A YEAR'S PHILANTHROPY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual report of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society of this city, which covers a period from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, has been issued. According to the report, societies and persons banded together for the purpose of relieving the distressed must co-operate; they must know each other's work; there must be no overlapping, no wasting of energy, of time and of resources, if the greatest good is to result from their efforts. Indiscriminate almsgiving tends to lessen the good that should result from the gift and has a tendency to foster mendicancy. While a large number of classes of charitable work have sufficient, if not a surplus, of funds on hand to carry on their particular lines, many other charitable movements which are most worthy of support are practically stationary for the time being for want of financial aid and active workers.

The report further shows that the work of the Charity Organization Society for the period has been perfected in many ways, and has been prolific of excellent results. The giving of relief to the distressed and needy has been carried on in a systematic, vigorous and patient manner.

At the central office, in the United Charities Building, the society has directed its large body of paid workers, as well as the many who have given their time without compensation to the worthy cause. In the central office are to be found the Registration Bureau, the Investigation Bureau and the Application Bureau. In the first-named bureau, which makes a confidential record of investigations and of action taken on behalf of families under its care, 7,674 new records were opened in the year and reports made in 5,888 cases. In the investigation department, the purpose of which is to ascertain whether families making application are suitable for district care, 3,825 new and 339 recurrent cases were investigated in the year.

The chief work of the society in the relief of distress is done by the eleven district committees. These committees were exceedingly busy, for the amount of distribution last winter was somewhat greater than for the corresponding period of 1896 or 1895, but it was not so great as in 1894. Neither the number of applicants for relief nor the amount distributed by relief-giving agencies, as reported by the Conference of Charities, showed any material increase over that of either of the two preceding winters. But the reports of the district committees showed more respectable families in need and less opportunities to give the heads of households work, so that they could pay rent and perchance get a new start.

The number of tickets furnished to applicants desirous of working in the woodyard operated by the society was larger than usual. In some instances the cases of poverty were to be numbered among the worst that had been reported to the society.

Besides the Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard, at No. 516 West Twenty-eighth-st., where 12,354 lodgings, with two meals each, were given, and 7,000 days' work provided to men with homes in the year, the society maintains the workrooms for unskilled women at No. 49 Prospect Place and the Park Avenue Laundry, at No. 589 Park-ave. At the women's workrooms payment is made in clothing or groceries. In the last twelvemonth 2,508 days' work were provided, and in the laundry for a corresponding period applicants obtained 3,766 days' work.

An indebtedness of $10,000 on the Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard has been cancelled, as the permanent funds were increased to that extent by legacies and special donations.

The financial condition of the society, with the above exception, is about the same as at the time of the last previous report.

The city, adds the report, is well supplied with general relief societies and societies for the relief of special classes of persons and of certain special kinds of distress, and with hospitals and many other charitable institutions, but there are still many urgent charitable needs. Among them are homes for aged persons, convalescent homes, homes for incurables, diet kitchens, pensions for families consisting of widows with small children or those burdened with the care of aged parents, and provident savings funds. It is frequently impossible to secure prompt admission to the homes for the aged, because of the long waiting lists, and in the almshouse are to be found some persons for whom it would not be difficult to secure financial support if a permanent and comfortable home were available without too stringent conditions as to age, religion and other things.

CATHOLIC LESSONS FOR PROTESTANTS.

FAULTS OF THE LATTER AS DR. MADISON C. PETERS SEES THEM.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church in his sermon last evening said in substance:

There is a vast distinction between bigotry and religious preference. Religious belief is largely due to the accidency of birth. I like my way the best; it fits my mental temperament. But there are many intellectual roads to heaven. While I have in the past taken issue with the Catholic hierarchy on the school and other questions of public policy, I have never failed to recognize what is grand and good in individual Catholics, and I am not blind to the claims of our neighbors as brethren—difference in religious opinion, but good fellowship, is my motto. My theme is, Lessons Protestants Should Learn from Catholics.

First—Reverence in and for God's house. Better a superstitious regard for holy things than that irreverence so common in our Protestant churches. How many go to church, newest fashions to criticise, or because it is genteel to praise or criticise the preacher's style, and how few forgiveness to implore and worship God.

Second—Their regularity in attending church. The average Protestant responds to wet and warm weather like a barometer and a thermometer. Church-going is not an act which is of itself of saving consequence. Christianity is conduct, but the good Christian will go to church if for nothing more than to set a good example to those who come within the sphere of his influence. The average Protestant has no honest pride in his church. He has little use for it except for weddings and funerals.

