CHANGED RAUM'S YICIOUS RULES.

Payment of Fraudulent Pensions Stopped by the Order of Secretary Smith.

MUST FOLLOW THE LAW CLOSELY.

Pensions for Disabilities Will Be Allowed Only Where the Claimant Is Unable to Work.

BAD FOR PENSION SHARKS.

Attorneys' Fees Will Be Reduced and Many Millions Saved to

the Government.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W. WASHINGTON, May 27, 1893.

Another victory for the HERALD and for pension reform was scored to-day. Under a decision written by John M. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and approved by Secretary Smith, by whose direction it was prepared, one of Raum's most vicious rulings was overturned. A return to honest and legal methods was ordered, and a saving to the government of \$20,000,000 a year will result.

Secretary Smith came into office fully determined to purge the pension rolls of fraudulent pensioners. He took a sample case, pointed out how the allowance of the claim was a departure from the provisions of the law, and directed that the statutes be hereafter the guide of the Pension Bureau in passing upon claims for pensions. ST. RY OF THE CASE.

Charles T. Bennett, a private in Company F. Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, filed an application for an invalid pension under the provisions of the revised statutes on July 5, 1886, alleging that he was prostrated by sunstroke about June 1, 1865, from which resulted a disease of the head and the loss of hearing. This claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the evidence failed to show the existence of any disability due to the claimant's army service. From this action an appeal was taken, but the rejection of the claim for an invali I pension was affirmed.

This appeal orought up also the application made by the same claimant for a pension under the provisions of the second section of the act of Under this section Bennett was granted a pension of \$12 a month. The granting of this pension is dissapproved by the Secretary of the Interior, who discusses and outlines the policy of the Interior Department clearly and shows he is proceeding on the lines suggested by the HERALD,

In his letter to the Pension Commissioner the Assistant Secretary says that the only disability found was "slight dearness of both ears." This deafness was so slight that Bennett could "hear a watch tick in each ear when it was within, a half

NOT A PHYSICAL DISABILITY. To entitle the claimant to a pension under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27. 1890, says the Assistant Secretary, it was necessary that he should be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitated him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, in which event he was to be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month. As the claimant was suffering simply from "slight deafness," according to the finding of the Pension Bureau. which was so slight that he could hear a watch tick one-half inch from each ear, the physi-cal disability clearly failed to come within the requirements of the law. Such "slight deafness," he says, "of necessity could not incapacitate from the performance of manual labor, and yet the claimant was allowed the largest sum provided for under the act of June 27, 1890.

WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES, The Assistant Secretary then quotes the law relating to these cases and says:-"It only provides for a pension where the applicant has been incapacitated from earning a support by manual labor. Incapacity to perform manual labor, to a degree which produces inabil ity to earn a support, is the basis of the pension under this section, yet the report of the medical referee shows that Bennett's pension was allowed by the Pension Bureau in pursuance of order No. let and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. The only requirement to obtain a pension under this act is disability by reason of wound or injury received or disease contracted while in the service and in line of duty. Incapacity to perform man-ual labor, which is the foundation to the right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, fixes an enfirely different standard of disability from that just mentioned, contained in the Revised Statutes, covering injuries of service origin Disabilities incurred while in actual service ant incapacity coming upon applicant long after service ceased, are made by the law to stand upon an entirely different footing. Those incurred during service and in line of duty are pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support and are graded without reference to this condition. Disabilities resulting from causes other than of service origin are only pensionable

when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating are dependent upon these two conditions. When by Order No. 164 it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin, the very principle which gov-erned the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, was displaced and a rule applicable to a different act was substituted. ERRORS POINTED OUT. "This case illustrates the effect of departure by your bureau from the terms of the act of "I The applicant was awarded for 'slight

deafness, not of service origin, \$12. The award was made under the act of 1890, which required the rate for deafness of both ears to be graded from \$6 to \$12. The highest amount was only to be allowed in the severest cases of deafness. It was given by your bureau for slight deafness, because under an entirely different act, appli caone to disabilities of service origin alone, \$15 was the lewest rating for 'slight deafness.' The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration,

yet the act of 1800, under which the applicant sought and was allowed a pension, made inability of the applicant to perform manual labor in such a degree as to prevent him from carning a support the foundation of his claim. It is therefore clear that the rating under the revise i statues for disabilities of service origin was substituted by order No. 164 for the rating

provided under the act of low. "The order having resulted in one error a sec-ond error naturally followed, and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. In a word, the act of June 27, 1890, was changed and superseded by order No. 164 as construed by your office and by a practice that neglected to take into consideration

WANTS THE LAW OBEYED. "It is hardly necessary to present argument or to support by autholity the proposition that neither the Secretary nor the commussioner can by order or practice supersede an act of Con-gress. The power of the Department, so far as orders and practice are concerned, is limited to an execution of the law; it ceases when an effort is n.ade to supersede the law.

