A BLACK MOUSTACHED MAN.

THE SHAPE THAT KEEPS COMING UP IN THE CRAMER TESTIMONY.

He is Said to Have Been with Jennie Cramer on the Night before her Death, and to Have Stood over her Body on the Shore—Blanche Douglass again Contradicted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Coroner's jury in the Jennie Cramer case met again to-day in Thompson's Hall, in the borough of West Haven. None of the principal parties in the case was present. Behind and over the head of 'Squire Metcalf, as he sat at one end of the jurors' table, somebody had chalked, in large and startling characters, "Daniel" on the dingy wall. The session was opened by Lawyer H. S. Newton of New Haven, who appeared as counsel for Manager W. A. Harris of the Western Union Telegraph office here, Mr. Harris having been subpœnaed to produce before the jury despatches signed by or addressed to Walter or James Malley, Jr., Blanche Douglass, or John Duff, Jr., and bearing date of Aug. 4, 6, 7, 8, or 9. After considerable argument, in which it was submitted that the secrets of the company were inviolable, and that time and again it had been decided by the courts that telegraphic despatches could not be commanded in evidence, Manager Harris said that the rule of the company permitted him to produce any despatches with the tenor of which the jury could prove themselves to be familiar; and with the understanding that such could be obtained, this part of the proceedings was concluded.

The matter of Mr. Harris's subpœna having been disposed of, the jury, through the medium of Mr. Bolliman, proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Mrs. Charles F. Miller was called. Mr. Fox, counsel for the Malleys, asked that his clients might be allowed to be present and hear the testimony. Mr. Bolliman said that he had no objection to their presence, especially as he had two or three witnesses on hand who he expected would be able to identify them as having been seen at the shore on the night of Friday, Aug. 5. After some discussion, the presence of the prisoners was ordered by telephone. The question then arose as to who should pay for bringing them from the jail. Sheriff Peck whispered to Lawyer Bydenburg. What he said was not overheard, but Mr. Bydenburg responded that the town would certainly have to pay part of the expense. Sheriff Peck replied that the town would never be willing to do that. The Sheriff then quitted the court room hurriedly, and the order for the appearance of the prisoners was countermanded.

Mrs. Miller testified that she was in the Adelphi Building, on Chapel street, near the City Market, on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 4. Her husband keeps a billiard saloon there. She had known Jennie Cramer fourteen years. The girl was in the habit frequently of calling on her. The witness last saw Jennie at about 5 o'clock on that afternoon. The witness was at the window and saw the girl walking in the street. With Jennie was a woman who wore a dark skirt, a gold breaded basque, and a white hat with blue feathers.

Samuel J. Mattoon is a clerk in Sperry's drug store, under the Elliot House. He testified that he had always known Jennie Cramer. He also had had pointed out to him the woman known as Blanche Douglass. He last saw Jennie alive at 7 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 4. The woman whom he understood to be Blanche Douglass was with her. They came into the store for soda water, and he served them. He had seen the woman who was with Jennie Cramer in his store once before. He knew the date positively, because on the same evening he had gone driving to the shore with a lady. On learning of Jennie's death, the witness and the lady spoke of Jennie's appearance in the drug store.

Bertha Williamson testified that she is employed as chambermaid by Mr. Newman, who is janitor at the Malley store. She is employed in the Foster Building in Chapel street. Judiciffe's is in this building. Above the restaurant are forty rooms, which are let to men only. The building is owned by Mr. Malley. The witness heard of the finding of Jennie Cramer's body on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 6. On the Thursday previous Walter had asked the witness to fix up room 29 in the building for him, and to put in towels and water. The witness did as requested. On Friday morning, Aug. 5, at about 9 o'clock, the witness saw Walter and James Malley, Jr., coming out of another room in the building. She afterward visited that room, and saw that the bed had been occupied. The same evening she visited room 29, and found the bed much mussed. Previous to going into room 29 she had tried to get in, but could not. She looked through the keyhole and saw two persons in bed. One was a man with dark hair. The witness knew that Walter had a key to room 26, which he always carried. The key to that room he gave back to the witness on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Newman had charged the witness not to say anything of what she had seen, or of what had occurred. The witness never knew of James staying in the house before. Walter had stopped there before, but never with company.

