LIVELY FOOTBALL GAMES.

THE CRESCENTS DEFEAT ORANGE.

EXCELLENT WEATHER BRINGS OUT GREAT CROWDS—THE SCORES AND THE TEAMS.

The ruler of the weather has been extremely kind to the followers of football this year. There was another perfect afternoon for outdoor sports yesterday, and great crowds turned out to see the various football games. At Eastern Park the Crescents defeated the Orange Athletic Club team, while the Cherry Diamonds won the fight on Manhattan Field. Blood was spilled, men were ruled off for slugging, and one player, Captain Wurtemberg, was seriously injured, and he may be deaf in at least one ear for the rest of his life.

The paid attendance at Eastern Park was 2,179, and of that number nearly one-third were women, who appear to be fascinated by football. Tally-hos and drags brought over a goodly crowd from Orange, and the Crescents' followers were out in their usual force.

As the result of the game would have a decided bearing on the championship race, the liveliest interest was manifested. The followers of each team anticipated victory for their respective favorites, and the betting was brisk. Neither side asked for odds, and more money was wagered on the result than in any previous game played in this neighborhood. This season the Orange followers were so confident that their team would win that they were betting even money after the Crescents had taken a lead of four points.

The Crescents surprised every one by their clever work and won easily by the score of 28 to 0. The Princeton College team in its recent game with Orange won by 26 to 0.

Partisan feeling ran high and some of the players were inclined to be rather too aggressive. Robinson was disqualified for slugging and C. B. Storrs was hissed when he slammed Hewlett to the ground with enough force to kill an ordinary man. Even little Hewlett's bones rattled. Gill and Lewis did the clever work for Orange, while Hotchkiss, Beecher, Hewlett, Sheldon and Edwards won the honors for the Crescents. Five of the players wore rubber masks over part of their faces. The effect was grotesque.

The players and their positions were as follows:

Crescent A. C.	Positions.	Orange A. C.
Notman	Right end	Mowry
H. J. Lamarche	Right tackle	Gill and Lewis
Hotchkiss	Right guard	C. B. Storrs
M. Lamarche	Centre	Logan
Robertson and Driggs	Left guard	McKenzie
J. A. Smith	Left tackle	R. S. Storrs
J. B. Lamarche	Left end	Burdick
Beecher	Quarter-back	De Hart
Sheldon	Right half-back	Spier
Hewlett	Left half-back	Penner
Edwards	Full-back	Gill and Lewis

Referee—Eugene Richards, Yale. Umpire—H. B. Slayback, Wesleyan.

The game was not started until 3:45 p. m., Orange having the ball. Orange tried new tactics at the start, and when Crescent met her opponents' rush there were several Orange feet in the air to be used as battering rams against Crescent's centre. The move was unexpected, and the liveliest kind of a scrimmage followed, lasting for five minutes.

Then Edwards got through Orange's centre for a splendid run of fully thirty yards. Hotchkiss and M. Lamarche did great interfering. Then Sheldon got ten yards and then the Crescent rushers fairly carried Edwards over the Orange goal for a touchdown, but Edwards failed to kick a goal.

The ball was taken back to the twenty-five-yard line and Orange bucked the centre for ten yards again. Then the ball was passed back to Gill, who punted to the centre of the field, where Edwards made a clever catch. Afterward Orange got the ball on a fumble, but immediately lost it on the same kind of a play. Orange tried the centre, but could make no headway, and the ball was passed back to Gill, who kicked for twenty-five yards. Smith followed up with a run of fifteen yards, and then off-side play gave the ball to Orange.

Gill kicked for fifteen yards, and then Hotchkiss made a great play. A fumble was made, and it looked as if Orange had the ball. Hotchkiss fairly leaped through Orange's line, and got the ball amid wild applause. C. B. Storrs, Orange's great guard, went down like chaff before Hotchkiss.

Then the bulky McKenzie and Robertson had a passage at arms and the crowd howled to have them put out. Hewlett then made a clever run around the right end for twenty yards and Edwards followed with another run which put the ball within ten yards of Orange's goal. Edwards and Hewlett carried it to within a few inches of the line. Edwards got the ball over, but it was pulled back so quickly that the referee did not see the play and refused to allow the point. Then Crescent lost the ball on off-side play. Gill kicked for twenty yards, but the Crescents soon worked it back and Hewlett made a touchdown. Edwards failed at goal and the first half ended with the score at 10 to 0 in Crescent's favor.

In the second half the Crescents had the ball, and Hewlett got through the centre for twenty yards, Smith got five yards and Edwards ten more. Lewis, who had changed places with Gill, then made a clever run of twenty yards around the left end, and Orange had a chance to howl.

