ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]
Washington, October 15.

NEW-YORK TROOPS PRAISED.—The reports of the army officers who had command of militia and regular troops in the combined manœuvres in Virginia have been received in Washington, and have been referred by General Chaffee, chief of staff, to the third division of the general staff for review and the extraction of whatever may be of value in getting up manœuvres next year. It is to be noted that most of the officers of high rank agreed that altogether too much was expected and exacted of the militiamen at Manassas, and that hereafter there should be long periods of training before troops are assembled for actual work in the field. General Grant and General Bell, who commanded divisions, agreed that manœuvres ought not to be held oftener than once in three or four years—at least on any such scale as those in Virginia. Some of the militia commands are severely criticised, especially the Georgia regiment, for the uncleanliness of its camp and the indifference of the officers to orders. The reports contain many references to the New-York troops, all of them of a complimentary character. General T. H. Barry, who commanded a brigade in the Second Division, says the New-York regiments were well disciplined and the officers and men made every effort to comply fully with all orders and instructions. Colonel James Regan, 9th Infantry, commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, says the work assigned to the 2d New-York tested the mettle of the regiment to its fullest extent, and "nobly did the officers and men sustain themselves." He adds:

Their work would have done credit to seasoned troops. We have none but words of praise for this faithful regiment.

He calls attention to the march of seventeen and one-half miles on the day of the grand review, and expresses the opinion that the 2d New-York was the strongest regiment in the camp of either division. He also says the officers and men of the command "made a point of honor of maintaining their strength to the end." Major W. T. Wood, who was an inspector-general at the manœuvres, observes that the 12th New-York Regiment showed discipline markedly superior to that of the average militia command and maintained its creditable record.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS.—The military authorities are again giving attention to the development of military departments at the colleges, seven of which are in New-York, where army officers are on duty as instructors of the art of war. The inspecting officers have complained that at only a few of the seventy-four colleges in this country are the regulations of the War Department observed. It is said that at only nine of the institutions is the "true military spirit" fully developed and nurtured. It is pointed out that the colleges should be willing to encourage military training, especially as the institutions derive a revenue from the government on account of the maintenance of a department of military education. The War Department officials are anxious to have the schools take a greater interest in the subject, since there is what would be practically a fighting corps of cadets in these military departments, the exact number being 14,826, of whom all but 2,495 were fifteen years old. There are numerous deficiencies to be supplied, the inspecting officers say, the principal need being modern arms and equipment.

MILITIA DEVELOPMENTS.—Reports from army officers on the militia organizations, including those of New-York State, have begun to reach the War Department. Abstracts and quotations from them will be made the subject of a special report from the military secretary to the Secretary of War. Full copies of the reports are forwarded to the adjutant generals of the various States, and are not to be given out in Washington, inasmuch as hitherto the militia authorities have objected to this publicity outside of their own control, and when the War Department has given out reports which contain criticisms of militia commands the adjutant generals have usually filed protests. This year the reports of the army officers who inspected the militia organizations are not so severe in their criticisms as was the case last year. Officers have taken into consideration the conditions which surround the militia and the fact that too much must not be expected. The reports indicate an increasing interest in military matters in the States and the establishment of militia commands on a practical working basis.

TELEPHONES FOR THE FORTS.—Six or seven telephone manufacturers are deeply interested in the contracts to be awarded by the army signal office for supplying telephone switchboards to the signal service. Specifications of a general character have been drawn up by experts, and bids have been invited from firms in a position to furnish the material during the coming year. Aside from the profit in furnishing these switchboards under contract to the government, there is more or less advantage to the contractor in being able to say that his devices have been accepted by the signal corps.

ARMY'S NAVY GROWING.—Contracts have been made by the quartermaster general of the army with a firm of shipbuilders at Camden, N. J., for building two second class and one third class harbor boats, and bids have been invited for the construction of four launches. These harbor boats are intended for use at the large ports of the country where there are adjacent coast defences. They will carry passengers and freight from fort to fort. The largest of the vessels is to be of steel, with a single screw, 110 feet long, with a freight capacity of 35 tons and a passenger capacity of 225. The third class boat is 85 feet long, and will carry 15 tons of freight and 75 passengers. The launches which are to be built are to be 60 feet long, of 12 feet beam and drawing 4 feet. They are arranged for the transportation of passengers, together with a small amount of freight, such as for towing sub-calibre targets and other artillery duties, with the exception of mine planting. They will carry about 40 men and 2 tons of freight.