Third—The Catholics, up to a few years, have largely been "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Protestants, but these poor immigrants out of their earnings have erected temples to God which put us all to shame. The average Catholic servant girl pays more to the support of the church than her average Protestant mistress. No test gives a more accurate measure of Christian earnestness than the test of giving. Religious feeling is good, but it is good for nothing until it has a feeling in the pocket, with a resolute hand moved by a consecrated heart to give out of your income to support God's house in proportion to your ability. Our Protestant churches are supported by a few, while the vast majority are pewless. They are "religious rounders" to dodge church support and when they give in the plate offerings they give the smallest sum available, and the only reason they give at all is because they are ashamed to refuse.

Very few churches have been built and paid for by the present generation of New-Yorkers. The magnificent churches which have been built in recent years and are now building are not erected by Protestant liberality but by selling downtown churches at enormous increased real estate values, by forsaking the many poor and coming among the rich few. I hate to acknowledge it, but the Protestant church to-day exists for the few well-to-do. In all our large American cities it is moving away from the people, from the communities where its conserving influence is most needed. The Protestant Church has forgotten her duty to the masses. The plain chapel exists for the poor; the magnificent temple for the rich. The caste spirit pervades Protestantism and Protestantism deserves the loss it is meeting with in this city until it is made plain to all the people that God's house is built for all alike and the poor man can feel that the finest church in town is his home and his children's home.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NEW-ROCHELLE.

The Society for the Relief of the Sick and Poor, composed chiefly of doctors, has closed its first season, and, according to the report, assisted about forty worthy cases. The receipts were $249 40, and disbursements $182 71. The members will hold a meeting in Trinity House to-night, to take action on a proposition to amalgamate with the organized charities of the village.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the New-Rochelle Hospital the following persons were elected to fill vacancies: Mrs. J. A. Lester, first vice-president; Miss Edith M. Pelham, second vice-president; Mrs. Alice Harmer, third vice-president; Mrs. Mary McGlynn, recording secretary, and Mrs. Jeannie R. Carson, corresponding secretary. The directors were advised of the organization of St. John's Benevolent Society, in Larchmont Manor, which will assist in the support of the hospital. The society is arranging for a bazaar at the cottage of William Murray.

Ground was broken on Saturday for the new parish hall of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Larchmont Manor, and the building will be ready for use next summer. The hall is of native stone, to match the church, and will be connected with the church by a stone cloister. It will contain an auditorium for entertainments, Sunday-school room and library. It is the gift of William Murray and his sister, Mrs. Neilson, in memory of their father, Charles H. Murray, founder of Larchmont.

The Huguenot Athletic Club will hold an attractive fair and entertainment in the town hall from November 10 to 13, and will be assisted by a number of young women. The principal attractions will be the mutoscope exhibition and a voting contest for the most popular fireman. The winner will have a free trip to Washington.

The homes of Henry Hanford, No. 91 Liberty-ave., New-Rochelle, and E. S. Lott, almost directly opposite, were robbed on Saturday night by sneak thieves while the families were at dinner. A ladder was secured from a new building near by, and the robbers entered by second-story windows. From Mr. Hanford's home they took two gold watches and jewelry and plate valued at several hundred dollars. Mr. Lott lost articles of a similar description and a number of heirlooms valued highly. The work is apparently that of professional thieves.

SING SING.

The marriage of Miss Martha Ernestine Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thomson, to Harrison M. Read, of Jacksonville, Fla., took place on Saturday evening at the home of her parents, in State-st., the Rev. George W. Ferguson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiating. The newly wedded couple will sail for their home in Jacksonville on Monday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was held last evening. An address was made by Mrs. Mary Fisk Park, president of the New-York Conference Organization.

A man who said his name was James A. Read was arrested in this village on Saturday, charged with canvassing and receiving subscriptions for certain fashion periodicals without authority from the publishers. From accounts found on his person it appears that he had collected $65 in this way in this village alone. It is thought he belongs to a gang of swindlers who have been victimizing people throughout the country. His examination was set down for to-morrow before Police Justice Palmer.

Warden Sage has approved of plans for a handsome stone arch bridge to be erected over a deep cut at the south end of the prison property on the road leading from Sparta to the prison and this village. The bridge will be of cut stone, quarried on the State property, and will be entirely built by convict labor, and when finished will be a great public improvement as well as an ornament to the prison grounds, which under the present administration are being redeemed from their former state of disorder and neglect.

