POSTAGE STAMP ROBBERY.

200,000 AND POSSIBLY 250,000 STAMPS MISSING.

Two Employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Arrested—Detectives Looking for Their Accomplices—Two of the Thieves Make a Trip to New York With Two Women and Sell Stamps Freely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The stamp robbery at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, discovered yesterday, turns out to be much larger than at first suspected. Instead of one package containing 50,000 2-cent stamps it is now believed that over 200,000 and possibly 250,000 stamps of various denominations are missing. Postmasters in all parts of the country, it is thought, have received fewer stamps than they ordered and failed to notice the deficiency. When their quarterly reports are made up these shortages may be found. It will take weeks to discover the full extent of the robbery. When it is known that yesterday's shipments of stamps were to 1,800 Postmasters, some idea may be had of the task of ascertaining what offices have received short packages.

The stealing has been going on for thirty days, and seems to have been the result of a plot. William B. Smith, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., and George W. Longstreet, who were employed in the stamp department of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, are under arrest, and the detectives are looking for William A. Beach, who was until recently employed in a hotel billiard room in this city, and a man whose name is believed to be Simmerlitz. Both men left Washington on Wednesday for the purpose of selling stamps. To-day Smith made a proposition to the police authorities to turn State's evidence and make a full confession if they would sign a paper guaranteeing protection to him. He said he would implicate Government employees much higher than himself. He was told that such protection could not be granted. Smith then told the authorities that he knew where Beach was, but would go to jail before he would tell his whereabouts.

Longstreet was arrested to-day on the evidence of May Earl and Cora La Boss, two dissolute women, who went to New York and Orange, N. J., a week or so ago with Smith and Beach. These women told the detectives that on Friday night, Sept. 28, Smith and Beach, accompanied by a third man, called at their house and wanted them to start that night for New York. To this they agreed. The three men asked for the use of a room for a few minutes. They entered it, Smith carrying a small satchel. Soon afterward Smith left the house with a large, white envelope. He returned with some money and four tickets for Baltimore. Then they left the city, leaving the third man.

To-day Detectives Weedon and Helen, Post Office Inspector Smith, and Postage Stamp Agent Davis went to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, taking the two women along, as they were positive they could point out the unknown man there. In the stamp vaults Cora La Boss pointed out Longstreet, who was invited into Agent Davis's office. As soon as he entered she blurted out:

"Now about those 50,000 stamps. I know absolutely nothing of them. My books are straight."

As the officers had given no intimation of the nature of their visit, this was considered an evidence of guilt, and Longstreet was arrested. On the way to the police station the prisoner became indignant, and declared that he would sue somebody for damages. He was told to sue Smith, as he had made a confession implicating him (Longstreet). This quieted the prisoner.

Longstreet is about 35 years old, married, and an expert stamp handler and packer. He was with the American Bank Note Company for eight years, ranking as the company's second best stamp expert. When the Government assumed the stamp contracts a few months ago, Longstreet was brought here as an inspector of other men. He was regarded as absolutely trustworthy.

The trip of Smith, Beach, and the two women to New York was a hilarious one. They spent money freely and the stamps right and left. During the absence of Smith from the party for a short time, Beach stole some of the stamps from his fellow in crime. The woman La Boss, realizing that the men were thieves, became frightened and left them in New York city. The other three then went to Orange, N. J., where Smith and the Earl woman attempted to pass as man and wife, and were ejected from a hotel. Beach and the woman engaged in a fisticuff to the sorrow of the latter. A policeman arrested the trio and took them before the Chief of Police, where 6,300 stamps were found in a satchel, and those stolen from Smith by Beach were found in the latter's pockets. They were accused of having stolen the stamps, but strenuously denied the charge. The three women informed the Chief that they were stolen property, and could prove it by having the Bureau of Engraving and Printing telegraphed to. For some unaccountable reason the Chief was persuaded to let them go, and he has regretted his action ever since.

They returned to Washington on Sunday. The next day Smith resumed his duties as usual, and Beach went about the city selling the stolen stamps. Some of the stamps were of a new issue not yet put in circulation.

