straighten out the several twigs and branches before he gives up his labors. The founders of the family in this country were three brothers who came here 200 years ago. The will of Colonel John Davis, great-grandfather to the family historian, dated Oxford, Conn., June 18, 1700, establishes the Welsh origin of the family and tradition links its descent with one of the Welsh kings.

The advertising columns of American journals reveal some strange glimpses of social life; but the strangest of them are probably equalled by one which appeared in *The London Times* a few days ago. It was presumably from an Anglican clergyman and read as follows: "Alone yet not alone. To him or her who is desolate, lonely or forsaken. A clergyman of the Church of England, who for nearly fifty years has observed and experienced the hardness of mankind, and (in many cases) of people professing to be religious, yearns to give counsel and a brother's sympathy to those who sorely need it. He has no money to bestow; but the most dejected and dispirited, those who rightly or wrongly feel themselves to be the authors of their own sorrow, and those who (perhaps quite incorrectly) regard themselves as the most degraded, are lovingly invited to respond to the Rev. C. B. C., No 12 South Molton-st., Oxford-st., W., who will meet them at any place in London, and at any hour that is consistent with his engagements. He will not seek to know the name of any one who applies to him and who may wish to withhold it."

GLOVE-FIGHTS BY PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

SHARP SUGGESTIONS TO THE POLICE AND PRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE purporting to be an interview with me about the recent meeting between Sullivan and Slade, has here and there an expression I may have used to some friend, but I did not know it would be published. Instead of the Maori lacking arm-power alone to hit as hard as his adversary, he seems from all accounts—as big men often do—to have lacked even more the ability to throw his body's weight into the blow, for the body does more than the arm in hard hitting, as any one will find who holds his body rigidly erect and strikes with only his arm.

But there is another side of this affair well worthy of the attention of the press and of the public. The avowed purpose of each combatant was to "knock out" his adversary: to "knock him silly." Sparring, to display skill and win points, was utterly lost sight of. The single aim was, admittedly, "to attempt to defeat, subdue or destroy an enemy by blows." But this is exactly the definition both in Webster and Worcester, and in every man's own mind as well, of "fighting." And when it is done for a reward, namely, as in this instance, for no less a sum than $9,000, or two-thirds of the gate-money, it is precisely what the dictionaries define as "prize-fighting." And the fight was not only "premeditated," but advertised beforehand very extensively throughout this city and by the Northern press. But section 1, chapter 98 of the Laws of 1856 says that "Every person who shall . . . carry on . . . . any premeditated fight or contention between persons with their fists," shall be liable to fine, imprisonment or both. Why have not these two men brought themselves squarely within this statute? I believe in all sensible athletic work. But when two men stand up, not merely for a friendly spar, in which each shall by skill, strength and stay both ward off blows and return them smartly, but, wholly losing sight of these ends, avowedly aim to bruise, disable and knock each other insensible "in four rounds," and that under the yells of a crowd and for money, why is it not time to enforce the law and stop such work abruptly? A glove on each fist does not alter the aim, the kind of work or the result. Heenan is said to have once struck a blow which lifted 377 pounds off the floor. Sullivan, in loins and legs a better man, heavier also for his inches and for years past a furious hitter, can probably strike quite as hard a blow as Heenan's. Let two men of ordinary strength take a ten-foot fence-rail six inches thick each way, tie a boxing-glove on one end, and then bang that end against Captain Williams's face as hard as they can, and it is doubtful if the blow will be as vicious as one of Sullivan's best. Yet it might possibly enlighten that guardian of life and property as to whether blows of that force are the blows of friendly sparring or of fighting. Quarter as hard a blow in a street-fight would lock up him who fetched it for disorderly conduct. Almost any one of the blows by which Sullivan felled that 210-pound man would have either permanently disabled or actually killed an ordinary man, unused to sparring, as your own news columns show that some one is killed annually by some far lighter blow. Why should not this brutal work be stopped in this State at once, and for good? Its effect on our young men especially is most hurtful. Some respectable men were there, probably unaware that the same statute renders them even yet liable to the same punishment as the principals. But the vast majority stayed away. Who would care to take his wife, mother or daughter to such a gathering? "Fiddler" Neary, "Dooney" Harris or "Barney" Aaron might. But would any reader of THE TRIBUNE?

This affair was made profitable by the press. Had no respectable paper in this city alluded to it before, at the time, or afterward, it would have killed it as completely as the failure to pay of the last go-as-you-please race has killed another form of most dangerous though less disgraceful athletic contests. WILLIAM BLAIKIE.

