OUR BIG SISTER CITY.

AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

Busy Days at the Navy Yard. National Guard Men and Their Regiments. The Week at the Playhouses. What Club Men are Doing. Notes About the Baseball Men. General News.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

MANY WAR-VESSELS IN THE HARBOR.

SOME FAMOUS OLD ONES AND FIVE NEW ONES TO TAKE PART IN THE CELEBRATION.

Not in twenty years have there been so many vessels of the Navy in this port as are here now to take part in the Centennial Celebration. And these vessels being now here it is likely that the majority will remain until they are ready for active sea service. This means that from necessity there must be an additional force employed at the Navy Yard to fit them for squadron duty. There is, of course, not a great deal to be done upon them, not more than the finishing touches, really, but these final details of completion require expert mechanics to do them.

The new steel gunboat Yorktown, which had a royal good baptism, making her first cruise at sea during Friday's terrific storm, from League Island to New-York, to take part in the naval demonstration to-morrow, will not return there to be made ready for duty. The vessel was fully manned on Tuesday, and the last of her guns arrived from the Ordnance Works at Washington on Wednesday. This was too late to place them on board, and hence Commander Chadwick ordered them to be sent on here to be mounted after the Centennial. She has, however, a saluting battery of howitzers, to be used to-morrow. After the ship had been delivered by the contractors to the Government it was found that it was necessary to make some changes in the deck supports under the battery, the same as was the case on the Atlanta, the Boston, and the Chicago. The oversight in this case was with regard to the supports to the gun circles on the after sponsons. It was discovered that the supports were too slight for the weights imposed upon them, and that in order to provide additional support it would be necessary to tear out a large portion of the joiner work of the cabin and brace up the deck with heavy timbers and strong bolts. It has also been found that the accommodations for the watch and divisional officers are contracted, and that some change will have to be made. The same mistake was made in fitting up the quarters on the Chicago. Commodore Sudsworth has unofficially suggested that a part of his cabin might be fitted and utilized for the accommodation of the wardroom officers, and this will probably be done at the Navy Yard.

THE CHICAGO TO START TO-DAY.

The Chicago will leave the Navy Yard this morning, and will go to Ellis Island, where she will await the coming of the Dispatch with the President and his party to-morrow. Admiral Porter, with a party of his friends, will be transferred to the Chicago by the tug Nina on Monday morning. Each of the score of officers on the Chicago has also received two tickets, which he may give to his friends, that they may have an opportunity to witness the naval demonstration from the deck of one of the largest cruisers of the Navy. After the Centennial ceremonies are completed the Chicago will go to sea, and, at a safe distance from the coast and from passing vessels, have a practice firing with her battery, for the purpose of giving the carriages and fittings of her guns a reasonable and proper test, so that if there are any defects they may be discovered and remedied. One of her 8-inch guns, which was promised to be sent here from the Annapolis proving ground, is still forthcoming, and when that arrives it will be only a few days before she is ready for sea, when she will probably become the flagship of the European Squadron. Paymaster Luther G. Billings is to be ordered to this vessel.

It was expected that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius would be here for the naval parade, but at a preliminary trial of her guns on Wednesday an unfortunate accident occurred which disabled one of them. The adjustments of the firing valve, which have caused considerable delay already, had finally been satisfactorily made, and it remained to prove that a 500-pound shell could be thrown to all ranges inside of a mile at the rate of one in two minutes. When the fourth shell—a 15-inch sub-calibre Dahlgren shell weighing 500 pounds was rammed into the gun and the charge was fired the shell went to pieces in the gun. The breech section of the gun was badly wrecked, and considerable damage was done to the mechanism. The accident will cause a delay of at least two months before the repairs to the damaged gun can be made.

THE GOOD OLD KEARSARGE.

The Kearsarge, the cherished relic of the famous Kearsarge-Alabama fight off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864, which recently returned from a mission to the South Atlantic Squadron, with relief officers and crew for the Tallapoosa, will receive a few minor repairs at the Navy Yard and will be then attached to the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieutenant Walter C. Cowles, inspector of steel at the Washington Navy Yard, who has given much attention to the development of the manufacture of ordnance, has been ordered to the Kearsarge.

The Yantic, which returned from Hayti three months ago with yellow fever on board, and which, it was asserted, contrary to the Tribune's reports, was going again to Hayti, is now ready for sea, and will probably go upon active duty in a week or so, probably down the coast. The Brooklyn and the Essex, both of which vessels returned from a three years' cruise in the Asiatic Squadron a few days ago, will be put out of commission preparatory to being fitted out for another cruise. Many of their sailors will probably reenlist and be drafted to the new vessels now in commission. The Brooklyn is one of the ships having been the leading vessel in the passage of Farragut and Jackson on the Mississippi River under Admiral Farragut.