It is probable that many of the stamps disposed of by Smith and his confederates were sold to the green goods men or their agents, whose lair in New Jersey was exposed in THE SUN of Tuesday.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Postmasters Deprived of the Power of Appointing Their Subordinates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Acting Postmaster-General Jones has issued circular instructions to all Postmasters at free delivery offices, directing that hereafter substitute letter carriers must be nominated from the eligible list. Vacancies in the carrier force must be filled, where practicable, by the promotion of the senior substitutes. All removals and new employments of clerks and carriers must be reported to the First Assistant Postmaster-General as soon as made. No carrier is to be removed except for cause, and upon written charges filed with the Post Office Department and full opportunity for defence. No resignation asked for by a Postmaster will be accepted by the department. Postmasters must submit to the department all questions relating to appointments, removal, and reinstatement of letter carriers for settlement by correspondence between the department and the Civil Service Commission.

The object in issuing these new regulations, which practically deprive Postmasters of the appointing power over their subordinates, is officially defined to be "for the purpose of avoiding unjust removals of clerks and carriers in the classified service, and to avoid embarrassment and annoyance to the department and Postmasters with reference thereto." Also to obviate the "delay, annoyance, and misunderstanding that have been caused in the past by Postmasters conducting with the Civil Service Commission correspondence which should originate alone with the head of the Post Office Department."

Theoretically, the power of making all appointments and removals of letter carriers and other officials has always been vested in the Post Office Department, but practically Postmasters have been accustomed to exercise the power of appointment and removal without previously consulting the Post Office Department, merely reporting their action pro forma for approval. The new regulations are designed to make practice conform to theory and to keep the appointing power centred in Washington. It is denied that there is any political significance in the circular.

Cabinet Officers Start for Batavia, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following left here at 4:20 this afternoon in two private cars over the Pennsylvania Railroad to attend the dedicatory ceremonies to the Old Holland Land Office, to the memory of Robert Morris, at Batavia, N. Y., on Saturday: Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Herbert and his daughter, Mrs. Micou, Secretary and Mrs. Smith, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and his private secretary, Mr. George B. Cortelyou.

The party will arrive at Batavia at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and will be joined there by Postmaster General Bissell. The only speaker from Washington will be Secretary Carlisle, who will make the dedicatory address. It is expected the party will return to Washington next Tuesday, after a visit to Niagara Falls.

A Republican Campaign Story Denied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In regard to the statement by Secretary McKee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee that 50,000 notices have been prepared at the Pension Office to be sent to pensioners, requesting them to show cause why their pensions should not be reduced or dropped, and that Secretary Smith had ordered that the forwarding of the communications be withheld until after the elections, Commissioner of Pensions Lochren this afternoon said:

"Mr. Secretary McKee is either imposed on by somebody or is circulating palpable falsehoods. It is not suggested how such a glut of notices could have accumulated before there was any purpose to withhold them. The whole story is too palpably untrue to deceive any one who will consider it a moment. No notices will be withheld."

AGAINST THE SUGAR PRODUCERS.

The Application for a Mandamus Against Secretary Carlisle Denied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Judge McComas of the District Supreme Court to-day denied the application of the Miles Sugar Company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to appoint inspectors to ascertain the sugar production of the company. The object of the suit was to test the legality of the recent repeal of the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law, and also to lay the foundation of an appeal to Congress for payment of bounty for the current year. Judge McComas in his opinion says:

"The reasoning whereby it is claimed that the bounty provisions, or at least the inspection clauses, remain in force during this fiscal year as to all persons to whom licenses have been issued for this fiscal year is ingenious, but not convincing. The general repealing clause, section 72, contains saving exceptions of 'any right accruing or accrued' and of 'all rights and liabilities' under existing laws, but paragraph 182 is a special repeal of the sugar licenses and sugar bounty provisions. It is more. It is an absolute prohibition hereafter of the issuing of any licenses or of the payment of any bounty. The sugar bounty is not a 'right' or 'liability' intended to be saved by the general repealing clause. It is a bounty dependent upon public policy and the good faith of Congress, and always under legislative control."

Judge McComas held that the Secretary of the Treasury, in refusing to appoint inspectors, was only exercising the discretion reposed in him on the execution of internal revenue laws. He added: "This court has no jurisdiction to correct by the writ of mandamus an error of law, if it be one, committed by these executive officers, in the exercise of their judgment and discretion, in determining whether or not the sugar bounty system was repealed by the act of Aug. 28, 1894. A matter involving so much judgment, discretion, and detail cannot be termed a mere ministerial duty."

PENSION OFFICE REPORT.

969,554 Pensioners on the Rolls—New Claims Falling Off.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. It says that the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012; that during the year 39,088 new pensioners were added to the rolls, and 2,398 previously dropped were restored, while 37,951 have been dropped for death and other causes, and on June 30, 1894, the number of pensioners upon the rolls was 969,544. The number of pension certificates issued during the year was 80,213, and 132,873 claims of all classes were rejected.