A game of football was played on Saturday afternoon between elevens from Holbrook Military Academy, Briar Cliff, and the Yonkers High School on the Briar Cliff grounds. The Holbrook team won by a score of 12 to 6. On the same afternoon the Mount Pleasant Military Academy eleven and an eleven from the Lake Mohegan Academy played on the Mount Pleasant campus, in this village; score, 8 to 0 in favor of the Lake Mohegan boys.

MOUNT VERNON.

The new High School building has been open for public inspection for several days, and many people have expressed their admiration of its equipment. The basement contains the furnaces, gas engines and electric fans, and two large rooms to be used for gymnasiums for girls and boys; on the first floor are the offices of the Board of Education, and an apartment to be occupied by the public library after December 1, the second and third floors have accommodations for 238 High School students, with teachers' and principal's offices and assembly-rooms for recitations and lectures. The building is finished in a beautiful manner throughout, and is said to be entirely fireproof.

The young women members of St. Agnes's Guild will give two entertainments in the parish hall of the Church of the Ascension to-night and to-morrow night. The programme will be under the direction of Miss Bessie Berthoff, and will consist of representations of allegorical and historical scenes and figures in tableaus and statuary.

An illustrated lecture, "Snap Shots from the Hudson to the Nile," will be given to-night in the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in East Chester. The views will be explained by the Rev. J. N. Ramsey and Professor Morrow.

The Woman's Aid Society of the new Methodist Episcopal congregation, on Chester Hill, will hold its first entertainment and reception to-night at the home of Mrs. George P. Mains, in Corcoran Manor. Mrs. Mains will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Archer, Mrs. John H. Clawson, Mrs. Eugene Thwing and others.

PORT CHESTER AND RYE.

About fifty young women of Rye have organized the Thursday Night Card Club, and the first meeting of the club was held at the home of Mrs. C. Stewart Schenck.

The fire departments of Mamaroneck and Harrison have arranged for a water-throwing contest with hand engines on Thanksgiving Day. Each member of the victorious company will win a turkey.

Arrangements are being made for the annual doll sale of the Woman's Hospital Association, which will be held on December 8, at the home of Mrs. J. W. McCarty. The women will begin their meetings to sew for the sale on Wednesday.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association of Port Chester has elected Jacob Meserean president, C. D. Camp vice-president, W. E. Lowden secretary, and Herman L. Marshall, treasurer.

PEEKSKILL.

Mrs. Mary J. Lent has sold her house and the grounds adjoining to the First Hebrew Congregation, of Peekskill, for a place of worship.

F. Couch, the Supervisor from this town, will go to White Plains to-day to attend the opening session of the Board of Supervisors, which will be held in that village.

Charles Doyle has purchased from the Morris Raynor estate the place known as the Brooklyn House, in Central-ave.

The civil division of the County Court will begin its sessions at White Plains to-day, Judge Smith Lent presiding. The only Peekskill case noted on the calendar is Hanford Smith agt. Frederick T. Oakes. There are only twenty-four cases noted, an exceedingly small number. The Grand Jurymen from this town are Lyman B. Carhart, Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New-York, and David Anderson. The petit jurors are Eber A. Conklin, Thomas K. Lent, James Butterly, Eugene Rooney, Luther B. Gilberts, John H. Tuttle, William T. Horton, Patrick Burris, Charles King, James Gain and William H. Fields.

Stephen W. Romaine, the steeple-climber, after painting the steeple of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, went to the top of the high smokestack of the Peekskill Electric Light and Power Company and took down several feet of the chimney which had decayed.

The November term of the Circuit Court in Putnam County will meet at Carmel this morning, Justice M. J. Keogh will preside. There are twenty-seven cases on the calendar.

Peekskill Council No. 55, Royal and Select Masters, will have an assembly in Masonic Hall this evening, the first since last April.

A number of teachers from the public schools in Peekskill attended the meeting of the Westchester County Teachers' Association at Dobbs Ferry last Saturday. John Millar, principal of Drum Hill School, is the secretary of the association.

Father Kincaid, chaplain of the Franciscan Convent at this place, has been appointed by Archbishop Corrigan general supervisor of Catholic charities in this diocese. He has charge of these counties: Westchester, New-York, Putnam, Rockland, Richmond, Sullivan and Orange. He still retains his office at the convent, although he has an assistant, Father Remy Lafort.

INCREASING THEIR FACILITIES.

