THE NEW TORPEDO-BOATS.

PLANS PREPARED FOR SWIFT AND EFFICIENT VESSELS.

THERE ARE TO BE THREE LARGE ONES OF 30-KNOT SPEED AND TEN SMALLER ONES OF TWO DIFFERENT TYPES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—Efficient, handy and swift will be the proposed torpedo-boats for the Navy. The correctness of this remark is shown by data prepared by Commodore Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, descriptive of the character, size, speed, etc., of the little craft.

The building of the vessels was authorized in the last Naval Appropriation act, which provided for three torpedo-boats, to cost in all not exceeding $800,000, and not more than ten torpedo-boats, to cost in all not more than $500,000. The boats are to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class.

Only a brief description of the larger torpedo-boats has been prepared, but a fuller description has been drawn up of the smaller boats. The larger craft are to have a speed of 30 knots. This is to be maintained for one hour. The vessels are to be built and fitted complete for sea by the contractors, with the exception of sea stores and of the ordnance and ordnance material. Excepting the stores, these will be supplied by the Government, but must be placed on the vessels by the builders.

In addition to the hull of the vessels and their machinery, the contractors will supply small boats, furniture of all kinds, electric plant, anchors, cables, mast, ringing, galleys and galley utensils, and fit and secure ordnance and ammunition. The vessels will have no search-light, such as is usually placed on board men-of-war, but they will have an incandescent electric lighting system. Each will have two conning towers, placed in convenient positions, one forward, the other aft. Spaces are to be allotted for torpedo tubes, and a number of rapid-fire guns, to be determined upon, will be mounted. Quarters are to be provided for four commissioned officers and an adequate crew. The speed of the boats is regarded as an important consideration, and those that equal or exceed thirty knots for one hour will be accepted by the Government, provided, of course, the contractors meet requirements in other respects reasonably well.

The smaller vessels—not to exceed ten of which are to be built—have been divided by the Naval authorities into two types. Those of type No. 1 to be accepted by the Government must maintain a speed of twenty knots for two consecutive hours. Each is to have two conning towers, or sighting heads, one forward and one aft. The forward freeboard is to be not less than four feet three inches. Accommodations are to be provided for two officers and an edquate crew. The general dimensions of the boats are given by Commodore Hichborn as follows: Extreme length over all, 101½ feet; beam on load line, 12½ feet; mean draft, 4½ feet; displacement, about 65 tons; indicated horse-power, about 850. The vessels will have two single-deck torpedo guns, one 1-pounder rapid-fire gun, two automobile torpedoes, and 180 rounds of 1-pounder ammunition. The coal capacity will be sixteen tons.

Vessels of type No. 2 will have to develop a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots an hour, and maintain this rate for two consecutive hours to come up to requirements. Like their larger sisters, they will have two conning towers, one forward and one aft. It is proposed to have four officers attached to the boats, and quarters for these will be provided. Their general features are: Length on the load line, 140 feet; beam on the load line, 14½ feet; mean draft, 4½ feet; displacement, about 105 tons; indicated horse-power, 1,700 tons. Their armament will consist of three single-deck torpedo guns, three 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, four automobile torpedoes and 540 rounds of 1-pounder ammunition. If, on trial, the average speed of the boats equals or exceeds twenty-one and one-half knots they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned. If the speed falls below twenty-two and one-half knots and exceeds twenty-one and one-half knots, the boats will be accepted at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of $10,000 a knot speed below twenty-two and one-half knots. If they do not make twenty-one and one-half knots an hour it is left discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy to accept or reject the vessels at a reduced price, to be mutually agreed upon between himself and the contractors.

The general dimensions, weights of the tubes and torpedoes to be carried on the smaller boats are, approximately: Length of tube, 240 inches; length from rear end of tube to pivot, 100 inches; length from forward end of spoon to pivot, 140 inches; diameter of tube over flanges, 24 inches; diameter of deck circle, 39 inches; length of torpedo, 197 inches; greatest diameter of torpedo, 17.7 inches; weight of one launching tube and mount, 2,000 pounds; weight of one torpedo tube and exercise head, 1,500 pounds; weight of air-compressing plant for two tubes, 1,200 pounds; weight of air-compressing plant for three tubes, 1,400 pounds; weight of torpedo case, 300 pounds.

WOMEN REPLY TO COMSTOCK.

A COMMITTEE OF THE W. C. T. U. EXECUTIVE BOARD WRITES AN OPEN LETTER.