On July 1, 1894, there were undisposed of and in different stages of preparation and advancement claims for pension and for increase to the amount of 619,027, of which 287,209 claims—originals, widows, and dependents—are on behalf of persons not already on the rolls. These claims, save some recently filed, have been examined more than once and found lacking in essential evidence. They are the lame cases that have come down through the past years. New claims of all kinds have fallen off from 363,799 in 1891 to 40,148 in 1894, the fact being that original claims for pensions under existing laws are substantially all in, and the bulk of new claims are for increase, or for widows and dependents.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $25,205,712.65 of the appropriation. Much dishonesty and fraud, mainly attributable to unscrupulous claim agents, was uncovered, and there were 194 convictions in the United States Courts within the year for pension frauds, perjuries, and forgeries.

NAVAL REGULATIONS CHANGED.

The Construction Bureau to Have Full Charge of the Building of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In general orders amending the naval regulations, issued to-day, Secretary Herbert places upon Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn the responsibility for the designs, structural strength, and stability of all ships built for the navy. Heretofore authority has been exercised by other bureau chiefs in modifying those portions of the ships affecting their special departments and relating particularly to their armor and armament, engines, stores, and equipment. To this practice is attributed the top-heaviness of several vessels, which had heavy weights placed on them not provided for in their original designs.

Under the provisions of the new order all projected changes in ships must be submitted in writing through the Chief Constructor, who is directed to carefully consider them and report upon their advisability to the Secretary. In this manner the Secretary will be spared the necessity of examining the independent and frequently conflicting requests of various bureau chiefs until they have been acted upon in the Construction Bureau. In like manner, suggested changes in ordnance, engineering, and other parts of ships emanating from the Construction Bureau will be accompanied by a report from the Bureau affected before receiving the Secretary's consideration.

The order is the result of the close attention Mr. Herbert has given to the subject for the past twelve years, and he expects it will result in securing desirable harmony in the most important branch of naval work.

THE CRUISE OF THE BEAR.

She Reached Point Barrow, the Furthest Station North, on Aug. 5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Capt. Healy of the United States revenue cutter Bear, under date of Unalaska, Sept. 22, makes a report of his cruise to northern Alaska, on which he reached the furthest point north, Point Barrow, on Aug. 5. On the way up, the Bear put into Point Hope. He found that the schooners Silver Wave and Emily Schroeder, which had gone into winter quarters there in September, 1893, during the following October had been blown ashore and both vessels destroyed. Point Barrow station was found "in very good condition," and the people had ample coal and stores. The shore catch of whales at this station had been "unusually large," two companies taking thirty-three whales.

While in the north the Bear landed eighty-six reindeer at Port Clearance. Capt. Healy says it is useless to send an advance agent to Siberia to engrage reindeer, as the natives want to see "trade goods" laid out in front of them before they can understand that a trade has been made.

Twenty destitute miners were taken aboard at St. Michaels and landed by the Bear at Unalaska. They had come down the Yukon.

Capt. Healy reports that the season has been an unusually good one, and the native settlements have been found in a generally healthy and thriving condition. Acting under orders from Washington, Capt. Healy left an officer and armed boat's crew at the Island of St. Paul.

Sues the Census Superintendent for Cutting Down His Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Thomas Donaldson, whose report on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians was recently published by the Census Bureau in book form with elaborate illustrations, has brought suit against the Acting Superintendent of the Census to restrain him from issuing any further copies of the work. The author alleges that the work has been cut down from 116 to 70 pages, and divers additions of misinformation have been made to it, and the fact that the authorship of the volume is still credited to him, he says, is calculated to ruin the reputation for truth, skill, and accuracy acquired by him in long years of diligent governmental service, and he prays the court that the Superintendent of the Census be restrained forever henceforth from issuing or causing to be circulated the emasculated edition of the petitioner's report. Justice Hagner yesterday issued a rule to show cause upon the Superintendent of the Census.

Died at His Friend's Bedside.

Truckman Lewis C. Fish was injured on Wednesday by a mishap to his truck in this city, and he has been laid up since at his home, 159 Nassau street, Brooklyn. David Goodwin of 91 Carlton avenue, a harness maker, and Mr. Fish belonged to the same Odd Fellows' lodge. Mr. Goodwin and his wife called on Mr. Fish on Wednesday evening. While Mr. Fish was lying in bed, propped up with pillows, relating how he happened to get hurt, Mr. Goodwin suddenly fell back in his chair and died from paralysis of the heart. Mr. Goodwin was a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Commonwealth Lodge of Masons. He had been employed for thirty years in the Navy Yard.

