FOR FAIR ELECTIONS.

THE DECISION OF JUDGES HERRICK AND MAYHAM.

RIGHTS OF PARTIES TO SELECT THEIR OWN INSPECTORS AT THE POLLS—EFFECT OF THE DECISION ON LOCAL POLITICS.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

Albany, Oct. 15.—The Republican party suffered so severely by not being permitted to name its own election inspectors in Lansingburg last spring that its members will read with much satisfaction the opinion recently made public here of Judges Herrick and Mayham, of the Supreme Court, in the Albany election case. In their opinion, Judges Herrick and Mayham, both Democrats, emphatically declare that a political party has the legal right to name, through its county or city committees, its own election inspectors, its own protectors of its rights at the polls, its own men to count all the ballots cast at an election. That right was denied the Republican party in Lansingburg by the Democratic Board of Elections of that village, acting, it is believed, under the inspiration of United States Senator Murphy, and the result followed which every one expected, namely, Democratic repeaters were permitted to register their names and vote, and a normal Republican majority of 800 votes was converted into an alleged Democratic one of 600 votes, and Lansingburg is being governed at the present moment by the officers thus fraudulently elected.

But the decision of Judges Herrick and Mayham has an even wider significance than the Lansingburg case. The reduction of the number of Republican election inspectors in New-York City from two to one, leaving the Democratic party with two inspectors, was soon to be followed by a further modification of the election law which would authorize the Democratic Board of Police of New-York to name the Republican election inspectors. Now they are named by Police Commissioner McClave, the Republican Commissioner, from a list furnished by the Republican County Committee, and the rights of the Republican party are protected at each polling-place as much as one inspector can protect them. If the Board of Police of New-York itself should name the Republican inspectors, alleged Republicans, but actual Democrats, would be appointed, and the Republican party would have no protection when its vote was counted. False counting of the Republican ballots at every election would follow, and Mr. Croker's prediction that he will soon produce election returns showing 100,000 Democratic majority in New-York City would come true.

Judges Herrick and Mayham by their decision, however, have established the principle that under the present laws of the State the Republican party cannot be deprived by any trick of its right to name its own election inspectors. Possibly, also, the voters of the State may discover in the provisions of the Albany charter a method of insuring an honest count at the polls and the appointment of election inspectors who will faithfully represent the political parties to which they are accredited. The charter of Albany provides a Board of Election Commissioners, which is composed at the present time of Mayor Manning and President Armatage, of the Common Council, both Democrats, and Alderman Gregory, Republican. The charter makes it the duty of the Election Commissioners "at least thirty days before any election, for each election district in said city to select to serve as inspectors of election three persons, two of whom on local issues shall be of different political faith and opinions from their associate, and of the same political faith and opinions as the majority of the electors in said district, as determined by the official canvass of the votes cast by said electors for the different candidates for Mayor at the previous charter election. The inspectors of election so selected for the city of Albany to represent the party of the same political faith as the minority member of said board shall be selected solely by such minority member." Thus in Republican districts the Republicans have the majority of the inspectors, and in Democratic districts the Democrats have the majority.

The Board of Elections of Albany in the spring of this year met to appoint the election inspectors, and thereupon a peculiar contest followed. Mr. Armatage, Democrat, was elected chairman of the board by his vote and that of Mr. Gregory, Republican. Mr. Gregory then presented a list of Republican inspectors, and it was adopted by his vote and that of Mr. Armatage, Mayor Manning refusing to vote, on the ground that he was the minority member of the board and had no right to name the Republican inspectors. Then Mr. Manning presented the list of men for Democratic inspectors recommended by the Democratic General Committee of the city of Albany.

Mr. Armatage immediately produced another list of men, asserting that they were Democratic voters, and by the aid of Mr. Gregory's vote had this list adopted as the choice of the Board of Elections for Democratic election inspectors. It is this list of inspectors of Mr. Armatage that Judges Herrick and Mayham declare to be invalid, as not the choice of the Democratic party as represented by the General Democratic Committee of Albany. The Court substantially says to the Board of Election Commissioners: "You did wrong when you refused to recognize the list of election inspectors furnished in behalf of the Democratic party by the Democratic General Committee of Albany. You did right when you adopted the list of election inspectors submitted by Mr. Gregory in behalf of the Republican party as represented by the Republican General Committee of Albany. Why did you recognize the General Committee of one party as its authorized representative and not recognize the General Committee of the other party as its official representative?" Judge Herrick declares that the evidence in the case shows that, in fact, some of the inspectors credited to the Democratic party in the Armatage list were not members of that party. The evil of having a Board of Elections assume to itself the right to name the representatives of a political party is thus made manifest.

