CZOLGOSZ BEFORE THE LAW.

RIGHTS OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MURDERER DEFINED.

A Speedy Trial Possible Under the New York Laws—The Matter of an Appeal—Trial of the Lincoln Conspirators and of President Garfield's Murderer.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—It is possible to try Leon Czolgosz in the courts of New York State as speedily as in any court in any State in the Union. While the intent of the criminal laws of New York is to surround all persons accused of crime with every necessary safeguard against unjust conviction, nevertheless there is no reason for prolonged delay in this particular case and if the trial proceeds with the same celerity that has marked the preliminary proceedings the assassin of President McKinley will be convicted, sentenced and executed in a comparatively brief time.

A careful study of the Code of Criminal Procedure of this State will convince the average layman that the law is not designed to delay but rather to insure the administration of absolute justice without prejudice or partiality. In the eyes of the law Leon Czolgosz is innocent until proved guilty, and to prove him guilty it will be necessary to produce the proof in the same manner as in an ordinary criminal trial.

As he is accused of a capital crime he cannot plead guilty if he wishes to, because the Code provides that "a conviction shall not be had upon a plea of guilty where the crime charged is or may be punishable by death." In other words a mere admission of guilt by the defendant is not enough, but it must be proved by evidence sufficient to convince a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

Of course only one plausible defence is open in this particular case, insanity section 21 of the Penal Code defines the degree of insanity which excuses from criminal liability as follows: "That at the time of committing the alleged criminal act the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as either not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or not to know the act was wrong."

This defence the courts have held is an affirmative issue which the defendant is bound to prove, but it has also been held that the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any doubt resting upon the question of sanity. That is to say, after the defence has affirmatively shown that the defendant was insane to the extent prescribed by the statute, the prosecution will be required to rebut this proof and remove all doubt, an undertaking which the record of murder trials for the past few years has shown is not very difficult, as jurors have a habit of regarding this defence as a last desperate resort to escape deserved punishment. Indeed, it is safe to predict that when the drawing of the Czolgosz jury begins more men will be excused on account of their reluctance to accept insanity as a defence than for any other reason.

The popular impression that a man who has read the newspapers and formed an opinion is disqualified to sit as a juror is erroneous. Section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which defines the causes for challenges, says in part: "But the previous expression or formation of an opinion or impression in reference to the guilt or innocence of the defendant or a present opinion or impression in reference thereto is not sufficient ground of challenge for actual bias to any person otherwise legally qualified if he declare on oath that he believes that such opinion or impression will not influence his verdict, and that he can render an impartial verdict according to the evidence, and the Court is satisfied that he does not entertain such a present opinion or impression as would influence his verdict." Thus it will be seen that a juror has merely to declare that he will render an impartial verdict according to the evidence, and any previous opinion he may have formed will not disqualify. The latitude of examination allowed on challenges under this section is what has led to the erroneous idea that men with opinions are not competent to sit on a jury in a murder trial.

Prosecution and defence have each two kinds of challenges of individual jurors, viz., peremptory and for cause. The peremptory challenge is defined by section 372 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as "an objection to a juror for which no reason need be given, but upon which the Court must exclude him." Under this section the Court has no discretion in excluding a juror, for it has been held "that it is the very essence of a peremptory challenge that it is one for which no reason need be given." In a capital case thirty of these challenges are allowed.

Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines challenges for cause as follows:

(1.) General, that the juror is disqualified from serving in any case, or

(2.) Particular, that he is disqualified from serving in the case on trial.

The general causes for challenge are a conviction of a felony or a lack of any of the qualifications prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure to render a person a competent juror. The particular causes for challenge are:

(1.) For such bias, as when the existence of the facts is ascertained, does in the judgment of law disqualify the juror and which is known in the Code as implied bias;

(2.) For the existence of a state of mind on the part of a juror in reference to the case or to either party, which satisfied the Court in the exercise of a sound discretion that such juror cannot try the issue impartially and without prejudice to the substantial rights of the party challenging, and which is known in the Code as actual bias.