The Atlanta will receive a few necessary repairs, and then go off on another cruise, but probably not to the Isthmus, inasmuch as all danger from trouble there has passed. The old Franklin, which is used as a receiving ship at Norfolk, will return to her duty on Wednesday. The Juniata, made famous by her connection with Arctic expeditions in her cruise to Greenland in 1875 in search of the Polaris survivors, and now assigned to the training squadron, will go to Newport in the latter part of the week. The Dispatch, used as a special dispatch boat, which is to convey the President from Bridgeport to this city, will probably go to Washington.

CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Four or five commodores and captains are mentioned as candidates for the place of Chief of Bureau of Ordnance at the expiration of Commodore Montgomery Sicard's term. But one who has been prominently suggested as the successor is Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, commandant of the Navy Yard. He is regarded as one of the naval authorities on ordnance, having made a specialty of that branch. He was on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1869 to 1872, and again in 1875, and was Inspector of Ordnance at the New-York Navy Yard from 1876 to 1879.

Commodore Ramsay has issued the following order for the information of the employés at the Yard:

"The Navy Yard will be open for work on the 29th instant. Per diem employes can be absent on the 30th instant any part of the working day. But under Section 1,545 of the Revised Statutes they cannot be paid for time not actually employed. The Navy Yard will not be open for work on the 30th instant. By direction of the Navy Department."

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES.

THE TROOPS EAGER FOR THE MARCH.

TO ENTERTAIN THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY—DRILLS AND RECEPTIONS.

All arrangements have now been made by Brooklyn troops for the great parade of Tuesday and every indication points to the Second Brigade making a most excellent showing. The coming of Tuesday is looked forward to with great expectancy and many of the soldiers already imagine themselves marching up Fifth-ave., cheered on by the applause of admiring thousands. There is one thing certain, the troops of other cities will have to do some remarkably fine marching and manoeuvring to make an impression equal to that of the military representatives of this city. Although orders for the parade were not received by General McLeer until last Tuesday, they were issued to the regimental commandants immediately and they in turn instructed the members of their commands accordingly. The order as issued by General McLeer is as follows:

In accordance with orders from General Headquarters, S. N. Y., this brigade will parade in New-York City on Tuesday, April 30, 1889, to participate in the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States of America.

The several organizations of the brigade will assemble at their respective armories in season to report promptly at the positions herein designated.

The Signal Corps on Remsen-st., east of Clinton.

Thirteenth Regiment on Pierrepont-st., west of and right resting on Clinton.

Fourteenth Regiment on Montague-st., west of and right resting on Clinton.

Twenty-third Regiment on Remsen-st., west of and right resting on Clinton-st.

Third Battery on Pierrepont-st., east of and right resting on Clinton-st.

The above named organizations will report as above at 9 15 a. m.

A marching salute will be given at the City Hall, en route to New-York, to his Honor, Mayor Chapin, the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors and heads of departments.

The 32d and 47th Regiments will proceed by ferry from foot of Broadway to foot of Roosevelt-st., New-York, and move through Dover into Frankfort, halting with the right of the 32d Regiment resting on the east side of William-st., the 47th Regiment in rear of 32d Regiment, arriving at 10 15 o'clock a. m.

The 17th Separate Company will move by Long Island Railroad and ferry to James Slip, New-York, and thence by above route to Frankfort-st., to joint the 47th Regiment, to which organization it has been assigned by orders from General Headquarters.

Infantry will form in columns of fours; artillery in column of sections.

The uniform will conform to orders issued from General Headquarters, State of New-York, and regiments will be squadded into subdivisions of twenty files front (double rank, exclusive of guides, the number of subdivisions being increased or decreased as may be necessary.

Upon entering William-st., New-York, all organizations will form in column of platoons, and upon halting, will close in mass on the first subdivision of the leading regiment of the brigade.

Attention is called to instructions contained in 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 14th and 19th sections of G. O. No. 14, C. S., from General Headquarters, S. N. Y., as same apply to the organizations of this brigade.