A committee representing the Executive Board of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union last night sent the following letter to Anthony Comstock:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1896.

Anthony Comstock, President of Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Dear Sir: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New-York has read your letters addressed to it through the public press, and the publicity which has thus been given to your charges and statements makes it a necessity, much as we deplore such necessity, that we give equal publicity to our understanding of the matter.

There could be no greater misfortune to the cause of humanity than for two organizations, working along such noble lines and with a record of such grand achievements, to come into seeming collision. But a deep conviction of justice and truth compels us to say to you and to the public that we, and every one of our officers, have been absolutely innocent of any act or word which had for its aim or purpose anything short of or less worthy than the best good of the people and the enactment of necessary laws to control a most serious menace to the morals of our State.

You have issued three letters. The first was sent broadcast over the State last March, the second was distributed in our annual convention during the present week; the third was given simultaneously to the reporters and to our corresponding secretary yesterday afternoon. The first of these letters, in its free distribution among the women of our organization throughout the State, reached very many who had never heard of the proposed legislation of either bill, some of whom did not personally know either you or our president, and had no knowledge of the matter involved. And the only effect of the letter upon that large constituency was to create doubt and distrust, and so block the way for the spread of our work.

The only proper body to deal with this whole matter was our Executive Committee, which held its first meeting since September, 1895, on Monday afternoon of this week, at which time the matter was brought up and discussed, and the resolution, to which you have taken exception in one of your letters, was adopted. Representing the Executive Committee, we disclaim any justice in your charge that we were a "tribunal" in any wise. We did not condemn any person. We had no power to do so. We were an organization of Christian women who represented great principles. Our leader had been attacked. In view of the indorsement of the work of the State Department of Purity in Literature and Art in our annual convention at Rochester a year ago, and with a knowledge of all her efforts in this department where the collision with your society occurred, simple justice demanded that we sustain her, which we did.

To your two letters received subsequently, we have no reply to make. The record of our organization for the past twenty-two years must be our refutation of all charges of self-seeking, dishonesty, ignorance and untruthfulness.

We are an independent organization, and shall maintain our right to protect our officers and State Superintendents from further attack from any source. Very truly yours,

EMMA F. PETTENGILL,
President of Kings County W. C. T. U.;
ANNA E. RICE,
President Genesee County W. C. T. U.;
ANNA GRANDIN BALDWIN,
President Chemung County W. C. T. U.;
THEODOSIA M. FOSTER,
President Oneida County W. C. T. U.;
EMELIE UNDERHILL BURGESS,
President Ulster County W. C. T. U.
Committee of Executive Board.

GENERAL SIGEL'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

An address of General Franz Sigel to his former comrades and the sons of Union veterans, urging them to vote for McKinley and Hobart, has been made public at the National headquarters of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League. It contains the following:

The demand of the silverites tends to a financial revolution, repudiation and ruin; that of the Populistic extremists to the subversion of social order, a war of the masses against classes and the possession of wealth. They strike against the very foundation of the American Republic, denying the right of man to enjoy the fruits of his labor and the acquisition of wealth by his genius or talent, by his industry and perseverance. They would like to see the American people ruled by State-landlordism and State-monopolism and by an army of "State-superintendents," their myrmidons, catch-polls and spies. What do they care about the great sacrifices of the late war for the restoration of the Union? What about the depreciation of the pensions, on which the veterans and their families or their widows and orphans depend for the rest of their days? What do the Silverites, Populists and Anarchists care about the Supreme Court, the arbiter in interstate troubles and litigations, political and civil? What will become of the independence and impartiality of the court when its members will be debased to mere servants of the majority of Congress, and tools of partizanism and a subservient President? Where, then, is any guarantee against internal strife, secession, war and disintegration? Whether native-born or adopted, Republicans or Democrats, politically, you are nothing else but Americans. The American Republic is your country and that of your children and children's children!—Stand firm on the basis of the Constitution, the laws and institutions of the land which you defended, and will defend, and do not submit to the eccentric demands and agitations of its open or secret enemies.

Let McKinley and Hobart be your leaders! They will not deceive you nor endanger the liberties of our common country!

THE MAYOR'S DISTURBER FINED.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL MAKES AN EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THOSE WHO INTERRUPTED MR. STRONG'S SPEECH.