MORE CARE FOR UNIFORMS.—An important change has been made in the system of issuing clothing to the regular army. Hitherto uniforms for the enlisted men have been sent out from the quartermasters' depots at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Ind.; San Francisco and other places. Hereafter all such supplies will be transferred to Philadelphia and San Francisco from other quartermaster depots, including that at New-York. The new army regulations require that clothing supplies should be issued on requisitions made by chief quartermasters approved by the department and division commanders. This has the effect of taking the control of such issues from the War Department authorities, and on this account the wisdom of the new regulations is questioned, since it requires a large stock to be kept on hand and threatens to lead to the accumulation of clothing at army posts, where such conditions would probably result in the loss of material mainly by way of depredations by the moth. Army quartermasters who have charge of clothing say that unless special facilities exist at the army posts it will be a difficult matter to keep clothing from destructive influences. The new provision in the regulations was adopted without the approval of the Quartermaster General, who was required, however, to indicate the depots where the supplies would be kept. For convenience in the system of issue he has designated the depots at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

NEW NAVAL DEVICE.—Civil engineers of the navy are to have a new device to be worn on the collar of the uniform. This is the only branch of the navy which has retained the initial letters in place of an emblem, the designation being the letters "C. E." It has now been arranged that the civil engineers shall have a design consisting of two crossed oak leaves and an acorn, these emblems forming the basis of designs for other branches in the service. There has also been talk of changing the color of the velvet worn on the sleeves of the uniform of the civil engineers. It is now light blue, and is criticised as showing a variety of shades of that color, and to that extent fails of required uniformity. An additional objection made to the present color is that it easily fades and becomes so light as to conflict with the color worn on the sleeves of the uniform of the paymasters, and fails to that extent of being a distinguishing mark.

LIEUTENANT LOUDON CONVICTED.—First Lieutenant Thomas F. Loudon, of the Philippine scouts, has been convicted by court martial at Malabang, P. I., of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having permitted his command of thirty-four men to be surprised by seven natives whom he had employed as guides. Four of his men were killed and a quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. The court sentenced him to forfeit $50 a month of his pay for six months and to be reprimanded. Major General Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, in reviewing the case, said the sentence was inadequate, but he approved it, so that the officer might not escape punishment. General Wood expressed the opinion that "the accused exhibited such a gross disregard of the order given him to guard against surprise and treachery and displayed such an entire lack of soldierly instinct as to stamp him unfit to exercise independent command of troops."

CAPTAIN LYON ACQUITTED.—The War Department is informed that Captain Henry G. Lyon, 6th Infantry, was tried and acquitted by a court martial at Jolo, Philippine Islands, of the charges of neglect of duty and disrespect to his commanding officer. The finding of the court was approved by Major General Wood.

NEW TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.—On the recommendation of General Story, chief of artillery, the War Department has decided to transfer from the Philippines to the United States the 9th, 17th and 18th Batteries of field artillery and to replace them with the 5th, 26th and 25th Batteries of field artillery, now stationed at San Francisco, Vancouver Barracks and Fort Leavenworth.

BIG CONTRACT FOR ALCOHOL.—The largest contract ever made by the Navy Department for alcohol has just been awarded, for furnishing to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts 1,500,000 pounds. The contract was divided between two firms, which bid an identical price, the amount involved being $67,050.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Colonels CHARLES MORRIS, artillery corps; ALFRED C. GIRARD, assistant surgeon general; GEORGE ANDREWS, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT H. PATTERSON, artillery corps; Major LOUIS BRECHEMIN, surgeon, and Captain JOHN J. BRADLEY, 14th Infantry, recorder, detailed retiring board at San Francisco.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE A. DERBYSHIRE, 23d Infantry, to retiring board, San Francisco, for examination.

Captain GEORGE F. BARNEY, artillery corps, from 94th Company, coast artillery, to unassigned list.