Brower House Lease Sold.

Matt J. Ward & Co. have sold for Joseph Crocheron the lease of the Brower House, southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, for $18,000. The Brower House is a five-story brick building. It was built about twenty-five years ago by John Brower, and has been run since that time by Mr. Crocheron. Mr. Brower sold the property about ten years ago to Charles A. Baudouine. The plot is irregular, being about thirty feet front on Broadway, nearly 100 feet on Twenty-eighth street, and with an average depth of fifty feet. The purchasers are John E. Bacon of Syracuse and E. H. Jones of Boston. They will take possession on Nov. 1.

RUSSELL SAGE WINS NOW.

REVERSAL OF LAIDLAW'S JUDGMENT FOR $25,000 DAMAGES.

If Sage's Act of Shielding Himself Behind Laidlaw from the Dynamite Was Instinctive and Not Calculated, He Is Not Liable—Errors Made by the Trial Judge.

Russell Sage obtained yesterday from the Supreme Court, General Term, a reversal of the judgment for $25,000 which William R. Laidlaw obtained against him for injuries Laidlaw sustained by reason of the explosion of a bomb in Mr. Sage's office. The case is ordered to its third trial. The decision of the General Term is written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, with Justices Follett and Parker concurring. The court sets aside the verdict on points which were not presented by counsel on the appeal. E. C. James appeared for the plaintiff and Noah Davis for the defendant.

Laidlaw alleged that Sage, before giving to Norcross, the dynamiter, an answer to his demand for $1,200,000, which answer there was reason to apprehend would lead to the execution of Norcross's threat to destroy him, drew Laidlaw between himself and Norcross, so that Laidlaw's body became a partial shield for Sage in the explosion that followed. The case was dismissed at the first trial by Justice Andrews. At the second trial, in March last, the jury gave Laidlaw a verdict for $25,000. He had asked for $100,000. The present decision says:

"An examination of the record shows that the learned Judge who presided at the trial seems to have fallen into fatal error in some of the propositions charged and in the refusal to charge others which were requested; the former error arising at least to some extent because of the reading of portions of the opinion of the General Term to the jury without having regard to that which in the opinion had preceded the extract read."

The court say that Justice Patterson, on the second trial, read to the jury this extract of the opinion of the General Term:

"We fail to conceive why the burden of proof is not upon the defendant rather than upon the plaintiff to show that, without defendant's acts, the plaintiff would have been equally injured, and it seems to us that is where the fallacy of the defendant's argument lies.

"Thus substantially charging," say the General Term, "that the General Term had held that the plaintiff was entitled to a recovery unless the defendant should show that the plaintiff's injuries would have been as serious as they were if he had not been interfered with. The error into which the learned Court fell was in inadvertently taking the extract in question from the opinion without considering that which had gone before. The opinion read:

"The whole groundwork of the respondent's argument is that the motion to dismiss was properly granted because it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to establish that without Sage's act he would not have been injured, thus completely turning around the question as to the burden of proof. If Sage had been acting innocently, if it could not be found from the evidence that he intentionally placed this man between himself and the expected danger, this rule might apply. But where his very act of placing the plaintiff in the position was the act from which the injury resulted to the plaintiff, and may have been done by the defendant with the intent of shielding himself from injury, (? so done [emphasis by the Judge] we fail to conceive, &c.

"Clearly a different proposition from that read to the jury as the law laid down by the General Term.

"In view of this charge the defendant's counsel, at the close of the case, requested the Court to charge that:

"If the jury find from the evidence that the defendant placed the plaintiff in the position in which he was, if he was placed there by the act of Sage, but that this action was involuntary, or such as would instinctively result from a sudden and irresistible impulse in the presence of a terrible danger, he is not liable to the plaintiff for the consequences."

"The Court: I will not charge it exactly in those words. I will charge it that the essence of the liability must be a voluntary act.

"The proposition requested to be charged, the defendant was entitled to have submitted to the jury; and in view of the previous statement, to which attention has been called in reference to this matter, it may have resulted in serious prejudice to the defendant. The essence of the liability is not whether the act of Sage was voluntary or not, an instinctive act may be voluntary; an act done upon the spur of the moment, in anticipation of impending evil, may be voluntary. But such acts are not the result of an intent based upon reasoning, and upon the previous appeal, therefore, we held that according to the testimony of the plaintiff the jury might find that the act of Sage in placing the plaintiff between himself and anticipated danger was not an instinctive act, but rather proceeded from calculation and design.

