HURLEY SUES FOR $350,000.

HE SAYS MR. MILES RETAINED HIS FATHER'S PROPERTY.

Miles is Hurley's Uncle—He Was in Business with Hurley's Father—Miles Paid $50,000 and Offered $40,000 More.

There may, it is said, be some surprising developments in the trial of the suit of William Samuel Hurley against his uncle, William Miles. Mr. Hurley is a flour merchant in the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn, and his uncle, who retired from business several years ago, lives in a fine old-fashioned house at 229 Henry street in this city. Mr. Miles is reported to be worth a million or so, but if his nephew succeeds in his litigation he will have to forfeit a considerable part of it, for the suit is for the recovery of $350,000, with permission to raise the amount in case the plaintiff discovers that his uncle holds possession of more property of which he (the plaintiff) claims to be the rightful owner.

Samuel Hurley, the father of the plaintiff, was for several years before his death, which occurred in 1863, engaged in the tannery business with William Miles, the defendant, and his brother, Jacob Miles, who is also made a party to the suit. The firm was prosperous for a long period, and it is said that $100,000 was taken out of the capital at one time and invested in real estate. In the panic of 1857 this property and the large stock which the firm carried was transferred to an outside party. The firm lost much money, but did not go into bankruptcy. There was a disagreement between Mr. Hurley and his partners over a settlement, and the trouble continued until the close of Mr. Hurley's life.

The Miles brothers, however, and a Mr. Wells were named as executors of his will, which was made a few days prior to his death. Mr. Wells never qualified, and Mr. Hurley's widow, the mother of the plaintiff in the present action, accepted $13,000 from William and Jacob Miles as her entire share in her husband's estate. If her son's allegations set forth in his complaint are true his mother was entitled to a much larger amount of money as well as to the ownership of some real estate which has steadily increased in value during the twenty-nine years since the death of her husband, and to obtain possession of which or its equivalent in money is the special object of the suit.

The discoveries on which the suit is based were made within the past year. Commission merchant John Kerwin was anxious to purchase a piece of property near the river front in Williamsburgh as a real estate speculation. He found after some investigation that William Miles was said to be the owner, but that some of the tenants, most of whom were Italians, really paid no rent. He was surprised when Mr. Miles told him that he was willing to lease the property, but would not sell it. Incidentally Mr. Miles remarked that the property was in the name of poor relatives of his wife named Hurley, and that he could not sell it without causing bad feeling.

Mr. Kerwin continued his investigation and soon discovered that the Wallabout flour dealer and his mother were the "poor" Hurley family to whom Mr. Miles referred. Mr. Hurley and his mother became deeply interested in Mr. Kerwin's narrative, and instituted another and more searching inquiry on their own account. Mr. Hurley found that the Williamsburgh property which Mr. Kerwin was anxious to purchase belonged to his father, and he called upon Mr. Miles, who as alleged paid his nephew $20,000 in settlement. Subsequently Mr. Hurley discovered other pieces of property which belonged to his father, but which Mr. Miles had retained since the latter's death, and Mr. Miles finally agreed to make a final settlement with his nephew by the payment of $40,000. Mr. Hurley demanded $100,000, and when this was refused the suit was instituted.

During one of the conferences between the uncle and nephew the latter carried off a contract which his father is said to have made with Mr. Miles. Mr. Hurley thinks he will be able to show at the trial that the signature to the document is not in his father's handwriting. Mr. Hurley has located some valuable property in New York and 4,000 lots in Cypress Hills Cemetery, now held by his uncle, but of which he claims a share as the legitimate proceeds of the investments of the tannery firm of Hurley & Miles.

Mr. Miles is about 80 years of age. He was President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank at the time of its collapse, and has been one of the largest lot owners in Cypress Hills Cemetery for several years. He is a Welshman, and for several years was President of the St. David's Society. The suit has been brought in the Supreme Court in this county, and the trial will come on in a few weeks.