Barring mishaps or delays, the Washington Light Infantry, 150 strong, under command of Colonel William G. Moore, chief of the Washington police force, will arrive in this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They will be met at Jewell's Wharf by a detachment of the 13th Regiment, Companies A, I, G and K, whose guests they will be during the Centennial celebration, and will be escorted to the armory at Flatbush-ave. and Hanson Place. After supper they will go with the 13th to the Brooklyn Tabernacle to hear Chaplain Talmage's annual sermon to the regiment. All are looking forward to a particularly fine sermon by Dr. Talmage. Mayor Chapin is expected to attend the services. From a tugboat that has been chartered, the officers of the Washington troops and the officers of the 13th will view the naval parade to-morrow, while the rank and file will be well taken care of by the rank and file of the local regiment. All who wish to see the minstrel show at Colonel Sinn's Park Theatre to-morrow night may do so free of charge. The Light Infantry will start for home after the parade on Tuesday. Taken altogether, the boys from the Capital City will have a jolly good time during the two days they will be here.

The officers and enlisted men of the 32d Regiment are happy over the passage and signing by the Governor of the bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to borrow money for the purpose of fitting up and furnishing the new armory of that organization at Stagg-st. and Bushwick Boulevard. The building is completed but gas-fixtures, lockers, etc., are lacking. Thirty thousand dollars is provided for this purpose by the bill.

Company K, 23d Regiment, closed its drill season with an exhibition drill at the Clermont-ave. armory on Wednesday night. There were many military guests present, who praised Captain Cander's command highly. All the manoeuvres were executed promptly and with precision, to the delight of the spectators. The chromatic drill was especially well done, and drew forth hearty applause. On behalf of the members of the company Major Charles F. Warner presented Captain Cander with a picture of himself; the captain, greatly to his surprise, for he had had no previous intimation that he was to be thus honored. Dancing was enjoyed on the drill-room floor by the guests and soldier boys after the drill.

The exhibition drill, guard mount and reception of Company A, 13th Regiment, on Thursday night, was greatly enjoyed. Captain Dixon acted as officer of the day, Lieutenant George A. Rice as officer of the guard, Lieutenant McLaughlin as junior officer of the guard, and Lieutenant Noble as adjutant. The bayonet squad of the company, numbering sixteen men, under command of Lieutenant Noble, gave an exhibition drill that was most enjoyable, not only because it was well done but because it was something novel. The bayonet squad was dressed in the old war uniform of the 14th. The exception followed the drill.

A WOMAN SEEKS AN INJUNCTION.

SHE DECLARES THAT A VERBAL AGREEMENT WAS MADE IN REGARD TO HER FACTORY.

Several years ago Jacob G. Hurliman died, after having been engaged for many years in the manufacture of silk ribbons at Nos. 235 to 245 Lynch-st. His was the largest factory of the kind in this city and at the time of his death he was manufacturing from $100,000 to $250,000 worth of fancy ribbons a year. Mr. Hurliman left his property to his two children, Gustav, age eight, and Regula, age three, and he made his wife the executrix. Mrs. Hurliman carried on the business and now a complication has arisen which found its way into the supreme court on Friday. Her lawyer obtained a temporary injunction restraining August Moll from interfering with Mrs. Hurliman until further order of the court.

It seems that the part of Mrs. Hurliman's buildings used as a factory is owned by Mr. Moll, from whom Mr. Hurliman leased it. The lease expires on April 30, and Mrs. Hurliman maintains that Mr. Moll made a verbal agreement to lease the factory and an addition called No. 247 to her for a year at a rental of $2,100. Now she declares that Mr. Moll threatens to dispossess her on May 1. She swears that Mr. Moll promised to draw up the lease, but then refused to do so unless she agreed to pay him $1,000 a month in addition to the yearly rent, $2,100. She said that Mr. Moll has begun the silk-weaving business, has told her employes that she would have no more work for them after May 1, and has hired her foreman and a score of her employes occupying the top floor of the factory. She also accuses Mr. Moll of having appropriated some of her designs and patterns and of threatening to cut off her steam power. Mrs. Hurliman says that her machinery is worth $20,000 and her stock $10,000.

Another point Mrs. Hurliman makes is that the ribbons are designed for the present season, and as flowers and feathers will soon be the fashion, the ribbons will be worthless unless they are ready soon. She wants the court to compel Mr. Moll to deliver the lease. Her statements are corroborated by her brother-in-law, Gustav Hurliman, and a number of her employes.

WHAT BROOKLYN TALKS OF.