A long pass was made to Edwards, who fumbled on Orange's fifteen-yard line. The ball was passed to Lewis, who tried to kick, but the ball was smothered and bounded back to Orange's line. Hotchkiss captured it and made a touchdown, but Edwards missed goal.

Back to the twenty-five yard line the ball went, and De Hart tried to go around the end, but he was pushed back and lost ten yards. The Crescents followed with steady gains and Sheldon got around the left end for a touchdown, Edwards again failing at goal.

Orange passed the ball back to Lewis, who kicked to the centre of the field. Hewlett wriggled like a snake through the line and regained the lost ground. A long pass was made to Edwards, who made a clear run around the right and got a touchdown, and followed it up by kicking a goal. Some lively scrimmages followed, and Robertson was put out of the game for assaulting Mowrey. C. B. Storrs slammed poor little Hewlett about as if he wanted to break every bone in his body. Edwards made the final touchdown, and failed at goal, just as time was called.

The score was as follows:

First half—Touchdowns—Edwards 1, Hewlett 1. Goals from touchdowns—Edwards 1. Goals missed—Edwards 1. Score of first half—Crescent 10, Orange 0.

Second half—Touchdowns—Edwards 2, Hotchkiss 1, Sheldon 1. Goals from touchdowns—Edwards 1. Goals missed—Edwards 3. Score second half—Crescent 18, Orange 0. Total score—Crescent 28, Orange 0. Disqualified for slugging—Robertson.

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLUMBIA.

SOPHOMORES DEFEAT FRESHMEN AND JUNIORS DEFEAT SENIORS.

Two interesting games of football were played yesterday at the Columbia Oval at Williamsbridge in the series of class games for the college championship. In the morning the sophomores and freshmen played together, the sophomores winning by the score of 20 to 4. The freshmen were strong behind the line, while the force of the sophomores was in their line. The touch-downs were made as follows: First half, Emerson, touch-down; Hildreth, goal. Second half, Tomkins, touch-down, no goal; Swords, touch-down, goal; Hildreth, touch-down, goal. The men lined up as follows:

Freshmen.	Positions.	Sophomores.
Wilson	Left end	Morris
Shepherd	Left tackle	Swords
E. B. Sturgis	Left guard	D marest
Bailey	Centre	W. Shaw
Bartholomew	Right guard	C. Smith
L. B. Sturgis	Right tackle	Reed
Potts	Right end	Scott
Hungerford	Quarter back	Emerson
Richards	Left half	Weed
Cowie	Right half	Tompkins
Sterry	Full back	Hildreth

Referee—T. L. Chrystie, '92. Umpire—W. P. Whyland, '93. Score—20 to 4 in favor of the sophomores.

Much interest was felt in the afternoon game between the juniors and seniors, as both elevens were confident of victory. The game was a rough one. The score was made as follows: First half, touchdowns by Pomeroy and Schroter; no goals. Score—8 to nothing in favor of '93. Second half, touchdown, Thompson, no goal; Kletzsch, touch-down, no goal; Post, touch-down, goal.

The players were:

Juniors.	Positions.	Seniors.
Post	Left end	Nicholas
Schroter	Left tackle	McKinley
Prince	Left guard	Fenner
Whyland	Centre	Smith
Underhill	Right guard	Wotherspoon
Pomeroy	Right tackle	Chrystie
W. Talntor	Right end	Barnard
Johnson	Quarter-back	Roberts
Thompson	Left half-back	Bolles
Kletzsch	Right half-back	Rolston
Oakes	Full-back	Brownson

Umpire—Mr. Ayers, '93. Referee—Mr. Brightman, '92. Score—22 to 0 in favor of '93.

The final game will be played on Tuesday afternoon at the Columbia Oval.

CORNELL BEATS HER OLD RIVAL, LEHIGH.

Ithaca, Nov. 7.—Cornell beat Lehigh, her old enemy, on the football field to-day by the score of 24 to 0. The game throughout was a hard one, but Cornell excelled Lehigh in team work, and was stronger in the rush line. Lehigh made the mistake of trying to "buck" Cornell's centre, for when she played around the ends she usually made gains. Cornell kept the ball almost altogether in Lehigh territory. The intense rivalry between the two colleges made the game more than usually rough, although only one man, Demerville, of Cornell, was ruled off the field for slugging, and only one of the players, Johnson, of Lehigh, was hurt. The first half was of 45 minutes, in which Cornell scored 16, and the second half was of 30 minutes.

