INCIDENTS IN HARLEM.

REPUBLICANS MAKING A WINNING FIGHT—MANY MEETINGS HELD—GERMANS INTERESTED.

Great skill has been shown by the Republican leaders in their management of the present campaign in Harlem. The right kind of speakers has been brought before the public at the right time. Blow after blow has been aimed at the wavering and demoralized Democracy in this part of the city with such effectiveness and in such rapid succession that the enemy has been completely bewildered. The Republican campaign opened with some sledge-hammer blows which were surprising even to the old war horses, and they were so hard that the Democrats confidently predicted that they could not possibly be kept up, but in this they have found themselves to be sadly mistaken. Scarcely do they recover from the effects of one "knock-down" than they find themselves confronted by another, and now toward the close of the fight the Republicans are raining blows thick and fast, and with astonishing effectiveness. The skill with which Republican mass-meetings have been arranged in different parts of Harlem is one of the most noticeable features of the campaign. The speakers have been adapted to the audiences. When the Democratic managers imported Mr. Breckinridge to make a "tariff reform" address before a Harlem audience the Republicans promptly brought forward a number of able speakers on the protective tariff, and the manner in which they dissect the brigadier's remarks on the tariff is truly refreshing. They have a way of taking the statesman from the South at his word, and strange to say they insist upon his own interpretation of his arguments, the result being a total and complete discomfiture of the Southerner. Ex-Judge John L. Wheeler, who appeared before the Harlem public on Friday night with his lecture on the tariff illustrated with stereopticon views, completely annihilated the arguments of Mr. Breckinridge with facts that could not be controverted.

Other speakers also, in the same week that Mr. Breckinridge attacked the interest of the American working people in Harlem, spoke at Republican mass-meetings in many parts of Harlem, and left the Democratic fallacy of tariff reform in a pitiable plight. Colonel W. J. Parkinson, in his address before the Harlem Republican Club on Wednesday night, gave a clear and concise handling of the position of the Democratic party in the present campaign. Mr. Breckinridge tried to make out that all the Democracy wanted was "tariff reform" in the interest of the workingman and everybody else. But Colonel Parkinson conclusively showed that the policy of the Democratic party was to benefit the Southern planter at the expense of the American workingmen of the North. He said: "For years past the Democratic party has haggled and quibbled, backed and filled, in its efforts to avoid the fundamental principle of its tenets, namely, Free Trade; trying to blind the eyes of many of its adherents to the cry of 'tariff reform,' 'moderate protection' and what not; apparently anxious to adopt everything as a make-shift to capture votes until after the election. But this year, at its convention in Chicago, all disguise was thrown off, and, true to the convictions of its leaders at least, it has proclaimed to the people of this country its real position. The convention decided upon a Free Trade platform, pure and simple, and made as its standard bearer the author of that famous message of four years ago, and the present advocate of the principle, Grover Cleveland. There is not one word, not a syllable in its declarations of principles bearing directly on the welfare of labor or the workingmen of the country. Not only is it demanded that Free Trade shall rule, but the good old principle of protection to American industry, which Jefferson favored and Jackson voted for, is declared to be unconstitutional. But this is no new doctrine either for the Democratic party or the country. The experiment has been made, and the result of this 'tariff for revenue only' business is fully understood by the people of this country.

History repeated itself in this direction several times before 1861, and always with dire results to the industry and business interests of the United States as many people in New-York and elsewhere to-day can testify. From 1846 to 1861 the last experiment made by our people with the system of free-trade or tariff for revenue only, which the Democratic party now wants, are years which, for depression of business, hardship to the workingmen of the country and poor prices for farm products, should be sufficient to last any sane man a lifetime, and the country forever. The farmers' crops were rotting in the fields for want of a market, good cows were selling at $4 each, sheep for $2 and $1, while hogs were given away. There was no demand for farm labor at any price. Mechanics were without employment and business was stagnant, the result being the awful panic of '57, when thousands upon thousands of our business men went to the wall, and the country was flooded with millions of dollars of debt, so that when the Republican party came into power in 1861 an American bond could not be floated in the markets of the world, except at about 80 cents on a dollar. These are historical facts, and the question is, Do you want any more of it? If you vote the Democratic ticket, and if the party is successful you will have it, for they are pledged to the very thing that will bring it about, namely, to destroy our protective duty and to invite foreign markets to compete with our home industries."