GLANCES AT MEN AND THINGS IN THE THIRD CITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Brooklyn matters at Albany took an interesting turn on Thursday, when Mayor Chapin's improvement bills were all passed by the Assembly; but the same cannot be said of Governor Hill's veto of the Aldermanic bill, which came out on the same day. That this veto would be written was a foregone conclusion, not only because the Democrats in the Legislature opposed the bill, but because the Democratic Ring in Brooklyn gets so much advantage out of the present system. It is entirely characteristic of Governor Hill that he should drag in extraneous matters and lecture the Legislature for failing "to perform its constitutional duty by directing an enumeration of the inhabitants of Brooklyn and the rest of the State"; whereas it is well known that the Governor himself prevented the Legislature from carrying its purpose into effect. The passage of the Chapin bills by one branch of the Legislature gives universal satisfaction in Brooklyn, which will be made complete by their final enactment.

Dr. Storrs's resignation of what is, I believe, the only official position he has ever held has created regret rather than surprise. The surprise was caused by his acceptance of the office a year ago; though perhaps Mayor Chapin's selection of the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims for a Park Commissionership was equally surprising. While Dr. Storrs must have found some of his official duties agreeable, there is reason to believe that he was not discontented when a good reason for offering his resignation was thrust upon him. If he had been a member of a smaller and self-governing Commission, there would have been a much greater incentive to remain in it and do his share of the work. Unfortunately, the prospect of the passage of a bill reorganizing and reducing the Park Commission is not brilliant. Two or three bills on the subject have been laid before the Legislature. One of them provided for a single head for the Park Department; another provided for two Commissioners, of opposite parties, with whom the Mayor was to act, making a Board of three; still another provided for three Commissioners, and there has been some talk of a five-headed Commission. It is universally conceded that eight Commissioners are too many, and it is earnestly hoped that the Legislature may take some action. Whether Dr. Storrs can be induced to reconsider his resignation, even if a bill is passed giving the Commissioners power to expend their appropriation without applying to the Aldermen and the Commissioner of City Works, is very doubtful, but the vacancy is not likely to be filled until it is certain that the Legislature will do nothing for the relief of this branch of the city government. Dr. Storrs's characterization of the Board at present as a Board of Park Petitioners was telling, and will not soon be forgotten.

The bill making a Park Commission of three members, including the Mayor, has, I believe, been definitely abandoned; but it was a grave question whether Mayor Chapin would take an active part in the Board if so made up. He is ex officio, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and he is also a Bridge trustee. He has been Mayor for a year and four months. In that time he has not attended a single Bridge meeting, and—I say it on information and belief—he has been present at the Supervisors' meetings just once, when it was necessary to have his vote in order to head off John Y. McKane. This does not show that absolute devotion to duty that is desirable in a public official to whom vast interests are entrusted.

Brooklyn's share in the celebration which will absorb attention this week will be considerable. Judging by the displays to be seen around the shops where flags and things of that sort are sold, the decorations on houses in all parts of the city will be pretty general. As far as official action is concerned, the Aldermen at their meeting on Monday chose for some obscure reason to give it an air of mystery. One thing is plain: that is, that no business to speak of will be done on the three days beginning to-morrow. The public offices are to be closed, holiday or no holiday, and probably a good share of the population will be in New-York witnessing what they can of the great demonstrations in honor of the work begun at Concord and Lexington and consummated by the inauguration of Washington a hundred years ago.

One of the measures before the Legislature which has attracted considerable attention is that providing for a commission to manage the County Farm at St. Johnland. The plan of caring for the county's insane patients on a farm is in all ways an excellent one, but, ever since the St. Johnland project got under way, there has been more or less of scandal connected with it. It is generally admitted that one reason for this is the divided responsibility in the management. The Board of Supervisors consisting of thirty members, besides the Supervisor at Large, have a share of it, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, four in number, have a share; and the result is that nobody is responsible and the community is not deriving half of the benefit which it ought to get from the farm. There is much to be said in favor of a commission whose sole duty shall be to care for the farm and hasten the transfer to it of all the insane now housed in the Flatbush Asylum, and while everybody may not be satisfied with the proposed method of appointment, or with the probable makeup of the commission, this method of conducting the St. Johnland project will be a vast improvement upon that now prevailing. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will act favorably upon the County Farm bill. It is not an ideal measure, but it is probably the best obtainable at present, and it is a great deal better than none at all.