Charles Becker, of No. 308 East Seventy-third-st., who was arrested on Friday night on complaint of Abraham Gruber, charged with disturbing the meeting in front of No. 214 East Fourteenth-st., where Mr. Gruber and Mayor Strong were speaking, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, and Mr. Gruber was on hand to prosecute. Becker is a middle-aged German, and speaks English with difficulty. Mr. Gruber said that Becker appeared to be the leader of a gang who refused to permit Mayor Strong and himself to speak. He said they kept yelling for Bryan, and the Mayor was compelled to cease speaking. Mr. Gruber said he recognized Becker in the crowd, and went out and had him arrested. "I don't wish to be hard with this man," said Mr. Gruber, "but something ought to be done to prevent these disturbances. When Mayor Strong tried to go through the crowd, I thought they would crush him."

Becker caused considerable amusement in court by his explanation. "I saw the crowd," he said, "and when I came along I heard a whole lot of people say, 'Hurrah for Bryan,' and I shouted too."

"Did you think it was a Bryan meeting?" asked Mr. Gruber.

"Yes, I did."

Magistrate Cornell then said: "I believe you went there to disturb the meeting, and I propose to make an example of you. You are fined $10." Becker paid the fine.

When seen yesterday morning relative to the disturbance, Mayor Strong said: "The affair is greatly exaggerated by the newspapers. There was no real trouble. The whole thing began in fun, and was only intended as a joke. They were only boys who shouted, and their cries for 'Bryan' and such were merely intended as a joke. I attach no importance to the incident whatever."

A NETHERLAND GUEST ROBBED.

ARREST OF A TRANSIENT BOARDER, WHO LEFT THE HOTEL SUDDENLY AFTER THE THEFT.

Mrs. Charlotte Thayer, a guest at the Hotel Netherland, has been robbed of $580 worth of diamonds and jewelry. H. M. Haywood, a transient guest, is charged with the crime. On the afternoon of October 2 a well-dressed man, with gray hair, called at the hotel. He wanted a room, and was taken to No. 269, three rooms away from Mrs. Thayer's apartments. The guest registered as H. M. Haywood. The same evening Mrs. Thayer went down to dinner at 6 o'clock. She locked the door of her sleeping apartment. On the dresser in the room she left a watch, chain, bracelets and diamonds of the total value of $580. At 7:30, when she returned, she found the door of her room unfastened. Her jewelry was gone. The loss was at once reported to Detective Conway, of the hotel.

He began an investigation. Almost his first discovery was that Haywood had departed. He left a valuable new alligator grip. It contained nothing but waste paper. The detective began a search for the erstwhile guest. He found that a man of the general appearance of Haywood had had a similar experience at several other city hotels, always going away without paying, always leaving a new satchel, and always leaving other guests to bemoan the loss of valuables. Central Office Detectives Evanhoe and Formosa joined in the search for Haywood.

On Friday evening the fugitive was found at No. 418 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, where he had two furnished rooms. Nothing was found to connect him with the larceny, however. He had six full suits of clerical black in his wardrobe. Haywood was locked up over night. Yesterday morning, when arraigned in Yorkville Court, he was dressed as a clergyman. Two charges, larceny of Mrs. Thayer's jewelry and violating the Hotel act, were preferred against him under the name of Thomas Johns. He declined to say anything further than to demand an examination, which Magistrate Deuel set for Wednesday next. Bail was fixed at $1,500 and $500 respectively for the two charges. It was learned that the man had registered at other hotels as Scott Furguson, Jamison, Johns and Haywood.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOUNDLING.

A WELL-DRESSED BABY PICKED UP IN THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION AND NOW AT BELLEVUE.

The employes of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad on Friday evening found a baby in one of the closets of the waiting-room at the Grand Central Station. The child was a boy, apparently about six weeks old, and was dressed in expensive and tasteful garments. Nobody about the waiting-room had ever seen the child before, and he was turned over to the police, who carried him to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the women's ward.

The matron of the ward says that the child is perfectly healthy, and that she has seldom seen such an attractive foundling. All his clothing is of expensive materials and well made. When found the little fellow wore a white silk cap, heavy with embroidery and dainty with lace. His cloak was of blue surah silk, and on his feet were a pair of blue kid shoes.

The police do not believe that the child has been accidentally lost, as no one has made any effort to find him, so far as they know. They think he has been purposely abandoned, and they are making attempts to find his parents, but they have little hope of success. The boy is likely to go to a foundling asylum, unless somebody adopts him.

"SHEENY MIKE" AND HIS PALS IN COURT.