Another cause of alarm among the Democrats is the way in which the Irish, the German and the colored voters are flocking to or remaining steadfast by the Republican standard bearers in this campaign. The Democratic managers had counted on a large accession of voters from these classes of people. But never before have the colored voters remained so true to the Republican party, and never before have so many Irishmen publicly avowed their intention to vote the Republican ticket, while the number of Cuban, Italian, Franco-American, Polish and Bohemian citizens who have avowed their intention of supporting the Republican candidates is unprecedented.

That the Germans are solid for American Protection is seen by the enthusiasm and number of their organizations that have sprung into existence in Harlem during the present campaign. At the weekly mass-meeting of the German-American Republican Club of Harlem held on Friday night at its headquarters, No. 1,915 Third-ave., ex-Alderman Frederick Sigrist voiced the sentiment of the German voters in the following words: "The keynote of this campaign is Protection to home industries and home labor against pure and unadulterated Free Trade. My address will be brief and especially directed to the wage earners present this evening, many of whom are Knights of Labor. All of you are members of organized bodies of labor, and your motto is 'Contract labor and pauper labor are a curse to free and honest labor in the United States as well as a standing menace to organized labor principles—eight hours and a fair and just reward for an honest day's work. Well, then, if the Democrats in Albany and in every other legislature pronounce home convict labor and pauper labor injurious to home labor interests, when the cheapest of them are paid but twenty-five cents a day, how could this same party be called a friend of the laboring man when it proposes to expose the American laboring man to the competition of the pauper and convict labor of Europe as would be the case if the protective tariff were done away with? If the devil is Satan in Albany in the form of home convict labor and pauper labor competing with honest American free labor, how can he be less a devil when he is embodied in the Democratic platform at Chicago in the form of a Free Trade plank which proposes to expose the American laborer to competition with the prison labor and pauper labor of Europe. If what I have stated is not based on facts that can be brought before you at any time, then I will ask you to vote for others than President Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

"The Democrats are trying to make us believe that the 'Force bill' is the only issue, but the real force bill is right here in the North, right before your own doors in the form of a Free-Trade plank in the Democratic platform, which declares that Protection is unconstitutional. This plank means that if put in force it will force our capital out of the country, force our factories to close, force all business to suspend, force the wage-earners out of employment and thereby force the bread and butter out of their mouths. This is the force bill that concerns the voters of this country."

A pamphlet has been circulated by Republicans in Harlem which is proving a thorn in the flesh of the enemy. It is entitled, "Which is the true Democrat, Andrew Jackson or Grover Cleveland?" and then in a parallel column it gives the following extracts: "Heaven smiled upon us and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National independence and National defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, lead, iron and copper, and has given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our National defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection, so that our manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to all"—(from Andrew Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman). In a parallel column, headed "Cleveland's policy," the pamphlet gives the following extracts from Cleveland's Free-Trade message: "The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactories or its free importation is, of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities." Then under the heading "Platform of Modern Democracy," the pamphlet gives the following extract from the Mills bill: "On and after the first day of October, 1888, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: All wool and woollen rags, shoddy mungo, copper imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, hemp, etc."

The Republican mass-meeting announced to take place at Kolm's Hall, No. 1,997 Third-ave., under the auspices of the Irish-American Republican Club of the XXVIth Assembly District, October 2, will take place on the evening of September 30 instead. Among the speakers will be the Rev. E. P. McCarthy and H. A. Mathews. Henry Grasse, of the Union Republican Club, will preside.

The first meeting of the seventh year of the Vincent Chautauqua Circle will be held on Tuesday evening in the lecture-room of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. The course for the year will include Greek history, Greek literature, and articles that will be especially prepared relating to the Columbian Exposition, besides many other articles of the topics of the day. Any one desiring to join the circle is cordially invited to do so.

Congregational singing at the Lenox Avenue Church of the Disciples, the Rev. J. Millard Philputt, pastor, will be more than ever a feature of this church. The congregation meets at Arthur Hall, and two praise services are held every Sunday, one preceding the morning service by the young people's choir of the church, and the other in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, which is led by E. Bramhall Childs. A male quartet and a quartet of mixed voices are features of the singing, while the entire congregation forms the chorus.

ABOVE THE HARLEM RIVER.

ENCOURAGING POLITICAL ACTIVITY—COMPLAINTS ABOUT VARIOUS EVILS.

Commissioner Heintz, "The Mayor of North New-York," left the city last night for a trip to Germany, and Deputy Commissioner Ronner is in charge of street improvements above the Harlem River. Mr. Heintz was called away by the sickness of a relative, Mrs. Eichler, the widow of the recently deceased brewer. If Mrs. Eichler is able to travel she may return to this city in a few weeks with Commissioner Heintz. Before he left the county Mr. Heintz paid a visit to Boston and inspected the system of street improvements in that city, especially the maintenance of the macadamized roads in the suburban districts. He found that the appropriations for keeping the roads in good condition were far greater, in proportion to the size of the city, than those allowed by the New-York authorities.