Hollidaysburg, Penn., Nov. 7.—A. R. Whitney & Co., of New-York City, owners of the Portage Iron Works, at Duncansville, this county, are adding a new hoop mill and steel-wire mill to their plant. One hundred skilled workmen will be brought from the Brooklyn steel-nail mill of the firm.

MAIL RIFLED BY MASKED MEN.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 7.—Word has been received of a mail robbery by masked men between Meadows and Warrens. The registered letters were rifled. It is not known how much money was secured. Warrens is a flourishing mining camp, and it is supposed that considerable currency is sent in the mail.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES TO BE SOLD.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—One of the most important sales of thoroughbred horses which has been held in this State for some time will occur in this city on the evening of November 16, when the entire stable of A. B. Spreckels will be disposed of without reserve. Most of the horses offered have stake engagements for races already arranged at the local tracks, among them being Marcel, who has a record of sixty-six wins, twenty-two seconds and twenty-three thirds, which have placed $11,000 to his credit.

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HE SAYS IT IS NOT A FIGURE.

MIRACLE OF THE SUN STANDING STILL MUST BE ACCEPTED, ACCORDING TO DR. REMENSNYDER, IF OTHERS ARE TO BE BELIEVED.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison-ave. and Seventy-third-st., based his sermon last night upon the miracle of the sun standing still. He condemned the criticisms that have been levelled against the actuality of this occurrence, and urged that the miracle should be accepted as a literal happening. It would be illogical, he maintained, to reject this wonder, unless all miracles described in the Bible were refuted. "Sceptical criticism," he said, in the course of his sermon, "troubled by the very feature which constitutes its grandeur, has assailed this miracle. First, it has been asserted that no such miracle as explained in Joshua occurred. It is said that the inspired writer is only speaking figuratively, and does not mean to assert that any wonder really took place. Now, that figurative language is sometimes used in Scripture, as in all literature, is certain. Still, it is equally certain that the whole settings, surroundings and context always enable the reader to tell whether a figure is intended or not. If this were not the case, there would be an end of literal writing, for every fact and assertion could be dissolved into the mist of figure and fiction.

"There is a common sense, a sanity of judgment to be employed in discerning narrative from figure. And we submit to our hearers whether the evidence that a simple historical account is here intended is not absolutely conclusive. If no miracle took place here, then none did elsewhere in the Bible. To attempt to explain away such direct and conclusive evidence as we have of this miracle is mere trifling with the Divine Word. Such puerile evasion can do no other than bring all Scripture into contempt, and make it and Christians the sport of infidels.

"Another objection brought forth is that the miracle is too great, that it involves too gikantic a disorder in the system of nature. Still Jesus tells us that 'nothing is impossible with God,' and Jehovah himself challenges: 'I am Jehovah; is anything too hard on me?' Were we to look on it scientifically, there are many ways in which it could have been effected easily enough. We say 'the sun rises, the sun sets,' when we know that, strictly speaking, it does not, but we describe what appears. So does the inspired writer here describe the scene as it was apparent to the eye. The sun, instead of going down, was stationary in the sky for twelve hours. Now, science shows that by refraction, or bending of the light rays, we see the sun eight minutes after it has actually set, and all that God would have needed to do would have been by a stronger refraction so to have bent those rays as to have held the sun visible in that spot this much longer. When we consider the light wonders of the aurora, the appearance of mock suns and the marvel of the mirage, by which objects on earth and invisible are projected in perfect image to the eye aloft in the heavens, with what infinite ease in a myriad of ways could the Almighty Creator have effected the single thing he desired here—the continued visibility of the sun and the prolongation of the day. He did virtually the same thing in the case of Hezekiah, when he moved the shadow ten degrees back on the sundial of Ahaz.

"We cannot get rid of miracles in the Bible or conciliate the objections of sceptics by giving up any one that looks exceptionally hard or difficult. This is not very reverent or pleasing to God. With Him one is as hard and as easy as another. If we accept the supernatural let us assent to all the Biblical miracles. If we reject it, then let us reject all miracles. That is the only logical and consistent course."

THORN'S TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

STORY OF THE FIENDISH CRIME FOR WHICH HE AND MRS. NACK ARE INDICTED.

The trial of Martin Thorn, who, with Mrs. Augusta Nack, stands indicted for the fiendish murder of William Guldensuppe, the Murray Hill Bath rubber, will be begun this morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in Long Island City.

