FASTING FOR FORTY DAYS.

M. DRESSEN MAKES A NOVEL PROPOSITION TO HIS LANDLADY.

Having no Money he will Live Without Food if she will Lodge him Free—He Asserts that he has Fasted now for Eleven Days.

M. Henri Joseph Hubert Dressen of Elizabeth says that he has not eaten or drunk since the evening of Nov. 4. He gives several reasons for this abstinence. On that evening, he says, he ate heartily and was made sick. His dinner acted as an emetic. The thought came to him that he was then in condition to begin a fast which he had long had in contemplation, since he could not be accused of starting out with any undue advantage. Besides, he was in debt to his landlady for board and lodging, and he proposed to her that if she would continue to trust him for lodging, he would get along without board, and if he became a curiosity he would pay her with some of the money that he made. She assented, and is furnishing him lodging and fuel. Furthermore, M. Dressen says: "The God has said that his sacrament is food and drink. I go to communion every morning in one of the Catholic churches. If the sacrament is food and drink it will sustain me, and I shall not die. If I die the God has said what is not true; but the God cannot say what is not true, therefore I shall not die. My fasting will prove the truth of the words of the Scripture." Still another reason for his fasting, M. Dressen admits, is the hope that he will become famous, as Dr. Tanner was, and will make money, as he believes Dr. Tanner did. He proposes to fast for forty days.

The room in which a SUN reporter found M. Dressen yesterday afternoon is in the third story of a building in Morris avenue, over Joseph Zeigler's barroom. He said he would be 52 years old next May; that he was born in Verviers, Belgium; that he has a wife and three sons in Europe; that he once fasted for twenty-one days in Belgium for reasons similar to those which now actuate him, and that he is a hatter by trade, and has worked in Thomas Smith's Orchard street hat factory most of the time since he came to this country, a year ago. He is of medium stature, and neatly dressed. His brown hair is thin on the top of his head, is long, and is worn in cork-screw curls.

Though he asserts that he has eaten nothing since he partook of his elusive dinner on the 4th instant, his face is round and his cheeks are pink. He says he smokes a clay pipe two or three times a day. When he began fasting he weighed 152 pounds. At the close of his first week he had lost four pounds.

He says when he arises in the morning he is very hungry. He goes to one of the Catholic churches, accompanied by Mrs. Zeigler's father, partakes of the sacrament, and feels immediately, he insists, as though he had eaten heartily. Mrs. Zeigler's father described the substance taken into M. Dressen's mouth as a wafer as thin as paper and as large as a silver half dollar.

M. Dressen goes around to the several Catholic churches, but to only one on the same morning. Leaving the church, he remains in his front room till 6 o'clock, when he goes to bed. He declares that he has not tasted food in the last eleven days, nor allowed any water or other liquid to pass his lips, except a little water for rinsing his mouth after smoking. He claims that the sacrament in a wafer of the sacrament is sufficient to take away his hunger in the morning, and keep him from becoming hungry till the next morning.

Mrs. Zeigler says she is sure that her lodger has not eaten in the past eleven days. There is nothing to eat in his room, she says, and he is watched when he goes out. If he were not watched he could not eat when he goes out, she insists, for he hasn't a cent to buy food.

There is little public interest in Elizabeth in the alleged fasting of M. Dressen. The engineer had some difficulty in discovering his whereabouts, not being able to find anybody who had heard of him till a hackman was found at the depot who, after a second thought, said:

"Oh, yes; you mean the chap that's working an ecclesiastical free lunch racket."

COL. DWIGHT'S HEALTH.

Witnesses Testifying to his Illness when he Applied for Insurance on his Life.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In the Dwight Insurance case to-day, the defence read the deposition of Horace E. Taylor, an insurance adjuster, who deposed to Dwight's being sick in Williamsport in 1867, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had a hard cough like a cold, and spit blood in the presence of witness. On two or three occasions, when talking with witness, Dwight said that he had had hemorrhage of the lungs. Dwight was ill several weeks.

The deposition of Anna B. Spakeman was also read. In 1869 she lived at the Herdic House in Williamsport, where she made the acquaintance of Dwight. She was with him at intervals during her sickness at the Herdic House, and saw him, after hard coughing, spit mucus streaked with blood. Dwight said to witness, in her husband's presence, that he was spitting blood from the effects of a cold, and that he had a severe hemorrhage while living in Michigan.

O. J. Coughlin, who was clerk of the Excise Board in Binghamton, testified that Dwight received a license to sell liquor at the Dwight House in 1874, 1875, and 1876. Benj. Devoe, revenue collector, testified to Dwight's having paid special revenue taxes in those years on cigars and liquors. Some other evidence was presented to prove that Dwight was a dealer in liquors and wines during the years named.