New-York, August 13, 1883.

[The paragraph in THE TRIBUNE used as the occasion for the above interesting letter "purported to be" just what it was, "town talk,"—the story of men about town of what they hear people talking about in casual conversations—not in the least a TRIBUNE interview.—*Ed.*]

INCIDENTS OF SARATOGA LIFE.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS AND EXERCISES—THE TRIBUNE ON MOUNT M'GREGOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The American Dental Convention meets here to-morrow and will continue in session three days. Dr. F. Y. Clark, of New-York and Saratoga, is president of the association. Papers will be read by Dr. G. A. Mills, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. G. Ambler, of New-York; Dr. S. B. Bartholomew and Dr. C. T. Stockwell, of Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Charles S. Boynton, of Brandon, Vt.; and Dr. A. C. Rich, of Saratoga Springs. While the sessions will be held at the Town Hall, the association will have its headquarters at the United States Hotel. This will be its twenty-ninth annual meeting.

Edward Minchin, alias "Doc" Minchin, the notorious bance swindler, of New-York, who has achieved notoriety here of late, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He has furnished $2,000 bail for his appearance, and W. C. H. Goodinier, of this place, has become his bondsman. William Raymond and Barrick, alias "the Kid," his pals in crime, have not yet been arrested.

The Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE yesterday found its way to the summit of Mount McGregor, where the newsboys made their initial appearance at Saratoga's mountain annex.

"Temperance" was the theme of discussion at the weekly conference of clergymen in the Temple Grove parlors this evening. The Rev. Dr. Carson Adams, of New-York, led the discussion.

Judge George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga Springs, president of the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, writes, under date of July 23, to his sister, Mrs. John P. Conkling of this place, that the cholera ravages there average five hundred deaths per day, and that he expects that the rising of the Nile will check the plague. He is in good health and says that, as president of the Tribunal, it is his duty to remain at his post. His friends here have been alarmed for the safety of himself and family.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, will deliver the dedicatory address at the New-England Congregational Church on Sunday next. The members expected to be in attendance are so large that admission tickets (gratis) are being issued equal to the sitting capacity of the church.

Miss Sarah F. Smiley has recently arrived here from a European tour, and on Wednesday morning in the Bethesda Episcopal Church will make an address on "The Aspects of Religious Life Abroad."

H. A. Wayland, of Howard University, Washington, lectured before the Historical Literary Union on "The Rights of Women."

The summer meeting of the trustees of the St. John's Clergy House (an Episcopal institution) of East Line, was held at the United States Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. These trustees include Bishop Doane, James Forsyth, the Rev. Walter Thompson, the Rev. Walter Delafield, General Selden E. Marvin, the Rev. Francis Harison, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, the Rev. Dr. George W. Dean, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, the Rev. J. N. Mulford, John S. Percy, Erastus Corning, F. M. Wall, William Faul, and Walter Bradley. Late this afternoon, at the close of the business session, the trustees drove to East Line, a few miles distant from this place where a reception was given them.

Fully two thousand persons attended the sacred concert in Congress Spring Park yesterday evening. Beside the musical selections by Doring's Band, Mrs. W. J. Bentley, soprano, of Albany, sang twice and acknowledged encores. She will sing again to-morrow evening.

An interesting musical entertainment took place at the Dr. Strong Institute on Saturday evening. Among those who took part in it were Mrs. W. J. Bentley and Dr. Giles, of Albany; Miss Magivney, of Troy; Miss Allen, of Uniondale; Miss Buchanan, of Utica, and Mr. Van Cott, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. C. H. Fellows and the Misses Fellows, of New-York, gave a lawn-tennis party at Nestledown Cottage, on Geyser-ave., on Saturday last.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the 379 passengers who arrived by the Servia yesterday were A. C. Cadogan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, J. C. Wilmerding, the Marquis of Villalba, Colonel Nigel Kingcote, C. B., M. P., Mrs. J. G. Bannard, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Cooper, Sir Bache Conard, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Crabtree, Dr. and Mrs. Dennis, C. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Major George, Mrs. Goddard, Colonel Gourand, Consul Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. William Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Robert A. Johnston, Hewlett Sander, the Misses Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keon, General W. W. Lowe, Professor J. B. T. Marsh, Franklin McVeagh, J. H. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Nolan, Captain and Mrs. Notman, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Satterthwaite.

Among the prominent people who will sail to-day on the Abyssinia are Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pitou, James Gaylord, Charles Gaylord, Herman Dahl, O. K. Newell, Mrs. George Hazen, William Armstrong, N. B. Salberg, Alfred Louge, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Arnold, James Milne, A. Samonini, Miss Samonini and J. Graham.

