IN THE GATE CITY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY'S GREETING AT ATLANTA.

Commercial Reception at the Capitol—Mr. Grady's Welcome and the President's Reply.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ATLANTA, GA., October 18.—This morning was cloudy, showing a possibility of rain. The trains are still bringing in thousands of strangers, yet it is estimated that six or seven thousand of those here last night failed to obtain lodgings. Encorridors and stairs of the Kimball House, where the President quartered, had the appearance of hastily made bivouac. The sleepers were lying in all directions on the floors and stairs. Atlanta is a quiet town, and despite the crowd of excursionists there is very little noise. The presidential party did not get up until 9 o'clock this morning, being seen impossible to get through the crowds and breakfast earlier. As a consequence breakfasted late this morning.

Colonel Lamar Cullens and President Grady called at the Kimball rooms and escorted the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Postmaster Vilas to the Capitol, they entered the Governor's office received by Governor Gordon. The visiting Governors, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, members of the Governor's staff, private citizens, municipal authorities and members of the Legislature gave an ovation to the city's guests.

The reception over, the distinguished visitors were escorted by Governor Gordon, Senators Brown and Colquitt, and accompanied by the invited Governors and other people of distinction, to the Piedmont Park, which is the exposition grounds. A national salute fired as the procession entered the grounds. The President was escorted to the speakers' stand.

The exercises were welcomed to the Piedmont by fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church, after which Mr. H. W. Grady, vice-president of the exposition, in a brief but neat speech extended a welcome to the president.

THE WELCOME ADDRESS.

Grady said he had the honor of being the foremost ruler of this land the President of the American people—to whom, by the grace of unquestioned suffrages of this people their highest commission had been given. The proud pleasure of welcoming him was emphasized by the knowledge that he had held his high commission with dignified sincerity and that he had honored his high office with a strong and spotless administration. He could promise a privilege that even the President might esteem—that of looking into the faces and hearing the cordial welcome of more southerners than any living man or dead man had ever addressed before.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

The President replied as follows: "Years ago (1881) a convention was held at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, having for its object the development of the resources of the eastern and southern States, one of the most prominent and far-seeing statesmen of the country foretold the future greatness and importance of a point in DeKalb county, in the State of Georgia, called Atlanta, not far from the village of Decatur. This place was then properly called a point, for Atlanta was then merely a name given to the railroad station here, having no other pretention to being either village or city. It was ten years after this that the name was adopted by the people of the little village of Marietta, when they proudly acquired a city charter. Enough of all the incidents and struggles common to municipal growth, it had in 1881 a population of about 15,000. Soon thereafter the thunders of war sounded all about her and a besieged army occupied her streets and business places. Her business and property were destroyed by both armies, besieged and besieger, to such an extent that when the inhabitants in December, 1864, returned to the city from which they had been driven they found their homes wrecked and burned and their city sacked and devoted to ruin. There is not that one Atlanta of to-day will recall to date from 1865 a more lasting evidence of the energy and perseverance of the people than the rebuilding in the creation of a prosperous and beautiful city, and in more difficulties that are insuperable to all settlements and the growth of new cities; but it seems to Atlanta destiny heroism is added to people who survived without despair the destruction of all they had—who began again to build in waste places, and who—in the greatest discouragements—laid foundation to reach their ends.

In twenty-two years a second Atlanta has been built, incomparably more prosperous, and fairer than destroyed Atlanta. Her place as one among the cities of a great and constantly-increasing business and her large manufacturing interests are evidences of the courage and enterprise of her people. They may well be proud of the work of their hands. Nor shall the glory of their achievements be left to their sole gratification. All their countrymen may congratulate themselves that what has been done is the result of American courage and American enterprise. Surely nothing should stand in the way of such congratulation, and the citizen visiting these additions to the wealth and progress of the nation, can come from his heart proudly say of the people who have restored Atlanta, "They are my countrymen," forgets his duty to American citizenship. The centered Atlanta in the direction of an advanced condition of trade and business have not been selfish and circumscribed. The International Cotton Exposition of 1881 and the National Commercial Convention of 1885—both important events, which originated with the people, and were held here—were of great direct benefit to a large section and of great advantage to the entire country. To-day Atlanta holds another exposition, to which the people of Georgia and neighboring States are invited, here to display their products and their manufactures and to give proof of their resources. The occasion cannot fail to lead to the best results. Every man at all concerned in what is here exhibited will return to his home with new plans and purposes, which will result in his increased prosperity, and the aggregate of this will make a rich and prosperous neighborhood. Its contagion makes a rich and prosperous State. We often hear of a State noted for its excellent products. This is not always the result of the fertility of the soil or its adaptability, but often of the enterprise of its people inaugurating such expositions as this, where they may meet and take counsel and learn of each other. All of Georgia's neighboring States still feel the impulse of the Cotton Exposition of 1881 and the Commercial Convention of 1885, and I trust that the Piedmont Exhibition may prove of as great benefit as these to the material welfare of the large section of country which has contributed to its success."