John H. Armstrong, the colored porter at the Dwight House, testified to Col. Dwight's keeping a wine cellar, but no bar was kept in the house. Wines were served at dinner and in rooms. No persons came there to drink.

The defence then introduced a large amount of documentary evidence to show Dwight's insolvency at the time and for two years previous to his securing his large amount of insurance, and quoted liberally from proceedings in bankruptcy in a case in which he was declared a bankrupt upon voluntary petition, which was filed April 7, 1877, and showing the losses and disposition of his property. Extracts were also made from proceedings against Mrs. Dwight in bankruptcy, and the judgment rolls against both Mr. and Mrs. Dwight were introduced, amounting to many thousands of dollars.

C. H. Loomis was then sworn. He testified that he is a practising lawyer in Binghamton. He saw Dwight on Nov. 15, 1878, at about noon of the day on the night of which he died. He went to see Dwight at Mr. Pine's request, and took his affidavit to the newspapers. Mrs. Dwight and another lady were present. He seemed to be clear in his mind. His face was quite flushed and haggard. He said that he was under the influence of stimulants at that time. Witness did not remain in the room over ten minutes. Dwight spoke of his sinking spells, chills, &c., and said that he was liable to pass away at any time.

The defence offered in evidence the application of Col. Dwight, addressed to the John Hancock Mutual Insurance Company, dated Aug. 21, 1878. The application stated that Col. Dwight was slightly wounded in the thigh during the war. The applications to the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, dated Aug. 20, 1878, for $10,000, to Phœnix Life for $10,000, to the Globe Mutual Life, dated Aug. 20, 1878, for $15,000, and to the Germania Life, the defendant, dated Aug. 22, 1878, were also offered in evidence. The court then adjourned until Friday.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Who Shall be Examined, and How it Shall be Done—Removals.

Mayor Edson, Comptroller Grant, Charity Commissioner Porter, Dock Commissioners Voorhis and Stark, Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson and Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman held a conference yesterday with the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Chief Examiner Silas W. Burt read the rules prepared at the Mayor's suggestion. Those rules divide the civil service of the city into four classes. Persons applying for admission to the first three classes are to be examined. The laborers who constitute the fourth class will not have to be examined, but appointments and removals in this class will have to be reported to the examiners.

The State Board also recommended that three Boards of Examiners be appointed, the first to examine clerks and bookkeepers, the second to examine employees who have executive and expert duties to perform, and the third to examine applicants for offices in the Department of Charities and Correction. They recommend that each Board be composed of three citizens to be appointed by the Mayor, and that not more than two shall be members of the same political party. The rules also provide that no appointment shall be made except from those persons who have qualified before the examiners.

Civil Service Commissioner Schoonmaker said that the worst provision in the city charter was that which required the Mayor and the heads of departments to give a trial to officials before they could be removed, and Chief Examiner Burt added that the State Board favored a change which would permit removals at the will of the officer authorized to make them. The Police, Health, Fire, Law, and Educational departments are exempted by law from the operation of the rules, as are also elective officers and those under bonds for the safe keeping of the city's money.

If tissue or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs, and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.—Adv.

TWO TROTTERS BEAT THE RECORD.

Frank Trotts in 2:08 1-2 and H. B. Winship in 2:10 3-4 with Running Mates.

The great trot at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon between the champion double teams, trotters with running mates, was the most exciting event that ever occurred on this track. The trotters were the bay gelding Frank, owned by James Keenan of Boston, and driven by Johnny Murphy, and the black gelding H. B. Winship, owned by J. H. Barnaby & Co. of Providence, and driven by James Golden. The race was for a purse of $2,000, given by the Engeman Brothers, and $500 extra added if the record of 2:10¾ was beaten.

Frank had as running mate the chestnut gelding J. O. Nay, and H. B. Winship's mate was the bay runner Hiram Bruce, the mate of Yellow Dock in his memorable race at Narragansett Park in 1882, when the record of 2:11 was made. About 500 noted turfmen were present, among whom were Mr. C. McCune, proprietor of the *Buffalo Courier*; Mr. Adam Forepaugh, Gen. Joseph O. Nay, John J. Quinn, Harry W. Genet, Capt. John Salters, Gabe Case, Edward Drudgeon, William McCoy, Frank Stevenson, and others. The judges were: Messrs. David Bonner, John Boylan of Newark, and J. O. Stearns of Elizabeth.

The weather was raw and cold, the track was in poor condition for fast time, and it was thought by many that the record could not be beaten. Johnny Murphy bet $500 that 2:13 would be beaten, and he was quickly accommodated. The general betting, however, was even money that they could not beat 2:15, with plenty of takers.

In drawing for positions Winship won and took the pole. The knowing ones centred on Winship, making him the favorite at $100 to $35 for Frank in the pool selling.

