PEOPLE'S BATHS OPENED.

WELL PATRONIZED ON THE FIRST DAY.

A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE COMFORTS PROVIDED BY THEM FOR A FEE OF FIVE CENTS.

It is rather early to pronounce the People's Baths, which were opened yesterday morning, a success, but the patronage certainly was large enough to justify the founders in expecting excellent and beneficial results from the movement. The aim of the kind-hearted men and women engaged in it is good, and the scheme has been carried out in a thoroughly sensible manner, with careful consideration for the feelings of the people whom it is desired to benefit. The building, which was described last Saturday in The Tribune, stands at No. 9 Centre Market Place, near Broome-st., and has nothing about it, outwardly or inwardly, to make the users of the baths feel that they are receiving charity in any way. On paying the required fee, 5 cents, the bather receives a crash towel and a cake of good soap. The latter he may take home with him after use.

He then enters one of the handsome bathrooms, where absolute privacy has been secured. Each room is fitted with two seats, and a curtain of white rubber is suspended on a rod along the wall, under which the clothes are hung, to prevent their getting wet. In these rooms there is no plunge bath. The more desirable shower and douche are provided. There are other rooms, which contain tubs for those who wish to use them. In the women's compartment facilities are provided for washing clothes. Downstairs is a drying-room, where the wet garments may be placed on racks, which slide into a hot air chamber. Nothing has apparently been forgotten which would contribute to the comfort or convenience of the bathers.

For those who cannot afford to pay 5 cents bathrooms identical with the others, except that they are downstairs, have been provided. A washing machine has been put downstairs. Everything is bright and handsome and there is no reason why the baths should not be well patronized. They were opened to the public at an early hour yesterday morning, and the result of the experiment was awaited with some interest. It had been expected that it would be a difficult thing to get people to come at first, and it was interesting to watch the arrivals.

Aid has been offered the tenement-house population so often in unlovely forms that it was amusing to see their faces. They had evidently expected to find a poor, dirty place, and made no effort to conceal their surprise and delight when they found what awaited them. When the first lot of bathers got through they lost no time in spreading the news, and by noon 125 people had used the baths. This is certainly a gratifying beginning, and the beginning is what the founders feared would be hard.

In the afternoon a reception was held in the building, and almost every man and woman engaged in any kind of charitable work in the city came to inspect the place. They were received by William G. Hamilton, the chairman of the Committee on People's Baths of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Among those who shook hands with him and congratulated him on the successful opening were John Paton, president of the association; Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of the city; W. McM. Speer, representing Mayor Grant; Abraham B. Tappen, the Rev. C. A. Stoddard, Clarence W. Bowen, the Rev. Dr. Elsing, the Rev. Dr. Tyndall, of the Mission Chapel; the Rev. John H. Selker, Logan C. Murray, J. C. Cady, Alfred Post Sharp, Andrew M. Devoursney, James M. Varnum, John P. Faure, of St. John's Guild; George Calder, Francis S. Longworth, Hugh Robinson and John Kirkwood.

Mr. Hamilton made a little speech in which he said: "It is with much satisfaction, Mr. President, that on behalf of the building committee I announce to you the completion of the People's Baths. Few incidents in my life have given me more pleasure than having been instrumental in promoting this work. All connected with this enterprise have been imbued with a special interest in making it a success, and we are under obligations to many for their gifts and their promised co-operation. As we meet on the broad platform of doing good with 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' as our motto, I know we will have the hearty co-operation of all New-Yorkers. Through the kind assurances of active support from the Rev. John H. Selker and Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, we know it will be a success, and we trust that those for whose benefit it is built will use it to its fullest extent, and show by their appreciation of it that this is really and truly a People's Bath."

Alderman Henry Flegenheimer called also and left his visiting card in the shape of a check for $50. The members of the building committee are William G. Hamilton, chairman; Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Roland Redmond, John E. Alexandre, George Blagden. The officers of the association are: President, John Paton; vice-presidents, Adam W. Spies, the Rev. William R. Huntington, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, James A. Scrymser; treasurer, Logan C. Murray; recording secretary, George Calder; chairman Finance Committee, James A. Scrymser; chairman Committee of Ways and Means, R. Fulton Cutting; counsel to the board, John L. Cadwalader; general agent, Francis S. Longworth.

The following remarkable verses were sent to The Tribune office yesterday:

VERSES ON THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PUBLIC BATH-HOUSE IN NEW-YORK CITY, FOR USE DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

By

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D.