Judge Herrick, who wrote the opinion, in the decision says, after stating the law on the subject:

> It is then perfectly apparent that the intention of the Legislature was to have election officers in the several election districts of different political faith; to have men appointed who politically would have nothing in common, except the desire to guard and protect the interests of the party they represented from invasion by the other; to have men selected who would not act in harmony with each other, but who would be in a condition of watchfulness and hostility to each other, so that the electors of the several parties would have guards, watchers and protectors, and each party being guarded and protected in its rights from invasion by the other, all would be protected and an honest election secured; and, as the means of carrying this out, it was the evident intention that the representatives of one party should not select the election officers for the other party, but that such selection should be made by persons in political antagonism to each other. It is common knowledge that in municipal elections persons of opposite political faith on State and National issues have combined together on local issues and bargained away the interests of their parties on State or National issues to subserve their local interests. . . . As we have seen, the general spirit and intention of the law is to secure the appointment of inspectors of election antagonistic to each other, and that the representative of one party shall not select the inspectors for the other party; and, so far as the division of the inspectors is concerned, the test is their antagonism on local issues, and those portions of the statute last referred to are intended to insure the carrying of such intention into effect by compelling the appointment of those of the same political faith as the minority member, giving him absolute protection against the majority members of the Board in his selection of members of his own party faith, and preventing any combination between two members of the Board to select all the election officers, for when such a combination is formed the one who is combined against becomes the minority member and thus entitled to designate a list of inspectors himself, thereby defeating the object of the combination, all that is left for those who have combined together to do being to appoint, as the remaining election officers persons of an opposite political faith to those designated by the minority member, thus forcing them to carry out the spirit and intention of the statute, which possibly they may have combined together to thwart and defeat.

HE FOUND HE WASN'T NEEDED.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

He is in the employ of one of the largest manufacturing firms in the city, and is also a nephew of the senior partner. Some time ago he left on a Friday evening to stay over Sunday at a summer resort, which is quite near here. When he arrived he found, as he expected, the girls very, very attractive, and late Saturday afternoon decided that he could not tear himself away on Sunday, so he telegraphed his immediate boss as follows:

"Do you need me? If not, I shall stay."

The telegram was, of course, received, but no attention paid to it, and the sender, thinking something wrong, reported at the office bright and early Monday morning. Finding everything all right, and nothing being said about the telegram, he mentally kicked himself for coming home. For several hours he worked along with poor grace. Finally word was brought to him that his uncle wanted to see him, and, quaking with fear, he obeyed the summons. When he entered the old gentleman's sanctum he was invited to sit down and make himself quite comfortable. After rummaging through some papers which were on his desk uncle, dear, took from them a piece of yellow paper; turning around, he looked his nephew straight in the eyes and said:

"My boy, this telegram was received by the head of your department Saturday afternoon; it reads: 'Do you need me? If not, I shall stay,' and is signed with your name. Did you send it?"

"Yes, uncle," came the answer meekly.

"You did? Then, let me tell you, sir," and the atmosphere became suddenly chilled, "that I have been here for over forty years and they don't need me."

The telegram was laid down, and the head of the establishment picked up a pen and began writing. Nephew knew that the interview was over. Just as he was going through the door he heard his uncle mutter, "Do they need me?"

INCIDENTS IN HARLEM.

HARD-FIGHTING REPUBLICANS—POLITICAL AND PERSONAL NOTES—AN ENCOURAGING CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of Harlem have entered upon the present campaign with the determination of making a hard and stubborn fight. Their defeat at the polls last November, so far from discouraging them, has only aroused their determination to fight all the more, and with greater stubbornness than ever before. The Republicans, this year at least, have the advantage of knowing the full strength of the Democratic party in Manhattan Island, under the rearrangement of the Assembly districts. That it was not as great as it was thought to be in this part of New-York City was shown at the polls last November and that there is a fighting chance of electing a Republican Assemblyman in all the Assembly districts in this part of the city is one of the certainties which the Republicans have this year. Another great advantage is in the dissensions which have crept into the Democratic ranks through the uneven distribution of Federal patronage.

The Democratic leaders in the last campaign held out Federal office and Federal patronage as the acme of political ambition, and the rank and file of the Democracy in this part of the island went into the fight with a tremendous stimulus held before their eyes, each one supposing that he was to get one of these long desired offices. Now that the patronage is at the disposal of the Democratic leaders in this city, the voters have awakened to the fact that where there was one office to be given there were something like twenty claimants for that office, and the result has been that where one Democrat has been satisfied with the outcome of last year's victory, many others have been embittered and rendered hostile to the party.

The Republicans of Harlem are fully alive to the advantages with which they are entering upon the campaign of 1893, and they are entering upon it with great fervor. Meetings are held two or three times a week in different parts of Harlem, and they are well attended and exceedingly effective.