The wide-awake Fordham Republicans showed their enthusiasm for the National ticket by their presence and hearty applause at Friday night's meeting. The speech of ex-Congressman Mason was listened to with especial interest. The formation of clubs and associations has made good progress among the uptown Republicans. The voters are aroused by frequent meetings and interest in the success of the Republican candidates is daily growing. The fact that there is a strong organization among both the Tammany Hall and Heintz Democrats cannot, however, be lost sight of, and the Republican leaders are urging their followers to greater efforts with each succeeding day of the canvass.

The trolley cars made regular trips last week over the Fordham route and some of the other Union Railway lines. The advantages and disadvantages of the new system were subjects of much discussion among the residents. The new and clean cars are somewhat of a relief after the old, dirty and dilapidated vehicles formerly used. The danger and unsightliness of the new system remain, however, matters of severe criticism. The wisest critics did not compare the present system with the old horse car lines, but with the improvements which might have been made if good cars had been substituted for the old ones and some less objectionable method of traction had been employed. The company has not employed new men familiar with the working of the motors, and many accidents, from the inexperience of the brakemen, were narrowly avoided. There has been delay about completing the line across the bridge, and passengers are now subjected to an annoying transfer from One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st. to One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st.

The sanitary condition of the upper wards is still a cause of complaint. The Bronx River water is not carefully inspected, and it is alleged that stables and outhouses are built close to some of the streams of the Bronx River watershed. The stenches from the Mott Haven canal are another cause of complaint. The canal extends north from the Harlem River to One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-st. South of One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. it is in fair condition, but for several hundred feet above the bridge at that street the water is stagnant and unhealthful. Some of the old sewers in the Twenty-third Ward are also in bad condition. The new sewers are not all connected with the places especially in need of drainage, and many stagnant pools exist as a menace to the health of the residents. The Board of Health has apparently paid little attention to the existence of nuisances in the upper wards.

The contest between the Suburban and Volunteer Baseball Clubs for the championship of the Twenty-fourth Ward has been the most exciting incident in Northside athletics. The Volunteers had, previous to the game of September 17, been successful in every game, and the Suburban victory of that day made the two clubs on even terms for the championship and the trophy presented by Alderman Schott. The local baseball enthusiasts—and they are many—have rarely witnessed a more interesting series of games.

The Sunday-School Association of the northern wards held its annual meeting on Monday evening. Among the subjects discussed were the holding of public meetings, the organization of normal classes and the visiting of the schools by a committee of the association. A public meeting will be held this afternoon at the Morrisania Presbyterian Church. The officers of the association for the year ending in September, 1893, were elected. Those chosen were: George W. Conner, president; the Rev. A. L. R. Waite, vice-president; Charles D. Steurer, secretary, and James G. Martin, treasurer.

The High-Bridge Improvement Association held its annual meeting on Thursday and elected as officers, D. A. McLeod, president; Edgar Ketcham, vice-president; Frank J. Fitzpatrick, recording secretary; C. H. Dannewitz, corresponding and financial secretary; A. L. Casey, treasurer.

The Belmont Club gave an entertainment on Friday evening, which attracted more persons than could easily find places in the hall. The songs, dances and recitations were well received and a social entertainment closed the evening. Among the guests were J. H. J. Ronner, J. Thomas Stearns, John Osborne, and Sherwood T. Kipp, and the hosts included the officers of the club, W. D. Carroll, president; E. Heffernan, vice-president; F. D. Holbrook, secretary; and Charles Stonebridge, treasurer.

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OUR BIG SISTER CITY.

AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

For a Beecher Memorial Tablet—Investigating the Navy Yard Fire—Political Activity of the Week—Various Items of General Interest.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT BLAZE THERE.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS MAKE VISITS—VARIOUS INTERESTING NOTES.

About the Navy Yard yesterday, perhaps, the most frequent sight were the groups of men wearing the Grand Army uniform, and having badges on their breasts. Many of these old veterans returning from the encampment at Washington, have come to New-York, and having come to New-York, visit the Navy Yard, where they can have an opportunity to see the great modern and improved engines of warfare for the protection of their country. And there is certainly much in the Navy Yard to interest a visitor, with the new vessels now in commission and active service, the others in course of construction, still others being reconstructed and some of historic interest to the lovers of the nation; with the large shops and the various kinds of work being done in them; and with the anchors, guns, shells, monuments, relics and various things that lend a charm to the Navy Yard, and make it different from the ordinary scenes of everyday life outside those yellow walls.