Three well-dressed prisoners faced Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. The men were Richard Burns, alias "Dick" Johnson, alias Robert Stafford, George McGovern, alias "Big Kid," and Michael Sheehan, alias "Sheeny Mike." The pictures of all three men are among the faces in Captain O'Brien's famous collection. They were arrested in Corlears Hook Park on Friday afternoon by Central Office Detectives Flay, Reap and McManus, who wanted them for an alleged burglary at Paul Slavin's second-hand clothing store, No. 138 Park Row, on Sunday night last. Slavin was insured in Ex-Superintendent Byrnes's anti-burglar company.

The men were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning. In court was an officer from Far Rockaway, who had a warrant for "Sheeny Mike" charging him with blowing open the safe in the Long Island Railway station at that point on Sunday night, August 20. The other two men were remanded for examination to-morrow. After a long parley between Magistrate Mott and the constable from Far Rockaway the magistrate finally surrendered "Sheeny Mike" to the Rockaway authorities. The Rockaway authorities say they have sufficient evidence to convict "Mike" as being one of the safe blowers.

A ROUNDSMAN PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

Chief Surgeon Cook of the Board of Police Surgeons has made a report to the Police Board concerning the case of Roundsman Edward E. Griffenhagen, who has been suffering from a physical shock which he received in October, 1892, by stopping three runaway fire horses at Union Square in the Columbian celebration. He has been on the sick list ever since. Because he was injured in performing an act of bravery the commissioners have several times granted Griffenhagen long leaves of absence.

A committe of doctors examined him at his home, and they now report that he is physically disabled and unfit for further duty. His case will come before the next meeting of the board, when it is likely that he will be retired on a pension.

Griffenhagen has been on the force since November 27, 1889. He was a patrolman at the time of the Columbian celebration, when he distinguished himself, and for this bravery he was promoted to roundsman.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT ODDS.

Hinck & Ould, commission, woollens and drygoods merchants, of Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st., have been in liquidation for the last six months, Henry J. Hinck having charge of winding up the business. John O. Erckens, who was a partner in the firm, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs are being conducted, and through Carter, Hughes & Dwight applied to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership and appointment of a receiver and for an injunction. The application for a receiver has since been withdrawn, but the injunction order was granted and filed yesterday restraining his partners from disposing of the assets of the firm for the benefit of certain persons, seven in number, or for any purpose other than the liquidation of the business of the firm. Mr. Erckens became a partner on January 1, 1894, putting in $100,000 cash capital against the same amount of assets of the business heretofore carried on by Hinck & Ould. The firm suffered, he said, large losses, which up to August 31 aggregated $116,872, and, as the partners were to share the losses, he alleges that the Messrs. Hinck & Ould, by these losses and their withdrawals, have exhausted their share of the capital, while his share amounts to $42,000. On August 31 the assets of the firm were $58,527 and actual liabilities $51,000. Mr. Erckens alleges that Mr. Hinck had withdrawn $5,000 to pay debts of the old firm of Hinck & Ould before he (Erckens) became a partner, which was not a liability of the new firm, and threatens to pay off $30,000 more of similar debts. The injunction restrains Mr. Hinck from doing so.

WITH QUEENS AND ROOKS.

PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB.

MAREAN AGAIN AT THE HELM—THE EXPULSION OF ELWELL FROM THE MANHATTAN—MUCH COMMENT—THE CONTEST AT BUDAPEST.

There has been plenty of excitement in metropolitan chess circles within the last week or so. Two important meetings were held, and the business transacted in these meetings caused the stir and bustle among the chess men. As was printed in The Tribune last Sunday, the Brooklyn Chess Club elected its officers on Saturday week. The proceedings throughout the meeting were of a most harmonious nature, and there was nothing which marred the pleasantness of the evening. There was much excitement in the club after Mr. Marean had been re-elected and a committee had been appointed to call upon him to inform of his unanimous re-election and to request him to appear at the meeting. About half an hour elapsed before the committee of three returned from their errand, and Mr. De Visser, the chairman of the committee, addressed the meeting, and introduced Mr. Marean. When order was restored, Mr. Marean addressed those present. In the course of his remarks he said that he would accept the honor conferred upon him on two conditions. "Let it be understood, gentlemen, that you will all help, as much as everybody can afford, toward bringing to a successful issue the second cable match with Great Britain, and let there be harmony, perfect harmony, in the club in the future. Under these conditions will I undertake to remain at the helm of the club."