One of the most potent means of campaign work is the system of private conversation, and bringing the facts of the situation plainly before the intelligence of independent or wavering Democratic voters. It is not to be denied that many rock-ribbed Democrats have had their faith in Democracy sadly shaken by the overwhelming financial disasters that have swept over the country since the Democratic party assumed control of the National, State and city governments. So long as the country was safe in the hands of the Republican leaders, and the rank and file of the Democracy had their meals three times a day, and their health unimpaired by economy in eating, they could afford to shout: "Down with Protection!" "out with the Republicans!" and "In with the Democrats!" But now that they realize that serious financial disasters have swept over the Nation, and that their own pockets have been so seriously pinched that they are puzzled over the problem of how to get three meals a day, and how to supply food for their families, they are beginning to consider seriously if it was so wise after all to revolutionize the Government as they did in November of last year. As one Democrat expressed it to a Tribune reporter: "The people wanted a change last year, but they want another one a plagued sight worse this year."

A mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Republican organization of the XXVIth Assembly District Thursday night, at the headquarters of the Morton Club, in Korhing Hall, Second-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. Peter H. McDonald, the Republican leader of this district, will preside, and some of the best campaign speakers in the city will address the meeting. It is confidently predicted that a good half of the people present will be Democrats who have become disgusted with the Democratic administration of public affairs.

Peter H. McDonald, who was nominated by the Republicans for Coroner, is one of the best-known and most active political leaders in Harlem. He came to Harlem when it was a straggling village and has grown up with the place, being thoroughly familiar with the people and their wants. During the last few campaigns he boldly entered the strongest Democratic districts, and in spite of threats of personal violence he has worked for the cause of his party with considerable success. He is making a particularly strong canvass this year, and has induced many of his personal friends who are Democrats to pledge themselves to not only vote for him, but work for him.

Jules M. Mayer, the Republican candidate for justice, is making a red-hot canvass. He is an able and ready speaker on the stump, but his best powers of campaigning are shown in private conversation with his friends and acquaintances. He has visited many Democratic friends of his and has induced them to support him in this campaign. The week in Harlem will be packed full of hard political campaigning for the Republican ticket, and before its close the Republican canvass will have made a material and decided advance.

The senior department of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-school gave a "Harvest Home" Thursday evening in the rooms of the Sunday-school, One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. The affair was given in celebration of the harvest, and the rooms were decorated with grains, fruits and leaves. A musical and literary programme was given, which was enjoyed by about 60 scholars and teachers. The committee having charge of the affair consisted of S. E. Millington, G. B. Class, Mr. Jackson, Miss Litson and Miss Vail.

A great deal of confidence is expressed among Republicans on Washington Heights in the success of their candidate, John Fitzgerald, for Assembly from the XXVIIIth Assembly District. This district is one in which the Republicans have a fighting chance, and they are putting forth strong efforts to elect their candidate.

C. O. Johnson, the Republican candidate for Senator, of the XIVth District, is making a thorough canvass and a strong fight for his election. He is greatly encouraged by the success he has met in inducing independent voters to cast their ballots for him.

The ratification meeting held on Thursday evening under the auspices of the South Harlem Republican Club at Central Hall, No. 1,915 Third-ave., was a great success. The Republican candidate for the Assembly from the XXVIth Assembly District, Alfred A. Farley, made a strong address. Addresses were also made by Charles L. Trent and Leroy B. Crane. Resolutions denouncing the nomination of Maynard by the Democratic party were passed, as were resolutions pledging the support of the club to the entire Republican ticket.

ABOVE THE HARLEM.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS WELL RECEIVED—MORE POLICE PROTECTION NEEDED—SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The nomination of George W. Stephens, as the Republican candidate for Commissioner of Street Improvements, has been well received by the voters in the northern wards. Mr. Stephens has been a resident of the Twenty-fourth Ward for many years, and has a pleasant home in Riverdale. He is a lawyer with a successful practice. He has been counsel in many cases in which Long Island City and ex-Mayor Gleason were interested, and has done much to straighten out the tangled questions of taxation in Queens County. He is the leader of the Kingsbridge Republicans. His nomination will probably be approved by the Citizens' Local Improvement party. The Harper Republican League, at a meeting held on Tuesday, warmly approved the nomination of Mr. Stephens. The league will hold frequent public meetings until election day.

The attacks on respectable women who have occasion to be out-of-doors after dark in the uptown streets have become alarmingly frequent, and the few policemen assigned to duty in the northern precincts seem unable to afford protection. A young man haunts the district south of One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and east of Third-ave., and has frightened several young women by rushing from behind the shrubbery at the edges of vacant lots and hugging and kissing his victims. On Wednesday evening two young women, who had attended a wedding in Tremont, were followed by a ruffian who struck at and attempted to choke one of the women. The Tremont Precinct has less than thirty patrolmen on duty at one time, and the "beats" are so long that much of the territory is practically unguarded.

