BATTLE OF BATTLESHIPS.

REAR-ADMIRAL BRADFORD ATTACKS THE BOWLES PLAN.

ADVOCATES SUPERPOSED TURRETS AND A DIFFERENT BATTERY ARRANGEMENT—THE BRADFORD-SIGSBEE DESIGN LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 20.—The right of the five able naval officers who constitute the Board of Construction to have forceful views on the subject of warship designs has come to be fully recognized, and the fact that they are all actuated solely by the desire to do what is best for the force afloat and make it superior to that of any other nation has given great value to the details of their animated controversies ever since the new navy began to grow. Admirals Melville, Bradford, O'Neil and Bowles and Captain Sigsbee are in the front rank of the most progressive and aggressive officers in the navy, and it has come to be axiomatic that, while harmonious on all matters of general policy, their positive views on specific details are so divergent that the splendid designs on which they must at times agree embody the best compromises attainable without imperilling the efficiency of the result.

Last year the board fought for months over the plans for five battleships and four armored cruisers, and in the end seven of the fighting captains of the line had to be summoned to secure a settlement. Then Congress at its last session declined to authorize any more ships until a definite policy had been adopted and plans for ships presented with the estimates. The board has been at work for several months, and, after discussing seven different original projects for battleships, has come to the usual disagreement and submitted to Secretary Long two designs, one of which, the Bowles ship, approved by a majority of the board, was printed in The Tribune this morning. This is followed by the design submitted to-day from Admiral Bradford and Captain Sigsbee, constituting the minority. Their project, illustrated herewith, combines the good qualities of all the successful American types of recent years, to which offensive and defensive power is added to make them superior to any warship thus far proposed for any foreign navy. The entire board has proceeded on one of the fundamental precepts of the United States navy, which holds that since 1812 American prowess on the sea has been due to insistence on throwing more effective shell in a given time than the enemy. No American naval designer has dared to violate this rule. More powerful guns, more accurately aimed by more men than the opponents, have never failed to carry the day, other things being equal, and for this reason it is expected that the next American battleships will be built on the Bradford-Sigsbee plan. These two officers, oddly enough, composed the minority last year, and finally won general approval against the majority of the board.

ADMIRAL BRADFORD'S REPORT.

Admiral Bradford, in his report to Secretary Long, attacks the Bowles design as a mere modification of the rejected design of a year ago condemned by all the fighting officers of the service. The Bradford-Sigsbee ship has the superposed turrets adopted for all five of last year's battleships, its main battery consisting of four 12-inch, twelve 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, four of the eights being placed in the turret with the twelves, and the eight others being in pairs in corner turrets, as on the Oregon. The Bowles design substituted twenty 7-inch guns for these eights and sixes, with a view of making both broadsides equal in repulsing simultaneous attack on both sides. This feature Admiral Bradford criticises as follows:

The best naval tacticians believe that naval engagements of the future will present few, if any, instances of a single ship being engaged on both sides. If two ships are pitted against one it is much more advantageous for these two to be on one side, and prevent their single enemy from using all his guns. In addition, if the two ships are in formation, it would hardly be possible for their single enemy to pass between them. Without doubt future engagements will be fought at long range. While engaged on one side only, the battery of the minority plan is able to deliver in one minute an energy of fire represented by 253,170 foot tons, against 230,620 foot tons for the majority. It is true that the latter type is able to deliver at the same time the energy of fire on the opposite side, and the former can deliver on both sides at the same time but 220,530 foot tons, which is little less than in the case of the majority. The minority type has, however, a great advantage over the latter in the fact that it delivers its maximum fire over 100 degrees of arc, while the latter delivers it over only 64 degrees.

COMPARISON OF THE BATTERIES.

Comparing the guns, omitting the twelves, common to both designs, the following data are presented:

The 8-inch gun will be fired at the rate of 1.2 rounds a minute.

The 7-inch gun will be fired at the rate of 2.5 rounds a minute.

The 6-inch gun will be fired at the rate of 3.5 rounds a minute.

Eight-inch gun muzzle energy a minute, 16,322 foot tons.

Seven-inch gun muzzle energy a minute, 23,062 foot tons.

Six-inch gun muzzle energy a minute, 20,433 foot tons.

Eight-inch gun, weight of metal thrown in one minute, 300 pounds.

Seven-inch gun, weight of metal thrown in one minute, 412.5 pounds.

Six-inch gun, weight of metal thrown in one minute, 350 pounds.

"This information," says the admiral, "was supplied to the members of the board by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Any decrease in the rate of fire of the 7-inch guns, or any increase in the rate of fire of 8-inch guns, will favor the minority type. It is understood that the rate of fire given for the 8-inch and for the 6-inch gun is the result of actual practice on board ship. The fire of the 7-inch gun, however, is assumed by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, for the reason that no 7-inch gun exists."