Hurra! yes, hurra! For the salt and blue sea,
For a dash in its surf, what a merrisome glee!
Hurra! for the lake, and the bright river clear,
For a dive and a swim, what a wholesome grand cheer!

Hurra! yes, hurra! 'mid the warm summer's heat,
As Nature has given such a pure and good treat,
To cleanse and to strengthen, to cool—and what fun,
Thus to temper the rays of the scorching hot sun.

The old and the feeble may not bear such a sport,
And sea, lake and river may not be near resort,
While chillying seasons each year steal away
The pleasures of bathing 'mid billows and spray.

But water is water (few deserts on earth),
God gives it to all, to promote holy mirth,
To drink, and to wash with—O most benign gift—
With the glorious sunshine, twin handmaids of Thrift!

Far, far distant brooklets are captured with skill,
And are led to the city, bearing sparkling good-will.
We can drink them, or bathe in their waters so pure,
To God and to cleanliness, all, all to allure.

The man who is clean from his scalp to his toes
Should always be jolly wherever he goes.
To be cleanly without leads to pureness within,
Where lurk germs the vilest of terrible sin.

So hurra! yes, hurra! that this bath-house is built.
At sin and at filth to make a brave tilt,
May the A. I. C. P., by this right royal gift,
Save many a soul now wrecked and adrift.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. R. Dubose has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on September 1. Surgeon G. H. Harmon has been detached from the Naval Academy to date from September 1 and placed on waiting orders. Ensign Houston Eldredge has been detached from the Atlanta and granted sick leave for three months. Leave of absence for six months from September 1, with permission to leave the United States, has been granted Commander H. C. Taylor.

Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Koehler, 6th Cavalry, now on leave of absence, will report in person on or before the expiration of his leave to Brigadier-General August V. Kautz, commanding the Department of the Columbia, for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Captain James W. Pope, assistant quartermaster, commandant of the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will repair to this city on official business connected with the quartermaster's department, and, on completion thereof return to his proper station.

Captain George S. Wilson, 12th Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by September 1, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and he is relieved from duty on recruiting service, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 17.—The court-martial which has been in session at the Navy Yard here for the last week trying the case of James R. Vanvranken, the pay clerk, charged with stealing Government property, closed this evening. The finding of the court will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy and the result announced from Washington.

NAMES MENTIONED FOR NEW JUDGESHIPS.

Boston, Aug. 17 (Special).—Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court has been considered an aspirant for a place on the bench of the new Circuit Court of Appeals, but he declares publicly to-day that he is not a candidate and does not want the place. The names now most prominently mentioned in New-England in connection with the place are those of W. L. Putnam, of Portland, and C. W. Clifford, of New-Bedford. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat and a lawyer of great ability. He has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and was a member of the Bayard Fishery Commission. Mr. Clifford is also an eminent lawyer and a Republican.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DETAILS OF THE ETHEL'S SEIZURE.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Captain Hooper, commanding the revenue steamer Corwin, reports to the Treasury Department, under date of Unalaska, July 31, 1891, that while cruising in the vicinity of the Pribyloff Islands on July 28 he seized the schooner Ethel, hailing from San Diego, Cal., for violation of the President's proclamation of June 15, 1891, in regard to sealing in Behring Sea. He says he towed the vessel to Unalaska and turned her over to the senior naval officer present on July 30. The Ethel, he says, sailed from San Francisco on May 2 on a hunting and fishing voyage. She entered Behring Sea on July 3, and appears to have remained near the seal islands until seized. Continuous thick fogs prevented her being seen before. The master admitted the firing of guns from his vessel, but said that some of the crew had merely fired at a tin can for amusement. He expressed surprise when told of his proximity to the seal islands, and said he thought he was thirty or forty miles from them.

When seized there were found on the Ethel 181 salted fur sealskins, 29 fresh fur skins, 11 unborn pup sealskins, 2 sea-otter skins, 1 hair sealskin and 200 pounds of whalebone. The vessel had a complete sealing outfit, with boats, guns, ammunition, salt, etc. She was surrounded by seals at the time. So plentiful and fearless were they, said Captain Hooper, that several might have been killed from the Corwin's deck while lying near the Ethel.

Captain Hooper also reports the seizure of a quantity of liquor on the steamer Lakme, chartered by the North American Trading Company, and of a quantity of quass at Unalaska, enough, he said, to intoxicate the entire settlement. He says he will report the facts to the United States Attorney at Sitka for such action as may be found necessary. At the date of his report the Mohican, Alert, Thetis, Porpoise and Nymphe and the steamer Alki were at Unalaska.