After the President had concluded his remarks there were loud and prolonged calls for Governor Gordon, in response to which that gentleman spoke briefly to the multitude.

The public reception at the fairgrounds was a pleasant affair.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

From the speaking stand the presidential party were conducted to the Machinery Hall, in which they tarried nearly half an hour. They paid special attention to the displays from different counties, both in Georgia and Alabama, so arranged as to show in a group the chief material resources of the region and localities which sent them. It was proposed to take them to the main hall of the exposition, but the crowd was fairly impenetrable, and the purpose was abandoned. The public reception at the exposition ground was a pleasant affair of its kind, no attempt being made to shake the hands of the passers-by, and the whole proceedings being over in three quarters of an hour. This ended the proceedings at the fairgrounds, whence the visitors were conducted to the club-house of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, where an elegant cold lunch was served under the supervision of the wives of the club's members. From this point the party went to their rooms at the hotel, and remained there until 4 o'clock. The gentlemen of the party dined with Governor Gordon this evening. Among the guests invited to meet them were Governor Perry, of Florida; Governor Richardson, of South Carolina; Senators Brown and Colquitt, General Jackson, of Louisville; President Davidson, of the Georgia Senate; Speaker Little, of the House of Representatives; General Peirce, M. B. Young, and Henry W. Grady.

MRS. CLEVELAND ENTERTAINED.

At the same hour Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were entertained at dinner by Mrs. R. H. Porter, some of the first society ladies of Atlanta being invited to meet them. After dinner they received a large number of ladies of Atlanta at the Porter mansion. This evening the entire party attended a card reception by the Capital City Club from 9 till 12 o'clock. About 900 invitations were issued.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland speak of their reception and experience of to-day in terms of warm compliment to the people of Atlanta and to those who have had them more particularly in charge. From their starting out this morning till midnight they have been the recipients of an ovation, the equal of which rarely falls to the lot of mortal man. Here in the heart of a region where few or none even now venture to speak of the "Lost Cause" with disrespect they seem to have

NO DIMINUTION OF ENTHUSIASM

as compared with that of the always loyal Northwest; while as regards personal courtesies and hospitalities, they have learned by experience that the high reputation of the southerners is not unfounded. Their carriage, drawn by six highstepping grays, was a bed of luxuriant flowers, relieved by evergreen wreaths and delicate floral devices in colors.

ATLANTA AT HER BEST.

The club reception of this evening was attended by every grander of distinction in the city. Notwithstanding, however, the pleasant experience of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, there are indications on every hand that Atlanta has undertaken more than she can creditably carry out. A bed to-night is worth a prince's ransom, and many a man and woman accustomed to all the luxuries of life find it difficult to meet the demands of present humor. Even some of the invited guests from other States have remained uncared for until taken in charge by chance passengers.

THE "LOST CAUSE" NOT FORGOTTEN.

A local paper is authority for the statement that the Confederate flag is among the decorations of the town. It says: "At No. 12 Wheat street floats once more to the breeze the red, white, and red with thirteen stars, that emblem of the dead Confederacy. Some kind hand decorated the picture of the great chieftain, Hon. Jefferson Davis, with the Confederate colors. Old soldiers when they pass by take off their hats, and in their hearts all southerners do him reverence."

AN INDIGNANT GEORGIAN.

Last night not long after the arrival of the President at his rooms in the hotel a ferocious personage approached the door, and being denied admission by the sentinels placed there by the Governor's order, said in a tone apparently intended to be heard by the President: "I wish you would inform Mr. Cleveland that if Georgians are to be barred out from shaking hands with the President of the United States by sabres at his chamber, by G—d, sir, he had better go back to Washington. Jeff. Davis will be here next week, and there will be no sabres between him and the gentlemen of Georgia."

If an affront was intended the purpose failed, for the President did not hear it. The matter has got abroad to-night, and the utterance is condemned as that of a man who was momentarily irresponsible.

A WELCOME FROM VIENNA.

Minister Lawton has telegraphed the President to-day from Vienna as follows: "From this distance I welcome you to Georgia."