OPPOSED TO 7-INCH GUNS.

After showing that the 7-inch gun is distinctly inferior to the 8-inch in every particular, Admiral Bradford declares:

The homogeneity of the fleet is a most important element. The majority plan corresponds only with the Alabama and Maine classes. I do not hesitate to assert that these ships possess a weak battery, and the omission of 8-inch guns from their armament is much regretted by the best informed officers in the navy. While there are six of the above mentioned classes, armed only with 12-inch and 6-inch guns, the latter in broadside, there are thirteen ships built and building having 8-inch guns mounted in turrets.

The latest English, German, French and Italian practices are cited, and Admiral Bradford adds:

To the unprofessional mind it might perhaps appear to be a good plan to build varying types of ships, in order to make sure that some one type shall be the best. This would be a great error, since nothing is worse than a patchwork fleet, some of one kind and others of another. The wisdom of adopting the 8-inch gun as a part of the battery of our battleships has been clearly demonstrated, and is being rapidly followed by foreign nations. No reduction in calibre should be entertained.

ARGUMENT FOR SUPERPOSED TURRETS.

Regarding superposed turrets, Admiral Bradford says:

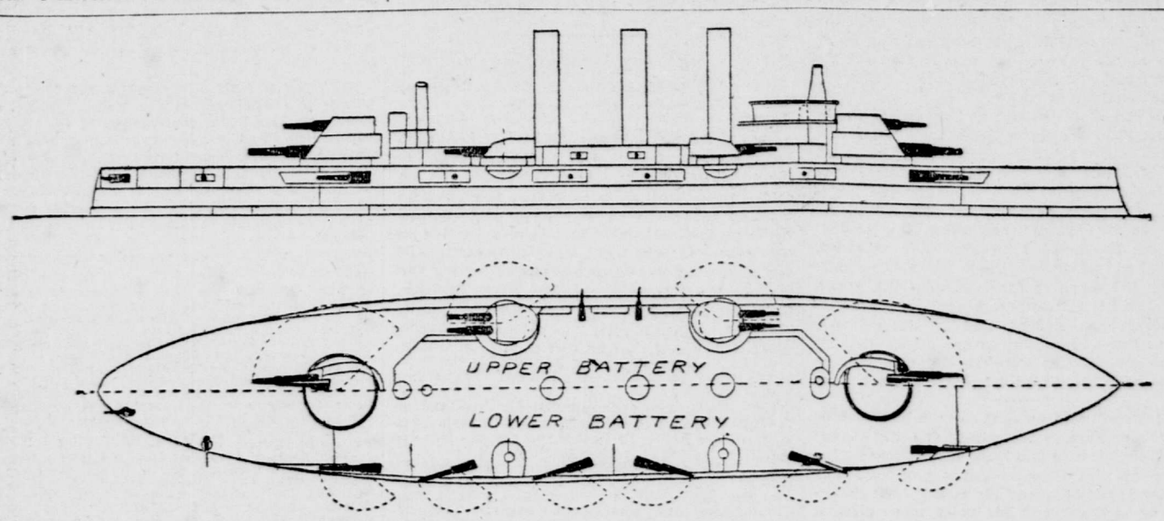
The opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance is entitled to great weight in connection with the selection of a battery for a battleship, and also as to the best method of mounting and protecting the same. Attention is invited to the fact, however, that the present chief of ordnance concurred in the armament adopted for the five battleships of the Virginia class under construction. Attention is also invited to the fact that his predecessors for about sixteen years, viz., Admiral Sicard, Admiral Sampson and Captain Folger, have all in the past advocated the superposed turret.

The result of the gun fire and target practice on board of the Kearsarge and the Kentucky is in favor of the superposed turret, and, so far as I am able to ascertain by diligent inquiry, the officers of both ships, without exception, are heartily in favor of this type of turret.

The majority of the Board on Construction favoring Type 4 is made up of the chief of ordnance, the engineer-in-chief and the chief constructor. Previous to this date the engineer-in-chief has been a warm advocate of the superposed turret. While he voted for Type 1 when considered by the Board on Construction something over a year ago, he subsequently explained, when a member of the large board of thirteen, that this was an inadvertence, and then voted for the superposed turret type. The unfavorable criticisms of the superposed turrets are thus far purely theoretical. In practice they have fulfilled every expectation of their advocates.

In closing, under the head of "Policy," Admiral Bradford says:

The armament of the ships of the Virginia class was assigned only after the most careful consideration and discussion by many of the ablest officers of the navy. I consider it very unfortunate that the majority of the Board on Construction should now recommend an armament for additional battleships so different in calibre and so differently disposed, protected and mounted. The natural effect will be a loss of confidence in the knowledge of the board as to the type of battleship best suited for naval purposes. I therefore recommend the most careful consideration of the subject by the best authorities the department is able to command.