In the first heat, after scoring twice, Frank breaking each time, they were sent away at the third attempt as they came down at a terrific gait, both going level as a die, Winship having slightly the best of it. On they went at a terrific pace by the quarter in 33¼ seconds. They fairly flew by the half-mile pole, with Winship leading by half a length in 1:01, the fastest half mile ever trotted. They reached the three-quarter pole in 1:35¼, and on rounding into the homestretch both teams were coming like the wind, head and head.

The spectators were shouting, "Frank will win the heat!" "No he won't; Winship has got it!" At this critical moment, when within thirty feet of the goal, Frank, to the great delight of the crowd, showed in front, and broke, but quickly caught and passed under the wire a good neck in front of Winship, in the wonderful time of 2:08½, making the last quarter in 33 seconds.

When the watches were stopped the spectators looked at them, then looked at each other, and then compared timepieces, hardly able to credit the fact they recorded. When finally it began to dawn upon their minds that the best time had been beaten, a long and loud cheer went up, which was repeated again and again as each person discovered that his timer did not lie, but agreed with the time hung up by the judges. Old turfmen who have seen trotting for the last half century tossed their hats in the hair and shouted themselves hoarse.

For the second heat the betting turned slightly, Winship selling for $50 to $40 for Frank. In scoring Frank acted badly, and was very rank. He went down the third time it was noticed that Frank was trotting squarely, and the word was given. Frank had the pole and led by half a length in the first few strides, but then went in the air. Winship rushed by like a steam engine under full headway, passing the quarter pole in 33½ seconds, and, trotting with marvellous speed, led Frank two lengths at the half-mile pole in 1:01¼. Murphy now called on Frank, and inch by inch he crept up on Winship. As they made the turn and as the horses were approaching the three-quarter pole, he was nearly even with his competitor. The three-quarters was made in 1:36½. As they rounded into the homestretch at a rattling gait, Frank was gaining at every stride, and Winship seemingly began to tire. Golden began to use his whip, and Frank, being a spirited horse, went into the air as he heard the cracks; but he soon caught his gait again, and it looked like anybody's heat until near the score, when Frank broke again for the third time, and lost the heat by a length, in the next fastest time on record of 2:10¾.

Darkness coming on, Mr. David Bonner announced from the judges' stand that it was impossible to distinguish the running horse from the trotter in the semi-darkness, so the race would have to be postponed till 3 o'clock P. M. sharp to-day. The trotters, Frank and H. B. Winship, are both come from the progeny of the well-known Boston stallion, Lambert. Already over $10,000 is depending on the result of the race.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, was contested by John Driscoll's bay gelding John D. and Dennis Mahoney's bay gelding John Love. John D. won the first heat in 2:34¾, John Love the second in 2:28¾. This race was also postponed.

GOT ENOUGH IN ROUND 4.

A Stunning Blow from Ben May Knocks the Fight Out of Stubbs.

When the early morning had come on at The Allen's yesterday a glove fight for $100 between Prof. Stubbs of this city and Ben May of San Francisco was called. The conditions were a fight of one-minute rounds and half-minute rests, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Prof. Stubbs was seconded by Tony Nixey, and Andy Hanley waited on May. Bob Farrell was timekeeper, and John Files referee.

Stubbs began the first round by leading with his right on the pit of May's stomach, and received one in return on the neck. Then they did some sharp infighting, in which it was hit for hit until time was called, Stubbs having evidently the best of it.

At the opening of round 2 Stubbs landed heavy blows on May's face and neck. May, though dizzy, stood up gamely to his work and put in effective blows. Then they clinched, and time was called.

They measured each other and sparred for wind at the opening of round 3. May finally led off with his left on Stubbs's neck, and followed it up with his right on the face, but got in return several rib roasters, and after some sharp exchanges both went down from the severe punishment which they had received.

For the fourth round they came up groggy. Stubbs began to rush the fight and received several hard knocks which dazed him. He came again, and in trying to get in a straight right hander dropped his guard and received a stunning blow that knocked all fight out of him. He pulled off his gloves and said he was perfectly satisfied.

Just before the fight The Allen announced that a woman with two small children was on the premises, that they were friendless and penniless and had just been served with a dispossess warrant. He passed a hat with a $10 note in it and collected $40 more.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

The track was in good condition and the races hotly contested. For the first race, for non-winners at Brighton Beach in 1883, one mile, Riddle sold at $35; Uberto, $30; Charley Fiske, $25; Tea Rose, $20; field, $50. Tea Rose won by one length; Riddle second, one length in front of Conrad Otte. Time, 1:47½. Mutuals, $24.80.