Cholera Aboard Ship.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 18.—The French steamship Britannia, which arrived here on the 13th instant from Marseilles and Naples and had been held by the health officer at upper quarantine for observation, was this morning sent down to lower quarantine, four cases of cholera having been found aboard of her. The Britannia is a sister ship to the Alesia, which brought cholera here some weeks ago.

Health-Officer Smith told a reporter this afternoon that there was no cholera aboard the Britannia. He caused her removal to the lower quarantine station this morning because friends of passengers on board were flocking about trying to get them ashore.

On the other hand, boatmen who earn a living about the upper quarantine say that four cases of cholera have developed aboard the Britannia. They hint that Smith is trying to keep the facts from the press and public.

The Yellow-Fever in Florida.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—A telegram was received at the Marine Hospital Bureau this afternoon saying that there had been one death and three new cases of yellow-fever at Tampa, Fla., since the last report.

Unruly Indians Squelched.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, October 18.—A Chamberlain (Dak.) special says: Major Anderson, Indian agent at the Lower Brule agency, has just returned from White river, where Little Pheasant and his band drove the surveyors from the reservation. The Major, by promptness and nerve, has squelched what might have been a serious outbreak and without the aid of troops. On Friday night he took his Indian police from Crow creek and Lower Brule and set out for White river, where he surprised the renegades in bed, capturing Chief Little Pheasant, John Duck, Ponka, Bull Talker, and Foot Bear, the ringleaders. He placed the chief in the agency jail and has taken the remaining four to Crow creek, where they will be put to work for a season. The surveyors have resumed work and everything is now quiet.

Ten Men Found Drowned in a Water-Logged Vessel.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GLOUCESTER, MASS., October 18.—The schooner Herman Babson arrived from the Grand Banks to-day. Captain Lawson reports: September 30th fell in with the French fishing-sloop St. Pierre, of St. Pierre, in latitude 44.20, longitude 51.20, waterlogged. Boarded her and found ten men drowned in the cabin. The weather being very rough, was unable to do anything with her but recover the bodies.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE OPENING OF THE STATE FAIR POSTPONED.

The Entries—Cattle—Marriage of a Professor—The Military and the Lee Monument Ceremonies.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., October 18.—Owing to rain, which continued to fall steadily all day, there was no opening of the State Fair to-day. All the ceremonies were necessarily postponed until to-morrow, when Governor Scales and others will speak. The attendance at the fair was very small, and the day was spent in perfecting the displays. There were up to this afternoon 775 entries of live stock. The displays are very meritorious. With good weather the success of the fair is assured.

Dr. J. R. Duncan, professor of chemistry at Wake-Forest College, was married there this morning to Miss Jane Pritchard.

The people in the Newberne section are stirred up on the question of extending the Atlantic and North Carolina railway from Goldsboro' to Sanford. The State owns a majority of the stock in that road. It also owns a great deal of stock in the North Carolina road. It is clearly the purpose of the State at some future time to operate these two roads together. Many people, therefore, say that an extension from Goldsboro' to Sanford or Fayetteville, to connect with the Cape-Fear and Yadkin-Valley road, would lessen the value of the State's interest in the North Carolina railroad, which might thus be deprived of a natural outlet to Morehead *via* Goldsboro' and Newberne. The people who favor the extension say the interests of the North Carolina railroad can be protected and that there can be arranged a guarantee of an outlet *via* Goldsboro' and Newberne. It is claimed that every private stockholder as well as the counties holding stock favor the plan of extension so as to unite the Atlantic and North Carolina and Cape-Fear and Yadkin-Valley systems. The matter is certainly an important one and excites a remarkable amount of comment. It will be presented to Governor Scales to-morrow and he will carefully consider it.

The State experiment farm is just now having many visitors, and is a particularly attractive place. It is not a model farm, but only for practical experiments, not only out-doors but in the plant-houses. The experiments with grasses are the most interesting.

The United States Circuit Court is in session at Elizabeth City, Judge Seymour presiding. There are no cases of special importance and the docket is light.

Efforts are being made to ascertain the number of companies from this State which will go to Richmond next week. General Johnstone Jones fears that, in spite of the appeals, the number of troops will not be large. It is the busy season and many employers will not give the men leave of absence. General enthusiasm is manifested in the celebration, and there is regret that all the troops cannot be present. Governor Scales particularly desires that the attendance shall be as largeas possible. The Adjutant-General hopes that at least one regiment will go.