One of the most interesting matters in the Navy Yard during the last week has been that in relation to the fire that occurred in the erection shop wing of the machine shop early on Saturday morning a week ago. A board of officers, consisting of Captain C. S. Norton, Chief Engineer George W. Magee and Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg, to conduct an investigation into the cause of the fire, began its sessions on Monday morning, and submitted its report on Friday. It was merely a board of investigation, and, although about sixteen witnesses were examined, there were no witnesses under oath. The investigation developed the knowledge that everything points to an incendiary. About an hour and a quarter before the fire, the building was thoroughly inspected by the watchman; and fifteen or twenty minutes before the fire, a marine who had just been relieved from duty, passd by and saw no signs of fire. Then, soon after 3 o'clock the blaze was seen, and in a few minutes the city fire companies were at work. They saved, as is well known, the other buildings, but the erection shop was entirely destroyed. The cause of the fire is an unexplained mystery. There was no lubricating oil in the building that had any affinity for oxygen, and nothing at all that could produce spontaneous combustion; the building had been thoroughly inspected only a short time before the fire, and a marine had passed by a few minutes before it broke out, and so, as has been said above, everything points toward an incendiary. No one in the yard, however, is suspected.

Since the building of the erection shop, the two sets of engines that were in it, are without covering, but it is said that the shop is to be rebuilt. Commodore Erben, commandant of the Navy Yard, held a consultation with Civil Engineer Asserson, chief of the Department of Yards and Docks in the Yard, yesterday morning about the matter. Commodore Erben says that it is desirable to put up as light a building as possible, on the principle that light, inflammable stuff would burn quickly without harming the engines seriously, while a heavy building would make a bigger, fiercer fire and do more extensive damage. So, it is probable that a building with light frame and sides will be erected over the engines, and the work on it be begun this week, possibly. Such a building would afford shelter to the engines and the workmen until they can be finished and removed.

This fire and the injury to the engines of the new cruiser Cincinnati probably will make some difference in the launching of that vessel. It has been expected that she would be launched this fall, probably some time in October. She now lies on ways alongside of Main-st. in the Navy Yard, where she has been constructed. The work on her is well advanced, and she is about ready to receive her engines, which were to be put on board after launching. But now Naval Constructor Ferrald thinks best not to launch her until spring. The engines have been injured and will not be ready by the time expected, and the general work of construction can go on as well as if the vessel were in the water; then, too, there is danger that a light vessel like the Cincinnati, and in her unfinished state, may freeze in the winter and burst some parts. So, she may not be launched until March, but when she is launched she will be in a well-advanced state.

Some work is being done in the engineering and ordnance departments on the monitor Miantonomoh while she is now in the Navy Yard, but no extensive work. The vessel is to stay here until the Columbian celebration, in which she will take part, and afterward she probably will return to the Navy Yard to receive further repairs. An effort will be made to get the work on the cruiser Atlanta so far completed that she can take part in the naval parade at the Columbian celebration, and it is likely that this object will be accomplished. For several weeks workmen have been busy doing an important and extensive job in the engineering department, which is not yet finished. But if the engines and boilers can be made ready for use the vessel can take part in the celebration, and then return to the yard afterward to have the other work on her completed. The hull of the ship above the water-line is now being thoroughly scraped and painted, but the vessel probably will not be put into the dry-dock to have her bottom cleaned and painted until after the naval parade, as it is only about three months since this was done last. The various naval vessels in the port, in addition to taking part in the naval parade, will furnish companies to march in the land parade on the day in which that takes place. This will help increase the length of the line and will give to the public another opportunity to see the seamen on shore parading with landsmen—sailors in their blue suits, with canvas leggings reaching up to their knees, and led by naval officers, and marines, the sea soldiers, in their gay uniforms. The programme for the naval part of the Columbian celebration is substantially the same as that made out by Commodore Erben three years ago to be used in the Washington Centennial celebration, but which, however, was not followed at that time. Commodore Erben, who is the commandant of this station and Navy Yard, is to have command of the fleet, and it is said that he will use the cruiser Philadelphia as his flagship. The Philadelphia is expected to arrive in this port to-day or to-morrow, but she is to anchor in the North River and not to go to the Navy Yard.