BATTLESHIP DESIGNED BY REAR ADMIRAL BRADFORD AND CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.
Main Battery—Four 12-inch, twelve 8-inch, twelve 6-inch. Secondary Battery—Eight 3-inch.

THE TROUBLE AT QUELPART.

GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND BLAMES THE CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.

Washington, July 20.—The report of the Governor of the island of Quelpart, where an uprising recently occurred, appears in mail advices received here. The Governor places the responsibility for the trouble on the Christian converts, and says that they made the first attack on the natives. The latter were holding a meeting to condemn the extortion of local taxes by officials who are said to be under the influence of the converts. The report says that while the meeting was in progress the converts, three hundred in number, headed by two French missionaries, attacked the natives. One native was severely wounded, and six others, including their leader, Go Daigen, were taken prisoners. The Governor says that the converts then made a raid on the native town, killing and wounding the natives. The latter, enraged at this procedure, collected their forces and assaulted the Christians, killing about fifty of them. Placards were then posted directing the arrest of all converts. The converts had taken refuge in various towns, but were sought out and killed to the number of about two hundred and fifty. One of their number got through a message to the French minister at Seoul, who sent two French warships to the island. A naval demonstration was made, and the natives were awed into submission. The Governor petitions the Corean Government to address an official note to the French minister to stop the dispatch of French troops to the island, lest it encourage the converts to rise again against the natives.

SCHLATTER SENTENCED AS A VAGRANT.

Washington, July 20.—Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the police court to-day as a vagrant and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or spend thirty days in the workhouse. As he returned to the cells he pleaded that the workhouse authorities refrain from shearing his locks. Schlatter said to the court that he had come here to get his wife, who had deserted him, to approve the sale of some English property, and, becoming discouraged, had begun to drink. A policeman testified that he found Schlatter surrounded by a boisterous crowd, and that he admitted having been drunk since July 3.

THE ALLEGED LYNCHING OF ITALIANS.

Washington, July 20.—Mr. Carignani, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here, called upon Acting Secretary Hill to-day to prepare a note as to the progress being made in the investigation of the killing of the Italians at Erwin, Miss., recently. Mr. Carignani has not yet been able to secure evidence to establish the nationality of the dead men, although the Italian authorities originally reported that it had been established, and unless this is forthcoming and it is shown that they were not naturalized in the United States there will be no further proceedings in the case, so far as the State Department is concerned.

HOW SAILORS MAY OBTAIN COMMISSIONS.

Washington, July 20.—The only door through which enlisted men of the navy may enter the service as commissioned officers is that by which warrant officers, passing successfully the examination given in substance below, can obtain commissions as ensigns. Applications to take the examination will be received up to July 30. So far only two warrant officers have made applications. The hesitation of the men is said to be due to fear of the examination. A statement made at the Navy Department shows that the general scope of the examination includes a knowledge of naval charts and reckoning, engineering, seamanship, construction of steel vessels and relation of their parts to one another, gunnery, including a description of mechanism, electricity and military law.

REMEY RETURNING TO CAVITE.

Washington, July 20.—The Navy Department has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Remey announcing his departure on the Brooklyn from Albany, West Australia, for Batavia, Java, on his way back to Cavité.

CANNOT KEEP WATER FROM INDIANS.

Phœnix, Ariz., July 20.—The United States District Court took summary steps to relieve the condition of the suffering Pima and Maricopa Indians when it granted an injunction restraining the canal owners above the Indian reservation from taking water from the river and thus depriving the Indians of their water supply. The action is of much importance in that it will give the Indians water enough to prevent a famine, which caused such disaster among them last year.

SKIN DISEASE ATTACKS APPRENTICES.

Philadelphia, July 20.—A peculiar form of skin disease has made its appearance among the apprentice boys on the receiving ship Richmond, at the League Island Navy Yard, and more than fifty of the sixty-three young tars are afflicted. A majority of the apprentices were to be assigned to duty on the battleship Illinois on August 5, but owing to the outbreak of the disease the transfer will probably be postponed. The ailment, though not dangerous, is contagious. It is thought the apprentice boys contracted the disease in the West Indies while cruising recently on the training ship Monongahela.

MAN ARRESTED IN CANADA NOT BLONDIN.

Boston, July 20.—Telegrams received by Chief Wade of the State District Police this morning show that the man arrested at Ste. Anne des Monts, Canada, yesterday is not Blondin, the suspected wife murderer.