NOTES FROM SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that the Uruguay customs reports show an increase so large as to enable the Government promptly to meet its guarantee of $2,000,000 on the 6-per-cent debenture stock of the Midland Uruguay Railway.

The Bureau is also informed that an important change has been made in the Mexican custom-house regulations. Under the old system all goods imported were subject to two examinations, one at the port of entry and another in the custom-house where the goods were delivered. By a rule just adopted the last inspection is now dispensed with. Goods are thoroughly examined upon their entrance into the country, sent to their destination with due precautions and delivered to consignees upon presentation of the proper documents. The change is warmly welcomed by the mercantile community, as it saves vexatious delays, does away with the expenses of repacking and expedites trade generally.

According to the address of Governor Joaquin Gonzales, of the Argentine Province of Rioja, which has just been received, the province has not yet recovered from its financial difficulties and the Government has not been able to meet the coupon on the London loan of $4,000,000, but the Bank of Rioja, the shares of which are all held by the Government, showed profits for 1890 amounting to $464,000 currency. Rioja is the only Argentine province without railways. It is expected that the early completion of the line from Dean Funes to Chilecito will give an impulse to the mining industry.

The report of the directors of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company of Buenos Ayres shows receipts for the year ended December 31, 1890, of $1,882,000 and working expenses of $1,404,500, leaving a balance of $122,400 after making deductions for loss on exchange and interest on debenture stock.

THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The report of the board that examined candidates for the places of master shipwright, quarterman ship-fitter, and foreman laborer at the League Island Navy Yard has been approved by Acting Secretary Soley, and the men recommended by the board as best qualified for the places, after an open competition, have been appointed, as follows: master shipwright, James Spear; quarterman ship-fitter, John M. Davies; foreman laborer, Jacob S. Hill.

SILVER PURCHASES.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day was 1,568,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 272,000 ounces as follows: 50,000 ounces at $0.99, 27,000 ounces at $0.99125, 80,000 ounces at $0.9920, and 115,000 ounces at $0.9925. Purchases of silver bullion at local mints up to date aggregate 566,000 ounces.

APPOINTED AS PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Commissioner Simonds, of the Patent Bureau, has appointed as his private secretary William Butterworth, of Ohio, a son of Congressman Butterworth. Willis A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, has been appointed private secretary to the Commissioner of Railroads.

CHINAMEN SENT BACK TO THEIR FATHERLAND.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 17.—Ten Chinamen were arrested on Whidby Island on Saturday and taken before a United States Commissioner, who ordered that they be returned to China. The raid was planned several weeks ago, numbers of Chinamen having appeared on the island recently. This caused the residents to complain. Inspector Munn, who was stationed on the island, called Special Agent Mulkey, of the Treasury Department, to his assistance and the raid was made on Saturday. The Chinamen were found scattered about the island and working on farms leased by Chinese farmers.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE CORNELL ESTATE.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 17 (Special).—The hearing in the intermediate accounting of Edwin Young, as trustee and executor of the Thomas Cornell estate, was continued before the surrogate here to-day. Joseph Cornell, president of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, of Troy, was examined at length concerning certain notes given by the company for coal, for the accommodation of Mr. Cornell. Samuel G. Dimmick testified as to some transactions with the Delaware and Otsego Railroad Company. Messrs. Cardozo and Macry appeared for Mrs. Carpenter, Judge Clearwater for Mrs. Cornell and the Coykendall heirs, and Mr. Young in his own behalf. The hearing was adjourned to September 2.

ODD FELLOWS GATHERING AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 17 (Special).—The city is gayly decorated in honor of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York, which begins here to-morrow. Grand Master William, Grand Secretary James Spooner, Grand Warden Terwilliger, Charles R. Morgan and several hundred of the members of the order have already arrived. Eight hundred are expected. Each of the 606 subordinate lodges in the state will have a delegate in attendance. The grand officers of Connecticut are also expected. To-night a special session was held at the C. S. Clay Lodge rooms, at which the grand lodge degree was conferred upon over 100 members. The regular session begins to-morrow morning in the opera-house. Mayor Kraft will deliver an address of welcome.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S EXCULPATION STANDS.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