A novel point in the game was a disagreement between Umpire Floyd, of Lehigh, and Referee Macy, of Cornell, as to their authority. Cornell's quarter-back took the ball when it was snapped back, and there was no one to take it. The player carried the ball a few yards without advancing it, and the umpire ordered the ball to be given to Lehigh. The referee, however, declared that the ball was not in play. After a long wrangle, Cornell waived the point. This was in the first five minutes of the game.

For Cornell, Johnson, Horton, Young and Bacon did the best work. McClung and Ordway excelled among the Lehigh players. Cornell made five touchdowns and two goals.

WASHINGTON AND LEE BEATEN BY GEORGETOWN.

Lexington, Va., Nov. 7.—Washington and Lee University was defeated by Georgetown (D. C.) College to-day in a football game; score, 30 to 10. Dowd, the baseball player, and Keyes did the best work for the winners.

A GAME WON BY THE THEOLOGIANS.

Media, Penn., Nov. 7 (Special).—At a game to-day on University of Pennsylvania Grounds, the Shortledge Media Academy lost to the Theological Seminary of Princeton 18 to 28. In the second half Shortledge Academy played the best game, scoring 12 to Princeton's 6.

SPIRITED RUNNING AT BENNINGS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The weather was good and the attendance large at Bennings to-day. The racing was spirited, and while only one favorite won, the winners, as a rule, were well supported.

First race—Purse $400, divided; for non-winners at this meeting, six furlongs. Bellevue (R. Harris), 107, won; Gold Dollar (Simms), 107, second; Judge Morrow (A. Covington), 112, third. Time—1:15 1-4.

Second race—Purse $400, divided. One mile. George W. (W. Midgeley), 96, won; Cerberus (A. Covington), 96, second; Watterson (Thompson), 112, third. Time—1:43.

Third race—Handicap; purse $500, divided. One mile and a quarter. Abi (W. Midgely), 95, won; Senorita (Simms), 120, second; Celia (Covington), 95, third. Time—2:09 3-4.

Fourth race—Purse $400, divided; six furlongs. Dr. Hasbrouck (Simms), 117, won; Rex (A Covington), 94, second; Mr. Pickwick (Midgely) 94, third. Time—1:15.

Fifth race—Handicap, purse $400, divided; one mile and three-quarters over hurdles. Bothwell (Pines), 148, won; Hercules (Pope), 160, second; Benefit (Philbin), 125, third. Time—3:19.

It was decided to-day to continue the meeting until the 19th, according to the original contract. The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

First race—Three-quarters of a mile. Experience (late Kitty T.), 104; Judge Morrow, Harvester, 112 each; Fannie Lewis, Gold Dollar, 107 each; Schuylkill, 94.

Second race—Five eighths of a mile. Miss Williams, 105; Lynn, 101; Morton, 111; Euston, 108; Captain Manning, "Jim" Kenny, 104 each; Charleston, 113.

Third race—One mile. Ballyhoo, 109; Mary Stone, 110; Margherita, 105; Tattler, 112.

Fourth race—One and one-sixteenth miles. Celia 92; Scorita, 117; Abi, 100.

Fifth race—Steeplechase, course. Repartee, 148; Benefit, 130; Grey Gown, 145; Hercules, 155; Flip Flap, 136; Bothwell, 155.

DOESN'T WANT ORMONDE BACK IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 7.—Upon being invited to subscribe, at 300 guineas per mare, to a syndicate which proposed to bring the great race horse Ormonde back to England for breeding purposes, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, who is a prominent member of the Jockey Club, replied that he declined to join the syndicate on the ground that Ormonde was a notorious "roarer." He said that he attributed the great increase in the number of cases of the disease known as roaring to the indiscriminate use of stallions, and added: "Therefore, I can conceive of nothing more injurious to our breed of horses than the introduction of an unsound horse like Ormonde."

A NOVEL TROTTING MEET.

The appetizing odor of a Rhode Island clambake greeted the nostrils of an unusually large gathering at the Gentlemen's Driving Club headquarters, Fleetwood Park, yesterday afternoon. There were three races, an exhibition parade of Fred Aker's splendid trotting stallion, Idol King, with the showing of a fine pair, a four-year-old and a three-year-old of his get, to pole, and a clever display of trick, fancy and rough riding by a half-breed named J. G. Deer, on a mustang with a Mexican saddle.

The first race was for 2:32 class trotters, and brought Albert, Dundee, Dr. T. and Etelka, driven by L. H. Hurd, Jesse Yereance, W. Levinus and J. Rudd, respectively. This was for a $100 purse, a mile and repeat, in harness. Mr. Alex. Newburger's Prince Albert, a fine bay gelding, won in straight heats in 2:31 and 2:31 1-2; Dundee finishing a good second in the first heat and Dr. T. getting the place in the second.

