A ROMANCE OF INSURANCE.

TWELFTH DAY OF THE FAMOUS DWIGHT TRIAL AT NORWICH.

Evidence to Rebut the Suggestions that He is Not Dead at All, or that, if He Is Dead, He was Hanged—$250,000 at Stake.

Although five years have elapsed since the death of Col. Walton Dwight of Binghamton was announced, it was not until the 11th of the present month that the judicial investigation was begun at Norwich, N. Y., before Judge Follett and a jury, to determine whether the life insurance companies shall pay the enormous sums for which his life was insured. Payment has thus far been resisted by nearly all of the companies. Col. Dwight was a widely known and much respected citizen of Binghamton. He was elected to Congress by the Republicans of that district, and served his term. He was elected Mayor of Binghamton, and was popular in that office. He was a Colonel of a regiment from that section during the late war, and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic now bears his name.

Col. Dwight was a man of very extensive business relations in the real estate and lumber business. He built a section of Binghamton, known as Dwightville. One of the houses was a large and handsome hotel, known as the Dwight House, which he kept for several years. It was surrounded by fifty cottages, built on winding streets in what was known as Dwight Park. Here he had an immense platform erected, and in the summer he gave, at his own expense, dancing entertainments that were the talk of that section of the country. He was the owner of the Binghamton *Times*, and was connected with other enterprises requiring business foresight and capital.

In person Col. Dwight was about six feet tall, of large frame, with massive head and commanding presence. He wore a full dark beard, and looked like a soldier. He was genial and pleasant in conversation; hail fellow well met with almost everybody in that section. He had a wife and a boy of 10, Frank Dwight. He was a relative of the late Daniel S. Dickinson.

Upon Col. Dwight's death was announced he policies of life insurance amounting to about $250,000, most of which had been obtained within a few weeks of his death, and on which but one premium had been paid. The principal items were: United States Life Insurance Company, $10,000; Ætna, $10,000; Union Mutual of Maine, $10,000; Mutual of New Jersey, $10,000; National Life of Vermont, $10,000; Northwestern Mutual Life, $15,000; Washington Life, $10,000; Berkshire Life, $10,000; Manhattan, $20,000; Massachusetts Mutual, $10,000; National Life of the United States, $10,000; Germania, $15,000; Home, $5,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; State Mutual, $10,000; New England Mutual, $10,000; Homœopathic, $5,000; Equitable, $50,000. He had applied for $400,000 of insurance altogether, but some of the companies declined to insure him; in other cases it was delayed. In several instances the news of his heavy insurance appears to have frightened off the insurance companies. Some recalled their policies before the agents could deliver them. In one case, that of the United States Life, after the policy had been delivered, the President of the company demanded it back and tendered repayment of the amount of the premium in cash, but Col. Dwight refused to deliver up the policy.

This action of the United States Company was mainly due to the suspicions of the present President, Mr. Thomas Brosnan, then Vice-President, whose forebodings of trouble were so strong that he took extraordinary pains to prepare for ample evidence of the circumstances of Col. Dwight's death when it should be announced. He was so certain that the company would be called upon to pay within a short time, when it was found that Col. Dwight would not surrender his policy, that he made a wager that such would be the result, and won it. Mr. Brosnan has a startling theory of his own with relation to the case, but has not yet made it public.

Some of the companies paid, including the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, but the announcement that most of the companies would contest payment created the wildest excitement in Binghamton. The contesting companies had been watching Col. Dwight carefully. They had employed physicians engaged to attend upon the report of his illness. Before the body was cold, almost, they had doctors in attendance to hold a post-mortem examination. Even this was not sufficient, and, though there was a post-mortem on Nov. 19, immediately after his death was reported, there was an exhumation of the body and a Coroner's inquest in the April following. But as to what he died of (if he did die, for there are historians disputing even that), the doctors are at odds.

The first of the contested suits is that against the Germania Company, and the contesting companies have summoned an army of expert witnesses and expended a very large sum in money in collecting testimony to show that Col. Dwight's immense insurances were planned in fraud. Their case as outlined by Mr. Larocque was broad and comprehensive. The main reliance is on the falsity of Col. Dwight's statements as to his health. Documentary proof was relied upon to show that while for his earlier policies he admitted that he had been afflicted with spitting of blood, in his later applications he denied that he had such symptoms. All the companies in which Col. Dwight was insured sent in copies of the application made to them, and discrepancies in Col. Dwight's written statements were pointed out.