As the readers of The Tribune know, an excellent body of men have now taken charge of the management of the club, and there is no doubt that harmony, success and prosperity will reign in the future. It may be added that the new officers held a meeting on Monday night, that they instructed the secretary to write to the British Chess Club accepting the challenge for another cable match, and that a committee was appointed to carry out the details of the fight. Among the men on the committee is John D. Elwell, the sole manager of the cable match played last March.

While the latter enthusiast has thus been honored at the Brooklyn Chess Club, he was treated at the hands of the Manhattan Chess Club in a somewhat different manner. As yesterday's report in The Tribune showed, he has been expelled from the Manhattan Chess Club, of which organization he was a member in good standing for fifteen years. The meeting on Thursday evening which did this work was a secret one, none but members being permitted to be present, and as they declined to make any statement after the meeting, nothing can be said here about the discussion and other details which finally led to Elwell's expulsion from the club. The latter will now fight the case in the courts, and the public at large will perhaps get a thorough insight into it.

Mr. Elwell, at The Tribune's request, makes the following additional remarks concerning his expulsion: "Prior to June 20, when the directory formally specified its charges to me, the single fact within its knowledge was that about noon of May 29 I brought to the clubroom a letter written in Boston the day before and addressed to the president of the Manhattan Chess Club, which letter I had at the club inclosed in an envelope for the president with a pencilled note of explanation as to how I had come by it.

"The directory also had in its possession a communication from the writer of the letter I brought to the club, saying he had sent it to me at my office. On the face of the matter, therefore, a simple mistake had been made by me in handling my mail which I had lost no time in rectifying.

"Such a mistake, and prompt rectification of the error, could not possibly be magnified into 'conduct prejudicial to the interests of the club,' which the constitution makes the subject of discipline, and therefore the directory proceeded to invent and inject into its accusation criminal intention on my part, a wholly gratuitous charge, impossible of proof, and therefore an absolutely caddish thing to do.

"But, whether maliciously or only foolishly I am unable to say, the directory's formal charge as presented, by suppressing the fact that the envelope had been delivered properly to me, really was a charge of tampering with the United States mails, and therefore entirely without its jurisdiction to try.

"Of course, I could not permit the directory to try me on such a charge as that, and particularly when it had united the several functions of accuser, prosecutor and also judge in itself.

"Such a combination of functions is abhorrent to a sense of fair play, and particularly when the directory contained within it, as a most influential member, one man of known hostility to me.

"The envelope covering the letter of Mr. Lessor of May 28 to the president of the Manhattan Chess Club, which came to me at my office, was directed entirely in typewriting, and to me only, and not in my care. How it came to be directed in that way Mr. Lesser clearly showed to the club in his letter of October 5, which was read at Thursday evening's meeting.

"My action in personally taking the May 28 letter to the club was therefore simply a courtesy which the directory was incapable of appreciating. Its charges of June 20 are as gross an affront as was ever put upon a member of any club by its governors, and they will so be regarded by every gentleman. One thing is unmistakable in them, to wit, malice, and except as they charge me with a grave crime they are so evidently puerile and unfit to be a foundation for club discipline as everywhere to excite the inquiry, What is underneath this?

"I understand that this feeling prevailed so much at the club meeting that in order to give its members some sort of a reason for expelling me it dragged into the proceedings a letter from a Philadelphia lawyer named Shipley, accusing me of having told him in confidence that I had kept Showalter off the Manhattan team. Of course this charge, whatever it may amount to, was never made to my face by the directory, and the charge it did make, except as presented as a crime, only shows the straits it was in for material which it could formulate.

"Nevertheless the directory is entitled to some sympathy in this matter, and it must have a genuine grievance against me, which I regard as most complimentary to myself.

"In three short years or less it has seen the club whose affairs it was managing decline in prestige, and it has witnessed another organization, not managed by it, the Brooklyn Chess Club, assume the rank it formerly held. It is safe to say that the Brooklyn Chess Club is regarded, all the chess world over, as the leading chess organization of the United States.