SUMMER PLEASURE AT NEWPORT.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT A FOX-HUNT—SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—To-day's meet was at the Glen, a charming spot, about eight miles from the city. The attendance was large. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George Fiffany, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fearing, George R. Fearing, Mrs. P. Lorillard, jr., General Lawrence, Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Turnure were among the early arrivals. The dust upon the roads leading to the meet was intolerable. Carriages ten feet ahead could not be seen, but neither the dust nor anything else seems to interfere with the attendance or with the sport. The hounds were hunted by Elliott Zoorowski, Mr. Griswold, the master, having been called to New-York. Among the starters were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Turnure, Miss Havemeyer, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Henri Le Boutillier, August and Raymond Belmont, Frederick Gebhard, Francis Appleton, George Work, G. S. Brown, F. M. Ware, H. K. Norman, Foxhall Keene, B. Weaver, J. L. Kernochan, J. P. Lanier, P. Lorillard, jr., Edwin D. Morgan and a few others.

The hounds were lively, and so was the fox. The pack ran in all directions, taking the field over a stiff and uneven country. No less than six roads were crossed. Miss Havemeyer and Messrs. Ware, Norman and Le Boutillier were thrown, but not injured. Nearly twelve miles were traversed before the fox was run to death, and for one hour the riders were kept in their saddles. Everybody was delighted with the run. About a dozen were at the kill. The brush was handed to Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and pads were given to Miss Havemeyer and Miss Bassett. The mask was retained for the kennels. It was the longest and best run of the season. Considerable timber was found.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Beckwith, of New-York, gave a dinner party at the Casino to-day. H. A. Taylor and Frederick Sheldon, of New-York, entertained a large number of guests at the Glen. The attendance at the Casino was the largest of the season. Royal Phelps gave a dinner party last night.

Judge Blatchford has gone to the White Mountains, and F. D. Carley has returned to his cottage from Louisville. Dr. Samuel Sexton, of New-York, is a guest of C. F. Bates, of New-York, at Coddington Point. Dr. G. L. Bartlett and wife, of Flatbush, L. I., are at the Taylor cottage.

Among the latest hotel arrivals are the following: Clayton Platt, C. F. Platt, P. T. Vanderourg, H. J. Stockton, J. E. Simon, Mrs. M. A. Crane, W. B. Post, J. Slattery and F. Tuley and wife, of New-York; C. D. Fennayer and George W. Comer, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. J. Jones, Mrs. F. M. Jones and Mrs. Joan Le Roy, of Utica; E. S. Fanneel, of Albany; Charles Frelinson and family, of Elmira; Samuel B. Palmer, of Georgia; and J. H. Brooks and family, of St. Louis.

THE PRESIDENT ON MOUNTAIN TRAILS.

BEAUTY OF WYOMING SCENERY — A NATURAL BRIDGE.

CAMP CROSBY, on Dinwiddie Creek, W. T., Aug. 11.—Breaking camp at 6:30 a. m., the leaden gray sky and drifting clouds, added to the slight rain and the heavy dew of last night, gave a delightful freshness and coolness to the air and the bracing atmosphere, as the party started on the day's march, the release from the burdens of official and social life, and the exhilarating effects of the climate, the wearing away of the little soreness that some of the party had felt from riding—all the good effects, in fact, of this outdoor life were seen in the buoyant manner in which the members of the party mounted and rode away.

Senator Vest again scored the largest number of trout yesterday, but a shower in the afternoon quickly put an end to the sport, and prevented very much competition. The route lay along an old Indian trail made faint by time. A portion of the party left the column and skirted the foothills and mountains to the left in search of game and scenery. But the game had nearly vanished, well-nigh exterminated, and only one deer and one antelope were seen.