William E. Hunter of Plantsville was called. He testified that he was at Savin Rock on Friday evening, Aug. 5. He saw the girl whose body was found on the following morning, riding on the flying horses that evening at the grove. She was one of a group of five. There were two girls and three men. One of the men was of medium height. He wore a blue suit, and had a black moustache. He was intoxicated. He had hard work to get on the horses, and when he got off he said that was the first time he had ever ridden those horses, and it would be the last. When the girls and the men went away from the flying horses the man with the black moustache went in one direction, and the other four went in another. The witness conjectured that the four were of one party, and that the man with the black moustache did not belong to the party. The witness afterward saw the man with the black moustache come up alone to Hall's restaurant and take by the arm there a man whom he addressed by name. The man whose arm was taken withdrew it and walked away, as though anxious to get rid of a drunken acquaintance. The witness could not describe the girl as being with Jennie Cramer, except to say that she wore a dark dress. He was positive that one of the girls whom he saw was Jennie Cramer.

While this witness was testifying, Grand Juror Hull, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Miller, Mr. Mattoon, two of the previous witnesses, went to Sheriff Peck's house and saw and spoke to Blanche Douglass. On their return the two witnesses were recalled. Mr. Mattoon testified that Blanche Douglass was the woman who drank soda with Jennie Cramer in Sperry's store on the evening of Aug. 4, and Mrs. Miller testified that Blanche Douglass was the woman whom she saw with Jennie Cramer opposite the City Market at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, and whom she saw at the Austin House and knew as Miss Clements. Blanche Douglass, at the request of Grand Juror Hull, had dressed her brocaded dress to Mrs. Miller, and it was the dress which Mrs. Miller had described as being worn by Jennie Cramer's companion.

Mrs. William E. Hunter was called, and she corroborated her husband's testimony. She said that the girl Jennie Cramer danced with was made dizzy on the horses, and called out to have them stopped. She rested her head on the shoulder of the man with the black moustache, who remarked that the girl "paralyzed" him. The witness should describe the man with black moustache as a loafer. She thought he was Irish. He had a small face and a peaked nose. The witness was sure she could identify him if she saw him again. She was sure she saw him in the group about the body the next morning, when he was sober and showed no signs of recognition of the dead girl.

Alvin P. Sanford, bookkeeper for H. P. Hubbard and Treasurer of the Carll Opera House, testified that on the night of Friday, Aug. 5, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, he saw James Malley, Jr., standing by the head of a horse at Temple and Chapel streets. He bowed to James, and James bowed in return.

Jennie Kendrick testified to seeing Jennie Cramer's body at the shore on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 6, and to having seen the same girl at the grove on the evening previous. The witness was with Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, and corroborated their testimony. She thought the girl believed to have been Jennie Cramer when riding on the flying horses was intoxicated, and was made dizzy in consequence. The girl also remarked that she was "paralyzed" before she laid her head on the shoulder of the man with a black moustache. This man swore terribly in a strong Irish brogue. The witness was very positive that the girl she saw in the grove and the girl she saw dead on the shore next morning were the same. The witness further testified that when she saw the man with the black moustache in the group that gathered about Jennie Cramer's body as it lay on the shore on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 6, she approached him and asked him if he knew the girl. He replied with great coolness that he never saw her before.

It is said that a teamster, who is to be called as a witness, saw, as he was driving by the Malley mansion on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 4, two girls, presumably Jennie Cramer and Blanche Douglass, coming out of the gate, and that, passing that way again at 11 o'clock on the morning of the day on which the body was found, he saw a man with a black moustache, wearing a blue suit, standing on the steps of the house. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock, three hours before, when the witness, Miss Kendrick, spoke with the man with the black moustache as they stood by the body of Jennie Cramer at the shore.

Miss Kendrick further testified that, bearing in mind the orthodox belief as to the hereafter, she remarked to her companions when she saw Jennie Cramer on the flying horses on Friday night, hilarious and, as she believed, intoxicated, "What an awful thing it would be if that girl were to die to-morrow."