For the second race, for all ages, one mile and three-eighths, Hartford sold for $225; Laura Glass, $145; Little Pan, $30; Evasive, $20; field, $90. Evasive won by one length; Laura Glass second, Little Dan third. Time, 2:27½. Mutuals paid $100.

For the third race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, Brunswick sold at $160; Arsenic, $105; Boz Sedam, $35; field, $65. Brunswick won by two lengths; Arsenic second, Pilot third. Time, 2:12¾. Mutuals paid $12.80.

For the fourth race, for three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth, Joe Mitchell sold at $230; Lytton, $190; Mike's Pride, $30; field, 75. Mike's Pride won by a neck; Lytton second, five lengths in front of Caramel. Time, 1:58¾. Mutuals paid $60.55.

The Sullivan-Ryan Glove Fight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Al Smith, the backer of John L. Sullivan, will propose to Paddy Ryan to have the four-round glove fight which has been arranged to occur in Boston take place in San Francisco instead, as the hall in Boston will be in use for other purposes at the time set.

Intercollegiate Football.

Harvard and Princeton will play the first game of the intercollegiate championship football series at Princeton on Saturday. Game will be called at 2:30.

Sporting Notes.

Arthur Chambers is going to have a series of games on Nov. 20 and 28 at Pastime Park, Philadelphia. He will match his dog Jack to run any dog in the world for $500 a side at 22 pounds, or will match his bitch Let Her Come against any bitch in the world.

None of the heavy weight pugilists has covered the $250 forfeit which has been posted by Charles Johnston with Richard K. Fox, to match Joe Pendergast of Brooklyn against any man in the world to fight with bare knuckles for from $2,500 to $5,000 a side. Johnston declares that if the deposit is not covered he will claim the championship for Pendergast.

One of Williamsburgh's News Stands.

At the meeting of the Williamsburgh Newsdealers' Association last night it was reported that, of the four stands established by the *Herald* in that part of Brooklyn, two were in stores, and that the sales of newspapers in one of the stores, 142 Fifth street, did not amount to $1.57 a week.

Stabbed by her 12-year-old Son.

Mrs. Bridget Golden of 133 Morgan street, Jersey City, attempted to chastise her 12-year-old son, John, yesterday. He seized a large table knife and stabbed her in the left arm. A policeman went to the house to arrest the boy, but his mother refused to make a charge against him.

There are seventy-eight trains from Boston to New York each week, and they carry more than fifteen thousand purchasers from New England. An advertisement in the *Boston Journal*, which goes into more than fifty thousand families east of the Hudson, is a remunerative investment for a New York firm.—Adv.

Derby Hats.—The best value in the city at $2.50 each. Keep Manufactory Co. Broadway and Bleecker st.—Adv.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN YONKERS.

Laid by the Health Officer to the Use of Well Water—Forty Persons Sick.

A lad named Benson was stricken with typhoid fever in Yonkers about Oct. 1. Within ten days ten more cases were reported, and the disease has been spreading, until at present over forty persons are down with it. Only five deaths, however, have occurred, as the result of typhoid or any other fever. For the most part the disease has been limited to the highest point in the town, about half a mile back from the river, and at least 350 feet above high water mark. This hilly point is of about a quarter of a mile area. The residents are working people, mostly English mechanics. The houses are comfortably built, and the place is clean. The soil is not deep, averaging less than four feet. Then comes trap rock, which in many places reaches the surface. Water mains have never been laid up on this hill, and the residents depend on two or three large wells. One of these, a very large one, is called the public well, and supplies twenty families.

Health Officer Browne, judging that this well water might be the cause of the trouble, had the water analyzed. As a result, two of the wells have been locked up and a fine has been imposed for using the water from them.

"There is no doubt that the disease was caused at first by drinking this water," Dr. Browne said yesterday. "The Benson family used water from the public well, and the next ten cases I have traced to the same source. I think the other cases were the result of contagion. I think we have had but fifteen cases of genuine typhoid, the others being a typho-malaria fever. I heard to-day something that makes me think the drinking of impure milk was one of the causes of the trouble."

"This disease is the result of atmospheric causes," said Dr. Benedict. "I don't think the water had anything to do with it, for I know of many cases where the only water used in the families was filtered rain water."

"There is more than one cause," said Dr. Hermance. "The bad drainage and impure water have played their part, no doubt. The recent opening of Washington street, where a great mass of new earth was upturned, is an important factor."

Dr. Warren thought the disease resulted from a combination of causes. "Many of the sick persons have been employed in the carpet, hat, and silk mills, where the atmosphere is far from being a healthy one," said he. "Consequently their weakened constitutions yielded more easily to the advances of disease."