It is under this last paragraph that the lawyers devote most of their time to examining prospective jurors as the grounds for challenges for implied bias are carefully defined and easily ascertained, viz.:

(1.) Consanguinity or affinity within the ninth degree to the person alleged to be injured by the crime charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the defendant.

(2.) Bearing to him the relation of guardian or ward, attorney or client, or client of the attorney or counsel for the people or defendant, or of the person alleged to be injured by the defence charged, or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or in his employment on wages.

(3.) Being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action or having complained against or been accused by him in a criminal prosecution.

(4.) Having served on a Grand Jury which found the indictment.

(5.) Having served on a trial jury which has tried another person for the crime charged in the indictment.

(6.) Having been one of a jury formerly sworn to try the same indictment, and whose verdict was set aside or which was discharged without a verdict, after the cause was submitted to it.

(7.) Having served as a juror in a civil action brought against the defendant for the act charged as a crime.

(8.) If the crime charged be punishable with death, the entertaining of such conscientious scruples as would preclude his finding the defendant guilty in which case he shall neither be permitted nor compelled to serve as a juror.

Many unwilling jurors escape service by judicious use of this last section and it is hardly necessary to say that their "conscientious scruples" are forgotten as soon as they are excused by the Court. Occasionally a severe cross-examination eliminates their alleged objection to capital punishment prior to their discharge and they are compelled to seek other means of escape.

In the case of Czolgosz it is unlikely tha opportunity to challenge jurors for implied bias will be offered. So far as known he has no relatives or attorneys in Erie county and it is improbable that the conscientious scruple plea will be advanced by many. Consequently the only chance for challenge will be for actual bias or failing in that the use of the peremptory privilege. Under all the circumstances therefore, it ought to be possible to impanel a jury in half a day and to begin the actual trial before adjournment.

The expense of the trial will be a charge upon Erie county. Witnesses for the defence as well as the prosecution will be paid out of the county treasury. Even the attorneys for the defence will be paid by the people. Formerly attorneys assigned by the Court to defend murderers presented their bills to the Board of Supervisors and got what they could, but a law was finally enacted providing for the payment of a specific sum as follows:

When services are rendered by counsel in pursuance of such assignment in a case where the offence charged in the indictment is punishable by death * * * the Court in which the defendant is tried or the action or indictment is otherwise disposed of * * * may allow such counsel his personal and incidental expenses upon a verified statement thereof being filed with the clerk of such court, and also a reasonable compensation for his services in such court, not exceeding the sum of $500, which allowance shall be a charge upon the county in which the indictment of the action is found to be paid out of the court fund, upon the certificate of the Judge or Justice presiding at the trial * * * but no such allowance shall be made unless an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the county by or on behalf of the defendant showing that he is wholly destitute of means.

In the event of conviction the Court may appoint the date of execution for a week beginning four weeks from the day of the sentence. Immediately thereafter the Court will transmit to the Governor a statement of the conviction and sentence with his own notes or the transcribed notes of the stenographer, and if there is no appeal, and the Governor declines to interfere, the sentence will be executed on the day in question. An appeal will, of course, operate as a stay of execution and in most murder cases in this State the appeal is generally taken to lengthen the lease of life, if for no other purpose.

Should such an appeal be taken in behalf of Czolgosz it is not unlikely that the Court of Appeals would take the matter up as soon as the case was ready, but the preparation and printing might require several months, thus causing a delay which could not be avoided.