A march of fourteen miles brought us to Dinwiddie Creek, a noisy mountain stream, rushing down in a boisterous way to join its waters with that of Wind River. In honor of the Governor of Montana, this camp has been named "Camp Crosby." The country passed over to-day was mostly rolling, interspersed with valleys susceptible of irrigation; but the future prosperity of this section depends mainly on its being utilized for grazing purposes. The grass had already taken on a brownish tint, the first indication of the "curing" process of this climate, and in this lies the great secret of its retention of nutritious properties. It seems a pity that these streams should have lost their Indian names; as for instance, the spot where the first camp was made is called by the aborigines "Moaning Buffalo Creek," and here in winter when there is ice on the lake, a wild and pitiful sound is heard, much resembling the moan of a buffalo in distress. Again, here at our present camp, the Indians call the stream "Creek with God's Bridge," and some ten miles above its mouth a natural bridge about 100 yards wide spans a chasm through which the waters rush. This bridge is starred and marked by trails made by the Indians, and game is distinctly visible from the heights a mile above it. The canon is grand, so grand and beautiful in fact that one of the party who has wandered much in foreign lands says of it: "Nothing there can in any way compare with it." This gorge in the mountain, carved by the Maker's hand, is hard to describe, but one cannot look at it but with awe of the Great Architect. Near the head the stream is a crescent in shape, hedged by mountains, far down whose sides lie great banks of snow—banks which have rested here during all of the centuries of the past. Then come sombre gray rocks, gloomy and barren, above all vegetation, and seeming to frown down upon the bright waters and green foliage below. The stream opens out at short intervals into lakes. Several of these are two miles in diameter, and they have a pale green color.

The tents had been pitched but a few minutes and the fishermen had just begun their efforts when from the northwest a great black cloud came sweeping over the bluffs, and a hail and rain storm made the party feel that they were enduring hardships, but the rain drops were just mild enough to be agreeable. The entire party is enjoying the best of health.

STUDY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES—INSTRUCTION IN SPEAKING LATIN.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The second week of the assembly opens under favorable auspices. The Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., of Chicago, president of the Northwestern University, lectured this morning on "Punishment Under the Divine and Human Law," and Professor Richards, of Chicago, afterward spoke on "Our Debt to the Sun." A large number of press representatives are here, and will soon form a Chautauqua Press Association.

This afternoon the Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., Sunday-school secretary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, lectured to the Sunday-school extension. Dr. Worden spoke of the danger of illiteracy.

At 3:30 this afternoon a concert was given by the band of the Cleveland Grays.

An investigation of the work of the several departments of instruction at this place will convince intelligent men that it is of the best. If one begins his examination at the morning class of the children grounds, held at the Temple, he will find that the Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Philadelphia, and "Frank" Beard, the artist, of New-York, communicate in a remarkably practical way the facts of Scripture to the little people, who in quick responses show their appreciation and retentive memories.

One is, however, sure to be greatly pleased in the department of instruction in talking and writing in the Latin language, which has been for some time under the direction of Professor E. S. Shumway, a graduate of Amherst, now in charge of the departments of Greek and Latin in the New-York State Normal Training School, at Potsdam. The Professor teaches by a method of his own, and illustrates it not only in his work with classes, but in his monthly magazine, *Latina*. The Professor employs the objective method; appealing to the eye; using charts, pictures, etc.; the pupil learning to associate the object with the corresponding Latin word. Further on, the student commits the first chapter of Cæsar. Questions are proposed in Latin; the student thinks in Latin; responds in Latin, and is continually drilled in pronunciation, accent, melody and rhythm. Grammar is learned by practice as well as by precept. As it is a poor rule that does not work both ways, the student is encouraged to question the teacher in Latin. The Professor has organized a "Latin Chain," which binds together those who come within its reach in the study of Latin. In the new fraternity are teachers and students in nearly all the States of the Union. Professor Shumway's work has given a great degree of pleasure here. It has proved a prominent feature of the operations of the Chautauqua School of Languages, and as the Professor is yet young, mentally and physically strong, and enthusiastic and persevering, it is hoped he may do much at Chautauqua, Potsdam and elsewhere, to restore Latin from the cemetery of the dead languages.

HURT BY THE FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

Three wounded men are at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, who were injured in a steam elevator accident which occurred just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their names are John Welsh, of 134th-st. and Alexander-ave.; David Welsh, his brother, and John Boardman, of 150th-st. and Rollins-ave., all of whom were employed at the refrigerator, woodenware and toy manufactory of L. H. Mace & Co., at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and Harlem River, where the accident happened. John Welsh and John Boardman suffered fracture of the leg from the jar incident to the sudden stoppage of the elevator when it reached the bottom, and David Welsh, being thrown backward at the same time, suffered a contusion of the back. Otherwise none of the men were much hurt. The men had taken up to the third story a planing machine, and had started down again without freight when the rope suddenly parted. The elevator dropped, eighteen inches, then stopped, then again began to descend and gained rapidly in speed until, with a crash, it reached the bottom. Ambulances were called, and the wounded men were taken to the hospital.

A TALK WITH SENATOR MAHONE.