Reports on the pea crop in the State show it to be the largest on record. It is now an important crop. The vines are in many cases used as ensilage. The peas are always in demand as food and for stock. As a fertilizer the plant, ploughed in, is of marked value. This is particularly the case now, when such quantities of cotton-seed are being sold to oil-mills. The sales this season will be twice or thrice as great as ever before.

Sunday night, on the Western North Carolina railway about twenty miles west of Asheville, there was a collision between a freight train and a passenger train, in which Conductor A. M. Kirkland was badly hurt and Fireman Ed. Hardin had his leg smashed. The trains were damaged and some passengers were slightly injured.

A CAB-DRIVER'S EXPLOIT.

He Passed Himself Off as a Cattle King and Married a St. Joe Belle.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—A St. Joseph special to the *Globe-Democrat* tells the following romantic story: A year and a half ago a handsome, well-dressed stranger, about thirty-five years of age, with the appearance of a polished gentleman, and, to all appearances, the pocket-book of a millionaire, landed in the city, hailing from Texas. He represented himself as a cattle king, and had maps upon which he pointed out the exact location and extent of his ranches. The man gave his name as Henry W. Meyers. He gave opera parties, wine-suppers, &c., and was an honored guest in the mansions of St. Joseph's first families.

Meyers was in the city over six months, and while here expended at least $2,500 in social pleasure. He met among other charming young ladies one who was the belle of the circle in which she moved. He fell desperately in love with her and she with him. As a result they were engaged, and in a month married. After living with his young wife two weeks, Meyers suddenly disappeared and has not been seen in the city since. He was mourned as dead, and it was supposed some one had murdered him and robbed him for the immense sums of money he was popularly supposed to carry on his person. The wife was distracted, and the local press at the time contained descriptions of the man and the offers of large rewards for the discovery of his body.

The relatives of the wife, after the first burst of excitement was over, went to Texas in search of this man's property, thinking some clue could be discovered there. They did not succeed in this, but did learn that no such man had ever owned a foot of ground or a single hoof in Texas. A little further investigation revealed that Meyers was beyond question a scoundrel and adventurer. They returned home with their news, but kept it sacredly within the bosom of the injured family. The present week a number of St. Joseph people attended the Kansas City festivities, and when returning from the Priests of Pallas ball Thursday night two of them thought they recognized the cab-driver. Suddenly it dawned upon them that he was Meyers. The recognition seemed to be mutual, for Meyers hailed a passing cabman, exchanged places with him, and was seen no more. Before going home the St. Joseph gentlemen went to the Landis Cab Company, where Meyers was employed, and tried to see him, but he had not been at the barn since the night before, and no one knew where he was.

The announcement of what had been seen in Kansas City created a wonderful excitement when told here, and the poor wife, who has a child about two months old, is well nigh heart-broken. It has been learned that Meyers had been in Texas in the capacity of bookkeeper for a prominent ranchman, and that is how he came to know so much about that State. It was also learned that he had a wife and three children in Texas, whom he deserted before coming to St. Joe. Meyers, it seems, is heavily in debt in St. Joe, owing bills to the amount of over $1,500.

Funeral of General Kilpatrick.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 18.—The remains of General Judson Kilpatrick were taken to West Point and buried to-day. At 9 o'clock the plazza in front of the City Hall was filled with people waiting to see the *cortege*. At 10 o'clock the body, which had been lying in state in the Governor's room, was borne down to the hearse, which was in waiting at the foot of the front steps. The casket was wrapped in the national colors, and a guard from Kilpatrick Post, 143, acted as escort. There were no ceremonies at the hall. Mrs. Kilpatrick, the Misses Kilpatrick, and General W. T. Sherman were in a carriage waiting, and the drum-corps of Kilpatrick Post stood by with muffled drums to lead the *cortege*. The horse Dandy, which General Kilpatrick rode at Winchester, now thirty-two years old, was led riderless after the hearse. The *cortege* moved down Broadway and to the Cortlandt-street ferry, which was crossed to Jersey City.

SHOT BY HIS STEPSON.

A Terrible Tragedy in Chicago—An Aged Banker Shot at the Church Door.