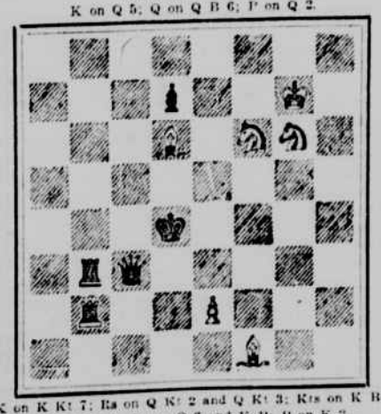
"It has seen the Brooklyn team soundly thrash the Manhattan team and win the Metropolitan League trophy. It has seen its cable match a fizzle, and the Brooklyn cable match a great victory for America. It has seen the Brooklyn Chess Club send Pillsbury to Hastings, where he won highest honor for the country, and welcome him home with a reception which must have made the choicest Manhattan Chess Club entertainments seem like a Bowery luncheon. It has seen the Brooklyn Chess Club entering Pillsbury and Showalter both at Nuremberg as its representatives, while not a native American player has ever been sent by the Manhattan Chess Club to Europe. To the extent of my ability I have denounced this unpatriotic policy of the Manhattan Chess Club directory, and, finding it impossible to change it, have found in the Brooklyn Chess Club a dissimilar spirit, and I do not see why all this is not quite sufficient to make the Manhattan Chess Club managers hate me. Unfortunately for them, such things as I have done to vex them are difficult to formulate into charges under the constitution of the club, and the eagerness with which the directory snapped at the absurd charges, except as to their criminal nature, is proof of this. I do not anticipate the slightest trouble in securing my reinstatement through the courts."

While this excitement was the order of the week in the metropolis, the cable told daily its interesting news from the battlefield in Budapest, where a strong field is competing for international honors. At present nothing of importance can be added to the stories which have already appeared in print.

PROBLEM NO. 157—BY JOSEPH PLACHUTTA TRIENT.

Black—Three pieces.

K on Q 5; Q on Q B 6; P on Q 2.



K on K Kt 7; Rs on Q Kt 2 and Q Kt 3; Kts on K B 6 and K Kt 6; Bs on Q 6 and K B; P on K 2.

White—Eight pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 156.

1. B—B 4, K x B; 2. Q—B 4, mate.
1. B—B 4, P x B; 2. P—K 3, mate.
1. B—B 4, P—B 5; 2. Q—Kt 4, mate.
1. B—B 4, P—K 4; 2. Q—Q 5, mate.

Correct solutions received from Rev. Louis H. Bahler, West Hurley, N. Y.; Amateur, New-York; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; W. H. C., Brooklyn; G. L. Parmly, East Orange, N. J.; Harry H. St. Clair, jr., New-York; A. S. Richmond, Middletown, N. Y.; C. E. Lindmark, Brooklyn; J. George Schaefer, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; E. W. Engberg, Brooklyn.

G. L. Parmly, East Orange, forwarded additional correct solutions to Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155; David R. Lyman, Charlottesville, Va., to Nos. 152, 154 and 155; S. A. Barbour, Hecla, Mont., one to 151; S. R. Morgan, Middletown, N. Y., one to 155.

T. C. and C. E. L.—You will hear from us by-and-by.

THE EARLY ELECTION RETURNS.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS READ AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO AN EAGER THRONG OF LISTENERS.

Police Headquarters in this city is a busy place on Election Night. The reception of the "unofficial" election returns attracts a crowd of politicians, and there is another crowd of busy policemen, police clerks and police officials. The two sets of returns which are sent to Police Headquarters at night are intended to give early information of the results of the election. They are blanks hastily filled out with figures. Blanks of one set come by way of the police stations, and are addressed to the Chief of Police. Those of the other set come through the same channels, but are addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The "official" election returns, signed by the inspectors of election, are in two sets also, and they are delivered sealed the day after election, one set to the County Clerk and the other set to the Bureau of Elections.

The "unofficial" returns are collected by policemen at the polling places as soon as they are ready on election night, and taken to the nearest police stations, from which they are sent to Headquarters by special messengers. The returns for the Bureau of Elections are sent with as little delay as possible. The returns for the Chief of Police are read aloud in the police stations before they are forwarded. Newspaper reporters and agents of press bureaus are in the stations to hear the returns read.

Two sets of clerks and detailed policemen handle the returns when they are received at Headquarters on Election Night. Men of one set work under the direction of Chief Clerk Kipp in the Bureau of Elections. They count the returns in batches of tens, without regard to the districts or parts of the city from which the returns are sent, to get early information of results. Ten scattering returns give an indication merely of the election of one candidate over another in the city. One hundred returns give better indications. One thousand scattering returns usually will show so nearly now the city has gone that the clerks can figure the majority for one candidate with a small margin of error.

