of anxious sight-seers, who began to pour down the streets at an early hour, met a damp, foggy atmosphere, which threatened a renewal of the rain at any moment.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock all the thoroughfares showed signs of unusual activity. All trains, including those coming into town as well as those of the elevated railroads, were crowded to their utmost capacity with people hurrying to advantageous points to view.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

In the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, the point at which the procession was to form, all was bustle and commotion as early as 8 o'clock.

Civic and military companies arrived faster than they could be assigned to their proper places, and for a while there was no little confusion. General Stone, the grand marshal, and his aides, however, soon brought order out of the chaos, and at a few minutes past ten the head of the column began to move down Fifth avenue.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

who was Secretary Whitney's guest over night, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, entered a carriage at 10 o'clock and drove to the reviewing stand at Madison Square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilas and Lamar and Colonel Lamont in other carriages. As the column passed down Fifth avenue it was received by the enormous crowds which flanked it on either side with clapping of hands and mighty cheers.

As the procession approached the reviewing stand at Madison Square, where President Cleveland and members of the Cabinet were in waiting, a slight drizzle of rain began falling; not enough, however, to disturb the crowd or spoil the spectacle. After passing through Madison Square, the column moved on down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, where it turned into Broadway, thence to the open space behind the postoffice, called Mail street, into Park Row, under a triumphal arch in front of the World office, and back into Broadway. This detour was made in order to

PAY A COMPLIMENT

to the enterprise of the World in raising the sum necessary to build the pedestal for Bartholdi's great work.

From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Courtlandt street and Madison Lane, where most of the military, turning to the right or left, made their way to the river. The head of the procession reached the City Hall at noon.

At the same time, whenever the music of the bands ceased, the chimes of Trinity church could be heard playing the national airs of

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The decorations along the line of march were very meagre. This lack of display, however, can be accounted for by the inclemency of the weather for the past ten days. The only really handsomely decorated building was the City Hall. After leaving Broadway at Courtlandt street and Malden Lane nearly all the military and civil companies made their way homeward.

At this hour (1:15 P. M.) the procession is still wending its way past the United Press office, 187 Broadway, having been over an hour in progress. All the vessels on the North river were gaily decorated with flags, the great Atlantic lines being particularly noticeable as they lay at their docks—one mass of color aloft.

THE NAVAL PARADE,

which forms another feature of the day, was set for 1 o'clock.

The sound of the preparatory gun, which should have been fired at 12:45 P. M., was not heard until 1 o'clock, and there was considerable delay in meeting the vessels which were to take part in the line. Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given, and the vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down the North river past the fleet of war vessels toward Liberty Island. The procession was in charge of Lieutenant Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions.

The first division was headed by the United States coast survey steamer Gedeney, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions.

On reaching Bedloe's Island they came too abreast of the statue-head, where they remained until the end of the ceremonies.

A gap was left abreast of the flagship Tennessee for the passage of the boats containing the presidential party.

The Statue.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The statue which was unveiled to-day is entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World." The name was bestowed upon it by M. Bartholdi.

The idea aimed at was the symbolization of the progress of civilization and the growth of freedom, as expressed in the republican form of government. It was also meant to perpetuate the friendship of the French and American nations begun in revolutionary days, when this country was struggling to throw off the English yoke. The height of the statue from the base to the torch is 151 feet, 1 inch; foundation of the pedestal to torch, 395 feet, 6 inches; from heel to top of head, 111 feet, 6 inches; length of hand, 16 feet, 5 inches. Its entire cost was about \$700,000.

THE SCENE AT BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK, October 28.—At 12:35 P. M. the President and his Cabinet left the reviewing stand. After partaking of lunch the presidential party was taken to the United States steamer Despatch, in which they sailed down the North river to Bedloe's Island, and were landed at the base of the statue.

The scene at Bedloe's Island was one that beggars all description. New York harbor was fairly alive with boats and shipping, small tugs and Government cutters darting to and fro on errands of haste and importance, while the silent, solid forms of the men-of-war lay quietly at anchor. In a semi-circle to the south of Bedloe's Island were anchored the seven men-of-war. They were decorated with flags of all nations, and had on their gala dress for the occasion.

The island was surrounded all the morning by row boats, yachts, sailing vessels, tugs, steamers, and craft of every propelling power imaginable, steam, sails and oars contributing to satisfy the national curiosity. When the naval parade was over and the boats that participated in it at the end of their journey, the water about the island had the appearance of a thick settlement of curious buildings, so close and compact were their ranks.