An interesting idea of the great advance made in the science of constructing engines for steam vessels within the last ten years may be had by comparing the engines of the cruiser Chicago with those of the most modern naval vessels. When the engines for the Chicago were designed, about ten years ago—compound beam engines developing 5,000 horse power, and giving the vessel a speed of sixteen knots—they were about equal to any engines that a vessel of her class had received. But the newer vessels of the Navy, of the same size as the Chicago, have engines that develop 10,000 horse power, and give a speed of almost twenty knots. This shows a great advance in the science of engine designing. Now, it is possible that after some more wear the present engines of the Chicago may be replaced by others of the most modern kind, thus greatly improving the vessel and increasing her efficiency as a cruiser. This latter would also be helped along by the fact that a saving of many tons of weight would be made by the change, and thus the vessel's coal capacity would be increased. The ship is so constructed that she could develop a high speed, and her hull is in good condition. So the investment would pay.

Speculation is rife among the officers of the Navy as to where the two large ships authorized by the first session of the present Congress will be built. In view of the fact that the plant of the New-York Navy Yard is so complete, and the 6,400-ton armored cruiser Maine is so far along toward completion, and the 3,000-ton protected cruiser Cincinnati is so nearly ready to be launched, the hope is strong that one of the new vessels may be built here, so that the plant may not be liable to dust and rust by its idleness, and the necessity be forced upon the Secretary of the Navy to suspend many of the efficient mechanics now employed on construction work at the Yard. The draughtsmen in the Bureau of Construction at Washington have been ordered to hurry along the plans, and they are expected to be ready within the next three weeks. When the bids will be advertised for to be opened about January 1. The competition for the contracts to build these ships promises to be more general than for the contracts for any previous ships; and the plans are to be perfected in every detail before the bids are advertised for.

There has been a lively discussion in naval circles, and for good reasons, as to why the Navy and the Marine Corps should be sent to the temporary quarantine reservation at Sandy Hook, which is a part of the territory belonging to the army and under the charge of the Ordnance Department, to take charge and guard the property there. Then if they are desired, in preference to the army soldiers, to assume those duties, why should they not have had the full use of the facilities on the reservation, such, for example, as the ordnance pier at that point to land supplies for the marines? The marines have done most commendable service at this quarantine, and they have been able to keep cholera germs out of ordnance stomachs. They are also leaving their mark on the ordnance ground, and a new map shows a "Tracy River," "Soley Point," "Erben Camp," "Heyward Lookout," and "Huntington" and "Denny" capes.

TO OPEN THEIR NEW BUILDING.

WORK ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Invitations have been issued for the formal opening, with public exercises, of the new part of the Girls' High School building, at Nostrand-ave., Halsey and Macon-sts., on Tuesday evening. Addresses are expected from Calvin Patterson, principal of the school; Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the Board of Education; Nelson J. Gates, chairman of the Girls' High School Committee, and others.

The Girls' High School is the Normal College of Brooklyn. Up to 1887 it was a part of the Central Grammar School for boys and girls, conducted in a building at Court and Livingston-sts. When it was proposed to erect a new building and the site was selected at Nostrand-ave. and Halsey-st., it was expected to transfer the whole school to it. But so many applications for admission came from the girls in grammar school grades that it was found necessary to reserve the new building for them alone and the boys continued to go to the old building. A new building for them has just been erected and will soon be occupied.

In the meantime, the Girls' High School became so overcrowded that it was decided last year to double its size, and land was secured adjoining the original building, and a handsome structure, in keeping with the first structure, has been put up. The whole structure is said to be the largest used for high school purposes in the country. It will accommodate 1,800 pupils. It is a brick structure, with an ornamental facade, and wings which afford light to the interior. There is an immense assembly room for the entire school, and nearly two-score of class rooms. The prime objects have been to secure adequate light and ventilation, and everything else has been subordinated to these. The structure is three stories in height, with an ample basement as a recreation room. A yard extends on two sides of the structure. In the new part of the building embossed steel ceilings have been put in instead of plaster. Some of the rooms have five windows, and ample blackboard space has been secured. The lighting arrangements provide for the use of gas or electricity. A large library and a museum are features of the building, and ample rooms are set apart for the teachers and the principal. The staircases are of stone and iron, and ample exits from the building are provided.

The cost of the whole structure is not far from $350,000. It is expected that about 1,500 girls will be enrolled at the High School this year. Many of the primary and grammar grade teachers in the city are graduates of the High School, from which they go to the Training School for Teachers in Berkeley Place. The new building is expected to afford ample accommodations for a number of years to come.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN

Gustave Johannson, twenty-one years old, who boarded at No. 408 Atlantic-ave., committed suicide on Friday night by hanging himself in his room. He had been in ill health and despondent.