TELEGRAPH TO DR. ROBINSON

If You Want to Pay Good Money for Oblong Pieces of Green Paper.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs, Brown, and Morris stood in the corridor of the Post Office building late on Thursday evening and saw young Henry Gregory of 167 Allen street hand in 5,000 white envelopes at window 20 to be mailed. The clerk at that window started to run the envelopes through his stamp cancelling machine and accidentally tore one. The clerk saw that the envelope contained green goods circulars. He gave a signal to the three inspectors and they arrested Gregory.

Gregory said he had been hired by a man to mail the envelopes. The clerks at the mailing windows say they remember seeing Gregory mailing big lots of envelopes at least eight times recently.

Gregory was held in $2,000 bail yesterday. The inspectors had no right to detain the other 4,499 white envelopes, undoubtedly containing green goods outfits, and they went out in the mails to all parts of the country. The envelope that was torn open was addressed to J. D. Campbell, Foastown, Minn. The direction to Campbell was:

Telegraph to Dr. Robinson, 691 First avenue, New York city:
Send at once, one dozen rheumatism remedy. Alcohol, No. 841.

Robinson's is on the ground floor of a five-story tenement, 691 First avenue. The window and door are painted white, and bear the following legend in black letters: "Dr. Robinson. Laboratory. Patent Medicines." The "Laboratory" was closed.

It was said in the neighborhood that the place had been in operation some eight months. No one seemed to go there. A lame boy known as Jimmy was in charge.

A FREE SINGING SCHOOL.

Mr. Frank H. Damrosch's Proposition Finds a Hearty Welcome.

A call issued several days ago by Mr. Frank H. Damrosch for a conference last evening of working people in the headquarters of the Working Women's Society, 27 Clinton place, resulted in an unexpectedly large audience. Not only were the rooms packed, but the corridors and stairways were crowded and as many people as would have filled the hall over again were assembled outside. Most of the audience were young girls, and the public schools and various choral unions were well represented.

Mr. Damrosch is a brother of Walter Damrosch, and conducted the free concerts for working people in Cooper Union last year. He believes that a large number of people are anxious to learn to sing who are deprived of the chance of doing so by circumstances. He was surprised at the big audience when the meeting was called to order by Edward King. He explained that the old system of teaching music was very cumbrous; that he believed every boy and girl who could sing ought to be able to read music at sight, and he proposed to form a free class, to which every one with an ear for music would be welcome.

This was greeted with applause from the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the girls. By a tremendous vote a resolution was passed that the class would be formed. Another meeting will be held in room 24, Cooper Union, in a few days, to appoint a committee of 100, out of which a working committee will be formed. The fee will be only a few cents a week, enough to pay the rent of the hall. Several names have been suggested for the class. One of these names is the Columbian Choral Society.

Transfers by Bishop McDonnell.

Bishop McDonnell of the Brooklyn diocese yesterday announced these transfers:

The Rev. Father Quealey was transferred from St. John's Chapel to the Transfiguration Church; the Rev. Father Bradley of the Transfiguration returns to Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, as professor; the Rev. Father McMahon, transferred from St. Augustine's to St. Mary's on Leonard street; the Rev. Father O'Rourke, transferred from St. Mary's to a pastorate at Smithtown, L. I.; the Rev. Father Grady, transferred from St. Joseph's to St. Augustine's; the Rev. Father Ahearn, transferred from St. Peter's to St. Joseph's, and the Rev. Father McCaffrey, sent from St. Patrick's to form a new parish at Central Islip, L. I.

The Rev. W. F. McGinnis and the Rev. James R. Lynch, two newly ordained priests from Rome, have been assigned to St. John's Chapel and St. Patrick's church respectively. The Bishop has not yet filled the vacant irremovable rectorships of St. Peter's and the Church of the Assumption parishes.

Police Transfers.

Patrolmen Balmes, Kingsbridge to High Bridge; James J. McCarty, Leonard street to Fifth street; Samuel Bailey, Madison street to Patrol boat. Patrolman John H. Lyons of Church street detailed as precinct detective.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's five great trains to Chicago provide a most complete service between the capitals of the East and West.—Adv.

MANY ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED.

Guests from All Over the Country Coming to the Columbus Celebration.