The clerks who work under the direction of First Deputy Clerk Delamater tabulate the returns which come addressed to the Chief of Police. Mr. Delamater reads off the returns in the large trial room on the third floor of the building, and the clerks make the tabulations on prepared blanks as he reads. Politicians and other persons eager to hear the first indications of the results of the election crowd the room and listen intently to the reading.

It has been the custom of the Police Commissioners to stay in their offices until late at night, while the returns are being received and tabulated. Political friends keep them company and hear the bulletins which are sent every few minutes from the room in which Chief Clerk Kipp and his helpers are at work. The Commissioners and their visitors get early information of the results in the city, and the Commissioners usually have telegraph and telephone instruments in their rooms to get early information from other parts of the State and from other States.

While the crowds are surging about the halls of Police Headquarters, policemen in uniform, acting as special messengers, are running in and out with the election returns, and mounted policemen are galloping back and forth between elevated railroad stations and police stations. In the basement of Police Headquarters the telegraph instruments are all humming and an extra force of operators is kept busy all night. The crowds do not leave until after midnight.

DR. PEABODY RECOVERING.

Dr. George L. Peabody, the well-known pathologist, of No. 57 West Thirty-eighth-st., is rapidly recovering from the effects of an operation which was recently made necessary by a severe attack of appendicitis. The illness seized him about two weeks ago while on a visit to Gaspe, Canada. As he grew worse, Dr. Shepard was hastily called in, and in view of the gravity of the case Dr. Shepard decided to remove his patient to Montreal, where the best hospital facilities could be obtained. Then a successful operation was performed.

Dr. J. W. McLane of No. 31 West Thirty-eighth-st., said yesterday that Dr. Peabody was getting along nicely, and that his entire recovery was only a matter of a few weeks.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuesday, October 13, at 1 p. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Beekman, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex parte matters.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Beach, J.—Motions. Demurrers. Nos. 243, 244, 248, 249, 253, 254, 295, 296. Preferred causes: Nos. 3278, 3410, 3530, 3513, 3414, 3481, 3463, 3478, 3554, 3397. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Truax, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 3014, 3399, 3387, 3315, 878, 3042. Case undinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Pryor, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before Lawrence, J.—Elevated Railroad cases. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VIII—Adjourned for the term.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Daly, J.—Preferred causes: Nos. 8289, 8757, 6395, 9127, 7498, 8056, 9095, 7145, 8916, 8861, 9185, 5540, 9472, 4110, 9131, 3058. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 8477, 2880, 1140, 1314, 2096, 2739, 9645, 1541, 2450, 3153. Inquest No. 1786. Cases unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Bischoff, jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part V—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Hookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 2770, 2883, 2954, 3162, 3180, 3256, 3273, 3297, 3377, 3456. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VIII—Before Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IX—Before McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part X—Before Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XI—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No day calendar. Wills for probate: Joseph W. Harper, Isabella Nicholls, Katharina Hill, Erik S. Erikson, Josepha Maly, Charles Schlosser, Johanna Gamlin, Mary Stripp, at 10:30 a. m.; Charles Johnson, Mary L. S. Munson, Mary Farrell, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—Nos. 1292, 1195, 1214, 1229.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—Nos. 1198 and 1199.

City Court—Special Term—Before Fitzsimmons, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Conlan, J.—Nos. 2037, 122, 412, 31715, 473, 585, 478, 489, 500, 583, 471, 2273, 481, 814, 825, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McCarthy, J.—Nos. 659, 292, 395, 592, 2561, 2564, 2562, 2563, 1837, 1589, 546, 546, 547, 571, 608, 611, 612, 48, 569, 692, 695, 613, 616, 621, 622, 625, 626, 631, 634, 639, 640, 644, 645, 650, 651, 654, 657, 658, 662, 663, 664, 666, 668, 669, 670, 673, 675, 691, 693 to 745 inclusive. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Schuchman, J.—Nos. 377, 746, 747, 681, 748, 749, 316, 672, 619, 691, 674, 69, 698, 689, 690, 691, 692, 750 to 833 inclusive. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before O'Dwyer, J.—Short causes: Nos. 2795, 2284, 2873, 3134, 2237, 2569, 2510, 2865, 2535, 2838, 2980, 2923, 2929, 2976, 2947, 2413, 2744, 2590, 2884, 2902, 2783, 2217, 978, 2980, 2900, 2957, 2472, 2881, 2597, 3103, 3104, 2970, 2840, 2804, 2802, 2970, 2906, 2708, 3062, 2259, 2102, 2403, 2370½, 2818, 3023, 3024, 3170, 2978, 3071, 3091, 3019, 3148, 3146, 3003, 2916. Clear.