You will, therefore, take such steps as are necessary to reopen this case, and to pass upon it in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, disregarding any order or practice which is in conflict with the plain letter of the law. Secretary Smith, in another communication to the Commissioner of Pensions, says that it is hardly necessary to present argument or to sup-

port by authority the proposition that neither the Secretary nor the Commissioner can by order or practice supersede an act of Congress, and he efore directs hereafter that the practice of the office conform to the law. BAD FOR PENSION SHARKS.

Secretary Smith estimates that his order of to-day will result in a reduction in the pension roll of some \$20,000,000 per annum. Some estimate of the saving thus accomplished can be had when it is understood that of the four hundred thousand cartificates issued under the Disability act. sand certificates issued under the Disability act all but sixty thousand were issued under the second section of the Disability act as it was con-strued by Commissioner Raum. These figures are only up to October of last year, and Secretary Shifth believes that one hundred thousand cer-tificates have been issued since that date.

The results of the examination made by Secre-

lary Smith show that more than \$100,000,000 has been paid out under the disability act and that at least five sixths of this amount was allowed under the section as construed by Commissioner Raum. This gives a fair idea of the great robbery committed by the issuance of Raum's order No. 164.

The order issued to day will be a severe blow to the pension agents. It will cut off an immense amount of their income. Under this ruling they will be unable to pass the claims of men who have suffered no injury from their service, as well as a much larger number who performed no real service, but who are, nevertheless, upon the pension rolls to-day.

BY MR. CLEVELAND. New York is at last heard from in the appointment of John B. Riley to be Consul General of the United States at Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Riley is an "anti-snapper." He was formerly Chief Examiner of the New York Civil Service Commission, and was removed by Governor Flower at the request of Senator Hill. Under Mr. Cleveland's former administration Mr. Riley was Superintendent of Indian Schools. He wanted to be made Consul at Montreal, but Senator Vilas had a candidate in W. A. Anderson, who was appointed to-day to that position. Mr. Riley was supported by Smith M. Weed.

Weed.

These appointments were also made:—Jacob Sleeper, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation and Consul General of the United States at Bogota, Colombia; Province McCormick, of Virginia, to be an Indian Inspector; George C. Waddell, of Arizona, to be a Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission, vice William K. Meade, resigned.

TO SUE RUSSIA FOR LOST SIGHT. Kempinski Was Imprisoned in That Country

and Is Growing Blind as a Result. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 27, 1893.-Herman Kempinski, of this city, who was seized and confined in a Russian prison while on a trip to that country two years ago, will shortly institute proceedings against that government, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Mr. Kempinski's sight is impaired as a result of his treatment while in prison there and it is feared that it will be permanently destroyed. Prosecuting Attorney Klein has charge of Mr. Kempinski's case and he is now engaged in preparing his suit. Mr. Kempinski left his home in Russia at an early age and came to this country. The law there requires every male citizen to render military service to the government. Mr. Kempinski, of course, avoided the obligation and when he returned to his native place he was

when he returned to his native place he was seized and thrown into prison.

Secretary Blaine took a decided stand on the matter and finally succeeded in bringing the Russian officials to terms. Kempinski was released without an application and standard st without an apology or a word of explanation. He recovered his health rapidly upon his arrival here, but his eyes continued to trouble him. They have been under constant treatment since his release, but at no time did they show much improvement. Lately his sight has been failing steadily and now he is obliged to shield his eyes with colored glasses.

MASKED ROBBERS HIS NIGHT CALLERS. Farmer Knapp Knocked Senseless Before His Son Put the Invaders to Flight.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWBURG, N. Y., May 27, 1893.-While William Knapp, a wealthy farmer of North Highlands, Putnam county, N. Y., was dozing in a chair at his home at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, he was aroused by a loud knocking at the door. Mr. Knapp inquired who was there. The answer was, "Sammy D." He then asked what was wanted and the reply was "Nothing much." Mr. Knapp opened the door.

A masked man confronted him and pl revolver at his breast. The farmer called for assistance and grappled with the invader. During the struggle which followed Knapp was knocked senseless by a blow on his head. As he fell to the floor his son, who had been aroused from sleep by the cry for help, reached the room, and after a desperate struggle ejected the masked man and locked the door. A second masked man had been standing behind the first, but he fled at the beginning of the struggle. Mr. Knapp is supposed to keep large sums of money about his person and the men evidently

meant robbery. HIGHBINDERS' PLOT FRUSTRATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SACRAMENTO, May 27, 1893,-The police have discovered a conspiracy of a highbinder society

to exterminate a rival organization.

The officers went through Chinatown and found that mines of high explosives had been laid for the purpose of blowing up the headquarters of the Chee Kong Tong Society and other buildings. The police captured the explosives and traced the mines through long underground passages. The plot is the result of a murder trial now in progress, in which two members of the Bing Kong Tong Society are charged with killing members of the Chee Keng Tong.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY A HORSE IN A STALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 27, 1893.-Henry Dangler, of Eatontown, was found dead in a stall in a barn on the Collins farm, at South Eatontown, this morning. He was sixty-five years old and a widower with seven children.

The farm hands found him lying in the stall last night. He appeared to be intoxicated. This morning he was found in the stall lying with his face down. In the stall was a horse which was not there last night. It is supposed that the horse wandered in during the night and stepped upon

him as he lay asleep. DR. BURTSELL IS SILENT.