The double-team race was won by Mr. Fred Gerken's Castoria and Lynx, although this pair finished second to Gulliver and mate in the first heat. Nelson and mate got third place. The times of the three heats were as follows: 2:40, 2:35 and 2:40. $100 purse; skeleton wagons.

Then came the match race between P. Ryan's black mare Lightning Maid and L. H. Bernheim's b. g. Lightfoot, for $100 a side, best two in three, in harness. Lightfoot won the second and third heats, Lightning Maid, however, putting up determined battles. Time—2:34, 2:39, 2:41 1-2.

A band of music was in attendance and Phillip Malin's clambake programme was declared a rousing success.

FIELD TRIALS IN INDIANA.

Bicknell, Ind., Nov. 7 (Special).—Running was resumed to-day in the United States field trials in the All Ages Setter Stake. The start was at the Bunting farm at 8:10 a. m. Fingal and Bonnie Bondhu were put down first. Fingal made several flushes but few points; Bondhu was much the best, doing some pretty work, the dogs working nearly an hour. Then Simonides and Lou Noble were sent off. Both were speedy. Lou Noble flushed several times and her work was not on the order of Simonides, who outpointed her altogether. The weather was extremely warm and the ground very dry, making it next to impossible to get all of the birds. Then Nannie G. and Don's Nellie ran together. Nannie had the best nose, and did some effective work on single birds. After luncheon Minnesota and Blue Dick ran; the latter did the best work finding birds. But neither showed much speed. Then Cigarette ran a bye and did some fair work. This finished the first series in the stake.

After this, Hope's Mark and Black Wonder ran the heat to decide the absolute winner of the Derby. Hope's Mark proved an easy winner, better style, speed and range. This finished the running for the day. The judges decided that Daisy Hunter, Paul Boo, Bonnie Bondhu and the Corsair remain in the second series of the All Ages Setter Stake, and this will be run off on Monday.

A RUSSIAN REFUGEE'S TRAGIC FATE.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—O. M. Flye, of the Karluk Packing Company, Kodiak Island, Alaska, who has arrived here on the steamer Karluk, reports the suicide of a Russian refugee at that place, Edward Pollykofski. The latter had fled from Siberia to this country by way of China, and in March last he went to Kodiak with Nicholas Federoff, a teacher in the schools there. He had been exiled to Northern Russia, where for three or four years he toiled unceasingly in the mines. Pollykofski and a companion finally effected their escape to the coast, where they boarded a schooner. The vessel was wrecked near the coast of China, and the two men drifted to sea in an open boat, and for seven days were without food, except a few crackers which they had in their pockets on starting. Pollykofski at length managed to reach China, and at Shanghai got steerage passage to San Francisco. Tederofski, a teacher, and his wife had been old neighbors of Pollykofski in a little Russian town. They persuaded him to go north with them, while he labored on a book detailing the hardships of political prisoners in Russia. The escaped exile constantly brooded over his troubles. About three months ago he went aboard the bark Corryphene, at Karluk, and shot himself through the head.

PROCEEDS OF SIR EDWIN'S READINGS.

The result of Sir Edwin Arnold's reading on Wednesday evening for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital was made known last evening at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the hospital by A. B. De Freece, the vice-president of the association, under whose auspices the reading was given. The hospital derives a benefit of $1,200. A letter of thanks and a suitable present were sent to Mr. De Freece by Ferdinand Motz, the president of the hospital.

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THE BOUNTIES ON SUGAR.

HOW THE MONEY WILL BE APPORTIONED.

POWERFUL STIMULUS TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION—WHAT TAXPAYERS AND CONSUMERS WILL SAVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is absent from Washington on an official tour of inspection through the cane sugar producing regions of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, whither he has gone to observe the workings of the sugar bounty system which is now in operation for the first time in the United States, under an act of Congress. For several years the States of New-Jersey and Kansas paid a bounty to the producers of sorghum sugar, with a view to encourage and promote the establishment of that industry, which was then in an experimental stage. The efforts in that direction have been measurably successful in the latter State, with the aid and co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and the expenditure of large sums of money appropriated by Congress for experiments both in the cultivation and testing of different varieties of sorghum cane, and in improving the methods and processes of manufacture. The General Government has likewise aided in similar manner the efforts to establish the beet sugar industry in the United States, and these efforts have met with gratifying success.