A Chicago special says: In a throng of people at the church door of one of the most fashionable congregations in Chicago a gray-haired millionaire bank president was shot down to-day by his stepson to avenge or shield a woman charged with adultery. The woman was Mrs. Rawson, wife of the banker shot and mother of the assailant. The banker is Stephen W. Rawson, president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago. William Lee, aged seventeen, is the stepson. Banker Rawson, with five bullets in his body and apparently in a dying condition, was hastily picked off the blood-spattered curb and bundled into one of the score of carriages that had been waiting for the wealthy worshipers. Young Lee, with empty, still-smoking revolver in his hand, was as hurriedly thrown into a different conveyance—the blue wagon of the police patrol. Rawson had been charged by his wife with perjury and other offences. He, on the other hand, alleged that she, although prominent in society and a beautiful woman in appearance, was really a disreputable adventuress, who coveted only his money. For a year or more the two have been fighting each other in the divorce courts, and within a week the banker has filed against her additional charges of adultery. The wounds are thought to be fatal. The murderer was arrested at his own request. When apprised of the murder Mrs. Rawson said to a reporter: "I am glad of it; he deserved it." She stopped just long enough to catch her breath, and when asked why the crime was committed, she said it was because Rawson had made her out on the streets to be a woman of low character. "I'll stand by the boy," she cried, raising her arm with a dramatic gesture; "he did no more than any boy would do. He is the son of his mother." Then she began to pace to and fro over the heavily-carpeted floor. "I intended to do it myself," she exclaimed, suddenly stopping in the middle of the room.

Mrs. Rawson has led a checkered life, having been married three times. She was divorced once, and, as a department clerk in the Government service at Washington, is said to have been concerned in some decidedly sensational incidents. Rawson declared that his wife had made false representations to him to get him to marry her when she represented that she was the widow of Charles G. Lee, who left her comfortably off, and the mother of two children. He further, in divorce proceedings, testified that his wife was married in New Orleans on April 3, 1866, to John Slaymaker, who at the time the bill was filed was living in Arkadelphia, Ark., and that a divorce obtained from Slaymaker a few years later was illegal, consequently the marriage with the defendant should be declared void. On August 5, 1886, he refused to place any more money to her credit at the bank, and September 23th she was refused admittance to his house and detectives left on guard to prevent her gaining entrance. While the suit was pending a porter of a St. Louis sleeper testified that Mrs. Rawson had occupied a berth with a strange man on his sleeper. This story was partially corroborated by other porters and car conductors. All these allegations were emphatically denied by Mrs. Rawson, and later the colored porter was brought up before Justice Lyon on the charge of perjury, when he acknowledged the untruthfulness of his former statements. Since then every point, especially in the matter of alimony, has been contested with increased bitterness, the culmination being Rawson's additional charges and to-day's tragedy.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Criminal Carelessness of Oil-Well Shooters.

A Mooreville (Pa.) special says: Nothing fills the small boy of the oil regions with more glee than to find in the woods a pile of empty nitro-glycerine cans, which careless and negligent oil-well shooters persist in leaving in the neighborhood of places where they have been operating, although there is a severe law forbidding this scattering of empty nitro-glycerine cans. There is always enough of the fluid left in the cans after being emptied into the torpedoes to provide an explosion more or less violent, and frequently enough to be exceedingly destructive. These deadly *caches* are often found by hunters passing through the woods. Conway hunter near Warren shot into a bunch of brush in which he had seen a fox take refuge. The shot was followed by an explosion that tore up the ground and shattered trees for many feet around, and knocked the gunner senseless. Some one had placed nitro-glycerine cans in the brush pile, and the charge from the gun had exploded them.

Boys are constantly searching for these hidden cans to have the sport of exploding them, although every year many boys are made cripples for life by indulgence in this sport, and not a few are killed. When the dangerous playthings are found they are set up, one at a time, a rod or so away, against a stone or tree, and the boys who have found them throw stones at them until the force of a blow from one of the stones explodes a can. The sport is in the loud report and the way in which earth, stones, and everything within the range of the concussion are hurled about and in the air. There is not an oil town from the New York State line to the Washington field that has not one or more crippled or sightless boys, made so by this reckless trifling with one of the most terrible explosives known. This village had several before Thursday last, when two more were added to the number.

On that day three boys—Arthur and Willie Stewart, sons of Hamilton Stewart, and twelve-year-old Johnnie Smith—found three or four empty nitro-glycerine cans in the woods back of the Mooreville school house. One of the cans had several spoonfuls of the fluid still in it. The boys placed it against a rock and began stoning it from what they thought was a safe distance. Finally one of the stones hit the can, and a terrific explosion followed. The boys were thrown twenty feet away by the concussion. When picked up it was found that Arthur Stewart's eyes were out, and that he was badly hurt in other ways, while his brother had both arms broken and the flesh torn from his breast. The Smith boy's right leg was so badly shattered as to require amputation.