General Caswell McClellan effectually disposes of the story contained in a Washington dispatch in this paper the other day, that some new evidence had been found in the official records of the War of the Rebellion, which was not before General Grant when he wrote his letter exculpating General Fitz John Porter from the charges against him. This new evidence is alleged to establish the fact that a great battle was in progress on August 29, when Porter was ordered by rope to change the position of his command, and it was such a fierce and terrible battle that 10,000 men were killed. Now, as General McClellan shows, all the evidence contained in the official records of the war were accessible to the Schofield-Terry-Getty board which was appointed thoroughly to investigate the charges against Porter, and which unanimously exculpated him. General Grant had for years believed that Porter was guilty, and that he had been deservedly condemned by the court-martial which originally convicted and condemned him. It is not conceivable that he would have so radically changed his opinion in the matter until he had before him all the evidence obtainable on the subject, and every particle of evidence on the point in question, or on any other which could throw light on Porter's guilt or innocence, was easily obtainable by him from the records of the War Office. But the absurdity of this pretended new evidence is shown in the fact that it is alleged to establish the fact that not only a great battle was in progress on August 29, but a battle so general and so tremendous that it left 10,000 men killed on the field. General McClellan shows that the whole number of men killed in Pope's Virginia campaign, from August 16 to September 2, 1862, was 1,747. This fact alone is sufficient to demonstrate that there is no foundation whatever for this shameless attempt to exhume the dead and buried slanders which, for nearly a quarter of a century, one of the bravest and most brilliant of our Union officers was forced to endure, till the hour came when the sentiment of justice proved stronger than partisan malignity, and General Fitz John Porter came forth from the fiery ordeal of the persecution which had consumed the best years of life, crowned with the honors of a triumphant vindication. The odium to which he had been so unjustly subjected recoiled upon the heads of his persecutors, and they will not make it any less by continuing these impotent exhibitions of frustrated malignity.

LECTURES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

DR. EDWARDS URGES THE STUDY OF NATURE.

C. C. BONNEY BEFORE THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE—MISS DECCA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chautauqua, Aug. 17.—Maude Decca, the Washington singer, has captivated Chautauqua, and will be kept here till the close of the Assembly. The ovation given her last Thursday has not a parallel in the history of Chautauqua, and, so far from subsiding, is only on the increase. Bishop Vincent promptly recognized the popular clamor by re-engaging her. Miss Decca's singing brought tears to many eyes Thursday, and not a few persons were like children. One young lady of much musical ability, after following a high sustained passage of remarkable sweetness and pathos, actually fainted away. A big concert has been arranged for to-morrow, and the Press Club will entertain the singer on Wednesday.

President Charles C. Bonney to-day made some pertinent and suggestive remarks at the meeting of the International Law and Order League. Said he: "No adequate effort has been made to teach the people the laws under which they live, or the duties and the rights which belong to them. There should be in our public schools a text book 'What Every Man Should Know About the Law.' In the colleges and universities this study should be absolutely indispensable. The clergy should add the civil laws to their courses of study. This is a serious defect in the education of the ministry. The Law and Order Society teaches that the laws can be enforced. When the principles of law are taught in the public schools, then we may be justified in saying that education is the rock on which the Republic rests."

The Rev. J. L. Edwards's address on the Chautauqua Arboretum this afternoon was interesting. It was a plea for the preservation of the forest. Said the speaker: "A census of the Chautauqua Arboretum has been made. There are found here fifty-four different species of native trees, just half the number of species in the State. They embrace 10,234 individual trees. The tallest is a hickory, 132 feet high. The largest is an oak of twenty-three feet girth, 110 feet high. Twenty trees average seventeen feet girth. The largest stump is an immense chestnut, over which was built the original Chautauqua platform. It measures twenty-seven feet around. Many of the trees were undoubtedly standing before the discovery of the country by Columbus. Sections of trees were displayed, showing their age by the ranges annual growth. There are at Chautauqua twenty-two parks. An earnest plea was made for the preservation and beautification of this noble forest.

"The Chautauqua leaders were the first to carry to the woods a broad and diversified system of education. They owe it to themselves and to the importance of the subject to call upon Chautauqua to raise their voices for the preservation of our native forests. The annual revenue from wood of all kinds in the United States is $1,000,000,000. This might be made perpetual, but we are told that our forests are being cut off at the rate of 25,000,000 acres yearly, and that in eighteen years this destruction will be completed. A German proverb says, 'What you would have appear in a nation's life you must first put into the public schools.' All people and especially young people should become interested in trees; for five considerations: Such a study cultivates habits of observation; it is intrinsically important; because of their historic and patriotic associations; because communion with nature is wholesome, cheering and ennobling; literature is permeated with the spirit and imagery of the forest. The very terms employed in literary work are redolent of the woods. Paper from papyrus, book from beech, library from liber, the inside bark, and leaf from leaves of the trees. Choice selections from poets and authors were given to show their love of nature, and the inspiration they received from communion with her visible forms. Dr. Edwards gave the common and scientific names of each species of tree on the grounds with a brief description. He had on exhibition a beautiful collection of pressed leaves of each variety found here.