Attention was called also to the peculiar manner of Col. Dwight's alleged death at the Spauilding House; to the fact that he was comparatively alone; to what is considered the significant absence of his wife and son; and the theory was hinted at, though not absolutely raised, that probably it was not Col. Dwight's body that was exhibited to the thousands of citizens of Binghamton who knew him in life.

The testimony for the insurance company began with that of Isaac Lloyd of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, to the effect that a policy applied for to that company had been made out and sent to the agent, but recalled before delivery. Several witnesses testified to their personal knowledge that Col. Dwight had had spitting of blood and hemorrhages. Edward R. Seeley testified that Colonel at the Dwight House in 1876, and swore that the Colonel had then had bleeding from the lungs. Robert W. Forsman of Westport, Pa., saw Col. Dwight in March, 1867, and swore that Col. Dwight was coughing, had hemorrhages, and spit blood. Peter Herdic swore that he had known Col. Dwight nineteen years, and had seen him spit blood while laughing, and testified that Col. Dwight told him he had hemorrhages. Chas. Bartels of Troy swore that Col. Dwight told him he had had lung disease and hemorrhages. Anna C. Speckman, who had seen Col. Dwight at the Herdic House, swore that Col. Dwight had admitted to her that he had had hemorrhages.

Another point made by the defence was that Col. Dwight had falsely denied in his application for policies that he had been in the business of selling liquors, when the fact was that he had taken out a license and paid internal revenue tax.

In the course of the testimony about the policy issued by the United States Life Insurance Company, a letter from Col. Dwight was read, which said:

> About eleven years ago I was for some time exploring timber lands in Canada, was much exposed, caught a severe cold, and for some weeks coughed hard. At times I would strain severely. It would start my nose bleeding, and sometimes I would start a little blood in the mouth and throat. There was no affection of the lungs, nor never has been. Soon after this I took out some life insurance and mentioned having spit blood from my mouth, throat, and teeth. It was then of such recent date that I deemed it proper to mention it in my first application. In taking out my present insurance, in answer to questions of spitting blood, I have invariably answered No, as there never has been any, as contemplated by the question as I understand.

P. S.—Unless blown up upon a steamboat, smashed in a railroad accident, or I meet with death in some such way, I think I did fair to live long enough to give myself more trouble in meeting my premiums (which amounted to $16,500 a year) than you in any long affair.

The defence also commented significantly upon the fact that Col. Dwight and his heirs were bankrupt and that this insurance was relied upon to repair the shattered fortunes of the family; that care was taken to effect the insurance in the name of the boy so that the creditors of Col. Dwight could not touch the proceeds. It was pointed out that even the will of Col. Dwight made paltry provisions for creditors, while making presents to relatives.

The will, by the way, was an extraordinary document, made but a short time before Col. Dwight's death was announced. It bequeathed considerable sums to the surviving relatives of himself and his wife, varying from $500 to $5,000 each. It left small sums to children, servants, and friends, all of whom were spoken of in terms of endearment. It left $10,000 to trustees for the use of the needy poor of Binghamton, to be safely invested, and the income to be paid over in December of each year to a committee of all religious denominations, to be expended for a Christmas dinner for every poor and needy family in Binghamton. To the press of Binghamton was bequeathed $81,000, the interest of which was to be used to buy an annual dinner for the editors, foremen, and their guests. It left a handsome sum to the firemen of Binghamton. These bequests, the defence claim, were adroitly made so as to secure a large public sentiment against the insurance companies.

Considering his bankruptcy, the fact that he was living at the rate of $12,000 a year, and the fact that his insurance premiums amounted to $16,500 year, and were made payable quarterly or semi-annually, so that the insurance was obtained for the largest amount at the smallest premium, the defence deny his ability or intention to pay the premiums.

The defence has introduced startling medical testimony based upon the theory of Dr. Wood of Philadelphia. Dr. Charles H. Porter of Albany, ex-Health Officer John Swinburne, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York, and others who have propounded the theory that Col. Dwight did not die of gastric fever or chills, as is claimed by the plaintiff. Dr. Swinburne said:

> Col. Dwight's death was not from natural causes. In my judgment it was from strangulation by the rope, as was indicated by the heavy indentation about the neck over the Adam's apple, congested membrane of the brain, empty heart, congested lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, with food in his stomach, showing that he must have died immediately after eating, the absence of clots of blood, fluid condition of blood in the body; the condition of the bronchial tubes, some compression on parts of the trachea, the lungs in no collapsed state, indicating from the pressure of the air into the lungs death from asphyxia or strangulation. The clot in the brain had no positive indication except that the circulation of the blood had been somewhat obstructed; blood became carbonized because it could not pass through the lungs. I conclude that the furrow in the neck was caused by compression.