The growth of the beet-sugar industry in the United States during the last four years has been phenomenal, and there is reason to believe that, under the stimulus of the bounty system, the increase during the next four years will be still greater. In 1887 the total production of beet sugar in the United States amounted to only 400,000 pounds; in 1888 the total had increased to about 3,600,000 pounds, and in 1889 to about 6,000,000 pounds. In 1890 three factories were in operation—two in California and one in Nebraska—and the total output was about 8,000,000 pounds. This year the number of factories has been doubled—there now being three in operation in California, two in Nebraska and one in Utah—and it is estimated that the total production will amount to about 25,000,000 pounds, distributed as follows: California, 13,000,000 pounds; Nebraska, 6,000,000 pounds; and Utah, 6,000,000 pounds. If this estimate is realized the bounty paid on beet sugar this year will amount to $500,000. The best samples of American beet sugar deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are much superior, both in appearance and saccharine qualities, to the best samples of cane sugar or sorghum sugar which have been received. One sample, which is of the purest white, polarized at 99 1-2 degrees.

The distribution of the beet-sugar factories now in operation under the Bounty law, and the number of acres of beets upon which each has to draw, are as follows: Utah Sugar Company, Salt Lake City, 2,000 acres; Alameda Sugar Company, Alvarado, Cal., 1,000 acres; Western Beet Sugar Company, Watsonville, Cal., 2,500 acres; Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, Chino, Cal., 2,500 acres; Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, Grand Island, Neb., 2,500 acres; Norfolk Beet Sugar Company, Norfolk, Neb., 2,500 acres; total six factories, 13,000 acres. Two other beet-sugar companies—one in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia—obtained licenses, but their operations this year have been merely of an experimental nature, and therefore they will not participate in the distribution of the bounty. The first sugar company to begin operations under the new law was the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, which began August 20, 1891. The same company filed the first claim for bounty; it was received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on October 1, 1891. The world's production of beet sugar at the present time is about 50 per cent greater than the total production of cane sugar, and of the total imports of sugar into the United States during the last two years about 20 per cent consisted of beet sugar.

Unlike the beet sugar industry in the United States is that of producing sugar from sorghum cane; the former has been established in several countries of Europe on a commercial basis for more than three-quarters of a century, and growers and producers in this country have thus been enabled to draw upon the results of long and successful practical experience, for the best varieties of seed, the best methods of cultivation and the best processes and machinery for manufacturing purposes. The latter industry is an entirely new one. Many and expensive experiments were necessary to determine which were the best varities of cane, the most suitable soil and climate, the best methods of cultivation, the best machinery and most profitable and economical processes of manufacture; in fact much of the machinery had to be invented as well as manufactured, and many of the processes of manufacturing sugar from sorghum cane had to be discovered before the new industry could be established on a stable and profitable basis.

It is estimated that the total output of sorghum sugar this year will amount to 2,000,000 pounds in the three Kansas factories which will participate in the distribution of the sugar bounty. If this estimate is realized, the total amount of bounty to be paid on sorghum sugar will be $40,000, as all of that kind of sugar will polarize at or over 90 degrees. Three other sorghum factories—one in Michigan, one in Missouri and one in Minnesota—applied for and obtained licenses under the bounty law, but the first two will not manufacture sugar this year and it appears to be doubtful whether the one in Minnesota will do so. The first sorghum factory to begin operations under the new Bounty law was the Medicine Lodge Sugar Works and Refining Company of Kansas, which began August 31, 1891.

The total number of sugar cane factories licensed under the Bounty law is 733, distributed as follows: Louisiana, 702; Florida, fifteen; Texas, fifteen; Mississippi, one. The total amount of cane sugar produced in the United States in 1890 was about 436,000,000 pounds. The acreage this year is greater than it was last year, and early in the season it was estimated that the total yield would amount to 450,000,000 pounds. The latter part of the season, however, has been less favorable than it was in 1890, and it is now thought that the total output will be about the same as that of last year, 436,000,000 pounds. Of this it is estimated that about two-thirds will polarize at or over 90 degrees and earn a bounty of 2 cents a pound, while one-third will polarize at more than 80 and less than 90 degrees, and earn a bounty of 1 3-4 cents a pound. The first cane sugar of the new crop was received at New-Orleans October 9, and the first claim for bounty paid was that of B. W. Dougherty & Co., of New-Orleans. The draft therefor was issued by the United States Treasurer, October 30, 1891, and the amount was $1,319 20.