First Lieutenant JOHN M. DUNN, from 111th Company, coast artillery, to unassigned list and to the District of Key West for staff duty.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES F. DONOHUE, from 122d to 111th Company, coast artillery.

First Lieutenant JAMES D. TILFORD, 1st Cavalry, to Troop D, vice First Lieutenant George Van Horn Moseley.

Captain CLARENCE C. WILLIAMS, ordnance department, to Rock Island Arsenal.

NAVY.

Commander W. H. BEEHLER, detached Bureau of Equipment; to duty as inspector of equipment, New-York Shipbuilding Company.

Commander J. T. SMITH and Lieutenant Commander P. W. HOURIGAN, commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. VICKERY, appointed.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

October 14—The Marblehead, at Mare Island; the Newark, at San Juan; the Abarenda, at Tompkinsville.

October 15—The San Francisco, at Colombo; the Lebanon, at Lambert Point.

SAILED.

October 14—The Marblehead, from San Francisco for Mare Island; the Mayflower, from Norfolk for New-York; the Newark, from Palardo for San Juan.

October 15—The Abarenda, from Tompkinsville for Gibraltar; the General Alava and the Villalobos, from Kiuklang for Hankow; the Nanshan, from Shanghai for Cavité; the Dale, from Hong Kong for Canton.

MAJOR CARRINGTON ARRESTED.

Army Officer at Manila Accused of Falsifying Vouchers.

Manila, Oct. 15.—The prosecuting attorney has filed briefs in five cases against Major Carrington, charging falsification of vouchers of the civil government to the amount of $1,500. Major Carrington has been arrested. He commanded the Philippine Scouts. He went to the St. Louis Exposition to take charge of the scouts there, but was ordered back to the Philippines, to answer charges.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The honor of having the first review of the season by Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., the new commander of the Department of the East, will be with the 47th Regiment, as Brevet General John G. Eddy, its colonel, has obtained the attendance of General Grant for the evening of Tuesday, November 1. This will be the first public exhibition to be conducted in accordance with the new drill regulations. A preparatory drill will be held on the night of October 28.

The largest gain in membership of any regiment in the city is shown by the 12th the last six months. The present strength of the regiment is 964 officers and men, a net gain of 123 since April 1 last, when the strength was 841. Company B, Captain Burr, has the largest membership—103 officers and men. The smallest two companies have each the large membership of seventy-four officers and men. Company I will hold an election on next Thursday for a first lieutenant, at which the only candidate will be Second Lieutenant E. A. Strong. Colonel Dyer has issued instructions that the average attendance at drills must be over 80 per cent.

Company E of the 47th Regiment has given to Major Harry B. Baldwin, the former company commander, a diamond studded locket.

Colonel Appleton and officers of the 7th Regiment will shortly formulate conditions for the competition for the silver shield offered by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent for rifle shooting between teams of the 7th and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Most of the officers, it is understood, favor a team of from ten to twelve men.

A net gain of sixteen is shown by the 23d Regiment in its membership in the last six months. Its present strength is 757 officers and men. Company A, Captain Praeger, is the largest company, with ninety-two members on its rolls. Company H, with fifty-four men, is the smallest. The new olive drab uniforms will be issued to the men tomorrow night. Sergeant Major Frederick A. Seefken, who has served in the regiment for fifteen years, has taken his honorable discharge. First Sergeant M. A. Hewlett, of Company H, will be elected second lieutenant on next Friday night. Company K will hold a dance at the armory on next Friday night. Captain F. C. Dennington has been relieved from duty with the brigade staff, and returned to the regiment. He was appointed on the brigade staff as assistant inspector of rifle practice, but never appeared before the brigade examining board. It is understood that he will be a candidate for a prospective vacancy for major.

A net gain of sixteen in membership is shown in the 22d Engineers in the last six months, the present strength of the regiment being 593 officers and men, against 577 on April 1. The regiment will hold athletic games at the armory on Monday evening, November 21. Company D will hold a dance on Ocotber 27.

Even the 69th Regiment, in its uninviting old armory, shows a very satisfactory gain of forty-five in membership in the last six months. The present strength of the regiment is 536 officers and men, against 491 on April 1. Company D, Captain Reville, is the largest company in the regiment, with seventy-four members. Company I will hold an election for first and second lieutenants to-morrow night.