Miss Mabel Dupuy Stevens and Thomas W. Murray, jr., were married on Thursday evening at St. Ann's Church, One-hundred-and-fortieth-st. and St. Ann's-ave. Miss Jennie Ryerson was the maid of honor and the ushers were Messrs. Heurstel, H. Grant, G. Copp and F. Peters. Among the guests at the reception, at the home of the bride's parents, were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens, the Revs. Gibson W. Harris and Victor C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson.

Both of the upper wards were well represented among the guests at the wedding in Tremont on Wednesday evening of Miss Josephine Heimburger and James W. Russell. The bridesmaids were Misses Alice Weldon and Lizzie Gross and Miss Helen Russels was the maid of honor. Dr. J. T. Geary was the best man. A reception at the bride's home, in One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-st., followed the ceremony.

Representatives of the seven Baptist churches of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards met at the Alexander Avenue Church last week to discuss church work. There were sessions in the morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday and Thursday. The pastors of the churches and several visiting clergymen made addresses.

The Misses Norman, of Morris-ave., Fordham, gave a dancing and musical reception to their friends on Tuesday evening. Among the guests were Misses Bessie and Grace Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Connelly, Messrs. Niller, Harrington and Powers, Miss Morse and Miss Albracht.

The Rev. W. T. McElween, of the Congregational Church, of North New-York, has apparently seen and heard even more than most visitors to the World's Fair. Since his return from Chicago, a week ago, he has already preached one sermon and delivered one lecture founded on his experience, and has announced other discourses to be given in the future.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR AS A JUROR.

TRYING AND CONVICTING THE JUDGE ON A CHARGE OF USING NECROMANCY.

Seated at a round table at the Waldorf Hotel one afternoon were George C. Boldt, proprietor of the hotel; J. B. Kissam, of this city, and a newspaper man. The conversation turned on the various foreign princes, princesses, nobles and potentates who have visited this country since the opening of the World's Fair. The most picturesque, and in some respects the most interesting, it was agreed, were those from India. Mr. Boldt had just finished telling of the fondness for American mixed drinks, especially cocktails and fizzes, which the Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala had developed within the borders of this nation when the Rajah himself, resplendent in a yellow turban and light brown suit, came in and announced that he was going down to Long Branch. After duly speeding his parting guest, Mr. Boldt came back and said:

"He is what you would call an all-round good fellow. He has the true bohemian spirit. He wants to see everything and take part in everything there is going on. He may be unapproachable in his own country, but he isn't here."

"In that respect he differs from the Nawab of Rampur," said one. "That prince stayed at his hotel and played chess most of the time. He saw little and was little seen."

"I am sorry," said Mr. Kissam, "that the idea has gone abroad that the young Nawab was unsociable. I had an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with him during a trip to Alaska and through the Yellowstone Valley a month or two ago. He is really a pleasant and interesting young man, or boy, rather, for he is only seventeen years old, and younger for his age, so to speak, than American boys of seventeen. We were aboard the steamer Queen, which makes regular trips to Alaska from Tacoma, and during the twelve days of our trip all the passengers came to like the young prince very much, even the fat German whom he helped to convict of the heinous crime of causing the bad weather which prevailed during the voyage."

"A story?" said Mr. Boldt.

"Yes," said Mr. Kissam, "thereby hangs a tale, not very long, but rather interesting, we who took part thought. We had most abominable weather nearly all the time. It rained for nine days. Some of the remarks made about the weather were absolutely unfit for publication. Finally one day the captain posted a notice to the effect that there was a deep, dark hole in the forward part of the ship where any one could go and express himself freely about the weather without let or hindrance. This broke a spirit of fun, and when some one suggested that the Jonah be found out and punished there was universal assent.

"There were several lawyers on board, and in a short time an indictment was found against one of the passengers, Kellar, I think his name was, from Mexico. The German was elected judge because he had the classic requirement of a 'fair round belly.' He was as big around as about three of these tables. He was a journalist, and was travelling on a pass. The Nawab was selected as one of the jurors, and he entered upon his duties with a zest.

"The judge spoke English indifferently, and it was worth the price of the passage to hear him read the indictment. I cannot reproduce his words, but the prisoner was charged with having used necromancy and spells to conjure up bad weather, and to have plotted with crows and ravens to accomplish his purpose.