Dr. Flint testified that death was caused by asphyxia, by strangulation with a rope.

Dr. Swinburne attended both post-mortem examinations of the body said to be that of Col. Dwight, but the physician who attended Col. Dwight in his last illness is dead.

There is every indication that the case will be the most memorable in the annals of life insurance. Col. Dwight left many friends who were bound to defend his memory from the aspersions that are cast upon it by the insurance companies. They made the strong point that, so far as the theory of the defence was developed, it was that Col. Dwight committed a rascally fraud on the insurance companies, and then was noble enough to sacrifice his life for the purpose of making princely gifts to his family, his friends, and his fellow citizens.

Proof that it was really Col. Dwight who died, was dissected, buried, exhumed, and dissected again, was supplied in abundance by the plaintiffs. They brought forward the man who sat up with him the night he died, the undertaker who laid him out and interred his remains, the verdict of the Coroner's jury, the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, and other testimony to contradict the testimony of the insurance experts, and when the evidence was all in the jury of ten farmers, one miller, and one merchant had a line-shot conflicting testimony as puzzling as any that ever challenged the attention of twelve honest men.

Norwich, N. Y., Nov. 24.—To-day was the twelfth day of the trial, and as the plaintiff's rebuttal testimony appears the interest increases. T. F. McDonald was the first witness to-day. He is a brother-in-law of Dwight, and was intimate with him. He testified that he saw Dwight during his last sickness, and was with him one night. Dwight had had a chill, and looked haggard and had lost flesh. The witness helped him out of bed, as he was very feeble. He saw Dwight almost every day during his sickness. Dwight grew thin and pale, and complained of being sore about his stomach. He saw Dwight last one or two days before his death. He never saw him spit blood, but he heard him cough once when he had a cold.

The witness then gave a detailed statement of Dwight's business matters. Dwightville, he said, consisted of about forty houses near the bank of the Chenango River at Binghamton, all fitted up with modern improvements, and costing about $100,000. Witness continued:

I am one of the legatees under Mr. Dwight's will. I was district Attorney of Broome county at the time of Dwight's death. He had his own medicine and took it himself when I visited with him. I was present at the autopsy. I saw the body. Doctor and I had him say that the furrows on the neck were caused by bending the head upward and backward. I noticed several creases on the left side of the neck, three or four inches in length and one-eighth in width. I did not notice any peculiar color in the creases.

N. E. Ripine, sworn for plaintiff, testified:

I have known Dwight from childhood, and lived near him. I knew him all the time, except from 1856 to 1862. Never knew of his being sick until his last illness. I never knew of his spitting blood. I was frequently at his room during his last illness. He signed papers for me and at my direction. I could see daily that he was failing. He signed papers on Nov. 15. He died on the 18th. He had made arrangements for me to go to New York, and pay premiums coming due on his policies. He had arranged to have the money from his father-in-law, Dusenberry. I never advanced any money for Dwight to pay premiums on policies. I endorsed a note with McDonald for that purpose. I had conversation with Harding several times about the Connecticut Mutual policy. I knew of no change having been made in the policy. Dwight complained that the policy was not what he wanted; complained because it was a fifteen-year policy, and the amount was not payable till his death, so that the premiums were larger. The policy was returned to Vosburg the agent.

The court adjourned till Monday.

DEER PLENTY IN PIKE.

Good Effects of the Law Prohibiting Hunting with Dogs—Some Fine Sport.

MILFORD, Pike county, Pa., Nov. 24.—The hunting season is now fairly opened here, and never, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have the forests of northeastern Pennsylvania been so full of deer as they are this fall. In the past week the Greenings have brought four large bucks to this village, while at least a score are reported as having been shot by other local and New York city sportsmen. Only a few days ago a fine buck dashed down the mountain side and crossed the road from this village to Port Jervis between two teams that were not more than fifty feet apart and disappeared, going toward the Delaware River.

The great number of deer is undoubtedly owing to an act passed by the State Legislature five years ago, which prohibited the hunting of deer with dogs for a period of several years.

Previous to the enactment of this law one-half of the deer started in the Pike county forests were driven to the Delaware River, and thence into the States of New York and New Jersey, and it became about that the woods of Sullivan county in the former State and Sussex in the latter became more famous hunting grounds than those of this county. It is only a few years since that a young deer ran down from the woods of Sullivan county into the village of Port Jervis and was shot on the banks of the Neversink by Matt Murray, who was out hunting squirrels. But they began to hunt them with dogs, and the consequence is they are mostly run out in that district.