"We consider it manifest that the jury might have come to this conclusion because the defendant expressly refrained from giving the answer [to the dynamiter's demand for $1,200,000] which he had reason to believe would precipitate the catastrophe until he had placed himself, as he supposed, in a place of comparative safety behind the plaintiff. In would seem therefore that in refusing this request, as already stated, material prejudice was suffered by the defendant."

Laidlaw had the choice of appealing from this decision to the Court of Appeals or of taking the offer for a third trial.

THE ANN ARBOR REORGANIZATION.

Some Features of the Lawrence-Quintard Compromise Plan.

Some of the details were published yesterday of the compromise plan for the reorganization of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company that has resulted from an agreement between what are known as the Lawrence and Quintard committees.

It is proposed to form a new company which will buy in the properties at foreclosure sales and issue $7,000,000 first mortgage four per cent. bonds and preferred and common stocks.

Arrears of interest will be paid in preferred stock, and new bonds will be given for existing bonds in proportion to the estimated values of the old liens. For purposes of exchange Grand Trunk firsts will be rated at 115, North Michigan firsts at 112, Toledo Pleasant firsts, Cadillac and Frankfort division issues, at par, and Lake Michigan firsts at 80. Consolidated mortgage bonds are to receive par and accrued interest in preferred stock. The present stock will be wiped out, but stockholders will be allowed to subscribe for new stock to the extent of fifty per cent. of their holdings at $10 a share. The statement that the stock does not deserve consideration because originally it had been a gift to the Ashleys has stirred up the stockholders of this class, and the minority holders without notice of deals with the Ashleys, and that they will not submit to the proposed cancellation of their rights.

In the agreement of the Quintard committee, which formed the basis of the compromise reorganization plan, there appears under the head "Approximate statement financial condition of the company, Aug. 1, 1894," this item: "Due Ashley, as per agreement of the Quintard committee (value in dollars), $164,000." This points very clearly to an understanding with the Ashleys that their claims will be recognized if the plan succeeds.

Milton H. Smith Re-elected President.

At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company Milton H. Smith was reëlected President. He was also elected a director in place of J. A. Marcus, who resigned. It will be remembered that President Smith was left off of the ticket at the annual election last week, in order that room might be made for Mr. Albert Fink, whose election as a director was greatly desired by all interests.

Plenty for the Jacobsons.

The Jacobson family of 83 Allen street have received up to date $168.50 from various sources, besides provisions and other help, and this is enough to tide them over until Mr. Jacobson can get to work again at his trade of shoemaking. Charitably disposed persons will please not send any more contributions for them to THE SUN. The following amounts, not previously acknowledged, have been received by THE SUN and forwarded to the family: $5 from "Anonymous," $1 from "Benny," $1 from "Chimmie Fadden," $1 from M. K. C., $1 from J. M., $2 from "Cade," $2 from gentleman who called at up-town SUN office, $1 from F. W. J., $1 from R. J. Rood, $20 from S., $1 from D. C. T., $2 from A. V., and $1 from "Sympathizer," making $61.50 in all.

The *Herald* sent down $78 from its readers yesterday, and several persons dropped in to see the family and left various sums amounting to $5. Besides this half a wagon load of groceries, and other provisions arrived from "Anonymous."

W. C. T. U. Against Lynching.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union began a five days' convention this morning in the Temple Baptist Church. At a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee the following resolution from Miss Willard was received, approved, and ordered to be incorporated into the resolutions of the convention:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to lynching as a method of punishment, no matter what the crime, and irrespective of the race by which the crime is committed, believing that every human being is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers."

Suicide Due to Nervous Prostration.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—W. R. Elmenhorst, President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver at his residence. Nervous prostration was the cause of his act.

MRS. LEWIS'S HALLUCINATIONS.

This One Seems to Be Not Altogether Without Reason.

A warrant was issued a week ago by Police Justice Quigley of Brooklyn for the arrest of Edwin C. Lewis and Mrs. Corinne W. Cleveland, a well-to-do widow of Newton, Mass., on the complaint of Lewis's mother, who charged them with stripping her home of everything of value while she was in the Flatbush Insane Asylum. They were brought to Brooklyn yesterday, arraigned before a Police Justice, and released in $3,000 bail for examination.