This finished the testimony for the day, and the jury adjourned subject to the call of the Coroner.

THE CZAR'S JOYS AND SORROWS.

His Welcome and Speech at Moscow—Discussing Hartmann—Suppressed Journals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Czar's sudden and unexpected departure for Moscow was a great surprise for this city. Everybody asked, What is the matter? What are the new troubles? And nobody could answer. There was a solemn tolling of the church bells inviting the residents of the capital to offer prayers for the safe journey and return of the Czar and his family. But the fact that the services were held only on the third day after the Czar's departure greatly added to the general confusion. Grave rumors are spreading here that the Czar fled for self-preservation. His body guards were suspected, and the Paul palace began to be looked upon as an unsafe place. The new body guards are now carefully selected, and the palace is to be thoroughly examined. General mistrust and anxiety prevail in the capital, and we breathe here the stifling air of a prison.

Meanwhile "the sacred city of Moscow," the ancient capital of the Czars, suddenly sprang up to welcome the new Czar, who was making his first visit to "the fortress of autocracy and the altar of orthodoxy." The bells of eighty score of the Moscow churches solemnly tolled and merrily chimed. The Muscovites, whose pride is that they are unstained by European civilization, overcrowded the narrow streets. Their shouts, "Long live our orthodox Czar! Batushka! (little father) Josudar!" (the sovereign), resounded, their caps flew up, they closely pressed about the Imperial carriages, and it seemed as if the Czar were not driving, but floating, on the human waves. The "intimate confluence and perfect union of the Czar and of the people," of which the Russophile organs so ardently preach, was, at least for a moment, an accomplished fact. The popular wave moved to the church of Our Lady of Iversky, where the Czar was taken to kiss the miraculous image, then to the Kremlin, the residence of his forefathers, and then to the famous Ascension Cathedral, where from the earliest times till now the Czars are anointed. Here the Czar took from the holy relics of St. Philip—that metropolitan Philip who thus addressed a Czar: "You are not the Czar and not the father of thy people; no, you are a tyrant and a mad dog. Blessed be the hand which shall interrupt thine accursed days!"—the Czar (Ivan the Terrible) assassinated Philip, but the Russian Church canonized him, and now jubilant Moscow had, as it were, forced the Czar to kiss the hand of the martyr who was slain by a Czar.

Moscow is enthusiastic, triumphant, and does not care to know why the Czar fled from Tsetetchoff. The city's joy and gratitude were expressed by the Governor-General, Prince Dolgorouky, the Mayor, Tretiakoff, and the Metropolitan, Makary. The new Czar himself was affected by the general enthusiasm, and Moscow is proud of having won his heart at first sight. When he received the bread and salt from the Mayor, he thus addressed the representatives of Moscow:

> Having survived the great sorrow that has befallen me, my family, and all Russia, I am happy that at last I can fulfil my heart's desire and visit the capital. I thank you sincerely for your hearty reception tendered to me, to the Empress, and to our children. My late father instructed me verbally to express his thankfulness to Moscow for her loyalty. Moscow has always been an example to all Russia, and I hope she will be the same in the future. She has always been witness, as she does now, of the union between the Czar and the people are one body, and of one mind.

Since his father's assassination the new Czar for the first time looked happy. In Moscow his regular military escort was, as it were, swallowed up in the ocean of people; and this may have helped him to forget, though only for a moment, his apprehension of personal danger. The Grand Duke Alexis, well known to Americans, accompanied the Czar everywhere, and greatly contributed to ward the popular success of the Czar's first visit to Moscow.

Hartmann's arrival in the United States is here the exciting topic of the day. It is the third time he has troubled the Czar's Government. The dynamite mine under the Moscow railroad was his work. That was the first mining experiment of the Nihilists, and for this reason it startled our country far more than any of the success attending the Moscow explosion was a failure so far as its aim against the Czar was concerned. On Dec. 3, 1879, the *Pravitelstvenny Vestnik* (the Official Messenger) published the following dispatch of the General-Governor of Moscow, describing it in these words:

> Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, when the train transporting the servants (fifty persons) and the baggage of the Emperor entered the seventh section of the Razan quarter, Moscow, an explosion took place, which threw the train from the rails. A baggage car was turned over, and two other cars, containing the servants, were thrown across the road. Nobody was killed or wounded.