County Clerk John C. Westbrook of this place, John Coursen of Newton, N. J., and Jake Schorr of Port Jervis, the Half-way House, Milford, and Steigler's Hill, spent three days of last week in the Blooming Grove region. On the second day out a big four-prong buck was started. It ran toward the runway, where Schorr was standing, gun in hand, waiting for it. When this hunter saw it coming he put down his gun and hid behind a tree. The deer went on, and John Coursen brought it down with his rifle. Westbrook was so unfortunate as to not get a shot at it. The next day Hunter Schorr chose to go out and snare rabbits. Coursen and Westbrook started a still larger buck. It made a long run, and took the water in Lake Giles, in the Blooming Grove Park, where it was killed by a guest at the Park club house, a gentleman named Stellingworth.

A family of hunters by the name of McConnell live back in the woods along the Dingman turnpike, ten miles from here. They have had unusual luck for them, even, this week. Eight large deer have fallen before the aim of two brothers of the family.

A party of gentlemen from Nyack have been hunting in the Shohola region during the week. They brought in three deer, which are hanging at the Crissman House, along with the carcass of a large buck brought in by other parties. This Shohola country is the finest tract off forest in the county, if not in northern Pennsylvania. It has been the favorite resort of hunters for time out of mind. The onslaughts of the timber thieves, which have been made for years, have failed to destroy it, but its doom is sealed at last. John A. Burke, J. J. Hart, and G. W. Hart of Nyack have purchased about 9,000 acres of it. The famous Shohola Creek runs through it. On the faith of the Shohola the purchasers intend to erect a large circular saw mill, and proceed at once to clearing off the timber. The celebrated old tavern at Shohola Falls, which has stood there for nearly seventy years without a modern fixture to change it inside or out, and which has sheltered generations of hunters and fishermen, goes with the purchase, and will be changed into the business office of the lumbering firm. The clearing away of this tract of land will take but a few years, and will seriously affect the water courses of the region.

It is reported that five deer were killed on the Paupack ridge this week, and three near Porter's Lake.

The List of Referees.

The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Nell	A. H. Vanderpoel.
Hall agt. Brandt	Harvey T. B. Sparks.
Lowerre agt. Staub	Hamilton Morton.
Matter of Barney	Geo. A. Clement.
The Germania Life Ins. Co. agt. Wandell	Chas. J. Breck.
Charley agt. Winston	Geo. B. Newell.
Brown agt. McEwing	Henry C. Botty.
The Germania Life Ins. Co. agt. Rae	Benjamin F. Romaine.
The Dry Dock Savings Institution agt. Lawrence	Chas. J. Breck.
Howe agt. Davis	Geo. B. Newell.
Rabt agt. Van Fleet	Chas. H. Dilley.
Rabt agt. Van Fleet	Chas. H. Dilley.
Wishman agt. Wishman	John Whalen.
Howe agt. Brownson	Hamilton Morton.
Wilder agt. Stedman	Stephen P. Nash.
Hudson agt. Hudson	Frederick Smyth.
Winston agt. Macy	Chas. J. Breck.
Cook agt. Leonard	Henry A. Gumbleton.
Davis agt. Bassett	John Whalen.
Matter of Mulford	Arthur Berry.
Flaherty agt. Van Dorn	Richard M. Henry.
Matter of Jones	John E. Ward.
Matter of Jones	John E. Ward.
Friend agt. Benedict	Joseph S. Bosworth.
Matter of Lamb	A. S. Hamersley.
Smith agt. McGowan	Wm. A. Boyd.
Mescrley agt. McSorley	Grant Nathan.
Fisk agt. White	D. Ira Baker.
Lang agt. Lang	Thomas Nolan.
Furman agt. Wilson	John Whalen.
Gilman agt. Stone	Samuel Sayes.
Hartenstein agt. Hartenstein	Thomas Nolan.
Cochran agt. Cromwellin	R. S. Clarke.
Summers agt. Summers	R. S. Clarke.
Matter of Appleton	John E. Ward.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Judge Ingraham.

Bodewitz agt. Schmeidel	Edwin J. Freedman.
Bodewitz agt. Schmeidel	Edwin J. Freedman.
Smith agt. Douglas	Richard M. Henry.
Behrens agt. The Exchange Fire Ins. Co	Sidney J. Cowen.
Rondebush agt. Rondebush	Richard H. Bishop.
Arnoux agt. Houssage	Hamilton Cole.
Pitt agt. Downing	Henry W. Howland.
Hasselbrack agt. Heide	Middleton S. Burrill.
Breton agt. Goedeke	Chas. A. Jackson.
Samelson agt. Browning	C. A. Jackson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By Judge Beach.