In capital cases the appeal must be taken direct to the Court of Appeals and if that Court is satisfied that the verdict was against the weight of evidence or against law, or that justice requires a new trial, it may so order even if no exceptions are taken in the trial court. This provision regarding the absence of exceptions is, however, discretionary, for the courts have held that the accused person is not excused from complying with the settled rules of practice applicable to the trial of criminal cases, or exempted from the duty of presenting the usual and ordinary questions arising from the trial of the case in the form and manner previously pursued in the trial of indictments. In other words the omission to object to alleged erroneous proceedings deprives the defendant of the privilege of seeking the benefit of such errors as a matter of right, and simply remits him to an appeal to the discretionary powers of the Appellate Court.

The conspirators concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln were tried by a military tribunal. The assassin of President Garfield was tried in a Federal court and the trial of the assassin of President McKinley in a State court will afford the people an idea of the comparative celerity and efficacy of the three modes of trial.

The indictment of the Lincoln conspirators was a long and formal affair in comparison with the Czolgosz indictment is a short and simple document. The text of the charges against the conspirators, David E. Harold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Mary E. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold and Samuel Mudd, is as follows:

Charge First—For maliciously and traitorously and unlawfully and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D., 1865, and on divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young and others unknown, to kill and murder within the Military Department of Washington and within the fortified intrenched lines thereof Abraham Lincoln, and at the time of the said combining, confederating and conspiring, President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, Andrew Johnson, now Vice-President of the United States as aforesaid, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, and U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States aforesaid, then in command of the Army of the United States then under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln and in pursuance of and in prosecuting said malicious unlawful and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid and in aid of the said rebellion aforesaid to wit: On the 14th day of April, 1865, within the Military Department at Washington aforesaid and within the fortified and intrenched lines of said Department together with said John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, said President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully and traitorously assaulting, with intent to kill and murder, the said William H. Seward, then Secretary of State for the United States, as aforesaid, and lying in wait, with intent, maliciously and unlawfully and traitorously to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then being Vice-President of the United States, and the said U. S. Grant, then being Lieutenant-General and in command of the armies of the United States, aforesaid.

The specifications which follow, replete with tautology, recite at great length each individual's connection with the conspiracy. The charges were submitted to a military commission appointed May 6, 1865, of which Major-Gen. Hunter, United States Volunteer, was President. This commission reported its findings July 5, 1865, the sentences of the conspirators convicted were approved by the President on the same day, and they were executed two days later.

In the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, in the Federal Court of the District of Columbia, there was a conflict of jurisdiction. Guiteau's attorney made the point that inasmuch as the New Jersey authorities had put the President's death legally on record in that State, the effects of the shot fired by Guiteau in Washington must be proved, and if any links in the chain were wanting, Guiteau could only be tried for assault with intent to kill. It was asserted later that as the shooting occurred in the District of Columbia and the death in New Jersey, the crime was one of manslaughter as defined by section 5,341, United States Statutes at Large. This section read as follows:

Every person who within any of the places or upon any of the waters described in section 7,338, unlawfully and wilfully but without malice strikes, stabs, wounds, shoots or otherwise injures another, if from the striking, shooting or other injuries such other person dies either on land or within the United States, is guilty of the crime of manslaughter.

The Court swept all these sophistries aside and for the final fight the defence set up the contention that the prisoner was insane and that the wound inflicted was not necessarily mortal and was not the cause of President Garfield's death. Little or no stress was placed on this last contention, counsel for the defence devoting their energies to establishing the prisoner's insanity.

Judge Cox in his charge to the jury reviewed this phase of the question at great length and in many respects this charge could be quoted with singular appropriateness at the trial of Czolgosz. Speaking of Guiteau's alleged inspiration Judge Cox said:

"A man may reason himself into a conviction of the expediency and patriotic character of political assassination, but to allow him to find shelter from punishment behind that belief, as an insane delusion, would be simply monstrous. If you find that he had possession of his faculties and the power to know that his act was wrong, and of his own free will deliberately conceived, planned and executed this homicide, then whether his motive was personal vindictiveness, or political animosity, or a desire to avenge a supposed political wrong, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or fanciful ideas of patriotism or of the Divine will, or if you are able to discover any motive at all, the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find him guilty."