The Committee on Invitation and Reception of the Columbian Celebration met in the Stewart building at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The reports showed that all the work of the many sub-committees was progressing satisfactorily. Commissioner Wahle went over the list of invitations which have been sent to prominent men in all parts of the country. The result showed that there had been sent 1,250 invitations, of which 410 included the banquet to be given at the Lenox Lyceum. Over 800 acceptances have been received, of which 290 are for the banquet. Among those who will be present at the dinner are President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet and Vice-President Morton. Seats will be reserved for the French Admiral and his staff, for the Italian Admiral and his staff, and for the Spanish naval officers who are expected to be in port at the time. There will also be seats for the officers of the Miantonomoh, the Philadelphia, the Vesuvius, the Atlanta, and the Dolphin.

Mr. Vilas of the Fifth Avenue Hotel has tendered a suite of rooms for the use of the President and his Cabinet during their stay in this city. Messrs. Charles E. Vernam and R. R. Delafield have been appointed to apply to the hotels for contributions.

At the Carnegie Music Hall, on the night of Oct. 10, 800 singers will join in rendering S. G. Pratt's cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus."

A number of the foreign Ministers and Consuls have secured boxes at Carnegie Hall for that night. This allegory will be performed in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair.

John A. Sullivan will act as Grand Marshal of the Catholic parade on the night of Oct. 11, with Mayor Grant as his aid. The Committee of Arrangements for the procession is made up of the Rev. R. J. Keefe, Eugene J. Bernard, and V. J. Dowling. The parade will be in four separate divisions.

A list has been received at the Columbian Committee's headquarters giving the names of the organizations of the Latin races which will take part in the military parade on Wednesday. The French companies will be marshalled by Col. August Gross and Mr. Gaston Weber. They will consist of the Gardes Lafayette and the Grenadiers Rochambeau, in all 140 men. The Italian military organizations will turn out 1,333 men, including infantry and cavalry.

MURDERED, ITALIAN STYLE.

Albert Dies from a Stiletto Thrust in a Quarrel Over a Woman.

In the dingy basement of 466 Canal street one Italian stuck a knife into the abdomen and the back of another yesterday afternoon. The assailant fled and the wounded man was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where they performed laparotomy upon him. The man who is in the hospital made this statement to Coroner Schultze:

My name is Philip Albert, and I keep a shoemaking shop at 468 Canal street. An Italian came in yesterday and said he wanted to see me. His name is Peppino, but I do not know much about him. I got up and asked him what he wanted, and he stabbed me twice and ran away. It was on account of Rosa Ladelfa, who lives at 56 Cherry st. He was jealous.

Rosa Ladelfa is a married woman. She said she was in Albert's store when Peppino came in. She feared that they would come to blows, so she fled from the shop. She did not see the stabbing. She denied that there was any quarrel on her account. Albert died at midnight. The Leonard street police had not then found Peppino.

State Banks and Force Bill Congressmen.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Will you give me a frank answer to the following questions:

1. Does not the seventh plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago propose, by the abolition of the 10 per cent. tax upon State banks, that control of the greenback currency henceforth shall be, as it was before the war, in the hands of the several States, instead of the Federal Government, as it is now?

2. Is it not a fact that the State of Mississippi, on the failure of the Planters' Bank in 1842, repudiated its responsibility; that the Constitution of Mississippi, as amended in 1875, precludes forever the payment of the obligation, that it continues unpaid, and that the credit of the Bayou State has since suffered in consequence?

3. Is it not a fact that a considerable share of the debt of Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina has been either deferred or disowned, and that many of the securities of these States, regular in form so far as innocent holders are concerned, are practically valueless and wholly uncollectable?

4. Is it not a fact that the State of Louisiana has on two occasions defaulted in the payment of interest; that the State of West Virginia disavows its proportionate share of the old Virginia debt, and that the debt of Virginia itself, principal and interest, has been scaled and readjusted, and is at this moment indefinite in amount, no two persons being agreed as to the sum of the State's liability?

5. Is it not a fact that Mr. Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President, is one of the committee to which has been intrusted the task of reducing the unsettled Virginia debt from $28,000,000 to $28,000,000 or thereabouts?