The crime of which the pair are accused is one of the most brutal and shocking in the criminal annals of this city. It was presumably committed in a lonely cottage at Woodside, Long Island, on June 25 last.

Two of those youths of the lower East Side who spend their summer days in the East River or on the stringpiece of the piers were the accidental discoverers of the crime. They were preparing for their afternoon "dip" on June 26 at East Eleventh-st., when the sight of a strange-looking bundle floating with the tide hastened their movements. In a moment they were in the water and towing the bundle inshore. Once back on the pier, the boys lost no time in cutting the stout cord which was wound around their prize and unloing the roll of oilcloth which formed the outer covering. But they had not yet reached the contents of the bundle. There were still other coverings of heavy brown paper and cheesecloth. The boys worked until those had been removed, and then there was a yell of terror and both lads stood horror-stricken. There on the pier lay the mutilated trunk of a man, with the arms folded across the breast. The boys were quickly surrounded by a mass of people, and then the police came.

At first it was thought that some medical student had played a grim joke at the expense of the sensibilities of the general public, but a coroner's physician, after a cursory examination, declared that undoubtedly a murder had been committed.

On Sunday morning, June 27, a man and two boys, while picking berries in Ogden Woods, near Washington Bridge, in the far northern part of the city, several miles from East Eleventh-st., found a bundle which was similar to that picked up the day before in the East River. The three had read the accounts of the peculiar bundle picked up by the swimmers and instantly informed the police, to whom they said that the newly found package might contain another part of the body, and in a minute the correctness of their suspicions was proved. In oilcloth, brown paper and cheesecloth was wrapped the lower half of a man's trunk.

The head has not yet been found, but the body was positively identified as that of William Guldensuppe, who had been employed as a rubber at the Murray Hill Baths. A reporter's suspicion, from the appearance of the hands, that the man had been a masseur, or bath rubber, led to the identification. When the body was found Guldensuppe had been missing several days. In the search for the murderers, it was discovered that Mrs. Nack, who was a midwife living at No. 439 Ninth-ave., had left her husband for Guldensuppe. Her replies to questions aroused suspicion, and she was arrested just as she was preparing to move from her Ninth-ave. rooms.

Soon after the woman's arrest the missing legs were found near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound up as were the other parts of the body.

The arrest of Thorn, who had rivalled Guldensuppe in the affections of Mrs. Nack, came after several weeks' search. Thorn confessed the murder, it was said, to a friend, John Gotha, a barber. Gotha repeated it to his wife, and she insisted on telling the police. Her husband made an appointment with Thorn at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave. Detectives were at hand, and the suspected man was taken into custody.

Gotha gave to the police a statement of the story which he said Thorn had told him. According to this, Guldensuppe was lured to the cottage at Woodside which Mrs. Nack had hired, and there Thorn lay in wait. When Guldensuppe reached the house Mrs. Nack told him to go upstairs and examine the rooms while she went into the yard. Guldensuppe hesitated, but finally went upstairs, and passed from room to room, peering into the closets, until he reached the one in which Thorn was hidden. As soon as the unsuspecting man opened the door Thorn shot him in the head, and then dragged him to the bathtub, into which he threw him.

If Gotha's story is true, Thorn acknowledged that, while Guldensuppe was yet alive, the barber drew a knife or razor and cut his throat. The division of the body was next made, and two of the bundles were dropped overboard from a ferryboat in the East River. Another he left in the woods, having driven there in company with Mrs. Nack. The head he incased in plaster of paris and sank in the East River. Mrs. Nack had helped Thorn to make up the bundles, and it was she who purchased the wrapping material, according to Gotha's statement. Thorn's reasons for killing Guldensuppe were revenge for his having once beaten him and a desire to be free to live with Mrs. Nack.

Reporters discovered the woman who sold Mrs. Nack the oilcloth and the man who rented the Woodside house to herself and Thorn, and these two positively identified the prisoners. People in the neighborhood of the cottage were found who had seen what they thought to be bloody water flowing from the drainpipe of the cottage on that Friday evening. The drainpipe in question is the only outlet from the bathtub in which Thorn is said to have cut the murdered man's throat. In the house itself bloodstains were detected, and bullets were found imbedded in the walls.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

The new Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Rev. Frank C. Bruner, of Chicago, is a pulpit orator and lecturer of remarkable force and talent. His renown is not confined to the West, though most of his addresses have been delivered in the great middle and upper Northwest. His portrayal of the great battles of the war has attracted much attention, and his tributes to Lincoln and Grant have been listened to with admiration. His word painting and dramatic oratory have been compared to those of Beecher and other pulpit orators.