The trial of Guiteau began Nov. 7, 1881, and was finished Jan. 25, 1882.

Brooklyn Veterans Celebrate Antietam Day.

The anniversary of the battle of Antietam was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Prospect Park in Brooklyn under the direction of the War Veterans' and Sons' Association. The Twenty-third Regiment band furnished music, in which there were some stirring military selections, and an address was made by Park Commissioner George V. Brower.

EAST CHESTER'S OLD CHURCH.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THREE PRESIDENTS AT ST. PAUL'S.

It Was Built More Than 200 Years Ago—The Present Edifice the Second on the Site—The Rev. W. S. Coffey Its Rector for Fifty Years Now.

In the little historic village of East Chester, surrounded by a churchyard of three and a half acres, stands the old church of St. Paul, whose bell has tolled for the memorial services of three Presidents and has called the members of the parish for devotions for more than two hundred years. It was in this old church that the rector, the Rev. William S. Coffey, took from its resting place in the loft last week the black lace which was used as a decoration at the memorial services of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield and with his own hands draped the interior of the church for the memorial service of President McKinley.

St. Paul's Church at East Chester has an interesting history. Years ago, in 1698, when East Chester was the largest and most important village thereabouts, the first church of St. Paul was built. It was a little frame structure, but it stood for nearly one hundred years until the present building was erected, and many important political events were connected with it. It was there that the notice of the most important election of those times was posted when in 1733 the entire community rose to protest, by choosing Mr. Morris as Councilman against the overbearing rule of Gov. Crosby, a movement which resulted in the birth of the Liberal party.

A few years prior to 1764 a movement was started to build a new church. The sum of £700 was raised and in 1764, after three years of work, the present building was enclosed but not finished because of lack of funds. Work came to a standstill, and the old church continued in use until the War of the Revolution began.

The British overran the country and took possession of the new building for a hospital. Fire wood was scarce, so the old church was torn down and burned piece by piece on the ground inside the new building which as yet had no floor or cellar. After the war work was started again on the structure. A floor was built but the ground inside the walls was never cleared and the ashes of the old church, burned by the British, remain under the flooring of St. Paul's to-day.

For four years after peace was declared the present edifice was used for a courthouse, as the court house at White Plains had been destroyed by fire, and it was in this building that a man accused of horse stealing was defended by Aaron Burr, but was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Soon after this event the work of completing the building was resumed, a subscription paper having been circulated and a goodly amount raised for the purpose. This paper, framed, hangs to-day in the vestry of the church, a memento of its youth.

At the completion of the building the bell, which has been in use to the present day was hung. It had rested previously in the steeple of old St. Paul's but, with the Bible and the Prayer Book of the old church, was buried at the approach of the British, and after the war was installed with the books, in the new church. There all three have remained until the present.

In the interior of the building is a tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. Standard who was for a long time rector of old St. Paul's. His remains are buried beneath the chancel. The present rector tells a story of how the location of the grave was lost for a long time and found by accident.

Dr. Standard was buried originally under the chancel of the old church and when it was destroyed by the British the grave was lost sight of. At the time when the Redcoats were using the new building as a hospital the boys of the neighborhood were accustomed to climb up the outside of the rough stone and tying bunches of straw to the tails of the wrens nesting in the eaves, to set fire to them for the amusement of the convalescent Englishmen. Among the boys who practised this trick was one Philemon Fowler and in pursuing an injured bird he ran over the ruins of the old church stumbled and fell over a depression, which he recognized as the grave of Dr. Standard.

Years later, in 1818, in church meeting it was decided to remove Dr. Standard's remains and bury them under the chancel of the present church. No one knew the location of the grave until Philemon Fowler remembered the fall of his boyhood and led a party to the spot.

The interior of the church is beautified by two stained glass windows, erected in memorial of Philemon Pinckney and the Drake family, the earliest settlers of East Chester.