Keegan agt. Cody	John B. Harrison.
Gabelsiger agt. Miller	James F. Campbell.
Matter of Lucius	H. Wilder Allen.
Matter of Wesler	Wm. A. Kelley.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Matter of Hume & Co	Ed. S. Dakin.

YALE BEATS PRINCETON.

THE GREAT FOOT BALL MATCH WON BY A SINGLE GOAL.

Terrific Rushing and Some Fighting—A Large Bruise Raised on Twombly—Cheers for the Play and Hisses for the Fisticulfs.

The foot ball match between Yale and Princeton was played at the Polo grounds yesterday afternoon. When the men appeared on the field the disparity in size was very marked. The rushers of Yale were much more heavily and sturdily built than those of Princeton. Princeton had one heavy weight in Finney, who yielded to none of the Yale men in the matter of muscle. As a rule, however, the Princeton men were tall and slim. The great weight of the Yale men did not seem to impair their activity and lightness of foot. The largest of them, Hull and Williams, were quite as spry as the smallest of the Princeton team.

Five or six thousand spectators were present. The grand stand was about half filled, more than half of those who occupied it being ladies. A line of four-in-hand coaches stood on the north side of the grounds. The coaches were draped with the blue of Yale or the orange and black of Princeton, and their tops were crowded. Blue predominated on the grounds.

The game began at 2¾ o'clock. The lithe Princeton men looked like a swarm of hornets. They wore white Knickerbockers, and stockings, shirts, and caps of striped black and orange. The burly Yale men looked like longshoremen. They wore drab knickerbockers, dirty white jackets, blue stockings, and blue caps. The turf was soft and slippery. Princeton took the east goal and Yale the west. As there was no sun or wind there was no choice of sides.

Yale had the kick off, and in a moment the two sides were performing wonderful acrobatic feats. The great weight of the Yale men seemed irresistible, and they carried the ball steadily toward Princeton's goal. Richards finally kicked from a touchdown and sent the ball over the bar and between the posts. It was a goal, or six points, for Yale. The howls of joy sent up by the blue-trimmed men were deafening.

Eight minutes of the first inning only had passed, and there was plenty of time still for Princeton. Her men now showed a better understanding of Yale's tactics, and the rushing of the latter was not so successful. The ball was run over toward Yale's goal and kept there. Capt. Moffat of Princeton caught the ball from Yale, and returned it with a kick that won thunders of applause. It went high up in the air past the goal line, but it failed to go between the poles. Yale now had hard work for some time. The ball went back and forth a few feet at a time. The men hung around each other's necks, tripped each other up, and arranged themselves in heaps four or five deep. Moffat got another kick, and the ball was within a few feet of making a goal. Yale, led by Hull, then began to work the ball down toward Princeton's goal. Men came down several times, and the spectators stopped cheering in order to hiss. Twombly, the small and active quarter back of Yale, hit a Princeton man, and in return was knocked clean off his feet by a terrific blow on the right cheek. It left a big black bruise, from which the blood flowed. Several other men had short scrimmages. Blood was running down the faces of Hull and Williams. No attention was paid to such slight matters, and the contest went on with renewed fury. When time was called at the end of forty-five minutes, no further points had been made by either side. The score then stood: Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.

A rest of ten minutes followed. When the Princeton men came out for the second inning they did not seem at all discouraged. The inning was begun by several men of both sides lying down on the ball. They were dragged off, and a moment later lay down on it again. Hall finally got out the ball into play. He rolled it to Twombly, who tossed it to Richards, who was far off on the northern boundary. Richards caught it on the bound and started on to run for Princeton's goal. He dodged several men, and was not overthrown until within twenty-five yards of the goal. Yale tried hard to count, but the ball got back to the centre of the field. There it remained for a long time. The men began to fight once more, and Peters of Yale came near being ruled off the field. Finney of Princeton was in two or three squabbles. All these encounters were roundly hissed. Lamar of Princeton and Richards of Yale played finely. Richards again ran the ball near Princeton's goal, but was compelled to kick. Just when time was called no further points had been made. Yale had won the game by 6 to 0. The summary is as follows:

YALE.—Rushers, Bettens, Knapp, Peters, Tompkins, Farwell, Hull, and Williams; quarter back, Twombly; half backs, Terry and Richards; back, Bacon. Umpire, J. Kellogg.

PRINCETON.—Rushers, Finney, Kennedy, Bird, Harlan, Harris, and Quaker; and De Camp; quarter back, Kinnaird; half backs, Moffatt and Lamar; back, Baker. Umpire, D. M. Lowe. Referee, Mr. Appleton, of Harvard. Goals secured by Yale, 1; by Princeton, 0.