The young woman owning the pocketbook in which was a treatise on osculation, found on the Bridge, reclaimed it yesterday. She said she was a typewriter and lived in New-Jersey, and she said she wrote the essay on kissing.

James Furey, a brother of William A. Furey, Commissioner of Jurors, and of Robert Furey, a well-known contractor and ex-office-holder, died yesterday at No. 253 Prospect Place, at the age of fifty-six. He was never in public life.

The sudden spasm of street-cleaning for fear of the cholera seems to have passed. Fulton-st. from the City Hall to the Bridge was in a deplorable condition yesterday.

An autumnal jubilee service will be held to-day in the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Among those to take part will be the Rev. Drs. George R. Mands, W. W. Bowdish, James S. Chadwick, B. M. Adams and C. J. North.

F. Herbrand, inspector of garbage collection in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, was dismissed from his place yesterday for neglect of duty.

Judge Edgar M. Cullen returned from Europe on Thursday and resumed his seat on the bench on Friday.

Health Commissioner Griffin said yesterday that the city had thus far escaped the visitation of cholera and he was hopeful that an outbreak of the disease would be entirely avoided.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, president of the People's Trust Company, has been elected president of the new Brevoort Savings Bank, whose doors will be opened, at No. 1,192 Fulton-st., on September 29.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost will preach in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church this morning. He left the pastorate of that church to take up evangelistic work in England, Scotland and India five years ago.

Mrs. Phebe Peace, of Oceanville, L. I., has begun a suit for limited divorce in the Supreme Court from William C. Peace, of Hempstead, son of Harvey W. Peace, a wealthy saw manufacturer in Brooklyn. They were married in 1876 and have six children. Mrs. Peace is now living with her parents, and she says she fears bodily harm from her husband. He is a commercial traveller and she asserts he is addicted to drinking and gambling.

Dr. Lyman Abbott will resume preaching in Plymouth Church to-day, having returned to the city from Cornwall, where he spent his vacation.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

One of Daniel Frohman's companies, composed of competent actors, will present last year's Lyceum Theatre success, "The Grey Mare" at the Amphion during this week. The play is an adaptation, by Sims and Raleigh, of a German farce called "The Lie." It abounds in comical complications and humorous situations. In the cast are Miss Marion Giroux, Miss Jennie Kennark, Miss Genevieve Dolaro, Miss Rebecca Warren, George Alison, Francis Neilson, and Charles E. Lothian.

The play at the Columbia Theatre this week will be "The City Directory," with new songs, new dances, and some new people in the cast. The fun of the performance is said to have been enhanced by the revision of the work. In the cast are Miss Amelia Glover, Julius Whitmark, Dan Daly, Luke Schoolcraft, Miss Kate Uart, Mrs. Lydia Yeamans Titus, Add Ryan, Tyrone Power, Nellie Parker, Ethel Ormand, Margaret Fitzpatrick, William Cameron and Alexander Haig.

At the Bedford Avenue Theatre, "O'Dowd's Neighbors" will be presented this week, with Mark Murphy and James Thornton in the chief parts. Miss Maggie Cahill has been added to the company, and there are thirty-two persons in the cast.

A LECTURE ON THE TARIFF.

D. G. Hamman, of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, gave his illustrated lecture on the tariff, entitled, "From Plymouth Rock to McKinley," before the Young Republican Campaign Club of the Sixth Ward, at No. 314 Court-st., last evening. A large audience attended, and the speaker was loudly applauded.

CHANGE IN TIME OF TRAINS ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The fall and winter schedule will take effect on Tuesday, September 27. Time-tables ready for delivery at all stations.

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

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The largest and most complete and perfect department in this country.

Autumn weights, original styles, popular prices.

Colored Walking Coats, $4.50 to $35.00.

Black Jackets, $5.75 to $45.00.

Black Capes, 40 inches long, $5.75 to $55.00.

Colored Cloth Capes, three special lots, twenty-five styles to select from, $10.50, $15.50, $19.50.

Long Coats, with deep capes, $7.50 to $40.00.

Walking Suits—tailor finish, very stylish, made of Scotch and English mixtures—Selection A, $12.50; Selection B, $15.50.

Also, Mounted Neck Scarfs, of Mink, four assortments, at $5.25, $5.50, $6.75 and $8.75 respectively.

BLACK SILKS WITH COLORED STRIPES.