St. Paul's has held regular services since 1837. The present rector, the Rev. William S. Coffey, has officiated for fifty years with but a single interruption of Sunday services. That was caused by a violent snowstorm which made the roads impassable.

HELD M'KINLEY ON HIS KNEE.

Mr. Silliman Was Once Invited to Visit the President at the White House.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 21.—J. M. Silliman of this place says he knew President McKinley from early childhood and many times held him on his knee. Mr. Silliman says the McKinley family then lived at Miles, Ohio, and that he first knew the President when the latter was about a year old.

"I can still see him," he said to-day. "He was an exceedingly bright child and I always predicted great things of him. I never heard him say an unkind word to his parents. I last saw him as a boy when his father moved to Poland, Ohio, and sent him to school there. When Mr. McKinley was nominated for the Presidency I congratulated him, and when he was elected I again sent him a letter of congratulation, and enclosed one also for his mother, telling her that I knew he was still as good a boy to her as when I knew him at Niles. Mr. McKinley answered my letter personally and I still have it here in my desk. He invited me to pay him a visit at the White House."

HIGHER RATES FOR CHURCHES.

Number of Fires in Brooklyn Said to Have Alarmed Insurance Men.

The unusual number of fires in Brooklyn churches in the past few months gave basis for a story to the effect that fire insurance companies had decided to make a radical increase in rates for Brooklyn churches. The Rev. James J. McAteer, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, in Fort Hamilton avenue, near Ocean Parkway, was reported as asking his congregation for an extra contribution on Sunday because of an increase of 30 per cent. in the insurance premium on the church building.

Insurance men said yesterday that if there was a plan to increase the rate on Brooklyn churches it was not generally known among insurance men. It was not business policy, they said, to deal with a class of isolated buildings like churches in altering premium rates. Increase of rates on such structures are invariably due to specific causes, such as some change in the character of adjoining buildings.

Mormons Get Converts in Maine.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—All summer a band of Mormon elders have been touring Maine seeking converts to their faith, and the result of their missionary work were seen on Thursday, when they left the State, for Salt Lake City, accompanied by thirty converts, women from all parts of the State. Most of these women are rather elderly spinsters, who seemed pleased with the prospect of life in Utah. The elders, who have not been cordially received here, seemed glad to get out of Maine.

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL NEWS.

PRINCETON EXPECTS GOOD RESULTS FROM COACHING CORPS.

Outlook at University of Pennsylvania Takes a Turn for the Better—Thirty Candidates Begin Practice at Yale—Coach Sanford's Request Refused.

A well-known Princeton coach said yesterday that, in the coaching department at least, Princeton would be better off than last year. "We expect the coaches to accomplish a good deal," he said. "Last year the coaches did not seem to get together, but that trouble won't exist this year. Everybody has lots of confidence in 'Biffy' Lee. So far as the material at Princeton is concerned, there is not a great deal to take heart from. There are some fair men coming in with the freshman class, but the main trouble with the material seems to be lack of weight. There will be some heavy men, but I mean lack of weight as compared to the giants of Yale's team last season. Capt. Pell, however, is much heavier than he was last year. I think it quite improbable that he will play back of the line instead of his old place of tackle. I do not know officially that he will not go back of the line, but I certainly do not think he will. He is heavy enough for the line and the team promises to be strong back of the line, anyway. Our back field was all right last year if it had had a line strong enough to hold it out. Henry, a half back, weighs 187 pounds this year, and that is heavy enough for back of the line."

An old Harvard football player was asked yesterday if he thought the Crimson would this year adopt tactics of dropping line men back to run with the ball in order to cope with such tactics as pursued by rivals.

"I do not suppose any body knows that except Bill Reid, the head coach," he replied, "but I hardly think so. Reid, I imagine, will go in for simple plays with the idea of having those plays well executed."