Brooklyn's Voting Population.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The last day of registration for voters in Brooklyn shows a total of 37,301, against 33,379 for the last day of 1886. The total number registered in three days is 119,898, against 109,895 in 1886.

RELEASED.

MESSRS. AYERS, SCOTT, AND McCABE RELEASED.

The Action of the Supreme Court Yesterday—Time Fixed for Hearing the Cases.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 18.—In the Supreme Court to-day Chief-Justice Waite announced that the court had decided to release the Virginia officials in contempt of Judge Bond on their own recognition and to hear argument on November 14th.

The prisoners will be set at liberty on their own recognizances in the sum of $1,000 each to answer the summons of this court when their presence shall be required. In explanation of this decision the Chief Justice stated that the prisoners were public officers charged with public duties, and the presumption was that they were actuated in this proceeding by the desire to obtain a decision upon the questions at issue, and not to manifest contempt for the court below. The Chief Justice added, in response to an inquiry, that the court would hear argument from two counsel on each side.

Mr. Boyall stated that the Solicitor-General had kindly consented that he and his associate, ex-Governor Chamberlain, might take part in the argument, and, as there were three cases, he thought perhaps they both might be enabled to present arguments.

The Chief Justice answered that the court held all the cases to be the same, and, as at present advised, thought that two arguments upon a side would be sufficient, and more would be an unnecessary consumption of time.

It is probable that ex-Senator Conkling, of New York, and ex-Representative J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, will deliver the arguments on behalf of the prisoners. As to the other side, Solicitor-General Jenks, and either Mr. Boyall or ex-Governor Chamberlain, as may be agreed upon, will probably do the speaking.

Within twenty minutes the prisoners met Colonel McKenney, clerk of the court, in his office, and gave their personal bonds for appearance, whereupon they were released.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

The Eleventh Annual Session Opened in Louisville Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 18.—The eleventh annual session of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened this morning at Christ church, in this city, with the celebration of Holy Communion. This was followed by a sermon by the Right Rev. George William Peterkin, D. D., Bishop of West Virginia. The services were impressive; they occupied much time, and it was 12:30 before Bishop Peterkin began his address. He was followed in the afternoon by Bishop Lindley, who delivered the inaugural address.

Knights of Labor General Assembly.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MINNEAPOLIS, October 18.—The General Assembly of Knights of Labor met in executive session at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Whead, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the assembly adjourn at the close of to-morrow morning's session, and that all speeches be limited to three minutes. Carried—87 to 75.

It was resolved to boycott two Indianapolis papers—the *Journal* and *Sentinel*—for having discharged all employees connected with the Knights of Labor and the Typographical Union, and refusing to take them back when requested.

A good deal of business remains to be done, and much will have to be dropped unless the time of adjournment is delayed.

Newspaper Office Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 18.—A few moments past 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the press room in rear of the *Evening Democrat* building, caused by the accidental overturning of a coal-oil lamp. The flames spread rapidly, and while the bare walls of the building occupied by the *Democrat* will be left almost entire the contents will prove a total loss. The material of the newspaper and job-office plant, worth $10,000, were owned by Mitchell & Bettis. The building belongs to James Mitchell. The estimated loss on the building and material is $20,000; insurance $12,000.

A Woman Fined for an Alleged Indignity to Mrs. Cleveland.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Mrs. Annie Locke, the woman who threw a pancake into the lap of Mrs. Cleveland the day the presidential party were at the fair grounds, in this city, was fined $50 in the Police Court to-day. The woman disclaimed any disrespect for Mrs. Cleveland, and said she threw the cake in a spirit of fun, but the testimony was against her, and the court thought the fun worth $50. The woman took an appeal.

Big Fire in Syracuse, N. Y.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SYRACUSE, October 18.—A serious fire occurred here this evening. The losers are as follows: Barney, Lambley & Co., on stock, $125,000; insured for $60,000; on building, $30,000; insured. George C. Young & Brother, on stock, $75,000; insured for $50,000; on building, $20,000; fully insured. Everson & Co., on stock, $50,000; insured for $25,000. Everson & Co. also owned the building they occupied. It was worth $20,000 and was insured for $12,000.

Obituary.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PALATKA, FLA., October 18.—Judge William Archer Cocke, author of several works of State and Federal law, died at Sanford to-day; aged seventy years. He was Attorney-General of the State at the time of the count of the electoral vote in 1876, and was the only Democratic member of the Canvassing Board. He refused to agree to the action of a majority of the board.