HE THINKS THE REPUBLICANS BOUND TO WIN—EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

Senator Mahone arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. He was in very good spirits and talked freely. He wore his accustomed Panama hat and high collar. "I don't care who the Democrats may bring to the front; they will be beaten in the canvass of 1884," said Senator Mahone. "The Republicans may be disposed to wrangle among themselves for the moment, but in 1884 they will be a united party and will be successful."

"Who will be the possible candidates of the respective parties?"

"It is hard to tell now. Blaine and Logan I hear mentioned on the part of the Republicans, although Arthur is as popular down my way as any man I know. As for the Democrats, I hear no name in particular. The Southern Democrats seem to want anybody to beat Grant, even were he Blaine."

"How is Arthur's administration regarded in the South?"

"With great satisfaction. Arthur has done more to eliminate the sectional prejudices existing between the North and South than any other man since the war. The reason seems to lie mostly in his appointments to office, and the aid given him by Congress. Arthur has met great difficulties and has borne himself well. Virginia would consider it a blessing to have Arthur continued in the administration of the Government."

"What will be the issue in the next campaign?"

"The tariff first and last. The Republicans will stand firm for protection, and will be successful, I have no doubt. The distrust which has grown out of apprehensions of alterations of the tariff by the next Congress, is wholly unfounded. The tariff cannot be tampered with. The House, of course, will be overwhelmingly Democratic, and may wrangle over and adopt new tariff regulations, but the Senate will not approve them. The Senate is for protection. There are thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six Democrats and two Readjusters. The Readjusters are for protection and so are all of the Republicans, with possibly one or two exceptions at the furthest. The Republicans also have the veto of the President. If manufacturers and merchants stopped to consider for a moment this fact, as I look at it, there could be no doubt of the security of our present tariff. The South is growing more in favor of protection every year. Virginia is above all a protective State. The silk industry is thriving with surprising vigor, under our protective laws. The people are becoming alive to the importance of the tariff as a means to develop the farming industries. We are 200,000 to 80,000 in favor of protection. The negroes are all for protection. The country cannot do away with the tariff yet. Our industries, except possibly New-England, are still in their infancy. In New-England I am told that they can do without the tariff. They can compete with England without any difficulty. England is strongly for free trade, but only for a season. A strong protection party is growing up there. America is already underselling England in silk, cheese, beef, etc. It is with the pauper labor of the Old World that America cannot contend. No; the next Congress will not disturb the tariff, but may even improve it; that is, raise the rate on certain things."

"How do you regard the Government debt?"

"This plethora of money which is so often alluded to should be taken to relieve the country of its debt. Pay off the Government debt is my policy. The theory that a debt is a good thing for investments is all well enough, but the Government has broader principles to live up to. We should use our money to educate the people—build up our State and common schools. The advancement of our civilization depends on the education of the masses of our people."

"How are the schools in the South?"

"Very good. Our State is undertaking something not known elsewhere—the establishment of a college for the education of negro teachers. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the purpose and the college is now being built. We believe in educating the negro. He is an instrument with which we hope to develop the South. Our common schools are thriving remarkably well. We now have in the South 5,000 schools and 250,000 scholars black and white."

"How is the commercial situation in the South?"

"Our industries are thriving well and trade is moderately brisk. We do not feel the depression in Wall Street to any great extent. Our railroads seem to be prospering. Our people have it that Mr. Gould is the moving spirit in the new syndicate of the Richmond and Danville Company."

"Ought the Government to take the telegraph?"

"I think so; it is part of our postal system and the Government should make it as equally accessible for use to rich and poor as are the mails."

A NEW TREATMENT FOR PICKPOCKETS.

CHIEF MCKANE DRIVES THEM FROM CONEY ISLAND—HIS OPINION OF JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

As though wearied with his exertions to make Sunday one of the most delightful days of the season, the sun remained hidden behind the clouds all day yesterday and left Coney Island in the shadow. In consequence there was little else that visited the island besides an invigorating breeze which sprang from the ocean and followed the long stretches of the sandy beach. The day opened inauspiciously for at 5 o'clock while "Buffalo Bill" was sharpening his bowie-knife preparatory to breakfast, word was brought to him that the charming Indian maiden O-hi-walk-ka-i-ze, had departed this life to wigwams where papooses cease from squalling and the buffalo is at rest. Miss O. etc., who was a member of the "Wild West Company," was in the habit of wandering around the inclosure collecting fagots for her father David. Last Saturday she caught pneumonia on her way back to camp and was unable to get rid of it. She will be buried by the company. As there was nothing else for the police to do they were surprised into talking about the continuous warfare which is being waged by their chief, Mr. McKane, against the patriarchal Justice of the Peace Williams. They made astounding charges which were sufficiently dire in their import to make the most callous conscience of city authorities soften. They hinted that the reason why the jail was in such remarkably good condition was because it was never used and the ancient Williams could be persuaded to see things in convenient colors beneath the shade of the seductive greenback.