Company C, 9th Regiment, is still without a captain, but friends of Lieutenant J. W. Beveridge and Lieutenant George E. Conley are active in their behalf.

The new Second Brigade examining board—Colonel E. E. Britton, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Barthman, 47th Regiment; Major F. A. Wells, 23d Regiment, and Major W. L. Garcia, 14th Regiment—will meet on Thursday night to pass on the qualifications of Captain-elect Frank A. Johnson, of Company H, 14th Regiment, whose election was opposed by Colonel Kline. It is understood that the colonel, and also Lieutenant Colonel Foote, may appear before the board and give their opinions as to why Captain Johnson should not be commissioned. General McLeer will also be present. The scope of the examining board is unlimited, and on its report will depend the action of the Governor.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st Regiment, has received the resignation of Captain Lester J. Blauvelt, of Company K, on account of business. He first joined the regiment in June, 1887, as a member of Company B, and served with the regiment in the Cuban campaign in 1898 as a lieutenant. Company K will hold an election next week for first lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Delamater will, it is expected, be chosen. Company G will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Astor on November 17.

In Squadron A, silver cups will be awarded in each troop, and also at headquarters, to the man making the highest score with the carbine this season in the armory range. Shooting will begin on October 17. The competition for the carbine cup, open to teams of five, will be held on January 28. Individual prizes will also be given to each man on the winning team.

"77"
Cures Grip and
COLDS

That a cold gives the system a severe wrench is evidenced by the high fever, the quick pulse, the prostration and the lassitude at first—

Followed by Influenza, Cold in the head, Grip or Catarrh—

Or by Cough, pain in the chest or lungs, Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

If Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is used in the first stages, the Cold is broken without trouble.

If neglected, then the persistent use of "77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Popular Music for
The PIANOLA
At Greatly Reduced Prices

This is an innovation which interests not only all PIANOLA owners, but also every person who is contemplating the purchase of a piano-player.

THE rapid growth in popular favor of the Pianola as a means of enjoying music in the home has resulted in a demand for an edition of the light music of the day (corresponding to the paper covered editions of popular fiction), which can be procured at low prices and be accessible in roll form while its popularity is at its height.

Such an edition has been published by the Universal Music Co., and is on sale at Aeolian Hall. The music is all new, perfect and unabridged. The low prices are made possible by putting up the rolls in more economical form and by the large quantities of each roll cut.

Below we instance a few specimen prices—complete catalog sent upon request:

Number	Title	Price
11326	Peggy Brady (Isle of Spice.)	Jerome .55
11459	Yankee Land March and Two-Step. (Rogers Bros. in Paris.)	Hoffman .80
11425	Girl With the Changeable Eyes.	Sloman .60
11452	You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline	O'Hare .65
11434	It's Great to Be Crazy. (Maid and the Mummy.)	Bowers .65
11032	Violets	Wright .50
11456	O'Reilly (Royal Chef.)	Jerome .60
11389	Bit o' Blarney (Little of Everything.)	Helf .85
11360	My Cosey Corner Girl (School Girl.)	Bratton .80
11323	Hyacinth—Intermezzo	Lyon-Hatch .65
11322	Big Indian Chief	Johnson .65
11291	Egypt (Girl from Kay's.)	Kummer .75
11280	Miller's Daughter (Three Little Maids.)	Rubens .50

In ordering by mail add 8 cents per roll to cover postage; also 25 cents for a pair of patent end-pieces. One pair of end-pieces is sufficient for any number of rolls.

One of the many advantages of the Pianola over any other piano-player now before the public is its enormous and matchless repertory. On Oct. 1, 1904, the complete Pianola catalog contained 12,978 selections.

This immense collection comprises all that has been written for the pianoforte which is worth hearing.

By arrangement with music publishers all over the world, they send us advance copies of their latest productions. Whatever is considered worthy is immediately placed in the Pianola repertory, thus keeping owners of the instrument fully abreast of the times.

In many cases, new compositions are available for the Pianola before they can be obtained in the form of sheet music, while with the light operas of the day it frequently happens that Pianola owners have become familiar with their best numbers long before the opportunity has been presented of seeing the productions themselves in the theatre.