Goals kicked by Richards, 1.

Touchdowns made by Peters, 1.

Total points scored by Yale, 6; by Princeton, 0.

Brighton Beach Short Horses Winning.

The owners of unsuccessful horses at Brighton Beach were jubilant yesterday over the extra five days' meeting which had been arranged for their benefit, and when Messrs. A. H. Moberly, the treasurer of the association, and George Ennis, stepped on to the stoop of the grand stand they were received with cheers and many hearty handshakings. For the first race, three-quarters of a mile, Gray Bonnet sold at $200, Charley Fiske, Columbia, and Conrad Otte, 235 each; field, $30. Gray Bonnet won; Ranger, second, Columbia third. Time, 1:20¾. Mutuals paid $7.80.

For the second race, one mile, Baska sold at $100, Little Fred, $65; Hickory Jim, $55, Garfield, $45; field, $70. Frank S. and Machinaw sold 100 each. Vix, 25 four lengths in front of Little Fred. Time, 1:46¾. Mutuals paid $11.65 for first and $46.75 for place for $5. Vix sold off Machinaw sold off Frank S., $25.

The horses went around in a neck and neck struggle. Hotschinne by being well ridden won by half a length. Time, 1:46¾. Mutuals paid $7.40. The winner was bid in for $855.

For the third race, one mile and a quarter, Wandering sold for $150, Little Jim, $100, Brighton, $80; Lytton, $50; field, $55. Wandering won; Brighton second, Lytton third. Time, 2:15¾. Mutuals paid $10.65.

For the fourth and last race, one mile and three-eighths, Mike's Pride sold for $125, Joe Mitchell, $80; Delilah, $75; Harry Mann, $20; field, $35. Henry R. won by a head; Joe Mitchell second, Mike's Pride third. Time, 2:30¼. Mutuals paid $77.55.

Foot Ball in Hoboken.

The return match at foot ball between the eleven of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and the Stevens Institute team took place yesterday on the St. George Cricket ground, Hoboken. The contest was in the morning, so as to allow the two clubs to witness the Yale-Princeton match at the Polo grounds in the afternoon. The game was closely contested, especially in the second half, but the Stevens team came off victorious by the appended score. The play of Keltzch, Torrance, Wartz, Collart, and Bull was noteworthy on the part of Stevens, while that of March, especially in kicking, took the lead on the other side.

STEVENS.—Rushers, Torrance, Williams, Kletzch, Bush, McCoy, Dilworth, and Collart; quarter back, Baldwin; half backs, Wurtz and "Jones"; back, Campbell; umpire, Minkwitz.

LAFAYETTE.—Rushers, Lemon, Reeder, Fry, Campbell, Rohrback, Stoutenberg, and Merritt; quarter back, Updegrave; half backs, March and Van Loon; back, Barnes. Umpire, Barry.

Referee—Mr. McNaughton.

Goals scored by Stevens, 1; by Lafayette, 2.

Touchdowns made by Stevens, 1; by Lafayette, 1.

Points scored by Stevens, 14; by Lafayette, 11.

The National Game.

The report that Hankinson of the New York Club has signed a contract to play with the new St. Louis Club is denied.

One of the most important changes in the playing rules of the League made at the recent meeting is a provision making a catcher to make a double play in case there are three men on bases and the striker misses the third strike. As the rule was, a batter after missing the third strike would simply stand and be put out rather than run and force the men on the bases. Now he must be touched out, and he necessarily forces the men on the bases, and it is important for the catcher to make a double and perhaps a triple play.

Corcoran of the Chicago Club is training the Dartmouth College team.

Cricket.

The University of Pennsylvania cricket eleven feel proud of their record this season. Of the three games played they won two, defeating the Harvard and Haverford College teams. They were defeated by the Marions.

A movement is now on foot to have cricket played under cover this winter. A softer ball is to be used.

America and South Africa will send elevens to England next season.

The Arlington Cricket Club has finished its third season, during which it played thirty-two games, losing only four.

San Francisco's Walking Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The score at the walking match at 10 o'clock last night was as follows: O'Leary, 46 miles; Hart, 42½ miles; Herriman, 40¾ miles, and McIntyre, 40 miles. O'Leary, the ex-man, arrived last night and was present at the walking match. He was cheered around the track with O'Leary, and was loudly cheered.

Daly Ahead of Garnier.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—At the close of to-day's play in the match game of billiards between Daly and Garnier, the total score for the four days stood: Daly, 2,400; Garnier, 2,379.

SPORTING NOTES.