It is estimated that the total amount of maple sugar produced in the United States annually is about 50,000,000 pounds. The total number of licenses applied for and obtained for the manufacture of maple sugar under the Bounty law is 4,159, covering a total estimated production of 10,000,000 pounds, or one fifth of the estimated total output for the coming year. Three reasons are assigned for the relatively small number of applications for license by producers of maple sugar: First, the law requires that at least 500 pounds of sugar shall be made by any producer in order to entitle him to the bounty, and, as is well-known, a large proportion of the maple sugar produced is in quantities less than 500 pounds; second, every producer is required to file a bond with two sureties before he can obtain a license. The penalty of the bond must not be for a less sum than $200 nor less than one-half of the amount of bounty on the quantity of sugar proposed to be produced during the year, reckoned at the rate of 2 cents a pound. It is presumed that a great many of small producers of maple sugar are disinclined to take the trouble of filing a bond, or find it inconvenient to obtain the two sureties required in each case; third, a good many producers believe that the better price which they will obtain for their sugar by marketing it as soon as it is made will more than compensate them for the bounty, to obtain which will involve some necessary delay. Of the 4,159 licenses already granted for the manufacture of maple sugar, 2,526, or considerably more than one-half, have been issued to producers in Vermont; New-York comes next with 850, of which 568 are in the XXIst Internal Revenue District, which comprises the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins and Wayne. Of the remainder, 155 are in the XXVIIIth District, which comprises the counties of western New-York, and 133 in the XIVth Collection District, with headquarters at Syracuse. In Ohio, 224 licenses have been granted; in Pennsylvania, 198; in New-Hampshire, 132; in Michigan, 87; in Maryland, 88; in West Virginia, 16; in Massachusetts, 13; in Wisconsin, 8; in Minnesota, 5; in Iowa, 3; in Illinois, 2, and in Maine, 1. It is believed that all or nearly all of the maple sugar manufactured under the bounty license will earn a bounty of 1.34 cents a pound, making the total for 10,000,000 pounds $175,000.

The total amount of bounties to be paid on sugar prior to July 1, 1892, if the foregoing estimates of production are found to be correct, will be $6,071,666 67, apportioned as follows: Cane sugar, $5,356,666 76; beet sugar, $500,000; maple sugar, $175,000; sorghum sugar, $40,000. Down to date thirty-nine claims for bounty have been received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The total amount of these claims is $137,000.

At the old rates the duties on the total importations of sugar for the current fiscal year, taking the figures for the quarter ended on September 30, as a basis for the entire year, would have amounted to nearly $50,000,000, or more than six times as much as will be paid in bounties on the most liberal estimate of production. As everybody knows, and as most persons admit, the duty on sugar, unlike most tariff duties, was strictly a revenue duty and was paid by the consumers, who thus bore a burden on that account more than six times as great as that which they now bear under the system of bounties established by the last Congress. There is no reasonable ground for doubt that this policy, if maintained during the next five years, will result in an enormous increase of sugar production in the United States and make this country virtually independent of foreign countries in this respect.

THE MEETING OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

INSTITUTIONS FOR RECLAIMING THE DEGRADED DESCRIBED BY THEIR SUPPORTERS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The first address before the convention of Christian Workers to-day was made by Thomas B. Ironside, the superintendent of the Market-st. Mission, Morristown, N. J. He told how they were carrying on this work and the methods adopted in reaching people who were out of the range of the churches.

The Industrial Christian Alliance was the theme of an address by E. G. Draper, of New-York. The Alliance is at work among the degraded population of that great city, the idea being to put men to work as well as to assist them. They expect to have a building put up soon where 200 men could be lodged and fed and put to work. Later on it is proposed to have accommodations for women. He was followed by his wife, who was identified with the Florence Mission, and is now working with her husband in organizing this new enterprise. She spoke about the need of providing some place for women of forty years of age and thereabouts, who had no home and no place to go except to the gin-mills. A beginning had been made and they had faith that the great need of the work would bring the necessary funds. Encouraging progress had already been made.

The next speaker was the Rev. Thomas Bone, of St. Catherines, Canada, who spoke of his work among the seamen on the Welland Canal.

An account of the Baltimore Port Mission was given by W. W. Jenkins, of Baltimore.

A report of progress on the Burnham farm was made by William M. F. Round, of New-York. Up in the Berkshire hills they had a farm of 800 acres. Last year they had thirty boys, and next year they expect to have 200 boys. The object was to furnish a home where, under Christian influences, boys could be taught to earn an honest livelihood. The necessity for such a home he realized while engaged in prison work. The enterprise was supported entirely by volunteer contributions. He gave some instances of the careers of the boys who had been sent out from the farm, and said that their lives showed that the change was a permanent one.