He Says It Isn't Time Yet for Him to Speak of the Petition for His Restoration.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. RONDOUT, N. Y., May 27, 1893.—I called on the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell this morning and asked him if he had any statement to make regarding the petition to Mgr. Satolli of his old parishioners to have him reinstated as pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in New York. "The matter has not yet properly developed enough for me to say anything regarding it," was

his reply.

Catholics of Rondout appear to feel very much worried over the action of the members of the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany in presenting the petition to Mgr. Satolli and many believe they are about to lose their pastor. The petition being circulated here, which is also addressed to Mgr. Satolli, asking for the retention of Dr. Burtsell as the pastor of St. Mary's Church, is receiving the signatures of a great many Catholics, among whom are many of the leading residents of the city. While Dr. Burtsell has been here he has made many friends by the interest he has taken in the affairs of the city, by his many kindnesses to the poor and by his untiring energies in behalf of the Catholic Church He has been identified with matters relating to the improvement and erection of public buildings, and with affairs beneficial to the public at large.

EIGHT PRIESTS ORDAINED.

Bishop McDonnell ordained eight young men to the priesthood at old St. James' Cathedral, in Jay street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in the presence of a large congregation. The newly ordained priests, who were educated in St. John's Semi-nary, are the Revs. Charles F. Vitta, Louis F. McGinn, Henry A. Fitzgerald, Thomas F. Farrell, James L. Langan, William F. Sneehy, Jeremiah J. Heafey and William J. Dunphy. These seminarians were elevated to sub-deacon

rhese seminarians were elevated to sub-deacon-ship:—Messrs. Thomas J. Hauselman, James J. Flynn, Daniel J. McCarthy, Peter P. McGovern, William L. Blake, Edward I. Holley, Thomas J. Lougdlin and Patrick J. Cherry. Miror orders were conferred on Messrs. Tim-othy A. Hickey, William F. Dwyer, James J. Coon, J. J. Fitzsimmons, Thomas F. Cummiskey, Herman J. Mertens and James J. Smith. Tonsure was received by Messrs. William V. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Brien, William F. Blaber, Louis O. Blaber, John J. Bender, Andrew J. Kearns, Charles F. Gibney, John J. Molloy, John J. Durick, Francis J. McMurray and James J. Farron.

CODDINGTON CHAPEL CONSECRATED.

Coddington Memorial Chapel, at Ninety-fifth street and Third avenue, was consecrated yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The chapel was presented to the Rev. Hugh

McGuire and the Episcopal Mission Society by Mrs. Browning and Miss Condington as a memorial to their parents, Thomas Butler and Almira H. Coddington. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Drs. Huntingdon, Parker Morgan and Brockholst Morgan. The chancel was occupied by the choir of St. James' church and was filled

with potted plants and palms. TO INSPECT THE SEMINARY.

Archbishop Corrigan sent out invitations to the Catholic clergy of the diocese and to a number of prominent laymen yesterday to join him on Decoration day in paying a visit to Valentine Hill. Yonkers, to inspect the new St. J. seph's Sem-The Archbishop and his guests will leave the terminus of the elevated roat at highth avenue and 155th stree, at half-past two o'clock in the atternoon on a special train on the New York and Northern Railroad, and will return to the city by

a special train early in the evening.

ARRANGING FOR DR. BRIGGS' TRIAL.

ONE MORE "ANTI-SNAPPER" GIVEN AN OFFICE fore the Presbyterian General Assembly.

> RELIGIOUS RIVALRY AROUSED.

orously Assails the Episcopalian High Churchmen.

AGAINST THE GEARY LAW. PLANS FOR THE NEW SHIPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, May 27, 1893.

The greatest heresy trial of this age will begin on Monday, at half-past nine A. M. The line of procedure was marked out this morning by the Presbyterian General Assembly, in strict accordance with the report of its Judicial Committee, of is chairman. The Prosecuting Committee will first be heard. The defendant, Rev. Charles A. Briggs, of the composite type. acting for himself and the Presbytery of New York, will follow. Almost twelve hours were saved to-day by accepting the reports on the case without reading as they came from the Presbytery. This enabled the Assembly to proceed with its ordinary routine of business at the sessions to-day while the combatants prepared for Monday's battle.

were settled the audience melted away, and the Commissioners, wearied with the strain that has been upon them for several days, withdrew in large numbers to confer with their friends and see large numbers to confer with their friends and see somewhat of the city.

The headquarters of the Briggs men is at the Cochran Hotel. The faces of many New York men may be seen there, while the anti-Briggs people are strongly intrenched at the Ebbitt House. Undoubtedly some attempts are being made to induce Dr. Briggs to withdraw from the Church, but the Assembly could hardly consent to any bargains, even if Dr. Briggs should consent and any of the Assembly's committees should any first themselves to make them.

suffer themselves to make them.