CHILI BUILDING DEDICATED

NEXT THURSDAY WILL BE PORTO RICO DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

ELABORATE CEREMONIES PLANNED—THE ISLAND'S VARIED EXHIBITS—BUFFALO'S INCREASED TAX RECEIPTS INDICATE BENEFITS OF THE EXPOSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, July 20.—Chili's building was dedicated at the exposition to-day, but the ceremonies were exceedingly simple, owing to the death of President Errazuriz of that country. The large iron building in which the many exhibits of the country are housed was thronged with visitors all day. The exhibits have been described in The Tribune. It was a keen disappointment to the Chilians that Don Carlos Morle Vicuna, the Chilian Minister, who came to Buffalo from Washington expressly to take part in the ceremonies, was unable to be present. He is ill with a mild case of pneumonia, but it is thought he will have recovered sufficiently to be about by the middle of next week.

Señor Don Enrique Budge, Commissioner-General from Chili, made the opening address in the Chilian Building, where the ceremonies were conducted, and said in part:

"The majority of products of South American countries are sold to Europeans, so it must not be considered strange if these countries buy their goods where they sell them. If the people of the United States want to get control of South American trade they should invest their capital where it will develop the industries of those countries." The sentiment was applauded.

NEXT THURSDAY PORTO RICO DAY.

Thursday of next week will be devoted to Porto Rico. The day was selected for various reasons, but principally because it is the anniversary of the raising of the first American flag in that island. Governor Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico and Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill will be present, the latter representing President McKinley. Each will make an address. Other speakers will include Senator Foraker, of Ohio, who framed the Porto Rican bill, and Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.

There is already a Porto Rican commission at the Pan-American, and its members will have special charge of the exercises of Porto Rico Day. They are Dr. Gomez Brioso, George W. Fishback and T. José Silva. There is also a resident commissioner of Porto Rico at Washington, Felderoco Degetan. Besides these commissioners there is a board of women managers representing the island, and they will be invited to take part in the ceremonies. They are Señora Sona Teresa Antonsanti and Señora Dona J. S. Harrison. The exercises of the day will be held in the Temple of Music, on the exposition grounds, at noon. The dignitaries of the occasion will be met at the approach, in front of the statue of Washington, by the military contingents at that time encamped at the Exposition and escorted to the Temple of Music.

The Havana Band will play, and, in general, the music will be appropriate to the occasion. The opening address will be by President John G. Milburn of the exposition. A reception will be given in the Porto Rican Building at 3 o'clock, for which special invitations will be issued. Porto Rican coffee will be served by the pretty Porto Rican señoritas, who are one of the attractions at this building.

PORTO RICAN COFFEE FREE TO ALL.

The big coffee growers of Porto Rico have contributed various kinds of fine coffee with the request that it be given to visitors during the exposition season free of charge. The coffee will be roasted and made fresh several times a day and served to all visitors desiring to sample it. Porto Rico has a small building at the exposition representative of the architecture of the island, but its principal exhibits are in the various exhibit buildings. The best one is in the Agricultural Building, and another is in the Manufactures Building. The products and manufactures of the island are shown in the former building, the location of the exhibit being in a beautifully arranged and adorned booth at the extreme southwest end of the structure. The display is small compared to most of the South American and foreign countries' exhibits, but it is complete and thoroughly honest, inasmuch as none of the products or manufactured articles were prepared especially for the exposition, but are just as they can be bought in the open markets.

PORTO RICO'S VARIED EXHIBIT.

In character the display is similar to that of most of the South American exhibits, with the exception of the display in the Manufactures Building. This consists almost wholly of articles made by Porto Rican women, rare embroideries, exquisitely made, and various articles of personal adornment, including many dainty things made of straw and fibre. That much time was spent in making these things is apparent, and a revolution in their making may be foreseen when American enterprise begins to manifest itself in the island. The assortment of cereals, including beans, corn, rice, oats, wheat and barley, is large and indicates that the best of these products can be produced in Porto Rico. Starches are shown similar to those of the French colonies, and made from the banana, sweet potato and yucca. The different varieties of spices are displayed in attractive glass jars. There is a generous assortment of toilet waters, including various kinds of bay rum. Brandy and rum are largely manufactured in Porto Rico, as also are baskets, straw goods, ropes and other articles of fibre. Coffee, however, is the principal production of the island, and this display is of special interest in view of the fact that Governor Allen is now in Washington, bearing a special commission from the legislature of the island, which has a pertinent significance, because it relates to the removal of the duties that have affected prices on the island and been a bar to freedom of trade between the United States and Porto Rico. Roughly classified the Porto Rico coffee is divided into three grades, which on the island cost from ten to twelve cents a pound for the cheapest quality, fifteen to twenty cents for the medium and twenty to twenty-five cents for the best grade.

YOUNG AMERICANS' OPPORTUNITY.

When Jacinto Aviles, who has charge of the exhibit in the Agricultural Building at present, was asked what the best commercial opportunity for a young man with about $5,000 capital on the island would be he said: "Start a coffee plantation. The United States is the natural market, and a fair plantation that will produce results can be secured for that money. In a few years, according to the present trend of affairs, excellent success must be the reward. He could get a good start on that amount of capital."