Nevertheless, Hartmann would be hanged should he be brought from the United States to Russia for his attempt on the Czar's life was evident, and never was denied by himself or his associates. Should he live abroad in obscurity the Government might let him alone. But Hartmann, by his revelations, provokes the Government to the last degree. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, was instructed to demand his extradition from France. The official Russian accusation of Hartmann ran thus:

> He undermined and blew up a railroad with the intention, which was carried out, of imperiling a passenger train.

The French Government refused to surrender Hartmann on the present that the identity of the accused person was not sufficiently proved. Thus, besides the injury caused by Hartmann, the Russian Government, through the same Hartmann, suffered from the refusal at the hands of the French Government. The Russian Ambassador at London was also rebuked in Parliament at his first word about Hartmann's extradition. Now, with the Russian Government the Hartmann affair is not a mere question of his punishment, but of revenge for so many rebukes. If the Czar's Government as yet hesitates formally to request his extradition from the United States, it is only for fear of a new rebuke.

No prominent jurisconsult here has the least doubt that the Russian demand for extradition on a political refuge will be met with a peremptory refusal on the part of the Government of the American Union. It is a general opinion here that a republican government created by a revolution raised against a monarch, never can side with a monarch who is seeking to annihilate the revolutionists whose political idea is a republic. There are rumors, however, that the Russian Minister at Washington is instructed to do his best to drive Hartmann away from American soil, as by his revelations Hartmann may injure the friendly feelings of American statesmen towards the Czar's Government. Nevertheless the Russophile organs, especially those of Moscow, urge the Government to try once more to get Hartmann. They say that under present circumstances, the Unites States Government will be too glad to shove its hatred of revolutionists. The trouble is that Messrs. Katkoff & Co. cannot look on the authority of the Washington Government from any other than the Russian standpoint.

The Czar's greatest sorrow of the day is the rebellion of the Russian press. The trouble began about the Czar's visit. The Czar has dismissed the Liberal Ministers and in their stead appointed retrograde Russophiles, with instructions to make Russia orderly, peaceful, prosperous, and happy. In order to fulfil the autocrat's will, each Minister hurried to appoint a number of commissions and committees. The press at once began to beat the alarm. The *Golos* exclaimed: "The country is praying for bread, and the Ministers are resorting to the old stones!" The other journals supported the chief Liberal organ. The Ministers did not know what to do. Some voices were heard demanding the dismissal of the Russophile Ministry and the recall of Gen. Muikoff. Then the salutary principle of the Russian Inquisition—"If we cannot always satisfy you, then we can always silence you"—was resorted to. The *Golos*, the Voice, best and boldest of the Russian journals, has been gagged for six months, and that without a plausible pretext. The *Molva*, another important paper, has been suppressed. The *Russky Kourier*, the *Obsekty Lyedok*, the *Russkaya Pravda*, the *Pravda*, the *Sovremennoe Vremya*, and many other papers have been suppressed for different periods. The *Slovo* a popular monthly, is suppressed in a peculiar way. The editor did not suit his Excellency, the Censor, and was dismissed. The proprietors appointed another editor, but the Censor refused to approve the appointment, and the May number of the magazine did not appear. The proprietor suggested another editor; again the Censor objected and the June number did not appear. A third editor was selected; but the Censor was too busy to approve the selection, and the July and August numbers were given up.

A prominent writer said to me: "We suffer from an epidemic that kills outright every legitimately published newspaper which is outstripped by bold, bold. You will see that a large crop of clandestine journals will follow. And who is to be blamed for it? The worst of this epidemic is that the most urgent questions concerning the interests of millions of peasants are hushed up and neglected. It is hard to admit that we need the Nihilists to bring us to our senses again."