As soon as these matters relating to the trial

WOMEN IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Briggs case having been temporarily disposed of, the Assembly devoted its attention to general business. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Young, of Kentucky, read a report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on matters submitted by a number of presbyteries. With reference to an overture from Zanesville Presbytery on the part women may take in public and promiscuous assemblies, the committee reported that it regarded all prohibitions of the Bible in this connection still in force but did not construct them as preventing women from par-WOMEN IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, construe them as preventing women from parcommittee recommended that all such questions be left to the wise discrimination of the pastors and sessions of the Church. This was adopted. In regard to an overture from the Baltimore Presbytery, looking to union with the Southern Church, the committee recommended that no action be taken at this time, and its recommendation was approved. Concerning this report Dr. Young said that the committee was overwhelmingly in favor of unity, but it believed that this was not a propitious time for it.

The reports of the Committee on Church Unity and Church Co-operation, which were presented to the Assembly some days ago, were made the first order of the day. The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, chairman of the Committee on Church Unity, recited the progress that it had made in its conference with the Episcopalian Commission, stating that while organic unity could not now be expected, there was a basis of co-operation upon which they could work. AN ATTACK ON EPISCOPALIANS.

The Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, of Newark, N. J.

criticised the report of the Committee on Church Unity, holding that the committee was radically at fault in shifting the ground of discussion from the matters upon which the two great bodies dif-fered to those in which they were in accord. One of these, Mr. Hollifield said, was the non-recognition by the Episcopal Church of the validity of Presbyterian ordination. Until this was removed there could be no such thing as Church and to remove it required dis-Another difficulty in the way was the constantly increasing number of Episco-pal thurches that engaged in Romish prac-tices and customs. The high church Episcopal Church was nothing more nor less than a back door to Rome, and through it many of the ministry and of the laity as well hat found their way to Rome. This was a bar to Church unity which must be removed. Pursuing, Dr. Hollifield made a bitter attack upon the Episcopal Church and expressed a hope that the Presbyterian Church would never consent to organic union with the Episcopal Church at least until some of the ob

jectionab e features were eliminated. He was in-terrupted by the arrival of the hour of eleven o'clock, fixed for a special order. Hardly had Mr. Hollifield taken his seat when the Rev. Charles H. Booth, of New York, was on his feet protesting against Mr. Hollifield's re-marks. The Moderator insisted that the time for a special order had arrived, but the Assembly showed a disposition to hear Dr. Booth, and he was granted a few minutes. He wished only to publicly express, he said, his great regret for this assault on a body of Christians—a church of the Lord Jesus Christ that, whatever its variations, was yet a church of God. He regretted this re-

proach exceedingly, this reflection on the character of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hollifield quickly jumped to his feet and made the simple statement that he did not reflect on the character of the Episcopal Church or any of its members. He was about to go on, but the Moderator interrupted to put a motion to refer the matter as unfinished business, and it was so

The Moderator introduced to the Assembly the Rev. J. A. Bryson, D.D., of the General Assembly outhern Presbyterian Church. He came said the Moderator, to present an appeal to President Cleveland in respect of the Geary Exclusion act, and asked that the body would send associates with him on that errand. On being introduced Dr. Bryson said that the representatives of the Church in China were in danger from an outbreak in that country in response to the working of the Geary law if it were care. to the working of the Geary law if it were car-ried into effect. That storm would spread into Corea and Japan, and all the missionaries in hose lands were sitting under the shadow of a black cloud. A crisis was at hand, he said, that eede i immediate and earnest action. Elder Cutcheon, chairman of the Committee on

the Geary law, was given the floor, and reported The exclusion and registration act of May, 1802, is the supreme law of the land. No unsettled legal ques-tion in reference to it remains for the consideration of your committee. The committee believes, however, tion in reference to it remains for the consideration of your committee. The committee believes, however, that it is the right and duty of this Assembly to give expression of its views upon the subject matter, and recommends the adoption of the following:

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in session at Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of Aiay, 1893, declares its convictions:

1. That laws of Congress enacted in contravention of treaty obligations, in violation of the traditions and fundamental principles of our government and in disregard of the just rights of men lawfully and by our invitation residents of the United States, are unworthy of this great nation and a reproach to our Christian civilization, and that they will work injurious to, if not destructive of, our commercial relations with and our moral and religious influence over the Chinese people.

2. That all such laws now on our statute books should be repealed or so amended as to make their provisions consistent with just and honorable dealings with the Chinese government.

The Moderator and stated clerk are directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

The report was received and the resolutions

'The report was received and the resolutions adopted. Then the following committee was appointed, on motion, to join Dr. Bryson in visiting the President:—Dr. Craig, Elder Cutcheon, the Rev. James H. Brooks, of St. Louis: Elder Ketchum, of New York, and President Warfield, of Lafayette College.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.

At the session of the African Methodist Episco pal Church Conference yesterday a report was accepted from the Temperance Committee asking that all members use their influence to prevent as much as possible the use of liquors and to

The Rev. J. Hurse preferred a charge against Dr. C. W. Mossell for non-payment of a debt. Mr. Hurse claims that Dr. Mossell owes him \$39, due from a business transaction in April, 1892. The Conference thought it should be paid, but the matter will be considered further. Several delegates spoke in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sundays,

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE ORDINATION.