6. Does not section 11 of the United States Constitution provide that a lawsuit cannot be prosecuted against a State by a citizen of another State, and is not a suit against a State brought by one of its own citizens barred?

7. If a State cannot lawfully be made to pay its own debts, or is unable to do so, of what value is its guarantee of the currency issued by a bank, which it charters? How can such a claim be enforced? Is it not legally worthless?

8. Is not a flood a depreciated currency of fluctuating value a more serious menace to the country than a flood of foreign-made goods, passing the Custom Houses free from duty?

9. Is not this most truly an important issue of the present canvass? H. E.

New York, Sept. 28.

1. Yes; it is generally so regarded.

2. Such has usually been accepted as the true history of the transaction.

3. It has been so stated.

4. The bondholders, who ought to know, so declare.

5. What of it?

6. Every American ought to be familiar with the provisions of the Constitution. It's a shame if he is not.

7. Opinions differ on this point. Compelling a sovereign American commonwealth to pay up is poor business for a patriotic citizen to be engaged in.

8. Neither is of any importance.

9. No! No! No! For so long as the people of the United States have control of the legislative branch of their Government, and continue to enjoy the free choice of those who make and execute the laws, crank nostrums of any kind are not very dangerous. There is no fear of their adoption. The people would not permit it. They can hold their representatives to a strict account. Party conventions may declare whatever they choose; frantic orators may threaten whatever seems to suit the requirements of the occasion, but, after all, the sound and sober sense of the people is the great determining force, and free foreign-made goods or wildcat currency certificates are not to their liking. They will not tolerate them. That is all there is about it.

But whatever takes from the people their right to choose their officers is a real danger. While no Congress of intelligent and free-born Americans would or could pass a law for wildcat currency, and no patriotic body of Representatives could, or would, favor the flooding of foreign-made goods into this market, what is there to prevent a Force bill Congress from running riot with the people's rights? If the safeguards of the franchise are to be battered down through the instrumentality of an abominable and iniquitous Force bill, an ignorant majority will be put in the official saddle in the very States to which this correspondent refers. Everything, therefore, turns unerringly to this one point: That the safety of our economic and fiscal system, that the preservation of our guaranteed electoral rights, that the maintenance of liberty and of freedom, depend on retaining in the people's hands the exclusive right to choose, unvexed by Federal interference, their own officers.

While that right endures, all other rights are secure. When that is gone, the others are of small importance.

A thousand Democratic National Conventions might declare for State currency without fluttering a feather on the American eagle's tail, provided there was no Force bill and the people continued to boss their elections.

House Cleaning in Spain.

Good men of Spain, across the main,
Greeting Columbian, we send you,
This special year, our cousins dear,
We would with blessings fare befriend you.

Four hundred years ago, we know,
You sent Columbus out to find us,
Yet gratitude for all that's good
To your shortcomings may not blind us.

Cousins, clean house, and that you may,
We've sent good Capt. Andrews to you,
His dery's name, well known to fame,
To cleanliness can't fail to woo you.—Adv.

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

We find poems of genuine merit in Mr. George Horton's "Songs of the Lovely" (F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago). There is lacking here neither the heart nor the melody that must belong to the poet that would hold and move us. These songs are full of sympathetic sentiment, and they are very sensitively expressed. Finely turned as they are, they tell in every case a plain story. It is their great recommendation—a recommendation not always commanded or looked after by poets nowadays—that their comprehensive qualities go to make them readable. They are invariably interesting. That division of the poems which gives the title to the book is a championship of the poor against the rich. The logic here may be faulty, the pictures exaggerated, the wrongs and the sufferings not as stated; errors of the sort occur in the intuitions of poets; the variously excellent poetic quality still remains. "The Hod Carrier" and "The Dinner Pail Brigade" are capable poems, whatever the pure logic of them may amount to. There are many fine and stirring pictures of the worker in these "Songs of the Lowly." The other poems in the book are variously classified as "Songs of the Heart," "Songs of the Soul," "Moods," "Fugitive Verse," "Sonnets and Ballads," "In Lighter Vein," "Thanksgiving Thoughts," and "Translations." Mr. Horton has variety, and he brings a notable skilful hand to whatever he undertakes.