Tobacco also is an important Porto Rican product, and samples of all varieties grown on the island are shown, from the best qualities raised in the La Plata district of Cayey, which vary in price from 33 to 75 cents a pound, to the cheapest grades, the cost of which is almost nominal. The best cigars can be bought on the island for $5 a hundred. Chewing tobacco is marketed in coils like wash lines in the corner grocery, and is sold by the inch or yard, not by weight. It is said to be exceedingly strong.

TAX RECEIPTS SHOW PROSPERITY.

This week Buffalo's City Treasurer collected $31,859 10 more in taxes than for the same period last year, and the increase is credited almost solely to the Pan-American Exposition. The money represented the first week's tax collections, and Buffalonians are much interested in the result, because the smaller property owners, the ones who are most likely to take in Pan-American boarders and roomers, are the ones who always pay their taxes first. It is claimed, therefore, that they are doing a profitable business, and the people whom the fair was intended to benefit in a measure are getting results.

Some members of the 8th Ohio Regiment gained admission to the grounds to-day without paying the usual fees. They ran the guard, and believed they were justified in doing so. They claimed there was an understanding whereby they were to be admitted free to the grounds whenever they came in a body under command of a commissioned officer. The director of admissions insisted, however, that the men were to be admitted free only on the days when they paraded in full uniform, as on Ohio Day. The soldiers saw an opening and made a dive for it, about twenty-five gaining admission. The exposition guard was called upon to stop the soldiers, but refused to respond, and in the confusion some of the other soldiers climbed over the fence.

PAN-AMERICAN JUDGES.

MEN WHO WILL MAKE THE AWARDS AT EXPOSITION—EXHIBITS AS NUMEROUS AS AT CHICAGO.

Buffalo, July 20.—The juries of award for the Pan-American Exposition, selected by Henry Smith Pritchett, will meet on Monday morning at the Service Building. Later they will be organized as class juries for each department, and immediately take up the work of reviewing and judging the exhibits.

All returns from the class juries will be subject to revision by a superior jury, consisting of the president of the exposition company, John G. Milburn, and the director-general, W. I. Buchanan. Dr. Pritchett, as superintendent of awards, will be its chairman, and W. V. Cox, of the government board, its secretary. Other members of the jury will be the superintendents of the several departments, the foreign commissioners and the chairmen of the class juries.

This body of men will review each judgment of the class juries. They will meet from day to day to do so. Any exhibitor can bring his exhibit to the attention of this superior jury by appeal, if he considers himself neglected or aggrieved. The jury may go behind the returns and examine the exhibits if it deems it necessary so to do. The superintendents of the departments will enter their recommendations as to awards on cards. The superintendent of awards will enter his recommendation also. Then the superior jury will make its decision by vote on each exhibit, and entry thereof will be made on the card. This will stand as the verdict of the Pan-American Exposition on the article, and the award will be made accordingly.

At first thought the work before them seems small in comparison with other fairs which have been remarkable for the length and breadth of ground covered by exhibit buildings. The exhibits for the Pan-American are not so extensive, nor do they cover as much floor space, but they are just as numerous as those in the Chicago fair, and there are as many articles to be examined and judged.

The juries will have the services of some of the most famous experts in America, among them Carroll D. Wright, of the Bureau of Labor; Chief Tittman, of the Coast Survey; Theodore L. De Vinne, of the United Typothetæ; Elihu Thomson, Admirals Belknap, Bowles, Endicott and O'Neil, who will serve on the ordnance, manufactures and transportation juries; E. L. Morse and W. H. Holmes on the ethnology jury, while in machinery the services of the best men in the United States Patent Office have been secured. Following is a list of the chairmen of the juries:

Agriculture—Professor S. M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin.

Agricultural Implements—Colonel J. H. Brigham, United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Foods and Their Accessories—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Smith, chief of the commissary, U. S. A.

Forestry—Professor B. E. Fernow, Cornell University.

Fisheries—United States Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester.

Mines and Metallurgy—John Birkinbine, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Machinery—Professor Ira N. Hollis, Harvard University.

Electricity—Dr. Carl Herring, consulting engineer, Philadelphia.

Transportation—Colonel H. G. Prout, Editor of "The Railway Gazette."

Ordnance—Admiral Belknap, U. S. N.

Manufactures—Dr. E. A. Engler, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Graphic Arts—Theodore L. De Vinne, of the De Vinne Press, New-York.

Liberal Arts—Carroll D. Wright, United States Bureau of Labor, Washington.

Arts—Daniel V. French, sculptor.

NEW-YORK BUILDING AT CHARLESTON.