To Guard Against Winter Storms.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 26.—A meeting of property holders, who wish to have the beautiful bluff at the ocean front here protected from the storms of the approaching winter, was held last evening in the cottage of S. L. Cohen in Ocean avenue. Mr. Dobbins of Philadelphia was chosen Chairman. Those present represented two-thirds of the coast line that needs protection. Plans were discussed, and it was decided to hold another meeting next Thursday evening at the Howland Hotel. A committee of five was appointed to secure the co-operation of the property holders who did not attend last night's meeting.

Killed by a Burning Tree.

OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—Edward Farnett was one of a party who assisted in putting out a fire in the woods in the eastern part of this county. A burning tree fell upon him, pinning him to the ground and killing him.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved uninjured for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.—Adv.

PRINCE KANO'S MARRIAGE.

A Zulu Exile at the Museum Wins the Affections of a Pretty Young Lady.

M. Kano is a Zulu, and was a prince in his own country. He is too much of a gentleman, he says, to have taken any part in the murder of the young Prince Imperial, but his hatred for the British invaders is shown by the vindictive manner in which he chews his wooden toothpick as he talks of them. When the last resisting Zulu had writhed and died, and King Cetywayo, loaded with chains, was carried away, Kano gathered his simple garment around him and fled. He came to America, and joined Bunnell's Museum. Here he met many of his own race, and in a few months learned to speak the English language, as it is spoken in Thompson and Sullivan streets, so fluently that there were many who said he drew his first breath in one or other of those localities. But the skill with which he whirled his assegai, and the marvellous shrilliness of his war whoop, gave a flat contradiction to all such assertions. His English name is Charles Denson, but he is more commonly known as Zulu Charley.

Among the millions who flocked to see him in New York was a Miss Ainta G. Corsini, a pretty girl of 18, of Italian descent, living on West Twenty-fourth street. The dark, handsome, melancholy face of the Zulu prince fascinated her; the eager gaze of the young lady attracted his attention. Attraction resulted in acquaintance. The prince learned that Miss Corsini was well educated, eminently respectable, and likely to be rich. He declared his love. The maiden acknowledged an affection for him.

Mr. Corsini failed to see the eligibility of Kano. He did not want the prince for a son-in-law, he said. In fact, he would a great deal rather have a bricklayer. He threatened to complain to Manager Bunnell of the Museum. Kano fled. He went as far as Brooklyn, where he joined the branch of Bunnell's Museum at 225 Washington street. He was true to his New York love, and when she followed him to Brooklyn he folded her to his dusky bosom, and swore that no arms of fathers should tear them. They sat together in dark corners and passages of the museum, and people going in and coming out tumbled over them, until Manager Bunnell said they were becoming a burden, and that they had better get married and have done with it. It was finally decided that the wedding should take place in Brooklyn on Wednesday afternoon; but on Wednesday morning Mr. Corsini had his daughter arrested, and she was locked up in the Jefferson Market prison all night.

When the case was called on Thursday morning Miss Corsini pleaded with her father so earnestly that she softened his heart, and he would not appear against her. He took her home, and asked her to give up her lover, but this she refused to do, and after a somewhat violent scene Mr. Corsini told her that if she married Kano she should no longer be his daughter, and need never ask him to forgive her. The unhappy girl hurried over to Brooklyn and told her lover the state of affairs. He was equal to the occasion. He engaged the services of two friends, Uskali, a Zulu like himself, and Charles Kularkis, a Russian man and as soon as he had assagaied a party of English soldiers who were introduced upon the stage for the purpose, the bride and bridegroom, with Richards and Uskali, hurried to the residence of the Rev. C. H. Page, 318 Union street, where they were speedily made man and wife. Uskali handed the clergyman $8. Kano hastened back to the museum to kill some more soldiers and help to bury those already dead, and Miss Corsini got home in going over to New York to show her father that he was defeated certainly. She was dressed in a dark blue gown and satin overskirt, and diamonds sparkled in her ears.

The bridgroom is 21 years of age, and, though a prince, is industrious, for he says the honeymoon must be passed in the museum, so that it is business and pleasure combined. Mrs. Kano was with her husband yesterday, and appeared to be very happy and contented.

JOSEPH A. PERRY'S DEATH.

One of the Founders of Greenwood Cemetery and the Union Ferry Company.