Two well-known residents of Brooklyn, who are reputed in widely different ways, crossed the Bridge on the same train the other day, though not in the same car. One was William H. Murtha, who stood on the front platform of one of the cars; the other was the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who took a seat unostentatiously and attracted little attention. It was a warm afternoon, and Mr. Murtha carried his overcoat on his arm, while Dr. Abbott wore none, and even had his Prince Albert unbuttoned. As a shrewd politician Mr. Murtha won a reputation outside of Brooklyn last fall, when he was the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and conducted the canvass with conceded ability. What his ambition will lead him to aspire to in the future is a question that no one can answer but himself—if even he can. That he has ambition as well as ability is undeniable, and he admittedly furnishes the larger share of the brains of the Democratic organization in Kings County. Probably the warmth of the day accounted for Dr. Abbott's departure from what, I am told, is his habit of walking over the Bridge. He considers the exercise as good as any that he can take; and in that opinion there are not a few Brooklynites who agree with him. Probably it would be well if the number were greater. On one of his walks on the aerial roadway Dr. Abbott got in conversation with a stout gentleman, and in the course of their talk the question why they walked over the Bridge came up.

"Well, I walk," said the stout one, "in order to reduce my weight."

"Well," responded Dr. Abbott, inconically, "I don't."

The remark will appeal with special force to every one who has ever seen Mr. Beecher's successor. The wonder is that with his spare figure, pale complexion and anything but full chest, he possesses so much nervous energy, capacity for hard work and power as a public speaker.

Speaking of Dr. Abbott reminds me of what one of his parishioners said recently, when told that there was a minister in a church not far away from Plymouth whom he ought to go to hear. "I don't see how I can do it," was his answer. "You see, I can't afford not to hear what Dr. Abbott has to say. If I knew in advance just what his sermon was to be, perhaps I might induce myself for once not to hear it; but as that is out of the question, there is nothing for me to do but to be in my pew every Sunday morning. Now, I should like to hear Dr. —— very much, indeed, but I do not see how I can accomplish it so long as Dr. Abbott preaches. Why wouldn't it be a good idea, by the way, to have one minister preach at 9 o'clock in the morning, another at 10, another at 11, and so on throughout the day? That would give me a chance to hear these other men that I hear and read so much about. And I presume there are others who feel just as I do on this matter. There may be some practical difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but they could probably be overcome. At any rate, that is the only way out of the matter that I can see. Otherwise, I shall have to keep on going to hear Dr. Abbott, at least until he takes a vacation.

There can be no harm in saying that the other preacher in this case was H. Price Collier, who recently came to the Church of the Saviour, in Pierrepont-st. Mr. Collier (he is not a D. D. yet) is a son of the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, and came to Brooklyn from Hingham, Mass., where he was the pastor of the church attended by ex-Governor Long. He looks hardly more than thirty, and is an energetic and vigorous speaker. Some account of one of the enterprises which he has set going during his brief pastorate—the Boys' Club—was printed in The Tribune last Sunday. He bids fair to make his mark among the numerous widely-known ministers of Brooklyn.

A prominent member of the Church of the Saviour, by the way, is General and Park Commissioner John B. Woodward. (This name seems to be commonly pronounced as if the second "w" were omitted—thus, Wood'lard.) I noted recently the fact of General Woodward's return to the regular Democratic folds and his active participation in the scheme to build a Democratic headquarters. It has since transpired that his ambition does not lie in the direction of a nomination for Mayor next fall, as was surmised in certain quarters. General Woodward says that he is going to Europe with his family in a few weeks, to be absent five or six months, and, of course, he will not be in Brooklyn during the fall campaign. It would be odd indeed if he should aspire to the regular nomination of his party, when only four years ago he ran as an independent candidate and did all in his power to prevent the election of Mr. Whitney. But odder things than that have been known to happen in politics.

Rapid transit by elevated roads—which is probably all that Brooklyn will enjoy in the present generation, at least—is making good progress, and soon all sections of the city, except the Eastern District, will be supplied to some extent. When I except the Eastern District, I do not overlook the fact that there is an elevated road in Broadway; but that accommodates the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards rather than the Eastern District proper. What I mean is, that it is no easier now to get from Greenpoint to the neighborhood of the City Hall, and scarcely easier to go thither from the Eastern District, than it has been at any time in the past. From those regions New-York is and always has been far more accessible than the centre of Brooklyn. It was the same in the neighborhoods reached by the Brooklyn elevated road until the Myrtle-ave. branch was built. The extension of this company's line in Myrtle-ave. opens up a new region which has sadly felt the lack of an elevated road for the last three or four years, during which time its neighbors to the south have enjoyed the privilege of rapid transit. At the same time work is going forward on the branch to South Brooklyn, which it is hoped to have open as far as the ball grounds by June or July. Arrangements have been perfected for putting in the curve at Hudson-ave., so that the dangerous crossing at that point will not be necessary. The peril arising from a grade crossing was never more strikingly illustrated than by the accident there in November, on the second day that the crossing was in use. It has never been used since, and probably never will be.