HOWELLS DISCUSSED AT AVON-BY-THE-SEA.

Avon-by-the-Sea, Aug. 17 (Special).—At the Seaside Assembly the morning lecture was delivered by Professor Hamblin Garland, of Boston, on W. D. Howells, the novelist. He said: "No man stands for a more vital principle than does Mr. Howells. He stands for modern spirit, sympathy and truth. He believes in the progress of ideals, the relative in art. His definition of idealism cannot be improved upon, 'the truthful treatment of material.' He does not insist upon any special material, but only that the novelist be true to himself and to things as he sees them. It is absurd to call him photographic. The photograph is false in perspective, in light and shade, in focus. When a photograph can depict atmosphere and sound, the comparison will have some meaning, and then it will not be used as a reproach. Mr. Howells's work has deepened in insight and widened in sympathy from the first. His canvas has grown large, and has thickened with figures. Between 'Their Wedding Journey' and 'A Hazard of New Fortunes' there is an immense distance. 'A Modern Instance' is the greatest, most rigidly artistic novel ever written by an American, and ranks with the great novels of the world. 'A Hazard of New Fortunes' is the greatest, sanest, truest study of a city in fiction. The test of the value of Mr. Howell's work will come fifty years from now, when his sheaf of novels will form the most accurate, sympathetic and artistic study of American society yet made by an American. Howell's is a many-sided man, a humorist of astonishing delicacy and imagination, and he has written of late some powerful poems in a full, free style. He is by all odds the most American and vital of our literary men to-day. He stands for all that is progressive and humanitarian in our fiction, and his following increases each day. His success is very great, and it will last."

The evening lecture was delivered by James Clement Ambrose, of Chicago. His subject was "The Sham Family."

A LULL BETWEEN PERIODS OF ACTIVITY.

Round Lake, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The close of the Sunday-school Assembly and the Ministers' Institute has left Round Lake for a day or two in almost absolute idleness. The body of the trustees have not been satisfied with the arrangement of the programme and have determined to change it materially for next year. First they will separate it entirely from the Ministers' Institute, and they will have either fewer classes or a better arrangement of hours, so that it will not occur, as it did repeatedly in the session just ended, that three or more important classes are in session at once. The Ministers' Institute, held as a separate part of the season and no longer an annex of the Sunday-school Assembly, will be one of the most important institutions of Round Lake. Under the direction of Bishops Newman and Foster and Dr. William V. Kelly, of Brooklyn, Dr. S. L. Bowman, of Katonah, and Drs. Buttz and Strong, of Drew Seminary, it is proposed to make this institute a sort of perfecting course for theological students and young ministers.

The present week will be largely devoted to what are termed Oriental matters, consisting of a display of curiosities from Bible lands, etc. The real camp-meeting begins on August 22, when Thomas Harrison, famous back in the sixties as the "boy preacher," will lead a week's series of exhortations in the Auditorium. He will be aided by the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, of New-York City; the Rev. Merritt Hurlburd, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Simon Chesney, of New-Haven; the Rev. H. A. Starks, of Burlington, Vt.; the Rev. W. H. Main, of Buffalo, and a dozen other ministers.

SECOND ADVENTISTS IN CAMP.

Greene Camp, R. I., Aug. 17 (Special).—The annual camp-meeting of the Second Adventists of America opens here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and continues until August 31. Josiah H. Whitford, from Plainfield, Conn., has charge of the tabernacle and conference cottages. The indications are that fully 1,000 people will be present at to-morrow's meeting.

MANY-HEADED ACTIVITY AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 17 (Special).—The Young People's meeting this morning took on the form of a missionary service. The Rev. E. S. Wright, of Brooklyn, conducted the singing. "Freddy" Sanford and Myram Jones sang "Some Golden Day." Mrs. M. F. Scranton spoke of Corea as a missionary field. There are 15,000,000 people there. The women are kept in the closest seclusion, only going out at night when the men leave the streets, being warned to do so by a bell. The city gates are closed at dark. Marriages take place at 12 o'clock. The speaker visited an old woman, over seventy, who had never left her little house since her marriage at sixteen. Mary Salters then sang "Welcome."