Albany, July 20.—The New-York State Commission to the South Carolina Exposition has decided to erect a building on one of the most favorable sites in the exhibition grounds. The plans accepted call for a structure 200 feet long by 60 feet wide. The main entrance will face upon the river, and the huge porch will extend out over the water. The architecture is in keeping with the general design of the exposition, the plans for the new State building being drawn by Bradford Gilbert, the supervising architect. The style is old Spanish. The commission decided at its last meeting to devote the greater portion of its time to the obtaining of New-York State exhibits for the general exposition.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Buffalo, July 20 (Special).—Persons from New-York and its vicinity registered at hotels to-day include:

IROQUOIS—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Merrick, R. L. Scovil, N. Wolfskehl, W. J. Lackey, M. Koops, Alfred H. Benjamin, E. C. McWatty, James Rogers, Edwin Huttroff, Frederick Schmitz, D. M. Jones, Alexander Hamilton, M. C. Benziger, W. Hall, G. Sherman, F. L. Hall, Robert E. Boncer, Alexander Hayden, Robert Oliver Lehr, Chapman Pennington, Dr. H. M. Adler, S. Saxe, M. V. Theall, Charles F. Person, Mitchell Reuben, William A. Christopher, jr., Edgar Frank, C. H. Nichols, Otto P. Schroedt, F. T. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hyatt, Walter Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McHaney, Mrs. M. Heaney, Harry G. Hochstadter, Thomas H. MacDonald, Charles W. Demarest, J. H. Dowd, Mrs. George R. Bidwell, Mrs. A. C. D. Loucks, F. Starbuck, J. E. Josephs, George G. Irwin, P. H. Mayer, Mrs. J. F. McDonough, James A. McFaul, James A. McFaul, jr., James Powers, A. D. Canfield and Samuel R. Waite.

NIAGARA—William N. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Milton L. Love, W. M. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Trinkle, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Mrs. Anna M. Spallen, Miss Maria Brunsen, J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, C. E. Sherin, Mrs. J. Jova, Miss H. Jova, Mrs. Martin, Miss A. Jova, Jules Jova, John Jova, Joseph Jova, Mr. and Mrs. David Pepper, jr., Mrs. V. B. Phelps, Miss L. C. Baker, Mrs. I. Conell, Mrs. A. E. Crawford, Mrs. Anna D. Spence, John W. Simpson, W. W. Hallan and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Day.

GENESEE—W. G. Rogers, Lawrence C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Doyle, F. D. Curtis, Miss Curtis, B. M. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George White, John G. Storrie, John W. Hart, Dr. John W. McCurry, Joseph Aarons, Miss Ida Martin and W. A. Thompson.

TIFFT—John Chote, A. Strauss, L. A. Bennett, B. A. Schmidt, H. H. Druckmiller, Henry Estricher, Percy M. Reese, jr., J. B. Clarke, S. Dumond, H. H. Hagin, jr., and C. F. Burghardt.

MANSION—Miss A. E. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, E. Stock, M. M. Benedict, Miss D. M. Lane, Leon Bellamy and Andrew Hogg.

STAFFORD—S. M. Hewlett, Edward Gerhardt, F. L. Ring, Samuel D. Gilpen, H. S. Reis, H. E. Watkins, William Kastner, J. W. Mackay, F. R. Simonson and Miss Simonson.

ARLINGTON—J. W. Evans, Charles Youmans, J. S. Ellerman, J. R. Winchester, E. J. Bagley, Francis X. McDonald, Arthur A. Payne, W. H. Young, Mrs. G. Rolfe, Mrs. H. Brown, B. Gray, F. Evans, Miss Guenther, E. H. Hirst, D. Salmon and Ferdinand Emerson.

BROEZEL—N. B. Harmon, S. Curtiss, H. C. Bistany, R. D. Stanley, F. M. Carter, Harry E. Farquharson, E. L. Field, Anna M. Adams, F. Henry Alstaeter, William B. Rossman, F. Hedges, H. Gutmann, E. A. Morrow, Mrs. Hamilton, J. E. Porter, James T. Howe, Dayton F. Reed, Louis J. Parr, M. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Shelton and P. W. Moore.

COLUMBIA—Miss L. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron E. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kuebler, F. G. Schubert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cassidy and Edward M. Roberts.

TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE CONTINENT.

William Coverly, resident member of the firm of Henderson Brothers in this country and the agent of the Anchor Line, sailed yesterday on the steamship Furnessia for Glasgow, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The party will make an extended tour of the Continent and return early in September by way of the Mediterranean.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.
Have you any old gold, silver, discarded jewelry, &c.? A list of dealers can be found in the narrow measure column.

Mid-Summer Sale
Burt's Fine Oxfords
At $2.90.

Thousands of pairs of cool, comfortable, high grade Oxfords for Women at $2.90. All this season's styles, and all good. A shoe opportunity, such as we can seldom offer. All sizes and styles are included.