The ownership of a Pianola not only enables one to enjoy the great classics, *but also carries with it a complete command of the entire musical situation such as the daily papers afford in regard to the daily news of the world.*

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

FOUR GUNNERS KILLED.

Seven Others Injured by Mortar Explosion at Fort Banks.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Three men were instantly killed and eight were injured, one fatally, by the explosion of a mortar at Fort Banks to-day. The dead:

NEVINS, Sergeant George J.
HIGGINS, Private Edward.
KELLEY, Private James W.

The injured:

TOMLINSON, Private Arthur (fatally).
FOLEY, First Sergeant Thomas.
BANNISTER, Corporal Arthur.
SHEEHAN, Private W. P.
KIPPS, Private C. B.
ROSS, Private Stanislaus.
CLYDE, Private John.
BEVERLY, Private William.

The accident was due to a premature explosion of powder as a 10-inch motor was being loaded. The artillerymen were having the customary morning practice in the mortar battery which overlooks the entrance to Boston Harbor. One shot had been fired and the gun was being reloaded for a second trial. As the breechblock was being closed there was a premature explosion in the powder chamber of the mortar. The breech was blown from the gun, and every man of its crew was killed or injured. All the killed and injured were members of the 89th Company of Coast Artillery.

Colonel Samuel L. Mills, head of the Boston district of coast artillery, commands the fort.

Private Tomlinson died this afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

Colonel Mills said this afternoon that a board of three officers had been convened for the purpose of making a careful investigation into the causes of the accident. The only explanation which Colonel Mills could offer was that possibly the cotton sack in which the charge of powder was inclosed caught fire from a spark which might have been in the air after the firing of the first shot.

Sergeant Nevins came from Somerville, Mass. Private Higgins's home was at Brockton, Mass., and Private Kelley's at Voorheesville, N. Y. Private Tomlinson lived with his father, William T. Tomlinson, at Lynn.

TWO SUBMARINE BOATS SHIPPED.

They Are Believed To Be for Japanese or Russian Navy.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 15.—Two of the lake submarine torpedo boats, built at the shipyard here and believed to be destined for the Japanese or Russian navy, were hoisted on board the barge Kennebec to-day. According to the foreman in charge of the two hundred men engaged in loading the craft, the Kennebec will sail for Boston before daylight.

It is stated on good authority that the Kennebec will be met up the coast by a steamship now lying far out at sea, and the big floating derrick, the Ox, from New-York. The Ox will lift the submarines from the deck of the Kennebec and transfer them to the waiting steamer, which will proceed to her destination.

GOVERNMENT SUES SHIPBUILDERS.

Wants $30,000 for Alleged Breach of Contract for Three Steel Ships.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the United States Government against the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, to recover $30,000 bonds given by the latter corporation to guarantee a contract made by the Shipbuilding Company for the delivery of three standard steel steamboats, to have been completed last January. United States Attorney John B. Vreeland of the New-Jersey District brings the suit. The papers filed show that the contract for the three steamboats was secured by the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding Company prior to 1903, the price of each vessel being set at $105,000.

In December, 1903, Willard Voorhees, of New-Brunswick, was appointed receiver of the Perth Amboy company, and the corporation was decreed insolvent. The three vessels were uncompleted, and were seized by the federal officers and removed to Maryland, where the Passey & Jones Company completed them on a supplemental contract. This cost the government $48,000 more than the contract price.

CONNECTICUT MILITIA IN WRECK.

Two Sections of Train Carrying Governor's Party from St. Louis Crash.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The party of Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut narrowly escaped a serious wreck just after leaving St. Louis in special trains to-day. As the trains were pulling out of the Union Station the first special was stopped by a block signal and the second crashed into it. The second train was moving at a low rate of speed or the result might have been serious.

About a dozen members of the Governor's Foot Guards were bruised, but none were injured seriously. The Governor was in the third section and consequently was not in the wreck.

MR. FIELD'S INVENTION.

New Amplifier May Completely Change Telegraphic Methods.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 15.—Stephen Dudley Field, a nephew of Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic cable, has made an invention in Stockbridge which will, it is said, make the wireless telegraphy capable of handling commercial business of large scope as readily as business is now handled over the old system of wires. This invention is an apparatus which takes up the slightest waves of electric currents and records messages on paper tape by the Morse code. Furthermore, it is declared to be practicable, and is to be used on steamships, in lighthouses, at wireless stations, on the coast or inland as soon as suitable stations have been provided.