"I hold the Board of Health responsible for this," said Mr. M. L. Ehrgot of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. "Within four hundred feet of the hill is the city dumping ground. Here all the garbage is thrown. From this place it is taken by a German, who pays the city $100 for the privilege. He feeds it to his fifty hogs which he keeps on the other side of the hill. The Nefferhan River, all covered with a black slimy scum, flows through the centre of the town. Upon its banks are the carpet, hat, and silk factories, all of which empty their refuse into the stream. Is that healthy, do you think?"

WHY THE CLOCKS WILL BE SET BACK.

Prof. Rees of Columbia College Explains the Change to be Made on Sunday.

Professor of Astronomy J. K. Rees of Columbia College lectured before the Engineering Society of the School of Mines and invited guests last evening, on the subject of the proposed new time standards for the United States.

He said that there was a common misapprehension in regard to clock time and sun or actual time. Clocks do not keep pace with the sun, and there are only four times in the year (April 15, June 14, Aug. 31, and Dec. 24) when the sun and the clocks agree. As an instance of the difference, on Nov. 3 the sun is at the meridian sixteen minutes and twenty seconds before the New York clocks indicate noon. Local time is the keeping of accurate mean time at any given place, mean time being reckoned from a mean or second sun. Although the City Hall clock and the clock on the Columbia College observatory both point to noon at the same time, there is a difference of eight seconds in the actual time of the two places.

Some years ago the railroads in the United States had nearly 100 different standards of time, regulated by local times. Various plans were suggested to secure a uniform system. Prof. Dowd of Saratoga proposed four standards, taking Washington as the meridian. Then it was suggested that there should be a single standard for the whole country; but this was not found practicable. In Maine, for instance, by the single standard, it would be 4 o'clock when by the local time it ought to be 6 o'clock. In 1875 Prof. Abbey suggested that the time be fixed for every fifteen degrees of longitude, beginning at the 75th meridian and extending to the 120th meridian. This gives four standards of time, dividing the country into four belts of about 1,000 miles wide in this latitude. By this system the time in Maine, New York, and Savannah would be the same, and in each of the other meridians or belts there would be a similar uniformity. It is this plan which has been adopted by the railroads and some of the cities, and which takes effect on Sunday. It will put back New York time four minutes.

ROBERT FELLOWS'S DISAPPEARANCE.

His Friends Have No Other Explanation for his Abscess than Foul Play.

STAMFORD, Nov. 15.—The mysterious disappearance of Robert Fellows continues to be the general topic of conversation here. The report that his absence is the result of a protracted spree not only is not credited, but arouses no little indignation on the part of the friends of Mr. Fellows. Your correspondent had a conversation with Mrs. Fellows this evening, at the home of her father, Dr. Cockroft.

"In the twelve years we have been married," she said, "Mr. Fellows has not been absent from his home a single night. He was a man whose habits were very regular. He scarcely ever went out evenings, except to attend an association meeting or on business connected with the Congregational church, of which he has for five years been a deacon.

Mrs. Fellows was highly indignant that any person should charge her husband with being intoxicated. He had never indulged in liquor to excess, and seldom partook of it at all. She was inclined to believe that he had been waylaid and robbed of the costly and valuable jewelry and jewels which he carried upon his person. He went to the city only two or three days each week, being occupied on other days chiefly in superintending improvements and work on the Cockroft villa. On the day of his disappearance he was as cheerful as usual, and there appeared no reason why he should not have returned home at the evening. Mr. Fellows has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association for several years, and has been an active worker in as well as a large contributor to the association. He was much interested in the Bible work, in which he took much pleasure. His relatives and friends have engaged the services of detectives, who have been investigating the case for several days, but so far there is no clue to his whereabouts. His wife feels positive that he is not dead, although she cannot account for his absence.

The Hazing at Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 15.—The faculty of Syracuse University have been investigating the recent hazing of G. E. Ellis, a junior, by members of the sophomore class. Ellis joined the Sigma Delta Nu, which is a sophomore society, and the members alleged that he disclosed its secrets to his own classmen. He was recently taken in the night by a party of freshmen to a field two miles from the city, ridden on a rail, and then left there, bound hand and foot. A sophomore, named Church, Cottrell, Bannister, Coddington, Faller, and Schwartz, were suspended for the remainder of the term, which does not close until May. It was received by surprise all the students connected with the affair unless they signed a paper confessing, expressing regret, and promising to refrain from such conduct in future. All of the classes held meetings to-day, and it was voted to petition the faculty to suspend the penalty imposed on the six sophomores. The junior class also ask that the Sigma Delta Nu Society be suppressed.