Lot No. 1.—For Mountain and Country Wear.—Includes Velour Calf, Russia Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Leather and Tan Vici Kid, with wide and medium extension soles, and popular shaped heels.

Lot No. 2.—For Street Wear.—A line of Velour Calf, Patent Leather and Vici Kid Oxfords, with medium weight soles and a variety of heels.

Lot No. 3.—For Dress Wear.—This line consists of fine Oxfords of Patent Leather, with Cuban and Louis XV. Heels, and of Vici Kid with light Turned Soles and Louis Heels.

Our regular stock includes a complete line of high grade boots at $3.00 a pair.

Mail orders will have prompt attention.

Edwin C. Burt Co., 54 West 23d St.

THE FIRM HAS NO MONEY FOR D'ESTE.

FRENCHMAN CHARGED WITH SWINDLING OBTAINS AN ADJOURNMENT.

At the office of Lazard Frères, No. 10 Wall-st., it was said yesterday that neither $16,000 nor any other sum was awaiting there Leon N. D'Este, the Frenchman who was locked up at Police Headquarters on Thursday night. D'Este had said that he needed only identification to get $16,000 from the firm. It was said at the firm's office that nothing at all was known about the prisoner there.

D'Este is charged with swindling James Forbes, of the Charity Organization Society, out of $28. He was before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville police court a second time yesterday, but was not ready to go on, and the case was adjourned.

TRACK ELEVATION AT NEWARK.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SHORT CUT FREIGHT LINE IS ABOUT COMPLETED.

The short cut freight line of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Newark and Hackensack meadows, which has been in process of construction for some time, is about completed and will, it is expected, be opened for traffic on July 25. A new bridge, with a draw, has been built across the Passaic at Point-no-Point, and the completed structure was inspected by General Superintendent Frank L. Shepherd and other company officials on Friday. All that remains to be done on the new line is to shift part of the tracks near the Passaic River. As the railway company is elevating the tracks of the main line in Newark, the freight trains and probably some of the express trains will be run over the short cut line to Waverly.

The work of elevating the main line through Newark is being prosecuted with characteristic energy. Great retaining walls of large blocks of stone are going up, and a wall of massive masonry will soon stretch from the Passaic River to the city line at Waverly, with tracks upon it for trains.

The Central Railroad, which crosses the Pennsylvania with a bridge at Hamilton-st., has also begun the work of track elevation, and will replace the present bridge with a new steel bridge placed higher, to permit the passage of Pennsylvania Railroad trains beneath.

EXPLODING SYPHON BOTTLE HURTS MAN.

IT SEVERS AN ARTERY IN DRIVER'S RIGHT ARM.

The right arm of Henry R. Martin, thirty-nine years old, of No. 252 West Thirty-eighth-st., the night driver for Park & Tilford, at their store, Seventy-second-st. and Columbus-ave., was badly cut last evening when a syphon bottle filled with seltzer having 200 pounds pressure exploded.

Martin was putting the syphon on his wagon for delivery when the accident occurred. At Roosevelt Hospital it was learned that an artery had been severed.

MAN FOUND DEAD IN AN OLD BOAT.

HE HAD BEEN IN A FIGHT AND WAS HIT WITH A BRICK.

William Engler, thirty-seven years old, who lived with several companions in the cabin of the abandoned hulk of a canalboat lying at Henderson-st., Jersey City, was found dead on the cabin floor at a late hour Friday night. The police were told that there had been a fight on the boat, and that Engler had been killed by a man named Frank Tighe, who had struck him with a brick. All of Engler's known associates were placed under arrest.

Dr. Rector, city physician, examined the body and said there was no reason to suppose that Engler's death resulted from violence. In his opinion death was due to heat and alcoholism.

Shortly after midnight the police arraigned Stella Brennan, Kate Munn, Margaret Jennings, William Leahy, John McAnenny and Frank Tighe at the Gregory-st. police station. Tighe said that he and the others were drinking together all the afternoon. Engler quarrelled with him because of his attentions to Mrs. Brennan, and struck him with an axe handle. He left the boat, but when he passed the place an hour later Engler shouted, "If I had my father's gun I would shoot you!" Tighe said he then picked up a half brick and threw it through the window of the cabin. Stella Brennan testified that the brick struck Engler in the breast. He fell down and complained of feeling sick. She left Engler alone on the boat, and did not see him again alive. The others testified that they were not on the boat and knew nothing about the affair. Tighe was held as a disorderly person, and County Physician Converse will make an autopsy.

DEMOCRATS MAKE NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of Mount Vernon held their annual convention to-night and renominated Edwin W. Fiske for Mayor. Mr. Fiske is the present incumbent and he was chosen without opposition. He has already served two terms as chief executive of the city. Richard Seder was nominated for Controller, Thomas Dennison for treasurer, O. J. Tegan and C. H. Linn for assessors, and John H. Brett for tax receiver.