John Woods will have a benefit in Union Hall, 475 Ninth avenue, on Wednesday evening, and will wind up with Joe Coburn.

Charles Connors of Scranton, Pa., has placed a deposit of $100 in the hands of Richard K. Fox as a forfeit for a wrestling match with Edwin Bibby for $500 a side.

Denny Costigan and James Hogan will open 200 oysters inside of eight minutes for $25 in Harry Hill's Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6. Costigan will also spar with an unknown.

John Dempsey of Brooklyn, who recently fought Rovian, says he will accept Jim Murray's challenge to fight any light weight for $250 a side, but the battle must be fought according to the London prize ring rules.

CASUALLY MURDERED.

Foreman Plunkett's Fate at the Hands of the Crank he has Benefited.

Two years ago Jacob Scullen, who was then 56 years old, was hired as a cigarmaker by James Plunkett of 22 Bowery. He was looked upon by the other workmen in the factory as a "crank," and was subjected to a good deal of annoyance and teasing. It was understood that Mr. Plunkett kept him in the factory simply because the man's mind was affected, and because he would have had hard work to get another place if he were discharged.

Three months ago his sister, who had often shown evidences of mental weakness, went to a Police Justice and asked him to send her to an insane asylum. It was found that she was suffering from religious mania, and she was sent to the Ward's Island asylum. Since that time Scullen has lived with his daughter at 227 East Eighty-first street.

Scullen has always been morose and sullen in the shop. Days passed in which he did not exchange a word with his fellow workmen. He worked hard, but his work was not always well done. When the other workmen plagued him, Foreman Owen F. Plunkett, brother of James, frequently took his part and stopped the talk.

Several days ago, Scullen went to a gunsmith in Chatham street and bought a 32-calibre Smith & Wessen self-cocking revolver, and when he showed it to his few friends, said: "I have bought that to blow out my brains." His friends paid no attention to this talk.

Scullen went to the shop as usual yesterday morning, and went to his bench in the workroom on the third floor. He worked steadily until a few minutes before noon. Then he stood up, pulled his pistol out of his pocket, looked around for a moment, and fired the pistol point blank at Patrick J. Brown of 1,066 Third avenue, who was only a few feet away. The bullet grazed Brown's cheek. Scullen raised the pistol a second time, and Brown ran out of the room and down stairs. Foreman Plunkett walked toward Scullen, it is presumed, with the intention of disarming him. Scullen fired again, and shot Plunkett through the forehead, killing him. The other workmen in a body ran out of the room.

"Go get a policeman," shouted Scullen, lowering his pistol as they retreated. He had not said a word before that, and did not appear to be at all excited.

Five minutes after the shooting a man, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, ran into the Elizabeth street station and told the Sergeant that a madman had killed a man at 22 Bowery. Policeman McGrath and another policeman were sent to the factory. They expected to be desperately resisted. They found Scullen standing near his bench with the pistol still in his hand. He handed it over to Policeman McGrath and went quietly to the station house.

"Why did you shoot Mr. Plunkett?" asked Capt. Petty of the prisoner.

"I don't know," he said, carelessly. "I fired and it happened to hit him. I am sorry it did. I'm tired of life and everything else."

Scullen explained that he had bought the pistol to kill himself with, but had forgotten all about his first intention. When asked why he had fired at Brown, he answered, "Because he was in the way."

He was committed to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held on Wednesday.

Owen F. Plunkett lived at 106 East Broadway, and leaves a widow and three children. He had been for many year a foreman for his brother, who is a Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment and a well-known citizen of the Seventh ward.

Nicholas Kohler Will Recover.

Nicholas Kohler, the boy who was struck with an axe on Friday morning on his uncle's farm, in New Utrecht, L. I., retained consciousness yesterday, and is now thought he will recover. Carl Baderensky, his assailant, cannot be found by the police.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Nov. 24.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000).

10 U. S. 4s, c	122½	15 Tenn. comp	44¼
20 U. S. 4½s, c	112½	10 A. T. & S. F. B. A. N. O. iss	30

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000).