"In the midst of the trial the weather cleared up and the prospects for the acquittal of the prisoner looked bright, until the prosecution brought in testimony to show that the good weather was a further proof that the prisoner had dabbled in black art. He had become alarmed, it was alleged, at the results of his evil-doing, and had sought to mitigate his sentence by producing fair weather in place of foul. To this end he had caused a school of whales to approach and had swallowed one of them, which, it was alleged, was about 175 feet long. This broke the spell which held the rain clouds over the ship, and brought fair weather. The prosecution argued that a person who had the power to do these things was a dangerous member of the party, and since he had shown a disposition to employ his infernal powers he should not be allowed to remain at liberty.

"The prisoner denied the accusations in toto. He said that he had never held communion with crows and ravens, and that he had never swallowed a whale. So far as he could remember he had had only one opportunity to swallow a whale, and in that instance the judge had forestalled him and swallowed the whale himself. 'Look at him,' said the prisoner, pointing at the judge. 'Does he not look as if he had swallowed a whale?' The fat German only half understood, but everybody else, including the Nawab, did, and there was unseemly laughter in the courtroom.

"Eloquent pleas were made by the opposing attorneys. Then there was a pause in the proceedings.

"'Your Honor must charge the jury,' said the counsel for the defence.

"'Charge the jury, charge the jury,' chimed in several others.

"The judge did not fully understand, but, rising majestically in his seat, he said, with a vigorous gesture:

"'Chentlemans of der jury, I charge you,' and then down he sat.

"Well, it didn't take the jury long to acquit the prisoner and bring the judge in guilty. The judge was sentenced to imprisonment during the rest of the voyage in the deep, dark hole. The sentence was not executed, however, as it was found that the judge was larger than the entrance to the hole.

"The Nawab of Rampur was an excellent juror, and seemed to enjoy the fun as much as anybody on board."

WILL BULLETS GLANCE FROM IT?

"Bullet-proof cloth a sure protection against rifle-balls," was the heading over a dispatch published a few days ago, to the effect that the War Department, although having no confidence in the merits of such a material, had made efforts through the officers stationed abroad to obtain some information about its manufacture. The bullet-proof cloth is an invention (?) of Heinrich Doive, a tailor at Mannheim, Baden, where he has hitherto eked out a living making blouses and mending the old clothes of the people in the poor quarter. About six months ago he began to experiment with a peculiar kind of cloth, and by accident hit it through a process—a process which he keeps to himself—and discovered that it had remarkable powers of resistance to quick concussions. He declares that a bullet from a revolver flattened against the surface of the cloth.

He carried his experiments further, but, as all shrewd inventors do, he hid his light under a bushel; in other words, he continued his tests in the dark alone and on the shooting grounds of the local regiments. He took pieces of the cloth, hung it to the branches of the trees, and then fired at it with his army gun. Sometimes weeks would go by without making experiments, and his neighbors thought this additional proof of insanity; but the interruptions were due to lack of money to buy ammunition and chemicals. About three months ago he went to the commander of the Mannheim garrison and after considerable persuasion got him to give his cloth a test. The commander published the tests as successful, and since then the tailor has had audiences with representatives of nearly all the great nations, and much has been printed about the great discovery of a material "better than any other coat of mail against destroyers of men."

Tests have been made in the last few weeks with the bullet-proof cloth which were declared to have been unfavorable, and the German commission declined to consider it further. The material is expensive, the garment or shield made from it would be clumsy and cumbersome, and with little difficulty a weapon could be produced which would pierce it.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

125th St. and Third Ave.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

SALE!

CHENILLE CURTAINS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
VALUES UNSURPASSED.

CURTAINS RETAILING FOR ONE-THIRD LESS THAN THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

Prices are as follows:
5.98, ACTUAL VALUE 7.75.
6.98, ACTUAL VALUE 9.50.
7.48, ACTUAL VALUE 10.50.

OTHER CHENILLE CURTAINS AT $2.39, 2.98, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50, DADO, FRIEZE, FRINGE TOP AND BOTTOM.

ALSO IRISH POINT AND TAMBOUR FROM $2.75 UP.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED AND UNDER WAY.

THE NEW COB DOCK FERRY SCOW ALMOST FINISHED—PREPARING FOR THE FINAL TRIAL OF THE MACHIAS—THE NEW-YORK'S SILVER SERVICE.

Another new vessel is to be launched at the Navy Yard this week. The boat is still without a name, and she has not been much talked of or known outside of the Yard; still, she will undoubtedly prove of great service to the Navy, and have a long career of usefulness. She is admired for her fine lines and for her interior fittings and style in general. A new engine has been built for her, and this is now being put on board. But the engine is not of the triple-expansion type, and it does not operate twin screws; in fact, the vessel has no screw at all. In addition to these peculiarities she is totally lacking in sail power, is entirely unarmored, and will not be fitted with either heavy or light ordnance. This naval anomaly is the ferry-scow that plies between the main yard and the Cob Dock, pulling herself along by means of a cable. The boat will be a great improvement over the scow now in use. Her hull is built of steel plates, and is pointed at both ends, so that she will make her way through the ice more easily; the interior is finished in stained and hard wood, and the engine is below the deck instead of on it.