A TICONDEROGA SYMPOSIUM.

The New-York State Historical Association will hold its third annual meeting on Tuesday, July 30, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Caldwell, Lake George. The association will hold a Ticonderoga Symposium at 10 a. m., which will comprise monographs on the fort, by Frank B. Wickes; Ethan Allen, by the Rev. Ernest Melville; Lord Howe, by Professor George A. Ingalls; Duncan Campbell, by Robert O. Bascom, and Montcalm, by President Andrew V. V. Raymond. At 11:30 a. m. the business meeting and election of officers will be held. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and Howland Pell are among those renominated for election as trustees. At the afternoon session, at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, of Philadelphia, will speak on "The Evolution of American Free Government."

A PHOTOGRAPH BROUGHT HER DIVORCE.

Mrs. Emily Seeger has been granted a decree of absolute divorce from Herman Seeger by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved by Justice Giegerich for over two months in order that Seeger might be identified by witnesses. On May 17 Seeger was convicted of passing worthless checks and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mrs. Seeger went to the penitentiary and found that her husband's photograph was K. 4,761 in the records of that institution. She explained the circumstances to the warden, who lent her the picture. She had affidavits made by the witnesses that the original of the photograph was the man who had lived with the corespondent.

THANKS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals in behalf of an old couple, an aged German widow and a widow with six children: "F. M. M.," $25; "Collected on the New-York Cotton Exchange," $20; "Cash," $15; "In His Name" and "W.," $10 each; "The Trees," $8; "R. and C. B.," "A. L. L.," "M. I. B.," "Cash," J. H. Cuthbert, "B. P." and "V. W. F.," $5 each; "M. A.," "J. R." and Nicholas Schultz, $2 each; "A.," "Yonkers," "S. M. O. S.," "E. G. M.," "K. F.," "F. J. L.," "A Poor Widow," "R. B.' and "L. V.," $1 each. Sufficient money has now been received for these cases.

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SALVAGE ON BURNED OIL SHIP.

PILOT BOAT'S CREW EXPECTED TO CLAIM IT—CAPTAIN MERRIMAN SAYS HE NEVER GAVE UP POSSESSION.

Captain Robert Merriman of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen, which caught fire while being towed down the bay on Thursday afternoon, came to the city yesterday. He reiterated his statement that he drove some of the tugs away from his burning vessel because she was being looted by them, and also because he feared that an excessive amount of salvage would be claimed. Captain Merriman denied that he had abandoned his vessel at any time, saying that when he and his men boarded the tug Lawrence and stood off it was only for fear of an explosion. When he saw there was no explosion, he said, he returned to her without ever giving up possession.

Notwithstanding, it is believed that the crew of the pilot boat New-York will claim salvage on the entire remainder of the vessel, the fire in which was extinguished yesterday afternoon, because they put a crew on board when the regular crew had, as they allege, abandoned her, remained aboard until she was beached, and, still being alone on board, dropped the anchor. Their story is borne out by the tales the crew told when they reached this city on the steam fishing boat Atlantic City. All who talked with the crew when they were landed at Fulton Market pier say they were perfectly sober and exhibited no hard feeling toward Captain Merriman.

The Allen rested on the bottom yesterday, her foremast gone. The fire had burned away the step and the mast had fallen overboard. Captain Merriman said he believed the vessel could be pumped out and floated, but that he did not believe it would be worth while to repair her.

LIFESAVER WASN'T NEEDED.

PASSENGER WHO TOOK AN INVOLUNTARY BATH WAS ABLE TO SWIM ASHORE.

Passengers on the steamer General Slocum, when she was off Pier 1, North River, early yesterday morning were alarmed by the cry "Man overboard!" A man who a moment before had been on the excursion steamer was seen quietly swimming toward the shore. The Slocum slowed down and lowered a boat. In the mean time the lifesaver who is always on the boat seized a life preserver and jumped overboard. He reached the swimmer, who was taking things easy, and gave him assistance that he did not appear to need. Together they reached the pier, where they were hauled ashore by a policeman.

The quondam passenger, not in the least disturbed by his involuntary bath, remained on the pier while his clothing dried, and then went home. The Slocum went on to Rockaway, after taking on board her professional lifesaver. The man who had the swim said he was sitting on the rail in the after part of the boat and fell overboard. He said he was amply able to take care of himself in the water, and was not afraid. He refused to give his name.

THICK SMOKE DRIVES FIREMEN BACK.

THEY HAVE TO BREAK MANY WINDOWS BEFORE THEY CAN FIGHT THE FLAMES.

Much difficulty was experienced by the firemen when they fought a blaze on the second floor of the five story building at No. 55 Warren-st. last evening. The fire started under the stairway on the second floor, which is occupied by the New-York Bag Company, and quickly spread to the thousands of tightly packed b