An Editor Dies on a Train.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 18.—C. W. Hurley, said to be the editor of the Houston (Texas) *Daily Post*, died on the Louisville and Nashville train, *en route* to this city from Cincinnati, last night, about twenty miles from Louisville. His death resulted from violent hemorrhage. He was returning from a business trip, and was in the Texas sleeper at the time of his death.

General Meade's Statue Unveiled.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The bronze equestrian statue of General George Gordon Meade erected in Fairmont Park was unveiled this afternoon with appropriate pomp and ceremony. There was a grand military parade, which proved one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind ever given in the city.

Failure in Nashville.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, October 18.—Timothy Brothers', dry goods, to-day made an assignment. Liabilities about $200,000.

Sympathy for Boulanger.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, October 18.—General Boulanger has received thousands of missives from all parts of France expressing sympathy for him. A demonstration in his favor was made in Nimes on the occasion of the opening of the college there by M. Spuller, Minister of Public Instruction. The crowd shouted "Vive Boulanger," and the bands played Boulangestic airs.

Le Matin states that President Grevy refuses to sign the order dismissing General Caffarel from the army for dishonorable conduct. The *Gaulois* says the judicial inquiry proved that General Caffarel was not guilty of the charge of trafficking in decorations.

The *Petit Journal* demands that President Grevy immediately intervene in the Wilson affair. It is monstrous, the paper says, that M. Wilson should be allowed to take advantage of his privileged position as son-in-law of the President to defy the law and to transform the Elysee into a doubtful agency.

A Wife Wanted for $90.

A New York special says: Adolph Keeber, a German, of Keyport, N. J., twenty-nine years old, went to Castle Garden to-day in search of a wife. He told Superintendent Jackson that he was a farmer, and preferred an Irish wife, he said, because his employer was Irish, and he wished to please his boss in whatever selection he made. He wanted a wife who is stout and has black hair. She must be good-looking, of course. He had saved $90, and thought that with that sum and a neat house, garden, two goats, and a cow, which he owns, they could live in eternal bliss. He demanded that his intended should possess the same accomplishments—industry, sweet temper, and an ear for music. She must have no male cousins, as he is opposed to her relations spending the summer with him. Before the marriage he demands that his wife sign a paper certifying that she will not seek a separation for two years.

Superintendent Jackson thinks he is a hard man to please, but will look about for a suitable partner for him.

Is "Our Fritz" Doomed?

[Herald.]

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, of this city, who has just returned from Germany, says that when he was in Baden-Baden a few days ago he was assured by physicians and other gentlemen who had trustworthy sources of information that the condition of Crown Prince Frederick William is unquestionably precarious. It is admitted now that he is suffering from cancer of the throat, known as tobacco-smokers' cancer. The case is very similar to that of General Grant. The Prince was for many years an inveterate smoker.

In spite of all official opinions to the contrary German physicians consider the Prince already a doomed man. The very severe caustics used have destroyed not only the tissue primarily affected, but the parts themselves. So severe has the treatment been that some portion of the bony tissue is now visible.

England.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 18.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held to-day for the purpose of considering measures for the suppression of the National League. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided. No definite course of procedure was settled upon, and probably none will be until the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, laid a memorial stone at the infirmary at Northampton to-day. The streets were crowded with spectators, many of whom greeted the speakers with groans. A number of black flags were carried by some of those who had gathered about the building, and cries of "Hurrah for Bradlaugh" were heard during the ceremony.

Another Conflict in London.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 18.—The disturbances created by the unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar Square still continue. In addition to those arrested yesterday six other men have been imprisoned. A number of unemployed workingmen also met in Hyde Park to-day for the purpose of making a demonstration. A squad of police, fearing that the mob would pillage the shops in the vicinity of Hyde Park, locked up the gates of the park on them. This action infuriated the crowd, and a sharp conflict occurred. In their efforts to get out of the park many of the crowd were thrown down and trampled upon. Three arrests were made. The police finally permitted the crowd to make their egress through the marble arch.

Gladstone on Coercion.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 18.—Mr. Gladstone met with an enthusiastic reception at Manchester this morning. He also made a speech at Sheffield to-day, in which he said he did not doubt that the mind of the people was rapidly manifesting itself in favor of contenting Ireland and restoring the freedom and efficiency of Parliament and the honor of England, which has been so grievously tarnished by past misconduct in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone spoke also at Stockport. He said that coercion was directed not against crime, but against the people of Ireland combining to preserve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency toward crime the Liberals would not give it the smallest countenance.