When all of the improvements to the Yard have been made, the place will be modern and worthy to be the most important naval station on this coast. For several years these improvements have been going on. New sea-walls have been built in place of the old wooden ones. A new dry-dock has been built and another one has been started. The Yard has been supplied with an electric lighting plant. Railroad tracks have been laid, communicating with the shops and the water front. Buildings have been improved. Shops have been built and new machinery has been put in them. And, finally, work has been begun looking toward the building of the new gate at the foot of Sands-st.; but the gate was to be paid for by the sale of some of the Navy Yard land to the city of Brooklyn, and as this land has not been sold, the gate cannot be built unless an appropriation of money is made. All these improvements increase the efficiency of the Yard, and serve to bring it to the proper standard.

There are now four naval vessels in the yard. The latest arrival there is the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and she has merely stopped in to get a supply of coal. For about two weeks the Vesuvius has been out at sea on a "blowing up" mission, destroying floating wrecks. Fourteen of these derelicts were on the chart, but they were so inaccurately placed that the vessel had great difficulty in finding any of them. She did, however, find and destroy two, and found a third, which had to be abandoned because of bad weather; she will now go out again, starting to-morrow or the next day, to destroy this one, and also to blow up any others which can be found. One of the wrecks found was eight miles away from the spot designated on the chart.

The Dolphin is still in the yard, and it is expected that she will lie there about ten days longer until some of the new ships begin their trial trips. The gunboat Marblehead will probably have her preliminary trial the latter part of this week, and if everything works satisfactory the official trial should follow about a week later. It was said at the yard yesterday that the gunboat Machias was expected to arrive at New-York on Monday, but it was not known whether she would go up to the yard or not. She is coming here in order that the final steam and sea trial may be held—the forty-eight hours' trial at sea; the board which will conduct the trial consists of the following officers: Commodore R. Walker, Commander P. H. Cooper, Chief Engineer H. W. Millican, Naval Constructor S. W. Armstead and Lieutenant L. L. Reamy.

The principal incident in connection with the cruiser New-York this week will most likely be the presentation to the ship of the silver service given by the citizens of New-York, under the auspices of "The New-York Herald." This is to take place on Wednesday, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings is expected to make the presentation; Captain J. W. Philip, who commands the ship, will receive the gift, and a number of invited guests will be present. The work on the ship is being continually carried ahead, but it will not be finished for several weeks longer.

The monitor Miantonomoh is now in the dry-dock, having gone in on Friday. Her bottom is to be cleaned and painted, and some other work is to be done to her.

When the cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, sailed away from New-York last week, she started on her winter cruise in southern waters. The itinerary of the cruise shows that it is to last until the middle of March, and that the vessel will stop at thirty-three ports. When she first left the harbor she made a trial of apparatus for coaling ships at sea, and then sailed for the South. All mail for the ship should be sent to the New-York Navy Yard, addressed to the San Francisco, and the postage required is 2 cents. The following are the ports to be made: Key West, Grand Cayman, Old Providence, St. Andrews, Bluefields, Greytown, Port Limon, Aspinwall, Cartagena, Savanilla and Baranquilla, Santa Marta, Curacoa, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, Port-of-Spain, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, Santa Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, St. Nicholas Mole, Cape Haytien, Santiago de Cuba and Havana, thence returning to Key West.

The trial of the apparatus for coaling ships at sea, before the San Francisco sailed away, was an important matter. The need for such a device and the need for it would be great in time in war. The trial demonstrated that coal could be transferred from one vessel to another at the rate of twenty tons an hour, and, of course, by doubling the number of travellers, the amount of coal carried would be doubled.

Some surprise is felt by naval officers at the order detaching Chief-Engineer W. W. Dungan from the Brooklyn yard, and ordering him to the Norfolk. Chief-Engineer Dungan has served a term of only two years at this yard, and it was expected he would remain another year. During his term here he has given valuable service as president of the Experimental Board, which is all the time experimenting with and testing inventions expected to benefit the Navy. The Board is now experimenting with the Bernstein propellor.

AT THE FLATBUSH CLUBS.