Other addresses were made as follows: "Humble Service," the Rev. J. M. Stifler, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Penn.; "Separation unto God," R. Moreton, Hamilton, Ont.; "The Reality of Jesus," William H. Howland, Toronto. At the close of the meeting the audience went to the Ninth Street Presbyterian Church, where communion was celebrated.

THE COURTS.

HE WANTS THEIR ACTION REVIEWED.

Richard Burns, a fireman in Captain Cooney's company, secured a writ of certiorari from Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday to review the action of the Fire Commissioners in dismissing him on July 7 last for an alleged assault upon John Finn, an assistant foreman. Burns in his petition for the writ says that on the day of his trial before the commissioners the testimony of Finn and his witnesses was taken, and that the only evidence of the assault was given by Finn. When Commissioner Robbins asked Captain Cooney why he had not made a charge against Burns, Commissioner Purroy whispered something to Mr. Robbins and that line of inquiry was suddenly dropped.

Burns says that Commissioner Purroy and Finn are close personal friends, and the evidence which Burns wanted to put in, consisting of charges which had previously been made against Finn for assaulting members of the department on several occasions, was not admitted by the commissioners. When Burns was telling his own story he declares that Mr. Purroy said to him: "We don't care to hear any more about this case, because you are an engine-house lawyer." The commissioners not only refused to hear the whole of his own story, Burns declares, but they refused to hear any of his witnesses, who would have testified that Burns did not assault Finn, but on the contrary Finn assaulted him and hit him in the eye, causing it to be discolored and inflamed.

THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THE THIEF.

Steinhart, Heidelberg & Co., wholesale clothiers, discovered a year or more ago that Edward Weiss, an assistant bookkeeper, had been stealing quantities of clothing from their place. When Weiss was confronted with the evidence of his guilt he acknowledged that he had stolen goods worth $3,500, which he had given, he declared, to Ignatz S. Gross. He declared then and has made an affidavit since saying that Gross never paid a cent to him for the goods which he had stolen.

Gross is a manufacturing tailor. Steinhart, Heidelberg & Co. brought a suit against Gross for the amount of Weiss's stealings and had Gross arrested. The case was tried before Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, last week, and, although Weiss swore that he gave the goods to Gross without consideration, the jury promptly brought in a verdict exonerating Gross. Steinhart, Heidelberg & Co. are now going to try to have Weiss indicted.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

The replevin scheme has been transferred for the present from Baxter-st. to Harlem. Deputy Sheriff Hawkes yesterday went to the store of Croll & Ahrens, shirt manufacturers and dealers in men's furnishing goods at No. 26 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., to execute a number of writs of replevin. Herman Joseph obtained two, one in favor of J. S. Lowrey & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods, for $803, and the other in favor of J. Abloviich & Co., manufacturers of jerseys, for $270. Others were obtained by Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., Cluett & Co., Louis Auerbach and others.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against William A. Cummings, doing business as W. A. Cummings & Co., manufacturer of neckwear at Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, for $1,127 in favor of Ashley & Bailey. The affidavit alleges that Mr. Cummings represented on November 4 that he had a stock of $12,000, and on the following day said that he was liable as indorser on the paper of a concern that failed for $8,000, and to avoid payment, had sold his stock to Fred. Victor & Achelis, who were to take out the amount due them and convey the rest to his son, and that Cummings offered to pay the plaintiffs fifty cents on the dollar. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for Victor & Achelis, said yesterday that Mr. Cummings had turned over his property to that firm as collateral security for what he owed them, and that they would move to vacate the attachment, as they denied that the transfer was made for the purpose of secreting property from the creditors, or to protect Mr. Cummings from liability. It was learned that Mr. Cummings had indorsed $8,000 of he paper of Albright & Steindler, neckwear manufacturers, of No. 515 Broadway, who failed a few weeks ago. Mr. Cummings has been in the business eleven years, five of which were with Cummings & Check, who failed in December, 1885, for $55,000, and compromised at forty cents on the dollar, Mr. Cummings continuing the business.

AN ADMONITION TO THE GRAND ARMY.

Albany, Nov. 7.—Captain Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order to the organization, in which he calls attention to the fact that comrades have recently participated in a demonstration where the Confederate flag was displayed. He recites the deeds of the Union Army in wiping out that flag and what it represented till now alike, victors and vanquished, are protected under the Stars and Stripes. The Union soldiers, he says, have frequently expressed their desire for fraternity, in return for loyalty, but they found their fraternity confronted with the emblem of treason. The Grand Army serves, if for nothing else, to keep fresh in the minds of the rising generation that love of country and devotion to the Stars and Stripes which must be the anchors which hold us to a prosperous National existence. With these words of admonition, he closes, and with an expression of his feeling that there will be no further participation in any demonstration or parade where the "emblem of treason" is carried or displayed.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET.