New Goods taken from stock and Reduced to 75 cts, from $1.00.

3,000 yards 22-inch high lustre Black Taffeta Silk, with colored satin stripes, choice line of colorings, ten designs, regular $1.00 quality, at 75 cts. per yard.

2,000 yards 22-inch high lustre Black Taffeta Silk, with satin stripes, eleven designs, regular $1.00 quality, at 75 cts. per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Just Received,

a complete line of Our Own English Merino Underwear, in medium and winter weights, for ladies, men and children.

Also our exclusive importations of Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests and Drawers, in silk, silk and wool, and all wool.

Especial attention is invited to these goods.

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The Choicest Novelties

in Velour Russe, Velour Broche and Ottoman Changeant, in latest designs and colorings, just received.

Special.—Lupin's Bedford Cord, 47 inches wide, in all colors, regular $1.50 quality, made a leader at 89 cts. per yard.

Cloth Department.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloth, Amazones and Broadcloths is now complete; all the new shades.

52-inch Cloth Suitings, in indistinct checks, stylish and serviceable, special at 50 cts. per yard.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Opening of Autumn Styles.

On Tuesday we shall show in our Millinery Department, on the second floor, front, our own importations of Paris and London Bonnets and Hats, just received.

EMBROIDERIES.

Special Sale of High Class Goods.

Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries and Insertions, superior quality and choice designs, at 10, 15, 19 and 25 cts. per yard—less than half of regular prices.

A FEW P. D. CORSETS,

in fine French Coutille, with genuine whalebone, at $3.65 each; regular price, $6.50.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

A Choice Selection

of new Printed China Silks. A special lot of new designs, at 59 cts.—worth much more.

Stamped Linens at Low Prices.

50-inch Momie Scarfs, 25, 32, 27 cts.

70-inch Momie Scarfs, 49, 52, 65 cts.

Hemstitched Tray Covers, 23, 25, 28 cts.

Fine Hemstitched Linen Squares, 39 cts.

The stamping on these linens is in choice and artistic designs.

CARPETS.

Beautiful Furnishings

can be made by using plain Velvet Carpets with contrast borders. Our assortment of colors cannot be surpassed.

Moquettes, long a leading and desirable floor covering, in large assortment and all grades.

Our prices are as low as guaranteed qualities can be sold for.

RUG SPECIALS.

Hand-made Japanese Rugs, 98 cts., $1.50, $1.95.

200 antique and modern Daghestan, Carabagh, Shirvan, Samarean and Anatolian Rugs, at $7.50 each—one-fourth less than regular price.

FURNITURE.

Leading Offers.

Mahogany finish and Oak Corner Chairs, in assorted colors of tapestries, $5.75.

Folding Beds, in oak finish, with large mirror, $30.00

Mantel Mirrors, in oak or mahogany finish, with eleven French plate mirrors, $20.00.

Rug Couches, our own make, trimmed with plush and heavy fringe, newest patterns of rugs, $25.00.

LACE CURTAINS.

Special Sale of Small Lots,

from 1 to 4 pairs in each, at prices made to close them out quickly:

Nottingham Curtains, $3.25 and $4.75 per pair.

Irish Points, $6.00, $8.25, $17.00.

Tambour, $5.75, $8.75, $13.25.

Brussels, $14.50, $19.75.

Also, plain Velour Portieres, fringed top and bottom, six colorings, $7.50 per pair.

Extra wide Chenille Portieres, five colorings, $12.00 per pair.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

AMONG THE CLUBHOUSES.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER SEASON—BOWLING CONTESTS.

The Hanover Club has made arrangements for a lively winter and is already in the field with its programme of entertainments before most of the clubs have realized that autumn is actually upon us, for with Thursday the summer was over, according to the almanac. The Hanover entertainment committee has decided to hold lectures or other entertainments on every Saturday night during the season. Every fortnight the meetings will be open to women. Professor Walters, the sleight-of-hand performer, will give an exhibition on October 8. An individual and team bowling contest has been arranged. A bowling prize has been offered for women, and the games will be played on one night of each week.

The Inter-Club Bowling League held a meeting on Thursday evening at the Carleton Club for the purpose of arranging the schedule of games in the inter-club tournament, but owing to the absence of the representatives of the Lincoln Club no important business was transacted. Dr. Wild presided at the meeting. There were present representatives from the Union League, Oxford, Montauk, Midwood, Knickerbocker Field, Hanover and Carlton clubs. It was voted that the membership of the league should not exceed more than 10 clubs, and that each club should have a team of five persons in the tournament. The application of the Aurora Grata Club to become a member of the league was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Webster and Conrad, to investigate and report. All other business was laid over until the next meeting of the league, which is to be held at the Montauk Club on September 29. The Oxford Club will begin its games for the highest yearly average on October 1.