A very amusing book for young people is Mr. Rossiter Johnson's story, "The End of the Rainbow" (Charles Scribner's Sons), and anybody who doubts it may read the account of how Robert Maginnis, a bright boy, arranged things so that two railway trains were enabled to pass each other on a single-track road. The difficulty of this performance will be understood when it is said that one of the trains consisted of 104 freight cars loaded with fresh eggs, and fifteen coaches containing a Presbyterian Sunday school picnic, and that the other was made up of ninety-nine freight cars loaded with pig iron and twenty coaches filled with delegates to a woman's rights convention. The engineer of the egg train was stone blind, and his engine had neither bell nor whistle, and the engineer of the iron train was deaf and dumb, and his engine had neither flag nor headlight; so that the trains would inevitably have collided, while running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, had not an India-rubber cow, which was being pursued by a pack of gingerbread dogs, providentially come between. It was after the trains had harmlessly rebounded from the India-rubber cow, and after that elastic animal, somewhat surprised, but not at all hurt, had passed on into a large field of fresh clover with a pure stream of water running through it and the bars down, likewise after the gingerbread dogs had been shattered, as they well deserved, by coming in contact with the car wheels, that Robert Maginnis got in his fine work, which is most lucidly explained in the text, as well as by one of the clearest and most satisfying diagrams that has ever come under our observation. If the reader should require any further proof that this is a very able book, we refer him to the account of the "unburstable bubble," and finally to the entire story, which contains a recommendation on every page. We may add that, when the children have been torn from it and put to bed, there will be found no end of delight in "The End of the Rainbow" for the parents, the aunts, and the other adult members of the family. Such is the power of a rich, ingenious, and sprightly fancy, no matter what may be the age of the audience to which it particularly addresses itself.

Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis himself says of his poem, "The Song of America and Columbus" (published at the office of the *Daily Investigator*), that he fears it is too long, and we find ourselves quite unable to disagree with him. Two hundred and seventy-eight pages of thirty-six lines each is a good deal of a poem to present to the public nowadays, particularly as it is offhand, loosely fluent poetry, not very rich in beauties either of thought or of expression; and when it is considered that this is only a part of the author's scheme, and that other volumes, concerning the discovery of the Pacific, the conquest of Mexico, and the conquest of Peru, are to follow, the adjective "elephantine," which Mr. Cornwallis also employs in speaking of his work, will seem in no wise extravagant. If this epic were as good as the "Iliad" or "Paradise Lost," or even one of Dr. Holland's poems, we should be prompted to rebuke the author for describing it as elephantine and for jocularly declaring that the reader will be likely to think it, "like the Hoosac Tunnel, a great bore;" but the poem being what it is, we do not feel at liberty to find fault with the author for these depreciatory flings. Now here is Mr. Cornwallis's account of what happened to Quiblan, "the great Cazique":

By stratagem a captive he was made,
And all in vain he cried aloud for aid.
Like all his household he was borne away,
Bound hand and foot, to where the river lay,
And there on board a waiting boat was placed,
And carried toward the caravels in haste.
But on the way—the shades of night around—
There fell upon the ear a plunging sound,
And, with dismay, his jailers cried: "He's fled!"
The broad and silent river round them spread.
Bathed in the Queen of Night's refulgent sheen,
But of the chieftain not a sign was seen.
And they could utter naught but their chagrin.
They deemed he'd chosen in the stream to die,
Resolved from bondage e'en to death to fly,
For, bound with cords, he'd ne'er the shore regain,
His loss would be the alligator's gain.

We are inclined to agree with his jailers regarding the fate of Quiblan. Mr. Barnum used to exhibit experts who, bound hand and foot, could wiggle themselves across a pretty large swimming tank, keeping their heads above water in the mean time; but we have no idea that the great Cazique had ever learned this trick, which is rarely of use to anybody who is not in the show business, and there is small doubt in our mind that the alligators really got him. In quoting this passage, however, our particular purpose is to show the style of Mr. Cornwallis's poem. It runs very much like this throughout, and, considering that fact, we cannot but feel that its elephantine quality has neither justification nor excuse.