Now that the elevated roads are enjoying fair prosperity, with the promise of a steady increase of business and income, there is all the less reason for their repining because the bill exempting them from taxation for five years has come to naught. The bill was wrong in principle and and it would have set up a bad precedent. It had no foundation in reason or right and deserved the fate it has met. Still, there is some talk that it may be revived, although the vote by which it was cast out of the Assembly was overwhelming. Any attempt to disturb the remains now would obviously be out of order.

A reference to the Eastern District in one of the foregoing paragraphs suggests that there are people in Brooklyn—perhaps not a few of them—to whom that region is not only an unknown land, but who actually think that they are in the midst of it when they are not even on the borders. I heard yesterday of a new resident of the Twenty-fifth Ward who supposed and had told all his friends that he was living in the Eastern District. He was considerably surprised when informed that he would have to cross an entire ward before reaching that quarter of the city, which, by the way, he spoke of indiscriminately, as the Eastern District or the Eastern Division, apparently with no clear idea of the proper term or of its true significance. The Eastern District lies north of Flushing-ave., and consists of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards. The Seventeenth Ward (Greenpoint) and the Eighteenth are sometimes included, but they do not properly belong to the "District," which, of course, is the part of Brooklyn which a generation ago was the city of Williamsburg. The new-comer to the Twenty-fifth Ward was gratified to learn that he was living close to the section called Stuyvesant Heights, which is in one of the attractive residence portions of the city, though, to be sure, it cannot compete with the Prospect Park slope, which numbers among its new residents Mayor Chapin, Park Commissioner Kennedy and other well-known citizens.

The committee appointed by the Aldermen to investigate the matter of corporation advertising has done nothing thus far. One meeting was held, after there had been a conflict between the chairman and the other members over the issuing of a call for it, and that is all. Why is this thus? The principle embodied in the bill before the Assembly—that the advertisements should be reduced by leaving out a mass of useless verbiage and the newspapers paid according to the amount of space occupied, rather than by a lump sum—is clearly the correct one, though it does not appear probable that it will be put into practical operation. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that "The Eagle" continues the publication of these advertisements in its regular edition, instead of inserting them only in its first, or so-called third, edition, of which only a few copies are circulated. That seems to be the only practical result of the agitation thus far.

GATHERED ABOUT THE TOWN.

POINTS OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

In the City Court yesterday Lee Kong, the Chinaman who attempted to commit suicide last Saturday night by cutting his throat with a razor, was arraigned for the purpose of examining him as to his sanity. He said that he was constantly followed by an enemy from China, and he wanted to die to escape from him. He was sent to the Flatbush Asylum.

The Board of Estimate, under authority recently granted by a special act of the Legislature, increased the salary of Supervisor-at-Large Quintard yesterday from $3,000 to $5,000, the change to begin on May 1.

The Ninth Precinct police were informed on Friday that thieves had entered the home of James A. Scott, of No. 303 Lexington-ave., by means of false keys and stolen a quantity of silverware and jewelry.

Justice Nacher on Friday heard a touching case of destitution. Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, a poorly dressed woman, came before him on a charge of vagrancy. In her arms she carried an infant, three months old, and a little child clung to her dress. Her husband died three months ago. She could not pay her rent, $4 50 a month, and was put out of her home with her sick baby. An officer found her roaming her things in the street at night and trying to protect her children. Justice Nacher discharged her when he learned that she had friends.

AN ITALIAN MARRIAGE COMPLICATION.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, annulled the marriage between Germano Vecchio and Josephine Basile. They were married in Italy thirteen years ago, and a few years later came to New-York. Last September Vecchio went to his native place on a visit, and when he returned he found that his wife had been married to Paolo Manescalo, a dealer in bananas. Manescalo testified that he had boarded in the same house in James-st., New-York, with Vecchio and Josephine, but he had not supposed them married. After Vecchio went away, she asked him to marry her. He consented, and they went to Justice Courtney, in this city, who married them. Manescalo said that he was living with Josephine, and if her previous marriage was annulled he was willing to maintain these marriage relations. The parties quitted the court chatting amicably together, and to all appearance satisfied with the decision.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

IMPORTING RETAILERS,

Fulton St., opposite DeKalb Ave.,

BROOKLYN.

The system of selling every article at a small profit, but of a thoroughly reliable quality, is a ruling principle of this firm.