Joseph A. Perry, the managing director of the Union Ferry Company, died of pneumonia yesterday morning in his residence at Bay Ridge. He was taken sick on Sunday last. Mr. Perry, who, in personal appearance, resembled Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, was as regular as a clock in his appearance at the ferry office and the office of the Greenwood Cemetery, of which he was a trustee. He was always clean-shaven and dressed in black cloth, with a standing collar and a black silk necktie. He was soft spoken and gentle, and seemed for many years to be a sufferer from debility. He was practically the founder of Greenwood Cemetery, and was the chief promoter of the ferry enterprises in Brooklyn from their infancy, and he brought them out of threatened insolvency by consolidation.

In connection with Samuel Ward and others he founded Greenwood Cemetery in 1838, and in September of the same year his friend, that of John Hanna, buried there. Mr. Perry's remains will be interred there. He was active in the management of the cemetery interests until his death, and was Comptroller of the Association. In 1835 he was one of the organizers of the old South Ferry, and in 1858 he taught about the union of the Fulton and South Ferry companies. The organization which followed was the present Union Ferry Company. Mr. Perry's former residence in Brooklyn is at present part of the Long Island College Hospital. It was thirty years ago one of the finest places in Brooklyn. Since he abandoned it he has lived at Bay Ridge.

On Sunday afternoon his body is to be buried from Christ Church. Mr. Perry was 75 years old, and twice married. His second wife, who died a few years ago, was the daughter of the Pierrepont, whose six children, three sons and three daughters, survive. Mr. Perry leaves a large estate.

LOCKED OUT WITH THE BOYS.

The Story of an Amusing Adventure of the Late Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

"The Doctor often told the story himself, and laughed heartily over it," remarked a relative of the late Rev. Dr. Kennedy. "He was then pastor of the Halsey Street M. E. Church in Newark. It must have been forty or fifty years ago. In those times, you know, Methodists conducted their meetings with more fervor than they show now. But the Doctor was always opposed to shouting, and when he had charge of the love feasts and prayer meetings he tried to keep the people reasonably quiet. One evening he had a toothache, and, instead of going to the prayer meeting, he remained in his parsonage, near by the church. Several of the brethren took advantage of his absence to give vent to their devotion in earnest exclamations that could be heard outside.

"A crowd of mischievous youths gathered at the door and added their howlings to the shouts in the church. A novel antiphonal service was the result. When the saints chanted their hands the sinners responded by pounding on the door, and the note of praise within was awakened the merry jest without. Dr. Kennedy heard all the noise, and was much distressed by it. Finally he went to the church door, which he locked, and then he went to the assembly. The brethren, who supposed the boys were still at the door, would not eject it. When the Doctor knocked again a brother was praying. Dr. Kennedy seized the knob and gave the door a hard shaking. Then he listened.

"'O Lord, save that sinner at the door,' cried the man in his prayer.

"He repeated the ejaculation three times, and each time the faithful added an earnest Amen. At last the Doctor was admitted, and he managed to keep his face straight until he had sent the people home."

A Novel Way to Rob a Safe.

TOM'S RIVER, Aug. 26.—Capt. Daniel S. Williams's house at Good Luck was robbed on Wednesday night of money and bonds to the amount of about $2,000. The only occupant of the house at the time was Mrs. Bennett, the housekeeper. Capt. Williams and his sons were on a fishing cruise in New England waters. Burglars entered through a rear window. The burglars took the safe containing the money and bonds to the wood pile and broke it open. Capt. Williams was telegraphed for, and he came home immediately. He came with him a detective from New York. As yet there have been no arrests. The housekeeper, whose room was over the window which was the scene of the burglary, says that she heard the noise of the robbery but thought it was the sons coming home from their cruise on Tuesday morning.

Diamonds Stolen at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 26.—Miss Mattern, the New York artist, who has been boarding at the Chelsea Cottage, reported this morning that she had been robbed of a pair of diamond earrings valued at $600. They were stolen from her bathing house yesterday afternoon, the theft being discovered on her return. Suspicion fell on a man who was supposed to have committed the robbery was searched by a policeman, but the stolen property was not found.