79 Ala. Pac. ind	22¾	3 N. J. Midland	92½
13 Ala. Pac. W.		9 N. Y. & Sou. 1st	82½
1st	108½	8 N. J. Cent. 1st con.	118
5 Buff., N. Y. & E.	131½	3 N. J. Cent. con.	112½
1 Chic. & Ore. A.	109½	4 do. 1st	112½
6 Chic. & E. I.	97½	17 N. J. Central adj.	104½
1 Chic. & Ore.	52½	14 N. Y. Cent. 1st con.	131½
60 C. B. & Q. deb.		10 N. Y. Cen. 1st, r	13½
1st	117½	10 N. Y. El. 1st	118½
4 C. R. & Q. 4s	91	21 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 1st	103½
2 C., R. & Q. 7s	129	10 N. Y. & C.	117½
3 C., R. I. & P.	121½	2 N. Y. & Harl. 1st	118
1 Can. So. 1st	98½	10 N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st	103½
8 Del. & H. Pa. d	126	5 Or. R. & N.	108½
8 Det., G. H. & M.	71½	9 Oregon S. Lin	96½
1 Eliz. & B. S. 1st	94½	1 R. & Pitts. con.	125
13 E. Tenn. 5s	74½	1 do. 1st con.	94
16 E. Tenn. 1st	92½	2 Rob. Pitts 1st	107
2 Ind. & Ill. 1st	85	8 Rob. Pitts in	45
2 Ind. & Ill. 2d	70	1 Ro., W. & O. 5s	77
4 Iron Mt. 1st	74½	3 Rich. & D. 1st	97½
1 Int. & G. N. 1st	108½	1 St. P. & Min's con.	111
2 Ind. Dec. & Sp. 1st	102	10 St. P. & Man. 1st	117
3 Kan. Pac. con.	109½	28 St. L. & S. F. 2d, Cl. B	90½
4 Kans. P. D. & N.	58	2 St. P. 1st 6s	113½
2 Kans. & Tex.	107½	10 St. P. 1st W. & Mon.	95½
10 Kans. S. T.	29½	1 Tex. Pac. R. G.	72½
9 Ken. & Tenn.	88½	11 Tex. Pac. con	95½
1 K. C. & Nor. st.	81	3 Tex. Pac. L. G.	90½
4 Lal. & Hick. 1st	86½	5 Tol. & Walash con.	30
4 Lal. & Hick.	43	15 Un. Pac. 1st	116
1 Mor. & Ess. T. 1st	71	1 Va. Mid. inc.	68
2 Mor. & Ess. 7s	118½	1 W. St. L. P. con.	77½
4 Met. El. 1st	102½	1 West. Pac.	111
11 Mob. & O. 1st	106	21 W. St. L. 2d	70½
5 Mob. & Bir.	10½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Railroads, &c.		100 N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	10½
340 B. & Mer. Ext. Con.	138½	400 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. pref.	20½
6 do. C., C., C. & I.	186	20 N. Y., Lack. & W.	77½
1100 Chic. & Alton	140½	600 Omaha	35½
1000 Cent. Pac.	37½	400 Om. pf.	96½
1200 Ch., B. & Q.	120½	1030 Ore. & Nav.	114½
100 Ches. & O.	36½	10 Ohio Cent.	15
48 Clev. & P.	138	1300 Or. & T. C.	49½
1200 Con. Pac.	60½	600 Pac. Mail	40½
60 Del. & H. C.	105½	120 P. & P. U.	134
4250 Del., L. & W.	117½	10 Pull. Palace	122½
1300 Den. & R. G.	23½	400 Rich. & Pitts	16½
500 E. Ten. con.	20½	1412 Rich. & West P. T.	52½
16 East Tenn.	16	50 Rock Isl.	121
100 E. T., Va. & Ga. pf.	74	200 Rich. & W. P.	30½
140 Ill. Cen.	137½	200 St. L. & S. F.	40
100 Ind. & C.	24½	1100 St. Paul	97½
300 L. E. & W.	32½	178 St. Paul pf.	118
1750 Lake Sh.	109½	210 St. P., M. & M.	97½
100 Mich. Cen.	89½	1210 Tex. & Pac.	22½
100 Mil. L. S. & W.	85	1000 Un. Pac.	80½
100 Mil. & Nor.	43	200 Wab. & Pac.	22½
2700 Mich. Cent.	93½	1000 Wab. & Pac. pf.	34½
100 Mob. & Ohio	36½	1800 West. U. Tel.	79½
100 Nor. L. & W. pf.	44½	*Coal Companies.*	
2008 N. Y. Cent.	116½	100 Colorado	16
1500 Nor. Pac.	27½	100 Maryland	10
1200 Nor. Pac. pf.	73½	100 Consolidated	24
7000 New York L. E. & W.	12½	*Environs.*	
550 New York El.	140½	200 American	92
2300 N. Y. & N. E.	31½	Total sales, 175,450.	

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, c	114½	115	Mo., K. & Tex.	23½	24
U. S. 4½s, r	114½	115	N. Y. & N. E.	31½	31¾
U. S. 4s, r	122½	122¾	Nash. & Chat.	97	98½
U. S. 4s, c	122½	122¾