VISITORS TO THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW-YORK

should cross the Bridge to Brooklyn, and visit the most perfectly appointed Dry Goods Store in America.

The extraordinary facilities enjoyed by us enable us to offer the choicest goods as low as inferior goods are sold elsewhere.

The firm being importers (with offices in every European city and manufacturing centre) as well as retailers, what are known as "middle profits" are done away with, and the manufacturer and consumer are brought as near together as possible.

Every European steamer brings us additional novelties, selected by our experienced representatives under our personal direction.

Take the Fulton Street Elevated Railroad in Brooklyn to Elm Place (four minutes) or the horse cars to our door (seven minutes).

Store open every day (except Tuesday, the 30th) until 6 P. M.

Four large passenger elevators constantly running.

UNEQUALLED VALUES.

Special Sale of Ladies' Elegant Wraps and Jackets.

Choice garments yet remaining of an importer's stock of new Spring Goods.

Silk Mantles and Wraps, fine materials and latest styles—actually worth much more than the price—$13.90 each.

Fine French Long Garments, at greatly reduced prices.

A lot of Imported Colored Cloth Jackets, $5.00 each; were $8.00 to $10.00.

A lot of Colored Beaded Shoulder Capes, in blue, red, gray, fawn, drab and tan beads, $10.50 each; were $25.00.

A lot of Jet Capes, silk ground, elaborately embroidered with jet beads, full fringe, $7.90 each; were $12.50.

JUST RECEIVED.

High novelties in Silk Dusters, exclusive styles.

Lace Mantillas, very choice.

Stockinet Modjeskas and Jackets, in new effects.

Full line of perfect-fitting fancy and plain Black Jackets, lined or unlined, with or without vests, long or short waists, $7.50, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50 and $15.75.

Imported novelties in Waterproof Garments.

Novelties in dull jet Mourning Capes and Wraps.

FOR MISSES.

A lot of Misses' Jackets, sizes 12 to 16 years, reduced from $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 to $5.00 each.

A lot of Misses' Long Garments, sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, reduced from $16.00, $18.00 and $22.00 to $12.50 each.

DRESS GOODS.

French Combination Robes at Half Price.

Dresses in All-Wool Serge, with all-over silk figure in the "wheat ear" design for combination, $8.50 for full pattern.

Dresses in All-Wool Etamine, with rich, deep embroidery in black, giving a stylish lace effect, $9.50 for full pattern.

Also, new All-Wool Plaids and Stripes, in beautiful colorings, 50 cts. per yard; have been 75 cts.

LACES.

New Importation of Millinery and Draping Nets.

Including Point D'Esprit, Brussels, Malines, "Trou Trou" and Fancy Spot Nets, in black, cream and leading shades for millinery purposes; Russian, Cashmere, Tosca and Hercules Mesh Nets for draping.

Just received, new designs in 63-inch Chantilly Flouncings.

Special values in Flouncings—

42-inch Spanish Guipure at $1.25 and $1.95 per yard.

42-inch Black Chantilly Flouncings at $2.00 and $2.75 per yard.

SILKS.

Very Unusual Prices for both Colored and Black.

24-inch India Silks, in the newest shades and designs, 49 cts., 55 cts., 65 cts., 75 cts. and 85 cts. per yard.

24-inch All-Silk Black Surah, 85 cts., 98 cts. and $1.35 per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

40-inch silk and wool Henrietta Cloth, 92 cts. and $1.25 per yard.

40-inch all-wool Nun's Veiling, 50 cts. per yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

Choice Designs, Just Opened.

27 and 45-inch Hemstitched Flouncings, 75 cts., 95 cts., $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

Plain Hemstitched Lawn, suitable for mourning dresses and aprons.

Point Venice Embroidery, 2½ to 5 inches wide, very durable and particularly desirable for trimming, 39, 50, 69 and 75 cts. per yard—half the regular prices.

WASH FABRICS.

Extra Values this Week.

12½ ct. Ginghams for 7½ cts.

35 ct. French Satines for 25 cts.

25 ct. Lace Stripe Swiss Zephyrs for 15 cts.

LADIES' GLOVES.

4-button undressed Kid Gloves, $1.25.

Taffeta Gloves, extra quality, 35 cts.

Full line of the celebrated Xavier Jouvin Kid Gloves, for which we are sole agents in Brooklyn.

PARASOLS.

A very stylish Parasol, newest canopy shape top, fine natural wood handle, $2.65.

PICTURES.

Pictures, framed in original and artistic styles, from $1.00 to $125.00 each.