LAKEWOOD'S SEASON EARLY.

THE OUTLOOK AN ENCOURAGING ONE—COTTAGERS AND THEIR DOINGS.

Lakewood, N. J., Oct. 10 (Special).—An early return of cottagers is believed to indicate a prosperous season at this resort. A rumor, arising from Mrs. Cleveland's flying visit on Tuesday, was to the effect that she was here to secure a cottage. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. W. C. Stone, who arrived on the morning train, were the guests of Francis P. Freeman until the afternoon train, when both returned to New-York. It is denied by excellent authority that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will return as cottagers this season.

Among the cottagers who have returned from their summer outings are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Professor and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, the Misses Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, who have opened Laurellea this season, and Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt, who returned from abroad this week.

Not only cottage life, but the entire village, sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Francis P. Freeman last Saturday.

John D. Rockefeller, of New-York, is visiting Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Strong at Woldcroft.

The clubhouse of the Country Club is open to club members. Horace Rawlins will be the professional golfer in charge of the clubhouse this season. William C. Marrow, of Washington, a follower of the Chevy Chase hunts, is the first huntsman to arrive with the intention of following the Ocean County hounds this winter.

The Laurel House register shows a very satisfactory list of arrivals for the first week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, of New-York, continued their custom of giving a dinner to celebrate the birthday of their son, Philip Rhinelander, on Thursday evening. The dinner took place in the new private dining-room, which was used for the first time, and was accompanied by a pretty display of flowers, an elaborate birthday cake and silver and china souvenirs for the guests, who were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, W. V. B. Kip, J. Warren Nash, Miss Sands, Dr. Conger Oakley and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmett. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Davis and Miss Elsie Davis are stayling at the Laurel House before opening their cottage, the Gables. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington, of Brooklyn, and Dr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, of New-York, are also here while their cottages are being made ready.

AN IMPROVED MESSENGER SERVICE.

THE DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S BOYS BETTER CLAD AND DISCIPLINED UNDER MR. RAYNES'S MANAGEMENT.

Some time ago The Tribune referred editorially to the service that was at that time being given to the New-York public by the American District Telegraph Company, calling attention to the fact that there seemed to be little discipline among the messenger boys, who went and came in far too free and easy a manner, and whose personal appearance was far from presenting that model of neatness and uniformity which the public had a right to expect and which the public of other cities received.

About six months ago M. W. Raynes became manager of the American District Telegraph Company in this city, and since then the service of which he has charge has been constantly improving along the lines pointed out by The Tribune. In the old days the messengers were allowed to appear in practically any costume that suited them, and the result was a set of messengers that were seldom clean or neat. Some of them wore only the company's cap, some of them wore the coat, but few of them wore both at the same time. A full uniform was practically unheard of. What fragmentary parts of the uniform did appear were generally the worse for wear or untidy.

Since Mr. Raynes took charge all this has been changed. No messenger is allowed to be on duty unless clad in the full uniform. He must wear a collar, too. The company provides the suit and as many collars as may be necessary, keeps the uniform pressed and clean, and charges the messenger 50 cents a week, retaining possession of the clothes. Under the old system those boys who had uniforms paid $1.25 a week and owned the uniform when the full amount of $16 or $17 had been paid. The change is financially to the advantage of the boys as a whole, for many of them remain only a short time in the employ of the company. Mr. Raynes also sent forth the excellent edict that, so far as messenger boys were concerned, whiskers must go. This resulted in many of the ancient "boys" leaving the company in preference to parting with their treasured beards. But therein the public was scarcely a loser. The advantages of this improved discipline the city has been reaping in a better, more rapid and careful service. Messengers are often seen running nowadays, and the comic papers mourn.

Manager Raynes says that there are now about fifty bicycles in use in that part of the city that lies above Twenty-third-st., and that more will be put in use as soon as some inventor discovers a tire that will not slip on the pavement in rainy weather. In good weather one boy with a wheel can do the work of two boys without wheels. It is not possible for the wheels to be used with safety much below Twenty-third-st. on account of the crowded condition of the streets.

Manager Raynes, who was himself once a messenger boy, says that the company is constantly on the lookout to discover ability in a messenger boy and to promote him if possible. He added that many men earning good salaries in the business part of the city were once messenger boys, as were also many of the brightest detectives in Capt