"The Tiddledywink Poetry Book," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs (R. H. Russell & Son), will be wanted by all the readers of the same author's "Tiddledywink Tales." These are very amusing verses, full of brightness and whimsical fancy, and Mr. Charles Howard Johnson has illustrated them in charming fashion. We recommend this as a very amusing and very handsome Christmas book. The children are well treated when "poetry books" as good as this are provided for them.

"Inoculation a Preventive of Swine Plague, with the Demonstration that the Administration of the Agricultural Department is a Public Scandal: an Exposure," by Dr. Frank S. Billings, director of the Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska, published by the author, considers "the attitude that has been taken by the Agricultural Department at Washington toward the investigation carried on by the State of Nebraska," and replies warmly, and to the extent of 308 pages, to Secretary Rusk, and to the "infamous" Farmers' Bulletin No. 8.

Of stories newly published we note "Four on an Island," a tale for the young, by L. T. Meade; "Strange Tales of a Nihilist," by William Le Queux, and "'Tween Snow and Fire; a Tale of the Last Kafir War," by Bertram Mitford (Cassell Company); "Polly Button's New Year," by Mrs. C. F. Wilder," and "Mixed Pickles," by Evelyn Raymond (T. Y. Crowell & Co.); "Nor Wife nor Maid," by "The Duchess" (Hovendon Company), and "Through Pain to Peace," by Sarah Doudney, and "Constance," by F. C. Philips (John A. Taylor & Co.).

"The Step-by-Step Primer," by Eliza Boardman Burnz, is printed in type marked to assist beginners in acquiring the pronunciation of English words. It is illustrated (Burnz & Co.).

"Fragments of Science," by Prof. John Tyndall, contains fifteen additional papers and fills two volumes (D. Appleton & Co.).

"Writings of Columbus Descriptive of the Discovery and Occupation of the New World," edited, with an introduction, by Paul Leicester Ford, is published by Charles L. Webster & Co.

"Famous Types of Womanhood," by Sarah Knowles Bolton (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), contains accounts of Queen Louise of Prussia, Mme. Recamier, Harriet Martineau, Jenny Lind, and a number of other distinguished women. It is illustrated with portraits.

"The Democratic Party," by Edward M. Shepard; "The Republican Party," by Roswell G. Horr, and "Education as Related to Citizenship," by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, are several pamphlets in the "Man and State" studies (D. Appleton & Co.).

"The Monetary Question in 1892," by Ottomar Haunt (London: Effingham Wilson & Co.), is a handsomely printed octavo of 179 pages, containing much new and interesting information on the subject of which it treats. The author, who was until lately an advocate of international bimetallism, now frankly admits that the downfall of silver is "complete, irremovable, and definite," and says that since he came to this conclusion all his attention has been turned to gold, "which, under the circumstances, can alone in future form the metal for good, honest money." He goes over the statistics of production and consumption, and points out that the visible stock of gold has largely increased within the past few years, so that there is no danger of its being insufficient for monetary purposes, while silver is passing out of use, not only in Europe but in Asia also. An interesting chapter is that treating of Austria's recent currency reform, and another that upon the gold shipments from this country to Europe last year.

HIT A SUBMERGED DERELICT.

Perhaps It Was the Wyer G. Sargent that the Massilia Struck.

The Fabre line steamship Massilia, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports with 476 steerage passengers, ran into a submerged derelict at 2:20 o'clock on Sunday morning. Two of the bow plates of the Massilia were stove and she sprang a leak. The leak was slight and was easily stopped.

The wreck was that of a large vessel, apparently lumber laden. It may have been that of the American schooner Wyer G. Sargent, which was abandoned off Hatteras on March 31, 1891, with $20,000 worth of mahogany in her hold, and has drifted nearly 5,000 miles hither and thither since then.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.
The buoys in the Delaware River have been changed to conform to the new system of buoyage.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the lighted buoy on the Shoal off Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay, will be discontinued on or about October 1, 1892.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the lighted buoy on the Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay, will be discontinued on or about October 1, 1892.

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