Salt Water Day.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 26.—To-day is salt water day for the negroes of Middlesex and adjacent counties. Over a thousand negroes came to Raritan Beach to-day for their annual festivities. Camp meeting songs, dancing, and salt water bathing were the attractions. Saturday will be salt water day for the white population.

The Shrewd, "Long-Headed" Man.

When a long-headed man packs his value before paying a flying visit to Atlantic City, Cape May, or, indeed, any summer resort, he stows away a shirt or two, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, towels, toilet articles, a light novel, writing materials, and a full bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which he knows is a safe and certain cure for all stomachic troubles.—Adv.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-Day.
Metropolitans vs. Boston, 4 P. M.—Adv.

M. YOUNG'S LUCKY STABLE.

HIS HORSES WINNING THREE OF THE FOUR RACES IN SARATOGA.

Perplex, Getaway, and Bootjack Carrying Off the Honors—Lillie R. Winning the Three-quarters Dash—Closing the Season.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Milton Young carried off the honors again to-day, running third with Lost Cause in a field of eleven, and winning the second, third, and fourth races with Getaway, Perplex, and Bootjack. Perplex defeated Baldwin easily, but it can be said of Baldwin that he did not run up to his true form. The track was in excellent shape and the betting brisk.

The sport opened with a three-quarters-of-a-mile dash, for a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse; for horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year. The starters were W. S. Cree's Mary Anderson, B. G. Pryor's Enniskillen, J. S. Schermerhorn's Fury, J. McCormack's Lillie R., J. A. Grinstead's Jack Haverly, J. J. Merrill's Bagdad, C. Miller & Co.'s Monk, L. A. Ehlers's Jewelry, C. G. Shaw's Valentino, Kennison & Merrick's Herbert, and M. Young's Lost Cause. Pools—Lillie R., $90; Lost Cause, $35; Mary Anderson, $30; field, $100. Lost Cause showed the way to the hedges, where Lillie R. headed him, and turned into the main track a head and shoulders in front. Lost Cause made a gallant fight for the lead, twice moving up to Lillie R., but was shaken off each time, and Lillie R. won easily by a length. When well into the straight Mary Anderson began a magnificent run, which carried her into second place, beating Lost Cause by half a length. Time, 1:15¾. French pools paid $19.80.

The second event was for a purse of $500, of which $100 to the second horse; a mile and a half. The starters were McGowen & Co.'s Boulevard, W. P. Burch's Col. Sprague, J. A. Grinstead's Lattipah, W. S. Cree's Mary Anderson, M. Young's Getaway, E. J. McGinnel's Gen. Monroe, and T. K. Hawkins's Texan. Pools—Getaway, $300; Col. Sprague, $185; Boulevard, $90; field, $40. Gen. Monroe took the track at the start and made the running to the half-mile post, when Getaway, Col. Sprague, and Boulevard moved up, and had him beaten a furlong further on. These four then began their running simultaneously at the head of the stretch, and a fierce fight began, Getaway winning by a length with Boulevard second, Gen. Monroe third, and Col. Sprague fourth. Time, 2:36¾. French pools paid $9.80.

For the third race, purse $300, for two-year olds, the starters were M. Young's Perplex, S. D. Bruce's Baldwin, W. Lovell's Drogheda, S. J. Shipp's Fosteral, and I. K. Hawkins's Colonel Sellers. Pools—Baldwin, $400; Perplex, $250; Drogheda, $85; field, $50. Baldwin led up the chute, but going round the turn Perplex challenged him. The pair ran head and head to the head of the home run, Drogheda being a length away, and Baldwin making a desperate effort to get the lead, but Perplex went away from him easily, and Baldwin was pulled up. Perplex won by two lengths, with Drogheda second, a length and a half in front of Fosteral, third, Baldwin fourth. Time, 1:06¼. French pools paid $16.10.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $300 added, $50 to the second, selling allowances, completed the programme. The starters were M. Young's Bootjack, J. Carter's Brooklyn, T. B. Davis's Little Buttercup, T. K. Hawkins's Aline, D. Colquitt's Jessie R., A. A. Grinstead's Cotton Harry, P. Dods—Bootjack, Brooklyn, Aline, Jessie R. and Little Buttercup caused four false starts. When the flag fell Perplex Harry stood still, although the starter called to her jockey to get in motion, and when she did get under way the rest of the field were a dozen lengths in advance. Bootjack led, Brooklyn showed the way to the five furlongs, Little Buttercup running second, Jessie R. third, and Bootjack fourth. Then Little Buttercup took the track, but the other three closed on her almost immediately, and, rounding the turn and into the straight, a hard race between the four ensued. At the eighth pole Brooklyn and Little Buttercup gave up the contest; Bootjack and Jessie R. ran head and head to within twenty yards of the wire, when Bootjack shot ahead and won by a half length, Jessie R. second, Brooklyn third, Little Buttercup fourth. Time, 1:12. French pools paid $7.80. The winner was bought in at the entered price.