THE REV. FRANK C. BRUNER.

Frank C. Bruner was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, on April 23, 1848. He removed to Illinois when a small boy. He was brought up on a farm in Rock Island County, and began his education in a little schoolhouse that stood on the corner of his father's farm. When only fifteen years old he enlisted for three years or during the War, in the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the Rebellion. He was promoted for gallantry in the noted Hood campaign in December, 1864. He has a notable military record. He is a veteran, a son of a veteran and a grandson of a veteran, his father and grandfather and himself all being in the War of the Rebellion on the Union side, each of them serving in Illinois regiments. He has been department chaplain of Illinois, and has also been appointed by the Governor as chaplain of the 3d Regiment, National Guard of Illinois, one of the best-equipped regiments in the State, and was elected chaplain-in-chief at Buffalo, August 27, 1897. He is in the prime of life, being only forty-nine years old. Comrade Bruner is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, of Chicago, and is a general favorite with his comrades, for whom he has much regard. He is a scholar of repute, and finished his education in Westfield College, Clark County, Ill., where he spent more than four years taking classical and scientific courses. At present he is a member of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now pastor of the Paulina Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago. His address is No. 3359 South Paulina-st., Chicago.

These comrades have been detailed for funeral service under command of Junior Vice-Commander Morrison, of Lafayette Post No. 140, for the last three months of the year, and will serve until relieved by future orders of the post commander: James B. Bach, Henry A. Beatty, James L. Beyea, Joseph F. Blackgrove, Alvin F. Bonticou, Samuel Bowne, James W. Brady, Henry P. Butler, Charles T. Canfield, Charles W. Chase, Homer I. Church, John I. Clancey, Eugene H. Conklin, Theodore Conrow, William E. Conrow, George T. Cooke, George W. Cowen, John M. Duncan, O. W. Dusenberry and Charles Everson. Four new applicants for membership in Lafayette Post, Oliver W. Buckingham, 29th New-Jersey Volunteers; H. C. Daniels, transfer, David Homer Bates, Military Telegraph Corps; Lewis C. Wilson, 12th N. Y. S. M.

Joe Hooker Post No. 128, of New-York, paid a fraternal visit to J. A. Garfield Post No. 4, of Newark, N. J., on a recent Saturday night. More than fifty of the Hooker boys turned out, and the Garfield men met them with full ranks. The quarters of the Newark post, at Market and Halsey sts., are commodious and handsomely decorated. The New-York visitors were warmly received by the commander and officials of Garfield Post, and Comrade Miller, who had charge of the eating and drinking departments, did everything to make the guests comfortable and at ease. The formalities of reception over, an appetizing supper followed, and there was a season of speechmaking. Commander Crowley, "Billy" Harry, Comrade Donnelly and others distinguished themselves, and the Garfield boys responded aptly. It was decidedly one of the most pleasant and representative Grand Army gatherings of the season. The festivities were continued up to a late hour. Hooker Post will enjoy another muster at its next entertainment, and a cordial invitation was extended to Garfield Post to visit it on the occasion, which was accepted.

The 57th New-York Volunteers, which celebrates its reunion at the Hotel St. Denis, Eleventh-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, has a record its members have reason to be proud of. It was organized in the fall of 1861, and when ready for the front received a beautiful stand of colors from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, Chester A. Arthur making the presentation speech. On November 12, 1861, the regiment started for the seat of war, and was assigned to Sumner's division, Army of the Potomac, and served in the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps during its term of service. A majority of the members of the regiment re-enlisted, and were consolidated with the 61st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, in the winter of 1864. The total enlistment in the regiment was 1,570, and its losses were: Killed, 5 officers and 60 men; died from wounds, 3 officers and 35 men; wounded, 29 officers and 298 men; died from disease, 1 officer and 65 men, and 1 officer and 65 men were missing. Of the latter, 28 died in Confederate prisons, making a total of casualties 581. Five officers were killed in command of the regiment. In 1887 a veteran association was formed in New-York City, which meets annually, and enjoys a reunion and banquet. Colonel Look, the first colonel, was killed at Gettysburg while commanding a brigade.