A TRIBUNE reporter found Chief McKane seated in his cosy little office watching the advertising boats in the offing and the bathers on the beach. "Williams," observed the chief, "is a relic of what Coney Island was before the flood. He's a fossil. I have done my best to keep pickpockets away from this island and I have succeeded to some extent, but not by appealing to the law of the Court. I have never arrested a pickpocket and arraigned him before Justice Williams and secured his conviction. He will not commit them. Why, I do not know—most probably because he has become so soaked in Coney Island beer that he is unable to see a case when it is brought before him. He was elected four years ago and is at present about seventy years old. He regards his position as a lucrative one and won't resign. I arrested 'Big Alonzo,' one of the most notorious of pickpockets, for robbing a purse from Mr. Herbert of New-York. He was locked up. Mr. Herbert was called twice from his business to appear against the thief, but each time Williams adjourned the case without listening to the prosecution. The third time Mr. Herbert appeared, he found to his amazement that 'Big Alonzo' had been discharged for want of evidence. Yet Mr. Herbert's pocket-book was found in the man's possession when he was arrested. The result is that I have decided not to arrest pickpockets, but instead I have given my men instructions that when they meet with one of them to club him until he leaves the island.

"I met 'Hungry Joe' on the beach some time ago. 'Joe' didn't know me. When I saw him I waltzed up and tapped him on the shoulder and told him that as had just fifteen minutes in which to leave the island. He became indignant and said that he was a gentleman, and asked what authority I had. Said I, 'My gentleman, my name is McKane, and I am going down to the west end of the island. I will bring three policemen back with me, and if you are here I shall order them to break your head.' 'Joe' left before I got back and he hasn't been here since."

AFTER WILLIAM A. COLEMAN.

The following advertisement, which was published on Sunday, attracted the attention of curious persons:

William A. Coleman.—Any one knowing where he can be found will be suitably rewarded by John H. Welsh, No. 271 Greenwich-st.

John H. Welsh is a jeweler, and among his customers was William A. Coleman, who once upon a time bought of him a pair of diamond earrings valued at $600. These he afterward exchanged with Welsh for other goods. Last Tuesday, while Welsh was out of the city, Coleman called at the store and somewhat imperiously demanded of a clerk re-possession of the diamonds, saying that he had left them to be remounted. The clerk after consultation with a fellow-clerk handed the jewels to Coleman. Both clerks knew that Coleman had purchased them there, but neither knew that he had resold them to the house. Coleman, according to Mr. Welsh, then induced another clerk, who supposed him to be a millionaire, to permit him to take away three gold chains, valued in the aggregate at $240, under the pretence of wishing to submit them to his wife for choice.

On Wednesday Mr. Welsh returned to the city and the next day discovered that the articles which once had belonged to Coleman, and the gold chains, were not in their places. He at once set out to find the man and recover his property. Of his ability to do so he expressed himself confident to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. He said that Coleman lived at Rockville Centre, L. I., but was believed to be in this city, and that two detectives were on his track. He had given Coleman's attorney until 3 p.m. to-morrow to produce his client and settle for the articles taken. If this was not done, on Thursday morning he would have Coleman indicted and attach, besides, the income from the property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-st. of which Mr. Coleman owned one-sixth in fee.

While THE TRIBUNE reporter was in the store of Mr. Welsh, Captain Harris, some years ago a hotel keeper at Greenwich and Duane sts., but now employed in the Hotel Brighton, at Coney Island, entered and gave information that about two weeks ago a large man about fifty years old, named Coleman, head pantryman of the Hotel Brighton, disappeared while on a spree and has not been heard from since. It was known that he came over to New-York, and that was all.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE SOUTHEASTERN NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. BARLOW'S RELATIONS WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPLAINED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to *The Journal* from St. Albans says the following is substantially the contract between Bradley Barlow and the Canadian Pacific Company, about which so much has been written:

The Southeastern was to be sold to the directors of the Canadian Pacific at an upset price of $3,500,000, and in return Messrs. Stephen, McIntyre and Smith were to secure for Barlow the discounting of two notes for $500,000 and $600,000 respectively. The notes were discounted at the Bank of Montreal. Both notes bore the indorsements of the above-named gentlemen. They were further to advance him the sum of $250,000 themselves; which was done. They reserved for themselves the option to purchase the road at any time within two years of the date of the agreement. Mr. Barlow reserved the right to decline their option on thirty days' notice, on payment of his indebtedness in full, while they reserved to themselves the right to call in Barlow's loan on thirty days' notice. A year and one month of the time included in the agreement has already expired. In addition to the large sums which Mr. Barlow has borrowed he has put nearly, if not quite, all his large fortune into this venture, and since the agreement has expended about $400,000 in improving the property.