To make room for our Holiday Opening many departments must necessarily be curtailed in space, and to accomplish this we have made a general reduction in prices.

Dress Goods.

150 pieces IMPORTED CHECKS, and Fancy Plaids ..... at 29c.
200 pieces CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, in stripes, plaids, and hair-line effects ..... at 39c.
250 pieces 52-in. TWILLED CHEVIOTS, in shaded stripes and illuminated effects ..... at 49c.
120 pieces LADIES' CLOTH, all colors and black ..... at 68c.
120 pieces BLACK SERGE ..... at 49c. per yd.

Silks.

Three special grades of SUPERIOR BLACK GROS GRAIN for skirting, 59c., 69c. and 79c. Exceptional values.

Our 99c. Black GROS GRAIN and FAILLE FRANCAISE are sold elsewhere at $1.40.

Elegant BROCADED DUCHESSE, $1.49; cost $2 to import.

MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS in high-class NOVELTIES, black grounds with floral effects, $1.99; sold elsewhere at $3.

One case of all-silk BLACK FAILLE, with small round cord, at 59c.

Colored Silks.

24-inch JAPANESE CREAM HABUTI silk, 49c.; worth 75c.

2,000 yards of IMPORTED NOVELTIES, all evening shades, 49c.

BENGALINES, FAILLE FRANCAISE, and BROCADED NOVELTIES, in street and evening shades, at very attractive prices.

One case of SATIN STRIPED INDIA SILK, all beautiful evening shades, 24c.; cost 35c. to import.

Gloves.

Women's Suede 8-inch MOSQUETAIRE GLOVES, Foster Hook in Black, only 99c.
Men's PIQUE KID GLOVES, Foster Hook, 99c.
Men's and Boys' HAND-KNIT WOOL GLOVES, 24c.

Hosiery.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

WOMEN'S
100 DOZEN Black ALL-WOOL HOSE, 24c.
100 DOZEN Fast Black SILK-FLEECED HOSE, double heel and toe, 24c.
100 DOZEN Black CASHMERE HOSE, double sole, 38c.

CHILDREN'S
75 DOZEN all-wool RIBBED HOSE, all sizes, 19c.
100 DOZEN Black CASHMERE HOSE, 1.1 rib, double sole. Sizes 5 to 9½ inches, 29c.

MEN'S
All-wool and English MERINO HALF HOSE, 18c.
Heavy ENGLISH MERINO HALF HOSE, 24c.
ALL-WOOL HALF HOSE, Black and assorted colors, 38c.

Underwear.

MEN'S
CAMEL HAIR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $1.24 each.
CAMEL HAIR SHIRTS, double back and front, $1.49.
SCARLET SHIRTS AND DRAWERS (all wool), $1.49.
SCARLET SHIRTS, double back and front, $1.59.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $1.34 each.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, double back and front, $1.49.
HEALTH UNDERWEAR—White and Natural Gray SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2.09 each.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, double back and front, $2.39.
FULL REGULAR MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS (Medlicott Mills), 99c and $1.59 each.

WOMEN'S
SAXONY WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, in white, $1.59 each.
JERSEY RIBBED COMBINATION SUITS, in Egyptian and white cotton, long and short sleeves, at 89c.
JERSEY RIBBED VESTS, in natural color, 49c and 54c.

Furs.

CONEY CAPES, $4.81.
ASTRAKHAN, superior selected goods, $11.41.
RUSSIAN MARTEN, $19.81.
Fine grade of MINK, $34.81.
An assortment of MUFFS at from 81c. to $7.81.

Misses' Cloaks.

SPECIAL REEFER at $3.61 and $5.11 worth about double.

Ladies' Cloaks.

Ladies' all-wool CHEVIOT REEFERS, $4.99 and upward.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

150 dozen GOWNS, 3 styles, 88c.; worth $1 20.
600 EIDER DOWN and FLANNEL WRAPPERS, $3.99; formerly sold at $5 99.

Rubber Cloaks.

2,000 more; LADIES' RUBBER CLOAKS, $1.69; former price, $2 25.

Corsets.

Our EXTRA HEAVY JEAN CORSET, sateen strips, with rich lace trimmings, at 99c.; worth $1 50.

Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 11c.
Special lot of EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 16c., 21c., and 24c.
MEN'S HEMSTITCHED PRINTED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., and upward.

Towels.

LINEN HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, 24c.

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