The changes going on at the City Hall, made necessary by preparations for the Greater New-York government, resulted in dispossessing the Memorial Committee of its old quarters, in Room No. 4, where poor old soldiers have sought alms and employment for more than thirty years. But the Mayor and the Board of Estimate did not forget the good work done by the committee, and in the reapportionment really better apartments have been assigned to the Grand Army. The new headquarters are being fitted up in good shape, and the old boys are satisfied. They are at the western end of the subterranean corridor, adjoining the offices of the Mayor's Marshal, facing the Plaza and the Federal Building.

The recent criticism of the management of the State Soldiers' Home at Kearny, N. J., by the Department officers of the State Encampment has brought out counter resolutions from Ward, Garfield and Lincoln posts, of Newark, defending the Board of Managers and Superintendent Major Peter F. Rogers. Ward Post has made this reply: "Resolved, That we, the officers and comrades of Marcus L. Ward Post No. 88, of New-Jersey, in special encampment, called to consider Circular No. 1 (of the Department Commander), do hereby express our unqualified disapproval of this monstrous, vicious and untruthful diatribe against the honorable Board of Managers and the superintendent of the New-Jersey Soldiers' Home. Four members of the Board being comrades above reproach in the field, as well as in social and business relations, men who would not tolerate the slightest abuse of an inmate of the Home, by direction or indirection, who patiently hear and justly decide all complaints brought to their notice; who devote their time and talents to the management of the Home, looking always to the comfort and well-being of the veteran inmates; Resolved, That we respectfully decline to cater to the political involving of this department of the G. A. R., and indignantly hurl back to its source of emanation the vile assault upon the Home management and refuse to place said Circular No. 1 upon our post record or files." The resolutions are signed by Commander M. S. Crane and Adjutant William Mason.

Speaking of the annual post inspections now going on in this Department, a military authority says: "The original soldiers of 1861-'62, who went through all the hardships of the earlier years of the war, are not numerous. Many of them are inmates of soldiers' homes, and they are not in the majority in our posts. The principal membership to-day is made up of those who served in the latter calls for troops and the younger portion of the Army. Thousands too young to serve in 1861-'62 were eligible in 1864-'65, and performed good service. Even these will in a few years more begin to drop out, but the spirit which animates will last until the last old trooper disappears."

CAPTAIN AND MATE ACCUSED.

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 7.—Captain Hilman and Mate Hall of the schooner Linmann D. Foster, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, were arrested this morning by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant sworn out by McDonald, an able seaman, who claims to have been brutally treated by the captain and the mate on the voyage. United States Commissioner Swan held them to appear before the United States Court in the sum of $500 each.

MORE GOLD FROM THE FROZEN NORTH.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—The schooner M. M. Morrill (N. V. Johnson) has arrived here from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with nine passengers and about $20,000 in gold. Half of this amount is the property of the United States Mercantile Company. The other half is distributed between A. Williamson, of California, and Mrs. Ellis and L. E. Arthur, of Oregon, who have claims on California Creek, a tributary of Twenty Mile Creek.

END OF THE BEAR'S SIX MONTHS' CRUISE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived here last night from a six months' cruise in Alaskan waters. She had on board W. A. Kjolmann, superintendent of the Teller reindeer station; the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey party, headed by W. W. Duffield, and several Laplanders, on their way to Norway. The Bear left St. Michaels before the steamer Portland, and brings no news later than that brought down on that vessel. After leaving St. Michaels the Bear stopped at Dutch Harbor several days.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The complete pipe line reports for October are expected to show a decrease in net stocks approximating 500,000 barrels. In the southwestern districts there was a decided decline in new production, but in the middle field there was an increase in the output. The new work at the end of October was on about the same scale as at the close of the previous month. Following is a summary of operations for October, compared with previous months in the fields producing Pennsylvania oil, compiled by "The Oil City Derrick":

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wells completed	665	639	601	490	447
Daily average new production	13,125	13,846	16,878	13,253	13,029
Average per well	28⅝	29	38	37⅝	38
Dry holes	142	162	157	140	104
Wells drilling	574	548	463	464	415
Rigs up and b'ld'g.	311	289	272	244	301
Total new work	885	837	735	708	716

The partial pipe line returns for October are as follows:

	Total bbls.	Daily av.	Oct., '96.
Runs	3,028,409	97,690	93,283
Deliveries	3,508,168	113,167	76,998
Excess deliveries	479,759	15,477	*16,285
Charters	2,619,428	69,444	71,567

*Excess runs.