The football outlook at the University of Pennsylvania has taken a turn for the better. Where light men presented themselves at first, heavier and more promising material has since reported. Two of these newcomers are McCabe and Piekarski, the former a well-built young man from Stroudsburg Normal School, weighing 176 pounds. Piekarski, who comes from Wyoming Seminary, is more than 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 195 pounds. He is said to be a fine athlete. He is a candidate for guard. Another man for the line is Corley, a substitute last year, weighing 185 pounds and having an ideal build for the game. It is thought he will make a good tackle. Donaldson, a big Penn Charter School youth, is another tackle possibility. Anderson, who is new to football, is regarded as one of the best of the candidates. He is strong and fast, being the winner of his heat in the 220-yard run at the intercollegiate meet last spring.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 21.—About thirty candidates for the Yale 'Varsity football team began regular practice at the Yale Field last week, under the direction of Capt. Charley Gould. In the first part of the week the candidates were put through light preliminary work. They caught and fell on the ball and did a little at punting and kicking. This practice was not altogether new to all the candidates, for several of them had been practising at their homes during the summer vacation. They were sometimes put in at the signals to get ready for the opening game with Trinity College at the Yale Field on Sept. 28.

Among the old players who have put in appearance this week were Chadwick and Miller, half backs of last year and who did good work in Capt. Brown's team. One of the end rushes of last season, Rafferty, put on his uniform during the week. Among the substitutes of last year who reported for practice were Vanderpoel, full back; Smith, end, and Abbott, guard. They went at their practice with a rush and are promising men. Olcott and Holt who played at centre, appeared for practice. Among the new candidates was Hogan, who played a brilliant game last year on the Exeter eleven at tackle and whose good head work as captain of that eleven was noticeable. He is swift on the field and has demonstrated his speed by tearing down the field like a deer. He weighs 190 pounds. Another from the Exeter team of last season to don a Yale uniform this week was Rockwell, quarter back. He is looked upon as a fair player. One of the surprises of the week was Glass, who weighs 217 pounds and who is probably the tallest candidate for guard that has appeared here in years. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall in his stockings. He is a Syracuse boy.

Announcement was made that John de Saulles, brother to the noted old Yale player, Charley de Saulles, is to enter the Yale law school and will be a candidate for the 'Varsity eleven. He will try for quarter. Up to a day or two ago it was expected that Full Back Jim Hyde would return to the divinity school, but he has written to the football officials that he is going to South Africa on missionary work this fall. One of the old-timers who went out with the squad this week was the Rev. George B. Cutten, pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist Church of this city, a noted Yale centre in his day. He did a great deal of coaching.

George Foster Sanford, head coach of the Columbia University eleven, practising at Branford Point near here, appeared at the meeting this week of the New Haven Board of Police Commissioners and asked that Policeman William Cary receive eleven weeks' absence Sanford requested Cary's services as a coach and trainer for the Columbia football candidates. The request was not granted. The board passed a resolution that no vacation will be granted to any member of the department for the purpose of engaging in any other pursuit or occupation.

MME. LABORI COMING HERE.

To Visit Friends in New Jersey—Husband May Also Come to Lecture.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mme. Labori, the wife of M. Labori, the French lawyer who defended Dreyfus, will spend some time here this winter, at the home of Mme. Catharine Churchill Hurry, the professional pianist, in Fairfield street. The exact time depends on M. Labori's engagements.

Mme. Hurry's aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Churchill Woodworth, is now visiting her. Mrs. Woodworth's son, Dr. Avery Woodworth, married a sister of Mme. Labori. It is barely possible that the three will give a concert here this winter. M. Labori has been offered $150,000 for 100 lectures in this country. He may come to America under the management of Major Pond.

Business Troubles.

The American Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone street has been unable to make the business pay and Eugene M. Engelman has been appointed temporary receiver by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court on the application of Leo Schlessinger, Emanuel Maynz and Ludwig Stettheimer, directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The company was organized to introduce automatic beer casks, a foreign invention, in the United States. It was incorporated on Nov. 11, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000.