There was a full attendance at the Holiness meeting. The opening services of the camp-meeting will be held to-morrow. A prayer service will be held at the Auditorium for the success of the camp-meeting, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the evening.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Ocean Grove was held in Thornley Chapel. The treasurer reported nearly $1,200 collected last year. The amount was swelled to $1,300. A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. John F. Keen, corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia branch, whose husband died at Saratoga last week, was passed. Resolutions were passed commemorative of Mrs. George Evans, of Ocean Grove; Mrs. Martha Inskip Bateman, of Florida, and Mrs. Harris Eames, of New-Haven. The officers elected were Mrs. E. H. Stokes, president; Mrs. Kennard Chansler, of New-York; Mrs. I. Simmons, New-Haven; Mrs. William Skirm, of Trenton, and Mrs. Anna Kent, of Bradley Beach, vice-presidents; Mrs. May Sparks Wheeler, Phoenixville, Penn., corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. R. Thompson, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Vankirk, of New-Brunswick, treasurer, and Mrs. W. H. T. Roves, assistant treasurer.

The following were made life managers of the society by the payment of $100 each: Mrs. Dr. Stokes, Mrs. Harris, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Mrs. Tillie Spencer and Mrs. Maggie Hall Asay.

NEW-YORK'S NATIONAL GUARD.

A REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT ON THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

COLONEL LODER COMPLIMENTS THE STATE ON THE WORK OF ITS CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The War Department has received the report of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Loder, the Army officer who made an inspection of the annual encampment of the National Guard of the State of New-York, held at Peekskill from June 13 to August 1. The total strength of the militia is 6,282 enlisted men and 341 officers, of which there were present at the encampment 4,780 enlisted men and 309 officers. Colonel Loder says he took great pains to mingle with the officers of all grades, and to ascertain generally their knowledge and capacity for their duties, and whether they were zealous in performing them and capable of leading and arousing proper enthusiasm and discipline among their men. In regard to this matter he says: "I am free to say that generally their willingness embraced all the points mentioned; they were thoroughly zealous, as a rule, in their endeavors to carry out all orders issued for the National Guard, which orders will be noticed as being voluminous and answering almost all requirements of military life. Of course it must be understood that there were incapable officers, but they are well known by those in authority and will in time be removed."

Continuing, Colonel Loder said he did not think the guard duty, as a rule, as well performed as on his previous tour. He certainly saw more individual cases of gross carelessness and lack of instruction. He says: "In many cases I made inquiries and found that failure was due to the want of the preliminary instructions required, and the answer invariably was, 'We want to do our duty thoroughly.' . . . In a number of cases the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard worked hard and I could plainly see the increase of vigilance and manner. The 22d made the greatest improvement in sentry duty. The ceremony of guard mounting in nearly all the regiments and battalions was admirable throughout, and in some of the regiments it was done with a dispatch and ease that arise only from knowledge.

"Parades and all marching duties were admirable and in some cases imposing. The time has been well employed, the camp has well fulfilled its object, and the State of New-York has had full interest on the money invested."

Colonel Loder says he should call attention to a few points which he mentions as follows: "First—That the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers is not thorough enough. Second—That the non-commissioned officers are not setting a good example as to neatness, nor are they forcible enough with the men. Third—That orders are not obeyed in regard to having men thoroughly drilled in the school of the soldier before being on duty with the company. I saw cases of men coming to present arms, with their feet, arms and hands in any position they fancied. Fourth—That the moment the commands got their noses outside the company street, where all persons could have a full view, everything was braced up, but in formations of all kinds, under the non-commissioned officers at the assembly, the fun begins. This is the one great fault. It was partially remedied in the 12th and very much so in the 22d; in that regiment I heard for the first time the first sergeant calling the roll almost immediately after the last sound of the assembly, nor did the men fall in at first call."

A careful examination of the reports of the Adjutant-General of the state from 1882 will show a progress so great as to make many of the regiments entirely different in their military discipline. Colonel Loder refers to the great progress made by the State inspection officers. Their reports for each regiment and separate company, he says, at first crude and incomplete, have now reached a high degree of excellence. Particular attention is called to that of 1890 by General Thomas H. Barber. He also calls attention to the reports of Colonel McGrath, Assistant Inspector-General, one of which gives the details of a company's inspection up to the standard, in which everything was found nearly perfect, and another showing a company nearly up to the standard. Colonel Loder then says that if the inspector is a thoroughly conscientious man, the reports show plainly that all the men of a company or regiment must give attention to all details or the command be rated below the standard.

The second regiment in camp, Colonel Loder says, was the 7th, commanded for the first time in camp after twenty-five years by a new colonel, who has held that place for about a year. It is well known how great was the efficiency of the regiment under Colonel (now General) Clark, but under Colonel Appleton new life, new spring and new vim have been brought into play and the work of the regiment in camp from beginning to end, with some exceptions, was as nearly perfect as could be. Colonel Appleton devoted himself personally to all the duties and details of his regiment during the camp, by which he gained the confidence and respect of his men.