The regular diocesan ordination of clergymen for the Episcopal Church of New York will take place this morning at eleven o'clock in Cavalry Church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first Bisuop Potter will ordain the candidates and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee will preach the sermon. The class of candidates numbers twenty-eight.

CRUISERS OF COMPOSITE TYPE.

Will Begin To-Morrow Be- Secretary Herbert Adopts a New Plan for Constructing Gunboats.

HULLS TO BE MADE OF WOOD.

Dr. Hollifield, of Newark, N. J., Vig- These Will Be Sheathed with Copper to Prevent Marine Growths in Tropical - Waters.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, May 27, 1893.

Secretary Herbert made an order to-day which marks a radical change in the policy of the Navy Department in the matter of the construction of small cruisers. After mature consideration and full discussion with the Board of Bureau Chiefs which the Rev. George B. Baker, of Philadelphia, he has directed that two of the three 1,200-ton gun boats authorized by Congress be constructed

The Construction Bureau of the department, and notably Captain Hichborn, the assistant chief of the bureau, have urged for many years upon the department and upon Congress the advisability of sheathing the cruisers intended for service in foreign waters, particularly those which would probably be sent to tropical waters, where the marine growth is incredibly rapid upon the bottoms of steel vessels. But because of the larger first cost of sheathing steel vessels Congress has made it impossible to carry out this idea by limiting the appropriations very closely. HOW THEY WILL BE BUILT.

HOW THEY WILL BE BUILT.

In the case of the small gun boats there was one resort and that is the one which Secretary Herbert adopted to-day, in directing that two of the new vessels be constructed of the composite type. That means that the frames of the vessels and part of the structure above the water line be made of steel, but that the hull be covered with wood planking. This wood planking in turn will be sheathed with copper and thus the vessels will be enabled to make long cruises in tropical waters without going through the expensive process of docking and scraping. The cost of the composite type is not likely to be in excess of the cost of a steel vessel of a similar size.

The return to the use of wooden hulls in this day of steel and iron ships appears at first glance to be out of the line of progress, but as a matter of fact Secretary Herbert has fully satisfied himself that the composite vessels will prove to be more efficient than all steel ones for the purposes for which these small gunboats are needed, and that the new move is distinctively in the direction of economy. As much of the three vessels will be built of steel throughout there will be fair opportunity to compare the respective types.

Data prepared at the department which may have influenced the Secretary in coming to the decision he reached to-day show that the British Navy is now building many of the composite vessels for foreign cruising purposes. At present that navy includes in its list vessels of this construction to the following extent:—Six cruisers of 2,120 tons each, seven cruisers of 1,420 tons each, fifteen sloops of LIKE ENGLISH SHIPS. 1,130 tons each, twenty gunboats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each, and thirty-six gunboats of from 400 to 800 tons each

The general dimensions of the new composite gunboats will be as follows:—Length, 220 feet; beam. 36 feet; draught to bottom of keel, 11 feet; displacement, 1,200 tons; horse power, 1,750; estimated speed, 14 knots; coal supply, normal, 150 tons; full capacity, 350 tons; sail spread, 5,780 feet. The armament will consist of eight four-inch rapid fire breech loading rifles, four six-pounders, two one-pounders and one torpedo tube. The coal capacity of the all steel boat, which is intended mainly for service in Chinese rivers is slightly for service in Chinese rivers, is slightly larger than in the case of the composite boats.

WILL PRACTICE ECONOMY.

The Construction Bureau will proceed immediately to prepare the designs in detail for the construction of the vessels, and Chief Wilson believes that they will be completed in 120 days. Secretary Herbert has given strict orders that they will be represented by the greatest detail and secretary Herbert has given strict orders that the plans be prepared in the greatest detail and in such form that alterations in the designs will be unnecessary. He has found that the first cost of new vessels is much increased by the adoption of suggested changes as the building of the vessels goes on. He has determined to economize in this respect, and expects that a considerable saving in time will also be effected by allowing the contractors to proceed uninterruptedly under the contractors to proceed uninterruptedly under the original plans.

TRIAL OF THE MONTEREY. Engines and Auxiliary Machinery Given Their Official Test.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. VALLEJO, Cal., May 27, 1893 .- The United States coast defence vessel Monterey left the Navy Yard this morning at a quarter of two o'clock for her official trial at sea. Her main engines an lauxiliary machinery were given a series of tests this She anchored to-night in the bay above San Francisco, so as to catch the early tide to-morrow, when she will go out the Golden Gate to Santa Barbara Channel. The Monterey is fully equipped and has thirty tons of lead on board to represent

the weight of her turret armor not yet placed. GENERAL NEWS OF THE NAVY. Speed of the Cruiser New York Reported to Be Twenty-One Knots-Naval Orders.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, May 27, 1893. Twenty-one knots an hour is the speed made by New York's nautical pride and namesake on her trial trip. The official report has not yet been received at the Navy Department, but a telegram was received by Secretary Herbert from Admiral Belknap, president of the Board, giving twenty-one knots as the corrected speed after making the tidal deductions. This means that the \$200,000 premium is now assured the Messrs. Cramp, and is doubtless a great satisfaction to them, as the slightest fraction below twenty knots would have

cost them \$50,000.