Mrs. Lewis lived until recently at 147 Ralph avenue. For several years her occupation had been to sell books and papers to lawyers. She managed to save a snug little sum of money. About a year ago she began to suffer from hallucinations, one of which was that Mrs. Cleveland had obtained a peculiar influence over her son and had succeeded in alienating his affections from her. Five months ago she was sent to the Flatbush Asylum, from which she was released on Sept. 28 by order of Judge Osborne, who found that, in spite of her eccentricities and hallucinations, she was not a fit subject for an asylum.

Mr. Lewis says that he merely took charge of his mother's property pending her recovery, and Mrs. Cleveland, while admitting that she was in the Ralph avenue house while the property was being packed up, denies that she had anything to do with its removal.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A prominent officer, who knows whereof he speaks, says that it is almost positive that the entire First Brigade will be ordered to parade at Van Cortlandt between Oct. 20 and 31.

Major A. T. Francis of the Seventy-first Regiment is somewhat celebrated for his eccentricities, but even his friends are astonished at their latest manifestation. It seems that company I, Capt. Waldo Sprague, tendered a review to one of its ex-Captains at its opening drill a few nights since. Capt. Sprague had his company in fine shape, in full dress uniform, and had opened ranks preparatory to the review, when the ceremony was suddenly stopped by Major Francis, who informed Capt. Sprague that it could not be held, as it was manifestly improper to tender a review to a civilian. The Major did not quote his authority for this decision, but Capt. Sprague at once cut short the ceremony. To say that the boys of company I were indignant is putting it mildly; they were red hot; but like good soldiers said nothing, but they thought a great deal, and are still thinking, and in a very unpleasant manner, of the Major's original ultimatum, which they look upon as an insult to themselves, as well as to an ex-officer of the regiment. Major Francis is the oldest member of the regiment in point of service, having joined it in March, 1860. For this reason he is often alluded to as "Papa Francis."

The officers of the Seventy-first Regiment intended to welcome Col. F. V. Greene from Europe by meeting him down the bay on a special steamer with the regimental band. This plan, however, was afterward reconsidered and it was decided to abandon it for some other mode of entertainment and welcome. The officers of the regiment on Tuesday last met to discuss the matter. Major Francis believed in making the Colonel welcome with a big noise, and advocated that the entire regimental band be ordered to serenade the Colonel in the evening in front of his residence. The other officers were averse to the proposition made by Major Francis as being rather too commonplace, so it was decided the better plan would be to arrange a dinner for the Colonel, and to this end Surgeon Marsh and Capts. Smith and Keck were appointed a committee to arrange the details. The new uniforms for the field music have been received and look very handsome.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Seward, has now reached the 700 mark in its membership, and is the second largest regiment in the First Brigade. The members of the command are divided as follows: F, 18, and N, C, S., 24; Company A, 98; B, 59; C, 68; D, 61; E, 55; F, 61; G, 70; H, 83; I, 53, and K, 68. In a new ceremony of swearing allegiance to the colors, introduced at the armory last Monday night, the members assembled repeated the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, protect, defend, and maintain the honor of the flag of my country so long as life shall last, so help me God." There is any amount of joy among the members of the regiment that the contract for building the new armory for which they have been waiting so faithfully so many years has now been awarded.

Sergeant Major S. M. Phillips and Private A. M. Evans, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, to settle which of them was the better shot with a military rifle, went down to Creedmoor on Wednesday, with the result that Private Evans is on top, with three points to the better of his adversary. The match was shot over the 200, 300, 500, and 600-yard ranges, the men firing ten shots at each range, or forty shots per man all told. The match was very close, and at the thirty-ninth shot it was a tie, both men having made 146 points out of a possible 195 points. In the final shot Private Evans made a bull, gaining five points and an aggregate of 151, and Sergeant Major Phillips got an outer, which added two points to his score, or a total of 148. The following shows the strength of the regiment at the semi-annual returns of Sept. 30:

	Returns Sept. 30.	Previous returns.
F., S. and N. C. S.	25	26
Company A	44	48
Company B	53	62
Company C	74	73
Company D	57	64
Company E	103	100
Company F	78	81
Company G	56	59
Company H	56	58
Company I	52	54
Company K	72	69
Totals	670	689

The members of Company A, Capt. Kenworthy, have decided to give a dance at the Armory on October 29, after drill. Company F will hold a "smoker" on October 30. Lieut. Frank Isherwood of Company H has received a sword from the members of his company. Private Egan of Company F has won the company prize for recruiting, a handsome regimental pin.