A READING AT THE MIDWOOD—SPORTS AT THE KNICKERBOCKER ON ELECTION DAY—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On Wednesday evening William L. Keese, president of the Midwood Club, in Flatbush, will entertain the members of the club and their families with a sketch reading entitled "A Glimpse of the World's Fair." Secretary R. McClennan Collins, with his wife, start for Chicago to-morrow. Captain Morrison Hoyt, who is also a member of the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, went to Chicago with the Old Guard, of New-York, of which he is a member. In club circles it is said that Captain Hoyt was a heavy backer of the Valkyrie during the international yacht races. Much regret is expressed by members of the Midwood that Henry W. Sherrill, who was nominated for Supervisor of the town on the Fusion ticket, is, owing to his business relations with the trustees of a large estate, compelled to decline the nomination. Of 130 members in the club two-thirds are members of the Citizens' League, of which Mr. Sherrill has been president since it was organized, three years ago. With him the members counted on a sure victory at the polls, and since he cannot run the name of J. D. Prince, another member of the club, is talked of as a candidate. The bottle pool, billiard and whist tournaments, now going on among the members, are becoming more interesting. In the former, R. J. Easton is in the lead, with a straight score of victories. Secretary Collins, it is said, is the dark horse in the game, and it is said that he will capture the first prize.

On Election Day the first athletic carnival of the Knickerbocker Field Club in Flatbush will be held. The contests for which prizes will be awarded to the winners and forfeits exacted from the losers are as follows:

First and Second—Seventy-five yards' run, for members weighing under 160 pounds, and a similar race for the members over that weight.

Third—Kicking football for distance, either drop kick or punt.

Fourth—Fifty yards blindfolded race.

Fifth—Batting tennis ball for distance, women only.

Sixth—Three-legged race.

Seventh—Quoit match between married and single men.

Eighth—Standing broad jump.

Ninth—Fifty yards potato race.

Tenth—Putting shot.

The club will hold a progressive-euchre party next Thursday night. Members desiring to play are asked to inform the committee, H. D. Lott, E. H. Driggs and F. A. Adams, before October 24.

The bowling committee has named F. Cowperthwaite, E. P. Maynard, E. H. Driggs, W. H. Boocock and C. Bollinger, jr., as alternates to the regular club team to play in the Interclub League Bowling Tournament of Kings County, which begins at the clubs in Brooklyn and Flatbush on October 30. The Knickerbockers will engage the Midwoods of Flatbush, on the Midwood alleys in the first series of games. The Knickerbocker Interclub team has accepted a challenge from W. D. A. Rose, captain of a scrub team in the club, to play a match, best two out of three games.

President Schwarzwaelder has appointed the standing committees for 1893 and 1894 as follows:

House—E. P. Maynard, H. B. Davenport, C. H. Wheeler.

Entertainment—H. D. Lott, E. H. Driggs, F. A. Adams.

Membership—J. D. Prince, jr.; G. W. Maynard, H. W. Sherrill.

Finance—T. B. Lott, H. F. Schellhass, A. T. Ditmas.

Bowling—E. H. Driggs, F. Webster, A. B. Catlin.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.
SUCCESSORS TO
WECHSLER & ABRAHAM

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Goodman, Bastianelli & Co., of Broadway, N. Y., manufacturers of Children's Garments, offered to close out their manufactured stock to us at a cut price—we closed it out after cutting the price in half.
Monday we will offer this very desirable collection of Fresh New Styles—all fine grade goods—at the same advantage we enjoyed.

MISSES' JACKETS—In Beaver, Cheviot, Kersey—some lined, some half lined, which are sold at $10.50, $16.50 and $22.50,
For $4.90, $6.90, $10.00 and $12.50.

CHILDREN'S COATS — In plain Cloths—of blue, brown, red and Mixed Cheviots of tan or gray shades, which sold at $9.50, $14.50, $16.50, $22.50,
For $4.90, $6.90, $8.90, $11.90.

Misses' and Children's Dep't—Second floor.

48c. TO 75c.
RIBBONS, 23c.!

A lot of fancy Ribbons in Persian, Striped Brocade, double-faced Satin and Gros Grain effects, sold everywhere from 48c. to 75c., to be 28c. yd.

Ribbons—Right, centre.

BROKEN PRICES IN CLOAK DEPT.

100 Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, tight fitting, full skirt, with braided bodice and derby cape, with high reversible collar—black, blue or brown—$19.50 line for $14.75.
250 Ladies' Reefer Jackets, fine all-wool beaver cloth—blue, black or tobacco brown, 1-2 silk lined—full sleeves and new-shaped skirts—$13.50 line—to be $9.85.
50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, all silk lined, with derby cape, correct lengths, $19.50, for $14.75.
50 Ladies' Imported Capes, in black Kersey cloth, with Hercules braid trimming around the skirt part, and on the double cape, $19.50, for $13.50.

Cloak Dep't.—Second floor.

75c. TO $1.48.
FELT HATS, 23c.!

Fur Felt Hats, Manufacturers' Samples, all this season's shapes, all colors, including black; they represent 75c. to $1.48, for 23c.

Untrimmed Millinery, Main floor—right.

HIGH CLASS PARIS DRESS GOODS SMASHED! 3,650 YARDS.