The racing season here will close to-morrow, rain or shine. The Baden-Baden Handicap, which is to be decided to-morrow, is the topic of conversation among the turfmen, and many believe that the skate will retrieve the verdict of the Morrissey Stakes.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

Another Defeat for the Metropolitans—A Victory for the Troys.

The series of defeats sustained by the Metropolitan team since Monday had the effect of materially lessening the attendance yesterday on the occasion of the thirteenth match with the League team from Troy. This time, however, the contest proved to be a close and interesting one up to the eighth inning, when bad fielding lost the home nine the chance they otherwise would have had to secure a victory. The game was a tie at the close of the seventh innings, each side having scored four runs, the Troys earning three of theirs in the first two innings, when they punished Dale's pitching with some hard hits, and the Metropolitans in the seventh innings tied the Troy score amid great excitement, and the game was almost in the hands of the Metropolitans, when two men were given bases on called balls and two runs were scored by balls hitted and wild throws, the first of a series of blunders resulting in the Troys losing the match for the Metropolitans. The score is as follows:

Metropolitans.										Troy.									
	R.	T.	P.O.	A.	E.						R.	T.	P.O.	A.	E.				
Brady, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Hornung, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Mansell, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Dalton, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Candy, 1b.	1	1	2	1	0	Kelly, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Gerhardt, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Wood, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Dale, p.	1	1	2	1	0	Dorgan, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Carey, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Carroll, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Carey, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Dorgan, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Hornung, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Mansell, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Wood, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Candy, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Kelly, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Carroll, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Carroll, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	Brady, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Dorgan, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Hornung, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Mansell, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Hornung, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Mansell, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Wood, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Dalton, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Dale, p.	1	1	2	1	0	Candy, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Gerhardt, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Carroll, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Carey, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	4	11	24	11	0	Total	6	10	27	15	0	Total	4	11	24	11	0	Total	6	10	27	15	0

Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Troys	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—

Over $30,000 has been taken in at the gate and the grand stand at the Polo Grounds from the one hundred and odd games of base ball played there since April last to date, and over a third has been clear profit to the Metropolitan Club management.

At Philadelphia—Worcesters, 6; Athletics, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 7; Boston, 12.
Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo each intend to have the champion team of 1882. Big salaries will rule.

There seems to be a friendly emulation between the Troy and Worcester clubs as to who shall hold the last place in the championship race. They have changed places three times within a week.

The Metropolitan Club will play the Bostons to-day on the Polo Grounds.

A Stage Driver's Lawsuit.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 26.—William Poland, a stage driver at this place, who was arrested at Long Branch on Sunday, Aug. 14, and fined for carrying passengers from Asbury Park into Long Branch without a license, to sue for damages and costs on the ground that the statute upon which the fine was imposed is void, because it violates the provisions of the United States Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, and that no state shall impose a tax or duty on the property, persons, or business of persons engaged in commerce between the states, or in carrying passengers from one state to another, or in transporting goods, wares, and merchandise from one state to another, or in transporting the property of persons from one state to another, or in transporting persons or property from any place in any state to a place in another state, or through any other state, or from any place in any state to a place in the same state through any other state, or from any place in any state to a place in any other state, or from any place in any state to any place in any other state, or from any place in any state to any place in any other state, or from any place in any state to any