Shaw & Bros.' Offer Rejected.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Bros. was held this afternoon. Chairman Billings of the Advisory Committee presented the following from counsel for the Shaws: "I am authorized by F. Shaw & Bros. to offer for the assets of the firm the sum of $2,280,000. This is upon condition that they shall get title to the assets free of all attachments and other encumbrances made or suffered since July 28 last. This is to include the assets of the Vancoboro firm. This form of offer will give the creditors the advantage of such diminution as can be secured in the deductions set forth in the last part of our schedule of assets submitted at the last meeting." The offer was rejected as inadequate, and the meeting adopted the recommendation of the committee that Mr. H. A. Piper be employed to audit the accounts of the trustees.

Small Takes his Empty Stomach Out of Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 15.—Peter Smull, the dude fasting horse thief, who had completed his thirty-eighth day of fasting, broke jail here to-night at 7:30 o'clock. A prisoner asked to enter his cell in the old jail on the pretext of filling lamps, the Sheriff's daughter meanwhile guarding the door. At a given signal a rush was made for the door, and all escaped. It is thought they crossed the Delaware River and Pennsylvania, as three men were seen running toward the river and as a boat was stolen. The dude ran out in his shirt sleeves. He is very weak from the long fast and will not go far on foot. It is thought he will strike for home at South Easton, Pa. The Sheriff has offered a reward for his arrest.

McCarthy for President of the Senate.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 15.—Senator McCarthy said to-day that he has heard of no opposition to his election as President of the State Senate pro tempore, though he was not doing much about it himself. A political friend of his said that all the Republican Senators heard from express their intention of voting for McCarthy.

All the Herald New Stands To-day.

Have the famous English Sixteen Puzzle. Price, 25 cts. London Novelty Co., 587 Broadway.—Adv.

TAKING MERCY ON THE PROVINCES.

Gen. Hazen Says Garlington Acted in Accordance with His Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In the Proteus Court of Inquiry to-day Gen. Hazen's examination was resumed. Referring to the publication of reports upon the authority of the Signal Office that supplemental instructions had been issued to Lieut. Garlington to land stores at Littleton Island, Gen. Hazen said he was in Washington Territory at the time. Since his return he had learned that some such intimation had been given out by Lieut Cadzare.

Lieut. Garlington asked and received permission to question the witness.

General.—Did you ever discuss with me the propriety of changing Mr. Greely's instructions in so far as they related to landing stores on the way north at Littleton Island or that vicinity? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say any thing to me which would lead me to think it my duty to adopt memorandum No. 4 as a suggestion from you? A.—Nothing further than the facts before you might suggest to yourself when you arrived there.

Q.—Did you order any one to furnish me with a copy of that memorandum? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know it had been furnished me until I showed it to you? A.—No.

Q.—Was I not correct in my conclusion that I was not to allow the movements of the Yantic to interfere in any way with my progress to the northward? A.—You were especially directed by me not to permit the Yantic to interfere with your movements, or to hinder your movements northward. If it appeared that she could not proceed with you, you were to go on doing the best you could without her.

Q.—Do you not think I carried out the spirit of my instructions not to stop at Littleton Island, and leave a great deal of stores on my way north? A.—I do.

The Court asked Gen. Hazen:

Q.—If Lieut. Greely should be on his way now from Discovery Harbor, do you think he would have supplies sufficient on his route on the west shore of Smith Sound to support him comfortably until he gets to Cape Sabine? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Sufficient to keep him in comfort all winter? A.—I think so, with the native food which he would secure.

Lieut. Cadzare told the history of memorandum No. 4. He was instructed by Capt. Powell, acting Chief Signal Officer, to prepare a memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy of the plan of operations for the Proteus. He did so, the memorandum embodying his own views with respect to establishing a depot on Littleton Island. The memorandum was submitted to Capt. Powell and subsequently to Gen. Hazen, and witness understood it was approved. He had also shown it to Lieut. Garlington, and understood that he also approved of it. The witness never knew until after the disaster that the memorandum did not form a part of the orders of Lieut. Garlington. He gave the memorandum out to the press under that belief. An error in the records of the office had been discovered since the disaster. The office records showed that the memorandum had been given to Lieut. Garlington endorsed "Enclosure 4," and marked to Lieut. Garlington as such. The witness did not think, in view of this error, that the memorandum could be considered a part of the orders to Lieut. Garlington.

BOSTON STATE HOUSE IN DANGER.