The members of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society entertained members of the American Gynecological Society, who were holding their convention in Brooklyn, at dinner on Wednesday evening, at the Montauk Club. Dr. Alexander, J. C. Skene presided.

The Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush will meet to-morrow evening for the purpose of nominating officers to be voted for at the annual election next week. President William O. Schwarzwaelder will probably be re-elected. The annual fall tennis tournament was begun yesterday. The club expects to retain possession of the prize cup which it has held for two seasons.

The handicap bowling tournament of the Midwood Club, of Flatbush, ended last week. Prizes were awarded as follows: A. N. Clark, first prize; William A. A. Brown, second prize; Schuyler Miller, third prize; H. Woods Sullivan, fourth prize. William A. A. Brown has the record of the club with 237 pins in one game. Further games on the alleys are being arranged by J. W. Haviland, the captain of the club bowlers.

The Carleton Club began the games for the selection of a club bowling team on Thursday night. They are to be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, until twenty-four games are played. The men having the five highest averages will make up the team.

The governors of the Arcadia Athletic Association met at their house in Putnam-ave., on Thursday night, and elected Thomas P. Riley president, in place of Thomas D. Lewis, who resigned. Jules Hickman was made vice-president in place of Mr. Riley, and Augustus Pevetelly was elected captain. Eighteen new members were elected. An entertainment was held at the house on Friday night.

The Nautilus Boat Club suffered a serious loss on Wednesday in the bursing of its house at Bay Ridge. It is estimated that the damage amounts to $30,000.

PRETTY, AND SHE KNEW IT.

From The Chicago Mail.

"Well, I'm gosh darned, M'randy!"

"Do you jest come along, Jesse, an' you been a-married nigh outer forty years."

The twain were from the interior manifestly. He was of conventional rural dress, baggy pantaloons and coat sleeves too short, and a hat that half concealed his features. He wore huge glasses, and was peering through them with all his might and main at a revolving female dummy in a State-st. window. She wore a plain, black frock, short in the skirt and high in the neck, and a very plain bonnet of antique architecture. While he stared she tugged at his sleeves.

"Well, I'm gosh darned!" he repeated, giving no heed to the entreaties of his wife.

"Jesse, Jesse, do come away," she urged. "Why, everybody's a sighting of ye."

"Well, I'm gosh darned!" he repeated for the third time. "Ef that there gal don't top anything fer looks I ever see. Wonder what wages they give her fur spinnin' around all the time. Not much, I reckon. Most any purty gal 'ud be glad er a show er p'inted at 'n' praised by every feller 'at comes along, er thousand er more a day, I'm thinkin'."

"Jesse, Jesse," pleaded the wife, pulling at his elbow more vigorously, "them youngsters is laughin' at ye."

"She's dooced purty 'n' she knows it," he added as he regarded her more critically. "Yaas, she knows it. W'at purty gal don't know that? I shud think her feller 'ou'dn't like it, though. But, law, M'randy, she hain't a mindin' him, w'at wi' all the oglin' 'n' winkin' she gets. Most er young wimmin has big enough heart fer more ner one till she gits settled down. Law, suz, blamed if she don't smile sweeter nur a peach on that ther' red-headed chap yander. I guess the shop folks gin her that frock, fur it's beyond her pile. It's pow'ful funny w'at store young wimmen does set on finery. Think o' her standin' ther, all day jess' fer fine shop clo's 'n' ter be shined at 'n' admired. It do beat all. I bet she kain't cook a chicken pie to save her gizzard. Yaas, she's purty enough ter be looked at, but when it comes ter gittin' a wife—"

"Jesse," interrupted his spouse firmly, as she gave him a jerk that caused his teeth to rattle, "if you do not com right straight erlong, I'll have you tuck up fer a lunytic, that I will."

"All right, M'randy, all right," said the old man, meekly, and with a sigh as he dragged himself along after her: "it sorter tuck me back ter old times when I were a youngster around among the purtiest on 'em," and he licked his chops in apparent enjoyment of ancient days.

"You're what you allus wus, Jesse—an old fool ther' 'll be no stoppin' afore winders in this wicked city," and she quickened her steps as she spoke and forced him to keep pace with her.

The New-York Central has the only natural grade in the country. It is practically a water level line from New-York to Buffalo.