Justice McAdam also appointed Mr. Engelman temporary receiver of the Automatic Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone street in proceedings for its voluntary dissolution. This company was incorporated on Aug. 4, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was reduced to $1,000 on Feb. 10, 1900. It had the right to sell an automatic beer cask in New York city from the American Beer Cask Company.

The Sheriff has received two executions against the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Republic of Colombia, for $5,236 in favor of William James. The summons was served on Theodore M. Banta, the President, at 346 Broadway. The company is a New York corporation capitalized at $350,000.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $10,785 against the Western Springs Company of 944 Broadway in favor of William L. Walker on an assigned claim of Noble McConnell for money loaned to the company. Mr. McConnell was the President of the company. The attachment was served on John Q. A. Walker, the Vice-President. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in May last with a capital stock of $100,000 and has a lease of a spring at Waukesha, Wis.

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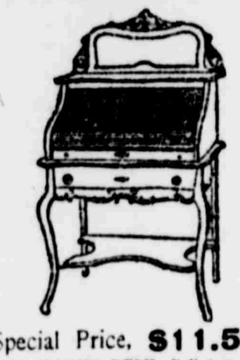

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MARRED MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Crammond Kennedy, Anti-Imperialist, Called Down for His Remarks.

A memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley, held in the Congregational Church of Closter, N. J., on Thursday night, came near winding up unpleasantly because of the remarks of Crammond Kennedy of this city, who has a summer home at Alpine, near Closter. Mr. Kennedy is said to be a man of wealth and, despite the fact that he has had strong views on the subject of imperialism, he was asked to be one of the speakers at the memorial service. It was supposed naturally that he would not take advantage of the occasion to say anything of a political nature. Closter is an intensely patriotic village and as soon as the proclamation of President Roosevelt, setting Thursday aside as a day of general mourning, was issued, the leading citizens decided to have a memorial service. The Rev. C. A. S. Dwight, pastor of the Congregational Church, was chairman of the meeting. Among the speakers was State Senator Edward Wakelee.

Instead of deploring the death of the President, Mr. Kennedy began an exhaustive definition of "anarchism." He said it was the result of discontent among certain classes of the people, which was unfortunately fostered, instead of relieved, by the well-to-do. He said that the sight of starving people and of thousands of dollars' worth of flowers used as decorations at a rich man's table fading away was maddening. Such things made class feeling and led to acts of violence like that of which the President was a victim. Mr. Kennedy touched on imperialism, saying that President McKinley was a supporter of it.

When Mr. Kennedy began to speak his auditors were astonished; but when he went steadily on indignation took the place of astonishment. There were whispers of disapproval all over the church; but the cooler ones kept the others from making any demonstration. There was a sigh of relief from those who feared trouble when Mr. Kennedy sat down. At the end of the service, Mr. Alexander Fisher went up to Mr. Dwight, who was talking with Senator Wakelee, and said in a voice trembling with anger:

"What right had that man to bring politics into a meeting of this kind?" at the same time pointing at Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy walked over to Mr. Fisher with a smile on his face. The Senator and the minister tried to calm Fisher, but he would not be pacified. "Kennedy, you're a cur," he said. "Understand me, you're a cur. Any man who would talk as you have at a memorial meeting like this is a cur." Mr. Fisher walked to the foot of the platform stairs and stood there. Mr. Kennedy did not come down. The smile left his face and he seemed very nervous. All Mr. Fisher's remarks were in a low tone, as he had no desire to make a scene among the people who were still in the church. Only Senator Wakelee and Mr. Dwight heard him. An inkling of what had happened got out among the people and Mr. Kennedy received the cold shoulder as he left the church.