An Enemy Lodged Under the Gilded Dome More Mighty than the Politician.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Under the caption "The State House in Danger," the *Transcript* to-night prints a thrilling story, two or three columns in length. The writer says:

When his Excellency boasted that at the raising of his hand his old veterans would assemble and clean out the State House, the public was little aware of the pressing need of the cleaning out of the Capitol. The enemy which has effected a lodgment under the gilded dome is small, but mighty, and his name is legion. He works in the dark, and unceasingly. He is the Guy Fawkes whose plotting is perennial, the blowing up of whose mine is ever imminent. His point of attack is at the foundations, and his name is Termes Fimipes, or, in vulgar parlance, the white ant. Nearly a year ago a document was then stored in what is known as the "dungeon," in the basement of the State House, was found to have been eaten in a curious manner. The mischief was so complete that it was impossible to give a correct estimate of the amount and value of the books and papers contained in the State House, no time was lost in hunting up the name and character of the unknown foe. Knowing something of the researches of Dr. H. A. Hagen, Professor of Entomology of Harvard University, the Secretary of State forwarded to him a sample of the record volume. The Professor instantly pronounced the culprit to be the white ant, and advised a thorough inspection of the State House, and that measures be taken to prevent further ravages by the pest. The attention of the Committee on the State House was called to the matter, but nothing was done by that body. Recent investigation, however, shows the work of the pest to be extensive and alarming.

Prof. Hagen was interviewed on the subject. He considered the presence of the white ants in the State House as a matter for genuine alarm. It might be found, he said, that the State House is not so substantial a building as it appeared to be. He spoke of their operations at the works of Alvan Clark & Sons, the celebrated makers of astronomical instruments, where the supports of a building were destroyed; also of the destruction of a bridge at Porter's Station some years ago, and of various mysterious building disasters which probably were due to the ravages of this insect. The nest of the ants which have entered the State House is undoubtedly some distance away, probably in the Common or Public Garden, or possibly in one of the small private gardens or old trees in the vicinity. It is the habit of the white ant to have its nest as far away as possible from the point where it imparts above ground. Killing the insects will not do, said the Professor; they must be prevented from entering a building by the use of cement and metal in place of wood. In conclusion, he stated officials at the State House will make an appeal to the next Legislature for protection against this worse than a political enemy.

Mills—Paddock.

The marriage of Miss Alada Thornton Paddock, daughter of Bishop Paddock of Washington Territory, to Lieut. A. L. Mills of the First Cavalry, United States Army, took place last evening at St. Peter's Church, in State street, Brooklyn. The church, in which Bishop Paddock served a twenty-five years' pastorate, was thronged. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island and Bishop Paddock, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Paddock, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Snively, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Homer, and the Rev. Dr. Alfred J. Tibbits. The bride wore a rich white satin brocaded dress, trimmed with Duchesse lace, a tulle veil, with orange blossoms and diamonds. The bridesmaids, of whom there were twelve, were the Misses Paddock, sisters of the bride; Miss Walker, Miss Reeves, Miss Homer, and Miss Fanning. Lieut. J. F. Landis of the First Cavalry was best man. The ushers were Lieut. David Price of the First Artillery, Capt. Sharpe of the Commissary Department, Lieut. O. S. Carter of the Cavalry, Lieut. S. E. Allen of the First Infantry, Lieut. S. F. Massey of the Fifth Artillery, and Lieut. Benham of the Third Infantry. The groom and the ushers wore their full uniforms. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held in the parsonage adjoining the church.

Hostilities on Newtown Creek.

On Oct. 30 the Grand street, Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad Company attempted to lay its rails across the iron drawbridge over Newtown Creek at Meeker avenue. The bridge tender at once swung the bridge around and kept it in the middle of the stream for several hours. He said he was obeying instructions from the Boards of Supervisors of both Kings and Queens counties. A few hours later five deputy sheriffs arrived and have since remained in charge of the bridge. They threatened to arrest any one who attempts to lay an iron rail on the bridge.

The railroad company say that the opposition was set on foot by the proprietors of saloons at the south end of the bridge, who knew they would lose custom if the railroad terminus were on the north side of the stream. They also intended to lay the track on the south side of the bridge from Mr. Rowland, former President of the Bridge Committee, who has since died. The present authorities have returned the company attempted to use the use of the bridge without having asked permission, and without agreeing to do their share toward keeping it in repair.

Losses in the Ann Street Fire.

The fire in the five-story brick building at the corner of Ann street and Theatre alley was not got fully under subjection until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Five floors were entirely burned away, and the inside was gutted down to the store front. The building covered 21 and 23 on Ann street and extended some seventy-five feet on Theatre alley. It was very old. It was owned by Mr. H. H. Goffe, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. His loss is about $25,000, and he fully covered by insurance. The other losses are: J. S. Stockwell, waste paper, about $3,000; Robert Mcgill, paper ruler, $1,500; Joseph Bigelow, paper cutter, $800; Richard Rode, label cutter, $3,000; Rennethum & Co., grinders for opticians, $3,000; William Steiner, printer, $5,000; Dr. Allende, proprietor of a medical library, $1,000; J. W. Wickoff, saloon, $1,000; C. A. Kelly, steam packing, $1,000; Jason F. Rathbun, machinery, $3,000; C. C. Kemble, carpenter, $3,000. Total loss, $47,300.