Refined petroleum closed at 5.40 cents per gallon in barrels and 2.90 cents in bulk at New-York, Philadelphia prices being on a basis 5 points lower. Foreign quotations were: London, 4⅞d per imperial gallon; Antwerp, 15⅞ francs per 100 kilos, and Bremen, 4.95 marks per 50 kilos.

The Wanamaker Store

Best Conditions for Retail Trading

RAPID TRANSIT has begun on Fourth avenue. Ten minutes, either way, between this store and the Grand Central station. Passengers arriving by the N. Y. Central, Harlem or New York and New Haven Railroads will find our store nearer to the station, in time, than any other large New York store.

TO-MORROW the store decorations incidental to the coming Horse Show will be in place. Among them will be some very choice prize chrysanthemums, grown by Hugh Graham, that will repay examination.

CONVENIENCES abound throughout the store.

Ladies' Sitting Room—basement.

Telegraph Office, Telephone Pay Stations, Post Office, Inquiry Office and Parcel Office are handily grouped at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, First floor.

Fur Coats and Novelties. EVEN such luxuries as sealskin jackets are, by the resources of Wanamaker's, brought within the limits of moderate cost.

Come to-day and see jackets of the latest cut, made from selected Northwest Coast sealskins, close-fitting at back, loose front, with full lap aad wide revers, lined with fancy silk, at

$125 each.

Rich and elegant novelties in fur garments of various sorts are also ready to-day. Here are a few specimens:

Fine Broadtail Wrap, cape effect, $400.
A very dressy sleeveless wrap, close-fitting at back, handsomely embroidered with black and steel beads; high collar and wide revers, finished with gray velvet bow and jabot of Florentine lace, lined with brocaded satin and ruffle of accordion-pleated chiffon.

Broadtail Persian Jacket, $350.
Handsome blouse jacket, high storm collar, trimmed down front with bow and plaits of cerise silk, black satin belt, with jewelled ornaments.

Seal Jacket, Eton Back, $280.
A handsome novelty, with Eton back, loose blouse effect in front, with long tabs, high storm collar, the top collar and revers of handsome chinchilla, with bow and plaits of shaded rose velvet.

Persian Lamb and Ermine Jacket, $265.
A magnificent jacket of Persian lamb, the top collar and cuffs of ermine, with medallion jewelled belt.

Collarette of Imperial Ermine, $130.
This beautiful collarette has Van Dyke points, bordered with three rows of plaited chiffon; bow and tabs of fine broadtail, finished with ermine tails.

Collarette of Persian Lamb, $110.
A dressy mourning novelty in pelerine effect, the top collar of handsome chinchilla, handsomely trimmed with plaited Liberty silk and black French lace.

This is only the beginning. Beside wraps, there is a splendid collection of neckpieces in sable, blue fox, fisher, stone marten, mink, chinchilla and all the richest furs.

Second floor.

Fine Laces and Neckwear. MANY exquisite new things get first showing to-day.—lace robes, blouses, and French neckwear just received from across the ocean. The special display of novelties in all these filmy tineries will give you a vivid idea of the value of the Wanamaker Paris organization.

The imported neckwear includes fine scarfs in the popular length, to go twice around the neck, made of chiffon, mousseline, net with applique, and Renaissance, at $1.60 to $20.

Fancy jabots, with or without stocks, all sorts of new designs, $1.50 to $8; new capes and collarettes of Liberty silk, mousseline and chiffon; the dainty fur-trimmed collarettes that are so stylish; ruffs of Liberty silk, chiffon, and silk, plain or fancy; and handsome fronts, new designs, in colors and in black, exquisitely trimmed, for evening or street wear. These are $2 to $36.

A new and favorite garniture is the robe of lace or net, to cover the entire skirt. French taste has lavished on these beautiful things the finest applique work in imitation point and lace on chiffon, also black or white insertion on mousseline or net. Prices run from $18 to $80. Then there are blouses to match the skirts, and flounces, with insertion and applique work of all degrees of fineness; $18 to $55.

Evening goods, embroidered on chiffon or mousseline; handkerchiefs and collars of Duchesse lace; and all the new net-top laces, allovers, ruchings and collars.

The variety is endless.

Broadway.

WITH each passing day the New York Public is becoming more familiar with the free atmosphere of this store. For enjoyment it belongs to everybody.

That it is full of enjoyable things is also rapidly becoming understood.

ART ROOM, Basement—Marbles and Pottery.

Jewelry Store, First Floor—A Cabinet of Onyx.

French Store, Second Floor—Paris Lingerie.

Moorish Room, Third Flo