On the island itself was a peaceful and quiet scene until the arrival of the guests.

LIBERTY,

the centre of attraction, stood with her face covered by the French tri-color, ready to reveal her placid countenance to the world when the proper time should come. Great clouds of mist drove by her, obscuring the graceful lines of her beautiful form from all but those who were at her feet.

To those who climbed the dark staircase to the head of the glory of the eminent position and the instructive impression of danger from the perceptible weight of the immense structure as the storm beat against it were the only rewards vouchsafed. From this position the figures on the tablets held in the statue's left hand were visible and one could plainly read:

JULY IV, MDCCCLXXVI,

and has relief. To the south of the statue at the base of the pedestal was a platform large enough to accommodate the two thousand guests that had been invited, and against the pedestal facing the assemblage was a stage for the speakers. This was tastefully decorated with the flags of France and America, and in the centre above the stage hung a large shield bearing the name "A. Bartholdi" at the top and the word "Liberty" in the middle.

The island was guarded by two hundred police officers, who, with a detachment of soldiers, rendered efficient service during the day in preventing confusion and preserving order.

At about half-past 2 the din of whistles and firing of cannon announced the

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH GUESTS,

and soon M. De Lesseps, accompanied by his daughter and Mme. Bartholdi, followed by the other distinguished visitors, mounted the platform. They were met by the American committee, who escorted them to the seats arranged for them directly in front of the speaker's stand.

M. M. Bartholdi, De Lesseps, Lafaire, and Admiral Jours were conducted to the stand. After a half hour of waiting a deafening din of whistles, booming of cannon, ringing of bells, and shouts of people sent the news that President Cleveland and his party were nearing the island. As the cutter Despatch with the President on board made its way through the harbor the yards of all the men-of-war were manned, and the presidential salute of twenty-one guns was given. In a few moments President Cleveland, accompanied by General Schofield, Major-General Banks and Leverett Saltonstall, officially representing Massachusetts, Judges Lawrence, Hall, Hoar, and Bookstaver appeared and proceeded to the stage amid

THE CHIEFS OF THE ASSEMBLAGE.

General Schofield came to the front of the stand and raised his hand to stop the whistling which was resounding from all the steamers in the harbor, but the attempt to begin the ceremonies was futile, and fully fifteen minutes longer the noisy demonstration was kept up. Dr. Storrs, however, began his prayer in the midst of it all, and by the time he had finished the din had ceased.

At 3:35 the whistles again began to screech, and kept it up for nearly ten minutes, within which interval the tri-color was hauled from Liberty's face and disclosed so much of her bronzed visage as could be seen through the haze.

During the period covering the speeches on shore the boats and ships of the fleet bobbed on the tide and awaited the end. It came shortly before 5 o'clock, when the booming cannon announced the

PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

A starboard broadside was fired from all the ships in the fleet, strong enough, as an old mariner said, "to sour all the milk in creation." A quarter of an hour later the signal for "down colors" was piped on the flagship, and the other ships called down their bunting and ran up their stay lights. At the same time the navy-yard tug Catalpa ran alongside the Despatch and took off the President and his party, the Despatch at the same time running up her anchor light. None of the naval vessels will leave their anchorage tonight.

When M. de Lesseps finished his address there were loud cries for

BARTHOLDI,

who came forward and bowed and waved his hat to the audience; and when the people insisted upon a speech from the sculptor, General Schofield abruptly cried out, "Mr. Bartholdi has nothing to say, so there's no use of talking about it," and announced Senator Evarts.

Senator Evarts then delivered the

PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

He said: "The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent or record in the past, nor in the long future we may feel assured will ever confront its counterpart or parallel. The people of France contributed from slender means and of their free will the aggregated wealth demanded for so vast an undertaking, all for love of liberty at home and love of liberty abroad, and in hearty homage to the friendship of these great republics. As with the French people, so with our own, the whole means of the great expenditure of the work has come from the free contributions of the people themselves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in aid of the history and progress and welfare of the human race than emperors, or kings, or governments have ever raised."

In conclusion, Senator Evarts declared the work surrendered to the care and keeping of the Government and people of the United States.