Captain J. W. Phillip, who is to command the New York, was at the Navy Department to-day to consult with the Secretary about caertin finishing touches preliminary to putting the vessel in com-

missson.

A shaking up among the officers of the high rank in the Navy Pay Corps was ordered to-day by Secretary Herbert. Pay Director C. H. Eldridge, lately on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been ordered to take charge of the Navy Pay Office in Baltimore, relieving Pay Director Rufus Parks, who has been detailed as general storekeeper of the New York Navy Yard. Pay Inspector A. S. Konnedy, now at the New York yard, has been ordered to the Chicago as paymaster of the European station. Paymaster E. M. Whitehouse, now on the Chicago, has been detached and granted three months' leave. Lieutenant Commander E. B. H. Lilley was also detached from the Chicago to-day and granted two months' leave.

months' leave. WARM PRAISE FOR GHERARDE Congratulated by Secretary Herbert for Conduct of the Naval Review.

Following the order from the Navy Department relieving Rear Admiral Gherardi from sea duty and placing him in charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Rear Admiral has received the following flattering communication:-

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1893. Rear Admiral Banchoff Gherard:

Sin-Upon issuing the order detaching you from command affect, the department desires to express its high appreciation of your emicient and valuable services while exercising the command from which you are now reliated. relieved.
Since the creation of the rank you so honorably enjoy, no officer of the United States Navy has ever held command of a fleet for so long a period as that which will be terminated by the department's order of this

You have had the singular felicity of closing your career afloat by organizing and successfully conducting an international review and land parade, at once unique and in many respects unprecedented. The department congratulates you upon the manner in which you have discharged the difficult and delicate duties imposed upon you by this novel undertaking. With best wishes, I am yours respectfully, HILARY A. HERBERT.

Secretary of the Navy. Secretary of the Navy. Naturally Admiral Gherardi was much pleased

at Secretary Herbert's expressions, and many of his friends congratulated him yesterday. MORE AMERICAN SAILORS NEEDED.

his comparison of the cost of educating a young person in the public schools and on the schoolship, claiming that it would seem to be wise policy to discontinue the nautical school." Now as a reader of your able paper, I desire to show in the following remarks that it would not be wise to discontinue the nautical school:-

There is a marked difference in the training or education of an individual in the public schools of a city from the training in a nautical school; for instance, in one is a boy trained as a landsman only, in the other as a landsman, seaman and commander. To discontinue the nautical school would be to lessen the number of American sailors, of which we have but few in comparison with other nations. The time has come when America needs and must have sailors of her own nationality.

Is is a fact that our navy to-day contains more foreigners than Americans. Why check our American boys from becoming sailors, thereby decreasing the number of Americans in the navy and the merchant marine service!

JOHN WENDEL NEW YORE, May 26, 1893.

NEW NAVY YARD ENTRANCE

A Structure To Be Built in Sands Street To Replace the Present One in York Street.

Plans were completed yesterday for the new gate house and entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is to be built at the foot of Sands street and which will supplant the present gate at York street. Work will be begun at once. The new gate house will cost about \$50,000, and

is said it will be the handsomest government Wednesday was fixed as the time for hearing. building of this nature in the country. The style is Romanesque, and the details called for in the designs are elaborate and striking. The building will be of granite. It will have a frontage in Sands street of eighty feet and will be forty feet deep. There will be four stories and a small attic. A striking feature of the building will be four



THE NEW ENTRANCE. round towers, 8 feet in diameter, supported by granite will also support the main arches, front and rear, and the corbelled turrets, and will ornament the mullions of the third story windows.

The interior appointments will be on an order commensurate with the elaborate exterior. In the basement will be the kitchen and boiler room. The first story will consist of the watchroom and guardroom and the quarters for the noncommissioned officers and the officer of the day. The messroom will be on the second story and the third and fourth stories will be given up to dormitories. The gates will be 20 feet wide and of heavy ornamental iron.

It is said at the Navy Yard that the elevated

road will build a station at the corner of Sands street and Hudson avenue when the gate is fin-ished for the convenience of Navy Yard officials and employés. This will be within a stone's throw of the new entrance.
When the scheme to remove the entrance from York to Sands street was broached about a year age it aroused the liveliest opposition from prop erty owners and saloon keepers of York street The saloon keepers depended mainly on the pat ronage of the sailors. They sent a petition to the

Navy Yard authorities.
It is thought the saloon keepers of York street will repeat these tactics, but such opposition, it is believed, will have no weight with the present ad When the new gate is finished the old York street gate an 1 barracks will be torn down. The change from York to Sands street will be a we come one to the officers and employes of the yard because York street is not so desirable a neighbor

HE SAVED HIS GRANDCHILL

hood as Sands street.

Harry Kennedy's Father Injured in Rescuing the Ventriloquist's Daughter from a Trolley Car.