It is an instrument which increases the range of the wireless field and completely changes the present methods of receiving messages by the wireless systems. Mr. Fields calls his invention an amplifier. It is a machine of wire coils and magnets so adjusted as to record all variations in the electric current which passes through it. One of the most novel features is the use of threads of glass one-one-thousandth of an inch in diameter to truss and connect some of the smaller parts. The current is turned into the amplifier and the message is clicked out in printed Morse characters on the tape.

The amplifier is said to be nothing but a mechanical microscope for electricity. The same amplifier applied to ocean cables will, it is further declared, more than double the present speed of transmission and will allow the connection of cables and wireless or land lines direct, so that a message may be sent around the world by one operator without its being repeated from station to station. The inventor declares that all the attachments now in use for wire telephone and telegraph lines may be made by the amplifier available for any wireless or ocean cable system. By means of it a land line may be joined directly to a wireless one, and by this means a message might be sent through either waves from London across the ocean to New-York and there turned into a wire and carried without interruption to San Francisco.

Two methods of receiving wireless messages have been employed hitherto. When the impulses are strong they can be recorded on a paper tape, but when faint a telephone is necessary. In practical service the latter is more commonly used. If Mr. Field's apparatus is more sensitive to Hertz waves than other forms of receiver it should prove a valuable adjunct to apparatus previously invented.

The currents employed in submarine cables are also exceedingly feeble. Messages received over the latter were once registered by Lord Kelvin's "siphon recorder," but they are also made visible by the swaying of a beam of light in a dark room through the oscillation of a tiny mirror mounted on an electro magnet. Here, again, is a large field for improvement. The essential feature of Mr. Field's "amplifier" seems to be a more exquisite sensitiveness than is possessed by these and kindred devices. The claim that it will prove helpful to cable telegraphy certainly is credible.

In submarine cables a peculiar clogging effect is observed, which puts a limit on the frequency with which the dots and dashes can follow one another. The trouble has been partially overcome, and higher speeds are now more possible than formerly. In telephony the waves set up by the voice are so close together that the difficulty just mentioned has precluded conversation over lines more than fifty or one hundred miles. One of Professor Pupin's inventions was designed to remedy the evil. Inasmuch as it would be necessary to introduce his "choking coils" at short intervals in a cable to secure the desired result, the expense would be great. For that and for other reasons the attempt has not yet been made. If it should be found that the clogging could be sufficiently reduced by means of an instrument connected with one end of the cable, transatlantic telephony might become practicable in the near future. Apparently the cable companies would be the first to profit by Mr. Field's device.

TO ENLARGE BUILDERS' LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the New-York Lumber Dealers' Association, which is composed of the principal lumber firms in New-York and its vicinity, was held last week at No. 18 Broadway. James Sherlock Davis, of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Company, was elected president. A committee has been appointed to reorganize the Builders' League of Brooklyn, with which some of the lumber men are affiliated.

It is proposed to extend the league so that it will take in building material dealers and all trades in any way connected with the building industry, as well as the building contractors.

NO SALOONS AS REGISTRY PLACES.

The County Board of Elections in Essex County, N. J., has decided to stop the use of liquor saloons as registry places, and several district officers will appear before the board to-morrow night to receive instructions. The law forbids the use of apartments that are connected in any way with barrooms, but in many cases the rear rooms of saloons have been used for registry. City Clerk Connelly reports that there are thirty-one polling places in Newark connected with saloons.

TURNS OLD GOLD AND SILVER INTO GOOD MONEY.

There are several places where it's done every day. See "Old Gold and Silver" heading among the "Little Ads. of the People."

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

A Revelation in Japan Art.

Impossible as it may seem to make handsomer the Japanese Porcelains of years gone by, this year we succeeded in securing from our own artists in Japan, a few exclusive hand painted designs on chinaware, which have not been excelled heretofore.

We offer to those who seek "Artistic Things" a cordial invitation to inspect in the Basement

The new "Sakura" decoration.
Cups and Saucers, Plates, Teapots, Pitchers, Vases, Etc.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Smart Costumes for Women.