Afterward came the 22d and 23d Regiments, whose duties were well and thoroughly performed, with certain exceptions, which exceptions apply also to the 7th. The other regiments and separate companies also did their work well. One regiment, the 12th, will have to be watched, for if Colonel Dowd keeps on improving it at the present rate it will give a close call for a very high position.

With reference to the staff departments it is only necessary, says Colonel Loder, for him to refer to his report of 1889 on the same camp. The same officers performed the same duties in a similar admirable and zealous manner. "But," he says, "as I have previously stated, they have done so from the inception of the camp, and it is owing to their untiring vigilance and care that the character of camp life, instruction and discipline in the commands, etc., have so greatly increased. I stated in a previous report that New-York had reason to be proud of its National Guard, and I will also add that they will find the increase of discipline in the last few years so great that in case any regiment is called out their duties will be performed in a soldierly manner—so that they can be relied on to the amount of their full strength in case of any kind of demonstration."

KEYSTONE MILITIAMEN ALSO PRAISED.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The War Department has received the report of Captain James Chester, who inspected the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Kensington, Westmoreland County, from August 8 to 15. Captain Chester says the report of his observations on the camp of the First Brigade (at Devon) might be made to apply in almost every particular to the Second Brigade. "I had been led to believe that the regiments of the First Brigade, having greater opportunity for battalion instruction than those of the Second Brigade, were naturally more advanced, and therefore stood higher in the scale of efficiency. I am able to report that there is no foundation for such a belief. In everything that gives value to a military organization the regiments of the Second Brigade are fully equal to those of the First.

"In this connection I may be permitted to express my regret at my inability to visit the encampment of the Third Brigade at Mount Gretna, but, as it is said to be the best of the three, I may safely assume that the visit would not have changed the favorable opinion which I have formed of the efficiency of the Pennsylvania divisions."

A BOY'S STRANGE SUICIDE AT LONG BRANCH.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 17 (Special).—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fisherman in the employ of John Gaskill & Co., at Long Branch, visited his boats at Seaview-ave. to make sure that they were securely fastened for the night. At one of the stakes to which his boats were fastened he stumbled over something. Reaching down, he found the body of a seventeen-year-old boy suspended by a piece of thin twine to a rope which held one of the fishing boats. The cord was drawn tightly about the lad's neck, and it was evident that he had tied the other end to the rope and had then sat down in the sand to strangle slowly to death. Running up to the bluff, the fisherman got assistance, and the body was taken to an undertaker's place. The body was still warm, and Dr. J. W. Taylor worked in vain for two hours to restore consciousness. A brown plaid handkerchief with a blue border, in one corner of which were embroidered the initials "T. W.," was the only article found on the body that might lead to identification. The lad was undoubtedly a runaway. Thousands of callers viewed the body, but none had seen the face before.

A NEW BUILDING FOR PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Princeton Junction, N. J., Aug. 17.—Stakes have just been driven on the ground of the College of New-Jersey, marking the dimensions of the big new college building, Commencement Hall. The handsome structure will stand between the gymnasium and Reunion Hall, on the west campus, near Nassau-st.

DUELS IN HUNGARY.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SETTLING VIOLENT DISPUTES WITH THE SWORD.

Buda-Pesth, Hungary, July 12.

The turbulent scenes in the House of Parliament on July 10 have been followed by a duel which may have a fatal ending. Efforts were made to prevent the meeting on "the field of honor," but they were made in vain. Herr Polonyi, a clever and interesting member of the Opposition, in consequence lies at his home, weak from fever and loss of blood. Visitors to the House on the eventful day wonder little that the unseemly disputes and scenes ended in a challenge, for Hungarians themselves have seldom witnessed such unparliamentary behavior.

In the midst of a debate on the internal policy of the Government, M. Polonyi began a bitter attack upon the famous "Pesther Lloyd," the "Nemzet" and the "Neues Pester Journal," the organs of the Administration. He declared that the editor of the "Neues Pester Journal" had required a mandate or a decoration as the price of his defence of the ministerial measures. He called upon Count Julius Szapary, President of the Ministry, to acknowledge the truth of his statements.

"Is not Gazary, editor of 'Nemzet' also paid," cried M. Vecsey, before the Count had an opportunity to reply to Polonyi.