Irene Kennedy, the five-year-old daughter of

Ventriloquist Harry Kennedy, had a narrow escape from being run over by a trolley car in Brooklyn on Friday. Joseph Kennedy, the child's grandfather, who is seventy years old, rescued Irene, but in doing so sustained a fracture of the thigh. Irene and her grandfather were crossing Smith street at Schermerhorn when a trolley car of the Smith and Hoyt street line rapidly approached.

The motormar rang his gong and the old man stepped back and tried to draw the child from the track, but she became confused and breaking away from her grandfather rushed forward in front of the car. Kennedy sprang into the track, snatched up the child and threw himself forward, carrying Irene to a place of safety. The man fell heavily on the pavement. A number of persons who ran up found the child was unburt, but Kennedy was unable to walk. He was carried to his

home, No. 288 State street, and Dr. Fitzsimmons was summoned. Harry Kennedy was dressing to go to Hyde & Behman's Theatre when his father was carried home. His aunt ran into his room and could only say "Father," "Irene" and "Trolley car." The ventriloquist saw men carrying his father into the house and believed his child and father had been killed. Nervous shock prevented him from appearing at the theatre on Friday night. Old Mr. Kennedy is in a critical condition. If he survives the shock his fractured bone may not

knit because of his age. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record shows the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy (HERALD Building), No. 218 Broadway:-

56 3:30 P. M . 70 54 6 P. M . . . 62 55 9 P. M . . . 58 57 12 P. M . . . 58 6 A. M..... 61 54 6 P. M.... 9 A. M..... 58 55 9 P. M.... 12 M..... 65 57 12 P. M.... Average temperature yesterday.... verage temperature for corresponding date 6176 last year.....

NEWS NOTES FROM ROUNDABOUT. George Morris, who murdered his housekeeper, Ella Ford, at Camden, N. J., was sentenced to the New Jer-sey State Prison for twenty years yesterday.

The Methodists of Windsor Terrace, at Flatbush, L. I., will dedicate their new church to-day. Services will be continuous from early this morning until late to-George Schaeffer, eleven years old, died in Newark, N. J., last Thursday. It is believed that the illness which resulted fatally was caused by a blow from a base-ball which struck him in the stomach about two weeks

John Schenck, steward of the Poor Farm at Prince-ton, N. J., died yesterday from injuries received while ploughing a few days ago. He was following a plough when it struck a hidden rock and forced the handle into

Treasurer Runyon of the committee engaged in secur-ing funds for a soldiers' and sallors' monument at New Brunswick, N. J., has announced that the amount re-quired has been subscribed and the monument has been

Charlie Jan, the Newark Chinaman who became in-same on Friday because of his fear of being sent back to China under the Geary law was sent to an asylum yes-terday. There was nothing to prove that he had been robbed of \$1,200, as he claimed. The skeleton of a man who had worn a wooden leg in life was found in an unused barn in Newark, N. J., in life was found in an unused coarn in Newark, N. J., yesterday. In the pocket of his trousers was twenty cents. Two months ago a boy named Johnson gave twenty cents to a tramp with a wooden leg, and it is supposed he crept into the barn and died.

John H. Rathjen, son of Police Commissioner Rathjen, of Long Island City, was arrested yesterday at Long Island City on the charge of forging Jurgen Rathjen's name to a check for \$.5. The check was returned by the Queens County Bank, marked "signature forged." It is said that other checks have been forged by him. To the Editor of the Herald:

I have read with interest the statement that
Mayor Gilroy thought "the nautical school should
not be conducted at the expense of the city; also

SUNDAY OPENING NOT COMPLETE.

Several State and Government Buildings and Exhibits Will Be Closed.

FOR INJUNCTION FILED.

Gatemen Are Stealing Thousands of Dollars Daily, and Evidence Is Being Secured Against Them.

ONE MAN SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CHICAGO, Ill., May 27, 1893 .- As predicted in the HERALD this morning United States Attorney Milchrist filed his bill for an injunction to close the fair gates on Sunday in the United States Circuit Court to-day. It was presented to Judges Grouscup, Woods and Jenkins, and next

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller will be present Notice was served on Mr. Edward Walker, representing the Board of Directors, and he at once called upon Mr. Milchrist. It was agreed that no hearing could be had to-day, and the two fixed upon Wednesday next. The bill was filed on behalf of the United States and is against President Higinbotham, Director General Davis,

Director of Works Burnham, Colonel Rice, com manding the Columbian Guards, and Superin tendent of Admissions Tucker. The history of the creation of the exposition and appropriations by Congress is given, particular attention being directed to the Sunday closing clause in the Congressional act of August 5, 1892. It also reports the fact that the majority of the members of the National Commission gave the Sunday closing clause their approval, and set, forth that neither the Commission nor the Board

of Directors have the legal power or authority to

change or abrogate the rule adopted in accord-

ance with the acts of Congress, CHARGE CONSPIRACY. The bill then says that the defendants have adopted a rule to open the exposition on Sunday, May 28, and every Sunday thereafter. They have announced that the at s will be open on that day, and they will be open, the bill says, unless the Court orders otherwise. The defendants are considering and confederating together, and are usurping the control of the buildings and grounds in defiance of the laws passed by Congress. In addition to being called usurpers of authority. the defendants are charged with conspiring to

set aside the acts of Congress and open the gates, to the great prejudice and injury of the common welfare. Arrangements are being made to accommodate at least three hundred thousand persons to-mor-row, and to-night Director General Davis issue t an order to the chiefs of all departments to keep their buildings open. The same order says that those exhibitors or foreign commissioners who do not wish to open their exhibits or buildings need