Survivor's of Farragut's Fleet.

The survivors of Farragut's fleet who took part in the capture of New Orleans met last night, and took initiatory steps toward the organization of the Farragut Association of the Port of New York by electing these officers: President, J. J. Wm. Vice-President, Joseph Hadfield; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Grove. Another meeting will be called within thirty days. The plan of having survivors from all over the country visit Washington this winter is a body to urge Congress to pay the balance of the New Orleans prize money was discussed. One-third of an appropriation of $800,000, it is alleged, remains unpaid.

Mr. Choate Removes his Family.

Yesterday Homer M. Choate removed his family from the house in Woodside, where he killed a burglar on last Friday night. His little children, who saw the burglar in the room in which they slept with their mother and also saw their father shoot him, have since been timid. They have been afraid to go to bed, and even during the day could not go about the house alone. The body of the burglar is still in the Morgue.

Vandalism in a Church.

The Bergen Baptist Church, on Clinton avenue, Jersey City, was broken into during Wednesday night by some persons, who destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. The pulpit desk was broken into pieces, leaves were torn from the pulpit books, and the velvet carpet on the platform was removed and cut up.

A Young Thief's Confederate.

A boy entered the fancy goods store of Jacob N. Marcus, at 203 Fulton street, Brooklyn, last evening, and, picking up two skirts, ran away. Mr. Marcus pursued and captured him; but, as he was taking the boy to the police station, an unknown man knocked him down and fractured his shoulder, and the boy escaped.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverish ness restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.—Adv.

MARKETS OF THE PROVINCES.

Mapleson Changes his Out-of-Town Opera Dates, Except in Philadelphia.

Col. Mapleson, with a beautiful nosegay in his buttonhole, and a mirror-like polish on his shoes, walked jauntily into the Academy yesterday, and sat down with these remarks:

"Yes, my dear boy, I've changed nearly all my advance dates. I had them all nicely fixed before I left America last time, but then you see it was preposterous to have that man Abbey follow me about, and give his opera on the same nights as I did. He may have the money of his friends to pitch out the window into the street, I've got too old myself, and have seen too much of the world to enjoy that expensive and useless pastime myself. He can have his nights now, and I'll have mine, and the best man will have some show to win."

The Colonel heaved a sigh and then continued:

"It's too bad, too bad. It makes me sad to think how art and opera are slaughtered by this opera war. If Abbey would only be sensible, New York could have opera every night. The choristers of both operas could cooperate sometimes and produce something grand, if Abbey had Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and I took Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, or vice versa. But, heigh-ho! That's all gammon and spinach so far as the real state of the red-hot conflict is concerned."

The Colonel shook off reflection and his overcoat and went on in a chipper tone:

"I change my dates, but we both carry the war into poor, helpless Philadelphia. That's a quiet city, you know. They haven't got a strong militia or police force, and I don't know what the consequences will be when we descend upon the Quakers simultaneously, at once, and both together. I got a despatch to-day saying that the price of condensed milk and all provisions had risen when the news that the two operas were coming reached there. You see, my boy, the thunder of both operatic bands will certainly turn all the ordinary milk sour."

Col. Mapleson stopped for breath, looked over his cheek book, and then exclaimed:

"But you want news. Well, I've got agreeable news for you. Patti sings for certain Friday night. She practised to-day and found her voice in perfect condition."

Manager Tillotson was found last night enveloped in a broad smile. He dispensed with it long enough to say:

"Mapleson's change of programme is a signal victory for Mr. Abbey."

Then Manager Tillotson went on with his smile.

MUST THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES PAY?

Trying the First of 86 Suits for Damages Done in the Decoration Day Panic.

The first of the thirty-six suits brought by Lyddy Brothers against the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge to recover damages for clients who were injured in the crush on the bridge on Decoration Day was on trial in the City Court yesterday. In one corner of the court room sat a dozen women, mostly in mourning, the bereaved relatives of those who lost their lives. Near Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, who was senior counsel for the trustees, sat Trustee J. Adriance Bush, Superintendent C. C. Martin, and Secretary Quintard.

The complaint alleges that Miss Lizzie Bannon, 18 years old, sustained fatal injuries while crossing the bridge with her mother. She was caught in the fatal steps, thrust back, and knocked down by the crowd and severely injured, from which she died.

The complaint further alleges that the bridge was not duly and safely and properly constructed, completed, and finished as a public highway and thoroughfare, and that the trustees neglected the precautions necessary to make it safe, had an inadequate police, and allotted from 37,000 to 10,000 persons to the bridge, although there were accommodations for only 50,000.

Mr. Dyckman, for the trustees, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the trustees were serving gratuitously, and not personally responsible.

Justice McGuire denied this motion