All women value refinement, individuality and elegance in their wearing apparel. Therefore they appreciate this display at Vantine's.

There is a daintiness in the "Vantine Model" not quite attained in others, because the materials and trimmings are Oriental, exclusive and distinctive.

Gowns, Coats and Model Hats
suitable for street, carriage, automobile and evening wear.

Inspection Invited. Second Floor.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, between 18th and 19th Sts.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

Not a department or side issue in a large store, but a *large store* with *Children's Clothing* as its beginning, aim and end.

We study their needs in detail and carry many useful and novel articles that are not kept elsewhere.

From Babies' Wear to Youths' Clothing and Misses' Dresses, our goods are the work of experts, who cut, fit and make Children's Clothing exclusively. Naturally the results are more satisfactory than those attained by the general stores, where children's needs are an unimportant branch of the business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

An Old Mahogany Room

always suggests that atmosphere of refinement and perfect taste that pervaded the homes of old Southern Mansions.
In reproducing some of these fine old pieces we have adhered to the original feeling in every line and detail in the old Colony Sofa with its graceful scrolls and soft cushions; the long Washington Table with its slender fluted legs, with numerous Chairs that are expressive of comfort and pure design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157
"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

FATAL CAPE COD WRECK.

Four Men Drown Near Highland Light—Other Disasters.

Boston, Oct. 15.—The fierce northerly gale which had swept the Massachusetts coast for two days and which resulted early Friday morning in the loss of twelve lives by the destruction of the schooner Wentworth, off Chatham, early to-day caused the wrecking of another schooner, with the drowning of four men. Three other vessels were driven ashore, but the crews escaped.

The three-masted schooner Elwood Burton, bound from St. John, N. B., for New-York, while trying to make the harbor at Provincetown struck Peaked Hill Bar, and was ground to pieces. The captain and three members of the crew were lost, while the mate and two men were rescued by life savers. The dead, besides Captain Woodman Williams, of St. John, N. B., are Almon Bodge, steward, and M. Leer and W. Jorgensen, seamen. Bodge came from Lockeport, N. S.; Leer from Holland and Jorgensen from Denmark.

For two hours the men, driven to the rigging, were hurled about by the swaying of the vessel, which finally broke in two, and all were cast into the raging waters. The three survivors were swept ashore, only to find the beach barricaded by wreckage and part of the schooner's cargo of laths, against which they were beaten by the breakers until the life savers rescued them. The Elwood Burton was of 394 tons, built at Bath, Me., in 1872, and was owned by R. C. Elkins, of St. John, N. B.

The three masted schooner Annie M. Allen, bound from Hillsboro, N. B., for Newark, N. J., in running for Gloucester Harbor went ashore between Norman's Woe Reef and Magnolia Point, and probably will be a total loss. Her captain and crew of six men reached shore safely without assistance.

ONE DEAD IN BLAZING MINE.

Workings in Enterprise Colliery Will Have To Be Flooded—Seven Hundred Idle.

Shamokin, Penn., Oct. 15.—One man lost his life in a fire which broke out to-day in the Enterprise mine. The flames spread with such rapidity that Stanislas Ossowitz, assistant pump runner, was caught and burned to death. Seven hundred men and boys are rendered idle.

It was feared at first that other men were imprisoned in the burning mine, but State mine inspectors and colliery officials after an examination stated that all the men escaped from the workings. The mine will have to be flooded to conquer the conflagration. This will mean a long period of idleness to the seven hundred employes.

HE DID A BRISK BUSINESS

through using the "Little Ads. of the People" which appear in The Tribune. How often one hears this said!

Auction Sales.

MR. J. HATFIELD MORTON
begs to inform you that he will offer at public auction
—ON—
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH
at two o'clock P. M.
at his salesrooms,
Casino Building, Broadway and 39th Street,
The entire personal effects of the
LATE AMERICAN CONSUL
of Foochow, China.

Consisting of a large and particularly fine collection of old Chinese potteries, ivories, cloisonnes, lacquers, skin rugs, old armor, library, pictures, cabinets, bronzes, etc., etc.

Being some rare pieces, it is worthy the attention of Connoisseurs and Collectors.

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