The excitement caused by Polonyi's statement was intensified by the interruption of Vecsey. The house echoed with hisses and cheers. Gazary, who is a member of the House, sprang to his feet, and uttered an insulting reply to Vecsey. He denied that his paper was in the service of the Government, and proudly insisted that it was the organ of the Liberal party, but subject to the dictates or purposes of no man. Parliament, he added, had no right to inquire into the relations of the "Nemzet" to the party of which he was proud to be a member. Vecsey's question was not the question of a gentleman.

The president called Gazary to order, and declared that he had never demanded any recognition from the Government for his services. Influential people, however, had asked that the editor be rewarded for the public institutions which he had founded.

When the president had taken his seat Gazary answered that he would submit to the president's correction, but that he had a right to use the expressions contained in his speech.

This declaration again excited Polonyi and his colleagues. They pushed to the speaker's desk and demanded that the editor again be called to order. The president refused.

"What," cried Polonyi, pounding with his closed fists on the desk, "must we accept this insult, too?"

The greatest tumult followed. The deputies acted as though mad. In vain Count Szapary rang his bell. At last, in a fit of desperation, he suspended the session and left the room. Not until an hour later were the members quiet enough to resume the session. Gazary then continued his speech with unexpected consequences. The members of the Extreme Left, he declared, had degraded the standing of the House. They had made a part of it nothing more than a bar-room. Polonyi knew that. He wondered, therefore, why he was such a coward and tried to screen himself behind the desk of the Speaker.

Above the noise which followed these startling statements Polonyi and Vecsey could be heard declaring that they would demand satisfaction for the insult outside the walls of Parliament. They kept their word.

On the same evening seconds entered the house of the influential editor to present the challenges of their chiefs. They were both accepted and were fought on the following day. Gazary was victorious in both encounters. He escaped without a scratch. In the second duel, with Polonyi, he wounded his opponent severely in the arm with the naked blade of the sword. The physicians stopped the contest and tried for hours vainly to check the flow of blood. They succeeded late at night in sewing up the wound, but a heavy fever set in, which makes the result of the encounter somewhat doubtful. Gazary, who thus vindicated himself both in Parliament and on the duelling field, has become the hero of the hour. It is difficult to say what political consequences may follow the double encounter.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN DESIGNERS

THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ASK FOR SKETCHES OF AN OFFICIAL SEAL.

Miss Ellen A. Ford, Lady Manager-at-Large and member of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair, has just received the following for publication in New-York with the notice that there will be a meeting of the Lady Managers in Chicago:

The Board of Lady Managers require an official seal, and invite the women designers of America to make competitive sketches suitable for this purpose.

The design must be about two and a half inches in diameter, circular in shape, and may be drawn in outline, painted in water color, or modelled in plaster.

The legend, "Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, created by Act of Congress, U. S. A., organized 1890," must be shown on the outer edge of the seal.

The president can only offer the small honorarium of $50 for the accepted design, but it is hoped that the smallness of this sum will not be weighed as against the credit awaiting the successful artist.

Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens will be requested to make the selection from three of the best designs.

All drawings or models must bear a motto, and be accompanied by a letter giving name and address. These must be sent in by September 2, 1891, addressed to the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,
President Board of Lady Managers.
SUSAN G. COOKE,
Secretary pro tem. B. L. M.

AUSTRIA INTERESTED IN THE FAIR.

Vienna, Aug. 17.—The members of the Foreign Committee of the Chicago Columbian Fair Commission, who are at present in this country with the object of bringing to the attention of the Austrians the advantages of exhibiting at the Fair, have met with wonderful success. Everywhere they have been received with sympathy, and with assurance of solid support. For instance, the Viennese Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Trades, the latter a powerful factor in Austrian commerce, have assured the American committeemen that the Fair will have their hearty co-operation, and that they intend to exert their utmost influence to secure a fine display of Austrian scientific, mechanical and art exhibits. In addition, the Society of Trades has resolved to send a large delegation of its members to Chicago. The manufacturers in the small towns of Austria, stimulated by the interest which the Government has shown in the Fair movement, have shown the strongest disposition to act in unison with the desires of the delegates from Chicago.

AN IMPORTANT BOARD OF CONTROL DECISION.

Chicago, Aug. 17 (Special).—The chiefs of the departments of the World's Fair are to have nothing to do with the construction of the Exposition buildings or the installation of the propelling machinery until the whole outfit has been accepted by the National Commission. That is the substance of a resolution passed to-day by the Board of Control. It terminates the little squabble over the installation of engines in the grounds. Mr. Burnham can now go ahead and place the engines he has contracted for, and the directory saves the $1,000,000 which would be required to buy the machinery. The director-general and the department chiefs have heretofore asser