At the time when the above agreement was made it was further agreed between Messrs. Barlow, A. B. Chaffee, George Stephen, Duncan McIntyre and Donald A. Smith that the road should be sold to the Canadian Pacific for $5,000,000. The difference between that and the price paid Mr. Barlow, $1,250,000, was to be divided as follows: one-third to go to Mr. Barlow, $250,000 to A. B. Chaffee, and the balance equally between Messrs. Stevens, McIntyre and Smith. Since signing the agreement Mr. Barlow has expended, under Mr. Chaffee's advice, the sum of $400,000. He wished to include that amount in the amount of the purchase money. This the syndicate refused to do. Mr. Barlow since then has been trying to sell his road to other parties, but has been unable to do so in consequence of the complications in which he is involved with Messrs. Chaffee, Stephen, McIntyre and Smith, while they, seeing the futility of his efforts in disposing of his road, have forced an issue by the terms of the agreement; and as collateral security he pledged the entire stock of the Southeastern Railway, which they still hold as collateral security for their previous act.

Representatives of the Canadian Pacific say that company is perfectly satisfied in having the road sold to the Chapman syndicate. They assert that they do not desire to put any more money into the road and express a willingness to relinquish their claim on the payment of the amount due from Mr. Barlow. These statements should not be taken unreservedly, as there appears to be good reason for believing that the Canadian Pacific is planning to prevent the sale of the road to the Chapman syndicate, hoping, in the event of the failure of the negotiations now in progress, to take the Southeastern itself. A meeting of the Southeastern directors will be held in Montreal to-morrow, which may be of great importance in shaping the destiny of that road. Mr. Barlow cannot be present at the meeting, and will be represented by Hon. B. B. Smalley, of Burlington.

A SOUTHERN CONSOLIDATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—Persons interested in the Georgia Central and Port Royal Railroads have secured the controlling interest in the stock and bonds of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad. The road will be leased. Two per cent will be paid on the stock, and the first mortgage sevens will be exchanged for first mortgage six per cent bonds.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF FOOD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—A license was issued by the Secretary of State to-day for the organization of the Transcontinental Cold Storage and Shipping Company. The object of the corporation is to facilitate the handling of perishable property on the Huntington system of railroads from Los Angeles to Newport News.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM S. BOGERT.

William S. Bogert, a provision broker, died on Sunday at his home, No. 213 Keap-st., Brooklyn. He was seventy-four years old. He had been a member of the Produce Exchange for twenty-five or thirty years, and his death is the forty-first which has occurred among the members of the Gratuity Fund since its organization. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM M. VAIL.

William M. Vail, a well-known business man, died yesterday at his home, No. 77 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Vail was born in 1817, in New-Brunswick, N. J., of which city his father, the Hon. Daniel W. Vail, was at one time Mayor. At the age of sixteen he came to this city. He was for many years a partner in the cloth firm of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., now succeeded by Sullivan, Vail & Co. He was a director in the Continental Bank and in the Broadway Fire Insurance Company. For thirty years Mr. Vail lived in his house on Brooklyn Heights, where he died. His illness was from bilious malarial fever. He left a widow and one daughter. He will be buried to-morrow from Grace Church on the Heights, of which he was one of the original vestrymen, and where he occupied the same pew for a score of years.

GRANT J. WHEELER.

Grant J. Wheeler, of Montclair, N. J., died on Sunday from brain troubles, caused by indigestion. He was in his seventy-seventh year and was one of the oldest inhabitants of Montclair. In early life he learned the trade of tailoring and moved to Orange, and from thence to Newark, where he became a member of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, and afterward made other business connections. He was a member of the New-Jersey Legislature in 1854, and a Freeholder of Essex County for twelve years from 1866. He was also a director of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company. Mr. Wheeler was first a Whig and then one of the Federal Republicans of 1856. He leaves a wife and two sons. One of his sons was killed at Chancellorsville. Five years ago Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler celebrated their golden wedding. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p. m. from his residence.