The members of the Thirteenth Regiment who happen to be in the armory during a heavy wind meet with a somewhat novel experience, as they are almost deafened with what appears to be discharges of heavy artillery and the incessant rattling of machine guns and small arms fire. This experience after a few minutes gets to be decidedly unpleasant, and in the huge drill hall it is with difficulty that one can make his voice heard. An investigation proved that the supposed artillery fire was caused by the faulty tin roof covering, which was loose and banged against the roof. The Colonel doubted the statements, but in order to satisfy himself went to the armory on last Tuesday night and remained in the building during the prevalent eastern gale. He states the complaints are in no wise exaggerated, and that particularly on the extreme east end it sounded as if sections of the tin were lifted from the roof by the wind and then when the force ceased dropped again with a bang. There were many small leaks, which showed again Wednesday morning, the Colonel said, but not as bad as during the storm some two weeks ago. The Colonel thinks that if the storm had been as severe as the last there would have been little difference. The extent of rainfall is shown by the backing up of water into the cellar, which is supposed to be from defective construction, as Mr. Harley, the plumbing contractor, has stated that he was compelled by the architect to run his leaders all into a small pipe under the sidewalk instead of emptying directly into the sewer. Then, again, the traps all leak. The architect gave lines, it is said, for his sidewalk to the contractor, and the contractor says he has been stopped by the Department of City Works from laying it on the architect's lines, as there is too much slope, and more than the city ordinances permit.

The naval battalion, Commander Miller, will probably undergo official inspection on the New Hampshire within the next two weeks.

The "Fighting Fourteenth" will attend divine service on Sunday, Oct. 28, at the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Sergeant Major Wingate is to be elected a First Lieutenant in Company A, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Stevenson is to be elected to a similar office in Company D.

Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, are to hold an election for Captain next Tuesday. First Lieut. W. P. Fowler is named as the likely choice.

During the fair of the Thirteenth Regiment, from Oct. 22 to 27, at its new armory, there will be a rifle competition, open to teams of four men from any organization of the National Guard, naval militia, or regular army.

No other newspaper than THE SUN satisfies SUN readers, hence the majority of SUN readers can only be reached by advertising in THE SUN.

Morley's Underwear for Men.

Silk and Wool, Natural Wool, Merino and Balbriggan

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, (Regular winter weight), $1.00 each.

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, (Regular made, extra weight), $1.50 each, (worth $2.00).

Black Cotton ½ Hose "Onyx" Stamp, 25 cts.

Black Cotton ½ Hose, Silk Embroidered. 35 cts.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

ORITUARY.

Charles Francis Durston, the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, died at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning. He contracted his fatal illness about two weeks ago while he was superintending the removal of some old buildings on the prison grounds. His sickness first appeared in the form of malarial fever, but soon developed into malignant typhoid. He was born in England fifty-four years ago, and came to this country when a lad. He began his education in the old Auburn Academy, Auburn, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and practised in Auburn for many years. He became the leader of the Hill wing of the Democracy in that district. For ten years he was the county committeeman. In 1876 he was appointed Agent and Warden of Auburn prison. He was one of the executors and a beneficiary to a large amount under the will of Lyman Soule. He was appointed a second time to the wardenship of Auburn prison. In May, 1893, he was transferred from the agency and wardenship of Auburn prison to a like office at Sing Sing prison. Mr. Durston was married twice, the first time to Marietta Allen of Richfield Springs in 1866, and the second time to Mrs. Lottie Fish of Yonkers in 1878, who, with one child, a daughter by the first wife, survives him. Funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock this evening at his residence in Sing Sing, and also in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Auburn, to-morrow. Col. O. B. Sage, who was deputized by Gen. Lathrop Superintendent of the State Prisons, to act as Warden of Sing Sing, is now in charge of the prison.

John Nichol, LL.D., professor of English literature, and only son of the late J. P. Nichol, professor of astronomy, is dead, aged 61 years. Professor Nichol was born at Montrose, Forfarshire, Sept. 8, 1833, and was educated at the University of Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, graduating respectively in 1855 and 1859. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1875. In 1861 the Crown appointed him professor of English literature in the University of Glasgow. He resigned in 1889. In addition to teaching in that university, he was much engaged as a private tutor at Oxford and in lecturing. He took part in many political and other controversies, as an advocate of the North in the American civil war, of secular education, and of broad church theology. Dr. Nichol was the author of a number of works, among which were "American Literature, an Historical Review;" "Lord Bacon's Life and Philosophy;" "Tables of European Literature and History;" "Robert Burns, a Sketch of His Career and Genius," &c. He also wrote numerous essays for the *Westminster*, the *North British*, and other reviews, articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and several pamphlets on educational questions.