Heavy Bank Failure and Absconding Directors.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 18.—The Disconto Gesellschaft, of Leipsic, the capital of which is 2,000,000 marks, has failed in consequence of unlawful speculations. Directors Jernsalem and Windiemann, of the bank, have absconded with an enormous amount of spoils and all of the bank's stocks. Berlin exchange is 2 per cent. lower. Berlin bankers are largely interested.

More Evictions.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, October 18.—Families were evicted at Kilrers to-day. The evictions were attended with exciting scenes. The police were pelted with stones by a mob of spectators and were forced to use their batons. Many persons were injured.

The famous floating island of the Derwentwater, England, has come to the surface again after a long disappearance. This is a mass of decaying vegetation forming a layer of peat, on top of which is a thin covering of clay bound together by the roots of vegetation. It rests on the clay bottom of the lake, but sometimes some force, supposed to be in the gases generated by the decaying matter, causes it to rise to the surface. Its extent sometimes reaches half an acre, and it rises and falls with the water until, finally, it sinks out of sight again, to be gone probably for several years.

DEATHS.

REYNOLDS.—Died, at the residence of his father, Rev. T. E. Reynolds, corner of Sixteenth and Ivery streets, Manchester, Va., on the 18th, at 2:35 o'clock A. M., THOMAS E. REYNOLDS, Jr.; aged fifteen years and eight months.

His funeral will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 3 o'clock from the above residence. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPENCE.—Died, at 6 o'clock P. M. October 18, 1887, JULIAN GRAVES, youngest child of Alice E. and E. Leslie Spence; aged six years and eight months.

Funeral services at Hollywood THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, October 19th, at 4 o'clock.

☞ MISSIONARY MEETING.—THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER will hold a union-meeting at Centenary church To-DAY (Wednesday), commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., with a social prayer-meeting. At 11 o'clock the assemblage will be addressed by Mrs. HAYES, president of the Woman's Board of Missions. At 8 o'clock P. M. there will be a mass-meeting, addresses by prominent ministers, and other interesting exercises.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Peanut Markets.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 18.—The stock market was less active to-day, but after a short period of weakness became strong and made marked advances in a few cases over yesterday's figures. High prices from London were reflected in an improved feeling on the street. Advices of the delaication on the other side induced some selling for foreign account, and the bears made an attack upon the list, which brought prices down from ½ to 1½, with the greatest pressure against Reading. There was some strength displayed by Richmond and West Point on rumors that the buying was with reference to a change of control. The opening was strong at advances of from ½ to ¾, over yesterday's close, although the improvement was not maintained. After some few slight further gains the entire list gave way under the lead of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred. Losses of from ¾ to 2½ per cent. were established. The activity then disappeared, but the tone of dealings became firm, and by noon most of the losses had been regained. Some selling was indulged in after that time, but the impression upon prices was very slight, and the tone was quite firm, led with Vandalia's and the weak stocks of the forenoon in the lead. The firm tone was not again interrupted, and the close was quite but firm at close to the best prices of the day and with almost everything higher. The total business amounted to 405,000 shares.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Gen.—Stocks dull and steady. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Exchange—Long, 4?; short, 4?½. Government dull.

Bonds.—Exchange strong and active. Money easy at 2@3; closing offered at 2 per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $132,000; currency, $126,000. Government dull; 4 per cents, 109; 4½ per cents, 109¾. State bonds dull.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	105
B, 5's, small	105
Georgia 7's, mortgage	asked 103½
North Carolina consol 6's	120
North Carolina 4's	96
South Carolina Brown consols	106
Tennessee 6's	99
Virginia 6's	40
Virginia consols	43
Chesapeake and Ohio	14
Chicago and Northwestern	108
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	138½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	141½
Erie	26½
East Tennessee Railroad	9¾
Lake Shore	92
Louisville and Nashville	47
Memphis and Charleston	45
Mobile and Ohio	28½
Nashville and Chattanooga	72
New Orleans Pacific 1st mortgage	81
New York Central	105½
Norfolk and Western preferred	20½
Northern Pacific	20½
Northern Pacific preferred	42½
Pacific Mail	41½
Reading	40¾
Richmond and Allegheny	5
Richmond and Danville	120
Richmond and West Point Terminal	23½
Rock Island	113
St. Paul	71½
St. Paul preferred	110¼
Texas Pacific	23
Western Union and Iron	71
Union Pacific	45½
New Jersey Central	31¾
Missouri Pacific	88½
Mobile and Ohio	75
Cotton-Oil Trust certificates	27½

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 18.—Virginia 6's, consolidated,