DR. JACOB S. MOSHER.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, Surgeon-General of the State from 1862 to 1879, a Professor in the Albany Medical College, a celebrated expert in many murder cases and a leading physician here, was found dead in his bed this morning from heart disease. He was forty-nine years old.

Dr. Mosher was born in Coeymans, Albany County, on March 19, 1834. He entered Rutgers College in 1853, and in 1863 he received the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He at once tendered his services to the Government, and until the close of the war he served with the Army of the Potomac and in the Washington hospitals. He was Surgeon-General under Governors Hoffman and Dix, and from 1870 to 1876 he was Deputy Health Officer of this port. He then spent about two years in Europe. From 1863 to 1870 he was a member of the Faculty of the Albany Academy as Professor of Chemistry, and from 1864 to 1870 he was Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Albany Medical College. He also held other positions and was actively interested in educational measures. At the time of his death he was a member of the Albany Board of Health, a Professor in the Albany Medical College, Dean of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy, and President of the Alumni of the Albany Medical College. Dr. Mosher was married in 1863 to Miss Emma S. Montgomery, who died in 1879, leaving five children.

EDOUARD DUBUFE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Edouard Dubufe, the French painter, is dead.

M. Dubufe was the son of Claude Marie Dubufe (1790-1864), the portrait painter. Edouard Dubufe was born in Paris in 1818. He studied under his father and Paul Delaroche, and for some years he followed successfully the sentimental style of his father's "Souvenirs" and "Regrets." Afterward he painted Scriptural subjects, but later, following the example of his father, he confined himself more to portrait painting. Among his most successful works are portraits of the ex-Empress Eugenie, Rosa Bonheur and the members of the Congress of Paris. M. Dubufe is best known in the United States by his "Prodigal Son" (1866), which was exhibited in this country and has been engraved. Two other paintings by him have also been exhibited here, "The Conscript's Departure" and "The Soldier's Return." M. Dubufe received medals in 1839, 1840, 1844, 1845 and 1855, and in 1855 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

MAJOR GEORGE H. CHANDLER.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13.—Major George H. Chandler, brother of Secretary Chandler, died at Canterbury yesterday, age forty-four years. He had been Deputy Secretary of State and went to England in 1867 as special counsel for the United States in several cases then pending. Upon his return he made his home in Baltimore, where he acquired a high reputation as a marine lawyer.

THE REV. JAMES CAMERON.

CHATSWORTH, Ont., Aug. 13.—The Rev. James Cameron, one of the most prominent clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died here to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE AT THE "APOTHEOSIS OF BOLIVAR."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Rear-Admiral Cooper, commanding the North-Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Caracas, Venezuela, July 29, the part taken by the officers of the flagship Tennessee in the ceremonies of the "Apotheosis of Bolivar," which took place in the Opera House on July 24. One of the features of the ceremony was the depositing of wreaths and garlands of flowers around a bust of Bolivar which was placed in a conspicuous position on the stage. The President of Venezuela first advanced, followed by a number of officers, and placed upon the statue a beautiful floral decoration. Afterward a number of distinguished citizens of Venezuela and several foreign representatives advanced in succession and deposited their floral offerings. In many cases the gentlemen were accompanied by ladies, who placed the flowers around the statue. Upon invitation from the United States Minister and from the Committee of Arrangements, Admiral Cooper and the officers of his staff, in full uniform, escorted the wife of our Minister-Resident to the stage, where she placed a garland on the statue of the Liberator of Venezuela.

When the officers in uniform appeared on the stage, the whole audience rose and cheered loudly for the United States. Admiral Cooper says it was decidedly the most enthusiastic applause of the evening, and he is convinced that this slight public tribute to the memory of the Venezuelan hero will go far toward strengthening the existing friendly relations between Venezuela and the United States. The Government of Venezuela as well as the people seem to desire to strengthen those ties which, on account of the position and similarity in the form of government in the two countries, bind them closely together. Great preparations were being made for unveiling the statue of General George Washington which has been erected in a public square of Caracas by the Government of Venezuela, which ceremony was to take place July 31. The Tennessee was to sail for Laguayra August 1, and then go to Port Castries, whence she will proceed to Portland, Me.

Rear Admiral Crosby, commanding the Asiatic station, reports under date of Yokohama, Japan, July 18, the following movements of the vessels in that squadron: The Richmond left Shanghai, June 30, for Nagasaki in good condition; the Monocacy was at anchor off Roze Island, Corea, during the whole month. She is in good condition. The Palos was at Hong Kong during the whole month, undergoing rep