The matter was the talk of Closter and all the neighboring villages yesterday. Mr. Kennedy was roundly denounced and everybody commended Mr. Fisher. At his office in this city yesterday Mr. Fisher expressed regret that the story had got out. "I was very indignant," he said, "over the conduct of this man in coming to a meeting where there was to be nothing but expressions of love and devotion to our late President and making a political speech. In my opinion what he said was an insult to William McKinley, and although the thing I hate beyond anything is a scene, or hard feeling, I could not as an American citizen let his words go unchallenged. I waited until the meeting was over, because I did not want to break in on its sacredness. Then I felt I was at liberty to tell the man what I thought of him, and I did so. That's all there is to it. I repeat that I am sorry the matter got out."

Mr. Kennedy has been a contributor to the anti-imperialist press for some time. It is said that as a young man he was a Baptist preacher.

BUFFALO RAILROADS ROBBED.

Three Conductors in the Penitentiary and Others Being Prosecuted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Railway conductors who have been profiting by the enormous traffic on the lines of the Buffalo Railway Company, due to the Pan-American, are now being prosecuted, and many men who had fears of arrest have left town. Yesterday three were sent to the penitentiary for short terms after being convicted in the police court late in the afternoon. They were Arthur C. Bailey and two brothers, John and Alexander Golding. The railway company admits it has been robbed of large sums of money, and cites as an instance that one conductor on an Elmwood car, the most crowded line in the city, turned in only 65 cents as the result of his entire day's trip. He was discharged and no questions were asked.

The conductors' system is to get possession of unused transfers from conductors on other lines and ring up transfers instead of the cash fares they had collected, turning in the transfers, properly punched, for the cash fares they had appropriated.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28, 1901, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close *one hour earlier* than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 P. M. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6.30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship K. Wm. der Grosse, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen (mail for Ireland must be directed "per steamship K. Wm. der Grosse"); at 1 P. M. for ITALY, per steamship Liguria, via Naples (mail must be directed "per steamship Liguria").

WEDNESDAY.—At 6.30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per steamship St. Louis"); at 8.30 A. M. (supplementary) 10 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Zeeland (mail must be directed "per steamship Zeeland").

THURSDAY.—At 4 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per steamship F. Bismarck"); at 7 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per steamship L'Aquitaine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship L'Aquitaine").

SATURDAY.—At 7.30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Massdam (mail must be directed "per steamship Maasdam"); at 8.30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia (mail must be directed "per steamship Furnessia"); at 11.30 A. M. (supplementary) 1 P. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed to go.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 12 M. for NORTHERN BRAZIL, per steamship Hildebrand; at 1.30 P. M. for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per steamship Eva.

TUESDAY.—At 9.30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Orizaba, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per steamship Orizaba"); at 2.30 P. M. for INAGUA and HAITI, per steamship Launburg; at 6.30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Dewey, from Boston; at 11 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Uranus, from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 A. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND direct, per steamship Silvia; at 10 A. M. for GRENADA and TRINIDAD, also CIUDAD BOLIVAR, per steamship Maracas; at 12 M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, also BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUIANA, per steamship Monmouthshire; at 12 M. for CUBA, YUCATAN, CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS and TABASCO, per steamship Seguranca (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per steamship Seguranca").

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. (supplementary 12.30 P. M.) for BAHAMAS, CUBA, SANTIAGO and SANTIAGO, per steamship Santiago; at 1 P. M. for YUCATAN, per steamship Dagerty, via Progreso (mail must be directed "per steamship Dagerty"); at 6.30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M. for MEXICO, per steamship City of Washington, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per steamship City of Washington").

SATURDAY.—At 9 A. M. for PUERTO RICO, per steamship Ponce, via San Juan; at 9 A. M. (supplementary 9.30 A. M.) for CURACAO and VENEZUELA (via Maracaibo), per steamship Hildur (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per steamship Hildur"); at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10.30 A. M.) for PORTLAND, ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA and GREYT