David J. Johnston, general manager of the extensive Harmony Cotton Mill of Cohoes, died yesterday in Quebec, where Mr. Johnston and his wife had been visiting for a week. Mr. Johnston was one of the most prominent citizens of Cohoes. He came from Scotland a year ago in Columbia county, and early in life went to Cohoes with his father, Robert Johnston, who for many years was general manager of the Harmony mills. On the death of the elder Johnston, several years ago, his son succeeded as manager of the mills. He was elected Mayor of Cohoes in 1872 and again in 1876, and he served as one of the city Aldermen for a number of years. At the time of his death he was President of the National Bank of Cohoes, a trustee of the Cohoes Savings Institution, and President of the Cohoes Gas Light Company, as well as being a director of many of the other business enterprises of the city.

The Hon. W. H. H. Bingham died yesterday in Stowe, Vt., aged 81. Mr. Bingham was a well-known lawyer. He had always been identified with the Democratic party, had been a member of the Legislature, Pension agent for eastern Vermont, one of the directors of the State prison, three times Democratic candidate for Governor and twice for Congress. He was a director of many banks, insurance and railroad companies.

Timothy P. McAuliffe, a patrolman attached to the Old slip station, died of typhoid fever last evening at the home of his brother officer, John F. O'Connor, 189 Greenwich street. McAuliffe had been on the force six years, and served for a time on the Central Office staff. Previous to that time he was employed on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

W. E. Connor died on Thursday at his home, 188 Pacific street, Brooklyn, aged 46. He was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Band during the war, and for the last fourteen years was a member of the Eighth Regiment Band.

Dr. John Y. McCay died yesterday at his home, 44 Ashland place, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. The funeral services will be on Sunday at 5 P. M.

The Late Charles Chatterton.

A mass for the repose of the soul of the late Charles F. Chatterton will be said on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Leo's Church, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, by the Rev. Father Ducey. Friends of the deceased man are cordially invited.

The Weather.

The high pressure area with clear, crisp air settled over all the Atlantic States yesterday. There was frost throughout the Pennsylvania and Mohawk valleys, and southwest to Virginia.

There was a slight atmospheric depression over Minnesota, attended by light rains over Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. There were also a few scattering showers in the Arkansas and Central Mississippi valleys; elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

In this city the day was clear and cool, the first light frost of the season occurred; highest official temperature 62°, lowest 44°; average humidity 48 per cent.; wind southwest; average velocity 10 miles an hour; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M. 30.35, 3 P. M. 30.27.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, 308 building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	54°	48°	3:30 P. M.	68°	63°
6 A. M.	54°	48°	6 P. M.	63°	60°
9 A. M.	60°	50°	9 P. M.	59°	57°
12 M.	65°	58°	12 Mid.	58°	56°
Average					54¾°
Average on Oct. 12, 1893					60¼°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY.

For New England, increasing cloudiness and probably light showers; southwest winds; warmer in the interior.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, local showers, followed by clearing weather; southwest winds, slightly warmer in the interior.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, conditions favorable for light showers, but the weather will probably be fair most of the day; southwest winds; fair Sunday; slightly warmer.

For western New York, light showers; south winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, light showers in morning, followed by fair; weather; winds shifting to west.

GOLFERS STILL AT PLAY.

THE UNITED STATES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP NEARLY SETTLED.

Only Four Men Left in for the Semi-Finals To-day at the St. Andrew's Links—They Are Archibald Rogers, William Lawrence, C. B. Macdonald, and L. B. Stoddart—The Foursome or Double Matches Result in Victories for St. Andrew's Men—D. G. Henderson of the Anchor Line Loses a $1,000 Watch and $80 in Cash.

A gentle southerly breeze and a warm sun greeted the contestants in the golf tournament for the championship of the United States yesterday morning when they tumbled out of the St. Andrew's Club's pretty country home near Yonkers yesterday morning. The club's blue pennant, with the white St. Andrew's cross in the centre, which floats from a tall flagstaff on the lawn, hung lifeless during the day, so what would have otherwise been an ideal golfing day was marred somewhat by the heat.

Despite this, however, great improvement was noticed in the play, which was of a far higher order than on Thursday. As the weaker players dropped out rapid progress was made in the tournament, and by nightfall not only had the singles progressed to the semi-final round, but two rounds of the foursome matches had been decided as well.

In the singles the tournament has narrowed down to four players; William Lawrence of the Newport Golf Club, the present American champion; C. B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club, L. B. Stoddart of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and Archibald Rogers of the Shinnecock Golf Club of