SOME EXHIBITS CLOSED. Some of the buildings and exhibits will be closed, but the majority of them will be open. Director General Davis said to-night:-"It is probable that several State and government buildings will be shut. The English, for instance, will probably close both their buildings and exhibits. The machinery will be shut down as far as pos sible. None will be allowed to run except what is necessary. The electric dynamos will, of course, a'l have to be operated at night to run the illumination. The guards and firemen will be on duty, but the services of the working force-people who operate the working exhibits-will be

ispensed with There will be no symphony or orchestral concerts to-morrow, but the music on the grounds will be the same as on week days. Seusa's Ma-rine Band and the Chicago and Cincinnati ban is give concerts in the pavilious and on the wood sland as usual. The restaurants about the food for the crowds that are expected. The Midway Plaisance has also made arrangements most of the State and foreign buildings will be open for the reception of visitors. The State buildings that will be open are those of Wisconsin, Illinois, Colorado, California, Ohio, Michigan, Washington, Nebraska, Missouri, South Date a, Montana, Utah, Kansas, Iowa, West Virginia, Delaware, Texas and Arkansas.

STATES NOT OPEN. The States that will close the doors of their buildings to-morrow, some of them for this Sun-day alone, are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana, North Dakota, Vermont, Idaho and Louisiana. Most of the Territory

houses will be open. Massechusetts will paste this notice on its door every Sunday:-"By order of the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massacht setts this house is closed on Sunday, the Lord's Day." No trouble of any sort is expected to-morrow, but a large force of city police will be held in readiness at the Woodlawn for emergencies. THIEVING GATEMEN,

Thousands of dollars daily are been stolen by the gatemen or ticket takers at the exposition, and until the patent turnstiles are ready for business the fair officials don't know how to cheu t the therts or catch the thieves. It is estimate ! that from eight thousand to ten thousand souvenir tickets are handed in at the gates daily. The official returns show less than half that number. These are the tickets sold at the downtown stores, hotels and ticket offices of the corpora Admission cards are handed by the purchaser to the ticket taker, who is supposed to drop them in a tin box at his side. If he be dishonest he can easily put as many of them in his own pocket

as he may wish. A guard at one of the gates was arrested a short time ago for proposing to a ticket taker that they retain tickets handed in by visitors and sell them again. The guard confessed everything and told the officials that others with him in the scheme were making more than their monthly salary every day in this way, but he absolutely refused to give in this way, but he absolutely refused to give their names. He said it would go hard with him any way, and he would gain nothing by implicat-

in; his confederates.

It is believed that the only persons implicated are some twenty gatemen and two or three tickut sellers. All of the men are under bouds furnished by a surety company, and losses proved will be made good to the amount of \$2,500 for the sellers and \$1,000 for the takers

Of the souvenir tickets 100,000 were given to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in pursuance of a contract between that corporation and the exposition company dependant on the completion of the elevation of the tracks in Hyde Park. To stockholders who paid their subscriptions in full on or b fore a certain date 125,000 were given. To the Commissioners. Directors and lady managers about 45,000 of the tickets were donated. The Illinois Central company is selling its tickets at downtown points. These tickets are retained by the thieves and sold over and over

THACHER'S AWARD SYSTEM. Mr. John Boyd Thacher, chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards, does not propose to recede one step from the present plan of awards unless he is so ordered by the Board of Reference and Control, which meets on Monday to consider the protests of the foreign exhibitors against the "one man system." Mr. Thacher says the foreigners were asked to

come over here and participate in the exposition, and it is only reasonable to expect them to abide by the plans adopted by the Columbian Exposition. Americans who went to Paris were controlled by their system and did not attempt to dictate. Ex-Governor William J. Sewall, of New Jersey. who is a member of the Executive Committee on Awards, said to-day: "I was surprised on my arrival here this week to find objections to the sys-

tem of awards which was reported in October.

1890, after a conference between the Committee on Awards of the National Commission and a similar committee on the part of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The system adopted is the most flexible that has been in use at any of the world's fairs. Instead of being, as charged, a non-jury system it is capable of being the most extensive jury system that has heretofore been in existence. and the intention of the Committee on Awards is to so apply it on the basis that in small matters.

a jury can be compose ; of one or more persons, and on large, important subjects it can be encharge of that department, which would place in all probability about fifty jurors on any important subject where it was necessary to do so. Secretary E. C. Culp, of the World's Fair, has

written to Mayor Booly requesting that the general programme for the observance of "Brooklyn in Chicago on June 27 be sent to him as early as possible. Mayor Boody invites interviews from societies and individuals that desire to go to Chicago on