When Mr. Evarts mentioned the name of Bartholdi the audience loudly cheered. This was mistaken on the part of those who had charge for the conclusion of the address, when the unveiling was to take place. Accordingly the flag was withdrawn from the face of the statue. The steamers and batteries immediately began a mighty salvo of cannonading and whistling, amid which Mr. Evarts helplessly took his seat. The salvo continued fully twenty minutes.

When this had ceased, and Gilmore's band had played, President Cleveland stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: The people of the United States accept with gratitude to-day from their brethren of the French Republic the grand and completed

WORK OF ART

we here inaugurate. This token of affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kindness of republics, and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon popular will we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike God, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate instead our own duty—keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and greater than all, have been celebrated in ancient song. Instead of grasping in her hand thunderbolts and terror and death, she holds aloft the light which illumines the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fires, and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the East. Reflected thence, and joined with answering rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression, until Liberty enlightens the world."

M. A. LEFAIVRE,

on behalf of the Republic of France, made a short address, after which Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the commemorative address.

Back at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—President Cleveland and party arrived in this city at 11:15 o'clock to-night.

From what Mr. George always says in his stump speeches, he can discount Mahone as a promiser.

NEWSY NOTES.

A DAY'S DOINGS AS WIRED FROM THE TROPICS TO THE POLES.

A Record of the World's Haps and Mishaps by Telegraph.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven out of Ten Killed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 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 an early train for the scene of the disaster.

It is now reported that out of the ten persons who occupied the passenger coach seven were killed. A gentleman from Chicago and two children from Winona, Minn., 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 wounded.

[LATER.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 28.—The latest particulars of this morning's terrible railroad catastrophe are as follows: When the open switch was struck and the shock came, the momentum of the sleepers in rear of the day coach was so great that the latter broke in two in the centre, rearing up and forming an inverted "V." The day car then blazed up with fire, and the cries and struggles of the dying inside were simply indescribable.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Rosina Johns, Mrs. Scherer, her daughter-in-law, and the latter's two little children, of Winona. The two brave women, especially the brave mother, succeeded by almost superhuman efforts in pushing the little ones through a window to the outside, and then they perished in the flames. The loving mother sacrificed her life for her children.

The mail car was in charge of John Beaks, of Plainfield, Wis., and five men—all of these escaped and without injuries. They succeeded in saving most of the valuable mail matter. Sixty bags of newspapers were destroyed, but most of the letter-bags were saved.

The two Scherer children, of Winona, are the only ones in the day car known to have been saved. The rest not only all perished, but most of them will perhaps never be identified. It is regarded as one of the most terrible railroad disasters that ever occurred in the North-west. Among the known victims are: Mrs. Rosina Johns, Winona; Mrs. Scherer, Winona; Louis Brimer, Columbus; Emil Woltersdoff, Columbus.

A Sharp Scheme.

EL PASO, TEX., October 28.—It is a matter of common talk here that A. K. Cutting, who recently figured as a persecuted American citizen in Mexico, is trying to organize a filibustering expedition of 10,000 men to invade and conquer the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango, and turn them into a "Socialistic Republic." The "Secret Executive Committee," which has the project in charge, have agents in all the large American cities working up "sentiment" and getting volunteers. Great aid is expected from the Yaqui Indians and Mexican revolutionists after the movement is fairly started. It is claimed that capitalists of New York and Chicago, representing \$40,000,000, are considering the granting of a loan to the filibusters, taking as security the bonds of the new republic and liens upon the mineral deposits therein.

The Ivy City Races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—First race (selling race)—one mile—Error won; Big Head second, Bessie third. Time, 1:46. Mutuals paid \$10.

Second race—one mile and a furlong—Ada D. won; Bess second, Euras third. Time, 2:01. Mutuals paid \$20.30.

Third race—one mile—Edgefield won; Boaz second, Jessie third. Time, 1:46. Mutuals paid \$13.15.

Fourth race—one mile and one furlong—Barnum won; Telle Doe second, Pericles third. Time, 2:00. Mutuals paid \$7.65.

Fifth race—five-eighths of a mile—Gleaner won; Mamie Hunt second, Hopeful third. Time, 1:03. Mutuals paid \$7.70.

An Old Virginian Dead.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 28.—Ex-Judge Walter B. Scales, who died at Evansville on Tuesday of paralysis, was seventy-eight years old. He was born at South Boston, Va. He settled early in Illinois and became Attorney-General of the State, and in 1836 a justice of the Supreme Court.