750 yds. Mordause Cloth and French Hair Cloth Novelties, imported to sell for $2.50—to be hurried off at $1.39.
800 yds. Boucle Varie (not obtainable elsewhere), imported to sell at $3.75—yours for $1.75.
600 yds. Shaggy Chinchilla Suitings, resembling overcoatings, imported to sell for $3.75—to be changed to $1.95.
500 yds. Natty Fantassie and Natty Glace, imported to sell for $3.00—to be but $2.00.
1,000 yds. Zrisi Fantassie and Faconne Changeant, imported to sell at $1.50—yours for 98c.

Foreign Dress Goods—Left, center.

1,200 "THEO" CORSETS, $1.65.

Monday we will offer special 1,200 "Theo" Corsets, Z. Z. make, in white or gray.
They are an exceptionally good corset, being a style that we keep in regular stock all the year.
By taking all the manufacturers' stock on hand, we got a reduction on the lot.—All sizes, from 18 to 30. Sold by us as leaders at $1.98.
Monday, $1.65.

Corset Dep't—2d floor.

REAL EASTERN RUGS, $4 TO $12.00.

Several hundred $7.50 to $21 real Eastern Rugs will be opened Monday at $4 to $12!
These rugs are in medium sizes, good qualities and colorings, in antique and modern—the makes are:
Shirvan,
Daghestan,
Carabagh,
Anatolian.

Rugs, Carpets } Third floor.

LADIES' FINE UNDERWEAR.

(A chance for a trousseau at startling reductions.)
An exceptional opportunity will be afforded Monday, to all lovers of Fine Underwear, in an offering of 1,000 pieces of Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, and Night Robes.
The materials are the finest, the trimmings are Point de Paris, Torchon, Platte Valenciennes and fine embroidery.
Broken sizes is the only reason for this forced sale, as the garments are all perfect and of Paris design.
240 pieces that have been selling for $1.35 to $1.69, will be 65c.
200 pieces that have been selling for $1.50 to $1.97, will be 93c.
270 pieces that have been selling for $2.48 to $4.90, will be $1.35.
180 pieces that have been selling for $3.50 to $4.98, will be $1.89.
140 pieces that have been selling for $3.90 to $6.90, will be $2.48.

Underwear Dep't—2d floor.

SILKS THAT ARE TO YOUR INTEREST TO BUY.

Bengalines, new goods, full line of street and evening shades, also black, two styles and 35 colorings to select from; we secured them at a heavy loss to the importer; yours at 55c. a yd.
2,000 yards 59c. Lyons Pongee, fine line of evening shades, new goods; Monday 38c. a yd.
24-in. Plaid Surahs, choice colorings, regular price is $1.10; special is to be 75c. a yd.
Lyons Velvets, good line of shades; also black, $1.00 and $1.25 qualities; 59c. a yd.

Silks—Left, centre.

12 1-2c. ENGLISH FLANNELETTES, 8 1-2c.

100 pieces best quality English Flannelettes and Outing Flannels (woven colors), new styles, sold every day for 12½c.—Monday, 8½c. yd.

Flannel Dept. right, Main aisle, back.

IMPORTANT UNDERPRICE SALE, YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SUITS—40 PER CENT. SAVING.

Same old story—hard times—manufacturer getting out of business; big loss sustained.
The particulars of the suits, prices and such follow:
In Cheviots—over 100 suits, made up of the very finest goods, in a dozen different patterns, all dark mixtures, made up with double-breasted jackets and vests, jackets made one inch longer than usual, and pants of the latest custom style, lined with a very fine Italian cloth, buttonholes and all finishing worked with silk. (14 to 19 years.) Regular prices are $12.00 to $14.00; Monday, $8.97.
In Cutaway Evening and Dress Sack Suits there are 125 garments, made from the best imported Clay Diagonals, blue and black, blue tricot and fine cassimeres, cut with long sack coats lined with Farmer's satin and finished equal to best custom suits (14 to 19 yrs.).
Regular prices are $16.00 to $17.00; Monday, $10.97

Boys' clothing dept. 2d floor.

$1.00 BLACK DRESS GOODS, 59c.

During the past week we purchased for cash at a ruinous price to the importer 97 pcs. this season's French Dress Goods, the latest and most desirable, including Diagonal Cloth, Diagonal Cords, Figured and Striped Henrietta Cloth, Epingline Stripes, Ottoman Cords, Miramont and Lerkosia Cloth in figures, Duchess Cloth, Jacquard weave. These are all offered at 59c. per yd.
(None are worth less than 85c. Most are cheap at $1.00.

Black Dress Goods, Main left aisle, back.

SMALL THINGS MUCH CHEAPENED.

10c. Rubber Lined and St