Remarque Proof Etchings, $3.50 to $75.00.

Artists' Proof Etchings, $3.00 to $25.00.

Print Proof Etchings, $1.50 to $15.00.

Photographs, Artotypes, &c., 50 cts. to $10.00.

SILVERWARE.

Special Sale of the celebrated Rogers Spoons, Forks, &c., Continued.

Extra A 1 plate (20 per cent. heavier than usual standard) on finest nickel silver, quality guaranteed, at prices below those usually asked for inferior goods.

Tea Spoons,	99 cts. per set.	
Dessert Spoons,	$1.55	" "
Table "	1.88	" "
Breakfast Forks,	1.55	" "
Dinner "	1.88	" "
Cream or Sauce Ladles,	45 cts. each.	
Gravy Ladles,	60	" "
Butter Knives,	30 to 35	" "
Sugar Shells,	35	" "
Preserve Shells,	40	" "

Fredk Loeser & Co.

IN CHURCH CIRCLES.

WHAT PASTORS AND THEIR CONGREGATIONS ARE DOING.

Important action was taken by the Congregational Club at its April meeting in regard to extending assistance to the Lewis Avenue Church in the erection of its new building. The church desires $10,000 to aid in erecting a new and suitable structure. The society has lots worth $13,800 on which to build, and the equity in the property now occupied at Monroe-st. and Lewis-ave. will pay off a mortgage of $6,000 on these lots. It is proposed to raise $20,000 for building purposes, and if one-half of this is assured the society hopes to raise the remainder. The interesting exercises of breaking ground for the new building took place on Thursday afternoon. After the pastor had turned up the first spadeful of earth the others present joined in the work of breaking ground. Several addresses were made.

After being closed for several weeks in consequence of a fire which burned one end of the gallery and the vestibule, the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church will be opened to-day.

Dr. John Humpstone, of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, has declined the presidency of Bucknell University, tendered to him recently, and will remain with his church.

A council of Congregational churches, after carefully considering the application of the Washington Park Church for recognition and aid in erecting a chapel, unanimously recommended the society to disband and the members to identify themselves with the Willoughby Avenue Chapel.

An entertainment will be given on Wednesday evening in the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, consisting of fifty illustrations of the life of Christ.

Services will be held on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in the Roman Catholic churches by direction of Bishop Loughlin.

The Rev. John C. Ager will give the first of a series of illustrated Sunday evening discourses upon some aspects of the life of Christ in the Church of the New Jerusalem, this evening.

Mrs. Beecher will begin housekeeping at Hicks and Orange sts., a block from her old home, where Mr. Beecher died. One of her nieces will live with her.

The new St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, at Tompkins-ave. and McDonough-st., has been incorporated, and the Congregational edifice now occupied has been purchased.

Dr. Cuyler will preach a Centennial discourse this morning in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. A. J. Lyman, of the South Congregational Church, will preach this evening upon "The Religious Bearing of the Inauguration Centennial." Dr. Meredith will preach upon "The Hand of God in American History," in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church morning. Dr. A. J. Canfield, of the Church of Our Father, will preach upon "The Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington," this evening. In a number of other churches discourses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered.

The St. Ann's Bible class of young women, organized by the present teacher, Robert S. [illegible], in February, 1886, has now over [illegible] scholars. The class meets every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock, in a well-constructed class-room seating sixty, which the vestry of the church provided last year. The entrance is at Clinton and Livingston sts., and women are always welcome.

BARNUM AND BAILEY DROWNED OUT.

The week which was so auspiciously begun by Barnum's show ended miserably yesterday. A dismal matinee performance was given in the afternoon for the benefit of persons who had purchased tickets in advance, but the evening performance was dispensed with. The grounds at Sumner and Jefferson aves., where the circus tents were pitched, looked like a miniature Thousand Islands, and things were not much better under the canvas. The big lot was almost flooded, and the efforts of the employes of the show to pump the grounds dry were unavailing. Of the animals the only ones that seemed to enjoy the storm were the hippopotamus and the polar bear. Water and mud made the promenade in the tent especially unpleasant. Although the canvas of the great main tent is thoroughly waterproof the rain leaked through the laced seams and the holes through which the poles go. As a result, the rings, stages and platform were in a condition unfit for use. In some places the hippodrome track was under water, and in all places the mud was thick. The performers' tent was uninhabitable, in such quantities had the rain got in. The horse show tent suffered the least of all. The unfavorable weather disappointed thousands who had intended to visit the circus in the latter part of the week, and the loss to Barnum and Bailey is large.