NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW A CERTAIN FEW CAN ENTER THEM.

Apprentices Enlisting—Many More Called than Finally Chosen—Requirements of Candidates—No Bad Boys Wanted.

A very pretty sight, even to a landsman's eye, is the big training ship Minnesota, now anchored off the foot of West Twenty-third street. Her tall sides tower above the decks of even the great ocean steamers that glide by her; her tapering masts and shapely yards are vividly outlined against the sky; a long line of cannon muzzles are thrust out threateningly on each side of her; trim sentries stand at the head of the gangway on her leeward side, and at its foot rides a powerful steam launch. She came here the first week in August, and has ever since been awaiting the enlistment of a few hundred boys for naval training. Plenty have been offered, but few have been chosen, and Capt. J. H. Gillis, her commanding officer, is disposed to take a gloomy view of the degeneracy of the American physique as evidenced by the boys thus far obtained.

"We have," he said, "examined 408 boys and rejected 352 of them on grounds of physical disqualification. The 56 we got out of that lot and 9 more sent to us from distant points are all we now have aboard. Out of 32 examined in one day we only got one. I am not counting 40 more who were accepted, but who, upon being allowed to go ashore, never came back, or who have not been able to bring parents or guardians to comply with the necessary forms for indenturing them as apprentices in the navy. Nor do I count the boy whose mother brought him, I believe, simply to scare him with the prospect of being sent to sea. She said he was a good boy, except that he was "too fond of pool," and we accepted him, but I imagine he swore off pool, for he has not come back. We are getting, on an average, about two boys per diem, not nearly as many as would be desirable. This vessel can accommodate 1,000 men, and her complement in war times is 750, but the greatest number of boys that we can take for training on her will be 414. They will remain here from two to four months, and then be sent to one of the three other training ships—the Saratoga, now on her way to Aspinwall; the Portsmouth, now returning from her cruise in the Mediterranean, or the Jamestown, that has just left Newport for a cruise, and will be in Hampton Roads in a week or ten days from now. While aboard the Minnesota they will receive the rudiments at least of a common school education—reading, writing, arithmetic, some history and geography, and form a sort of nodding acquaintance with grammar. More important, with reference to their future career, they will be taught seamanship and infantry drill. All their instruction here may be said to be preparatory, and will be continued progressively on the other vessels to which they will be drafted. You would be surprised to see what progress the boys we now have demonstrate. They have been aboard but a few weeks, yet the drill of four-fifths of them is really remarkable. An excellent lot of boys they are. We have been very careful in their selection, not only in the matter of physical suitability, but in their mental and moral characteristics.

"In establishing the training system the Navy Department has aimed at securing an efficient and intelligent body of men, and such men cannot be got without the greatest care in selection of apprentices. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that this is in no degree or sense a reformatory institution. We do not want wild, vicious, or bad boys here at all, however sound and bright they may be. If we find them to be such, we discharge them. Parents all over the country seem to have the delusion that the naval training ships are provided for them to send their incorrigible scapegraces to sea for reformation. The regulations of the Navy Department are strict in proscribing such boys, and even if they were not, officers who have at heart the good of the service would refuse to accept boys who need reformation. We enlist only boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years, who, when enlisted, must serve until they are 21, and they must not be insane, inebriates, or deserters, and must have the consent of their parents or guardians. Each enlistment must be approved by the Examining Board of Officers—composed of the Captain, a line officer, and the senior medical officer of the vessel—that he is of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformations, and not subject to fits; that he is able to read and write, and that his height and measure are sufficient, the requirements in these regards being as follows:

Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest Measure, breathing naturally.
14 to 15 yrs.	4 ft. 9 in.	70 lbs.	26 in.
15 to 16 yrs.	4 ft. 11 in.	80 lbs.	27 in.
16 to 17 yrs.	5 ft. 1 in.	90 lbs.	28 in.
17 to 18 yrs.	5 ft. 2 in.	100 lbs.	29 in.

"In special cases, where the boy shows a general intelligence and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted, even though his reading and writing are imperfect. If the boy is fit for service, the terms of the engagement are read and explained to him, and if he agrees to the terms he is then, in the presence of a witness, to sign the agreement and be enlisted as a third-class boy at the rate of $9.50 per month and one ration. While serving on the training ships, the boys may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of second and first class boys, at the pay of $10.50 and $11.50 per month respectively, and on cruising vessels will be entitled to higher ratings as a reward of proficiency and good conduct. Higher ratings and pay are: Ordinary seaman, second-class, $15; ordinary seaman, first-class, $17.50; seaman, $21.50; seaman gunner, $23.50. They will be transferred to sea-going vessels as they become proficient. Those injured in the service, or having contracted a disease in the line of duty, will be entitled to the benefits of a pension.

"When enlisted they will be furnished an outfit of clothing, of the value of about $40, the cost of which will be charged to their respective accounts, or the parents or guardians may purchase the necessary outfit from the Paymaster of the ship and give it to the boy, who will not, however, be permitted to adorn himself in his gay apparel or guardians until he shall have $10 due on the account books of the ship. At the discretion of the commanding officer, they may be allowed to draw from their accounts $1 a month for pocket money, and also be permitted to go on shore on liberty, if out of duty.

"Applications for enlistment on the Minnesota should be made in person by the boy, accompanied by his parents or guardians, or if distance or infirmity render that impracticable, then the necessary papers for aiding out can be obtained by making written application to the commanding officer, Capt. J. H. Gillis, United States Navy, Post Office Station E, New York. Delicate health, the loss or extensive caries of four molar teeth will cause rejection. The candidate must be able to read distinctly, with each eye singly, Snellen's twenty-feet test type at a distance of fifteen feet, and must demonstrate that he is a good sailor. The hours during which applications can be made on the Minnesota are from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), and in those hours a launch plies between the ship and the foot of West Twenty-third street. Having given the foregoing information, Capt. Gillis led the way down to the gun deck, where the 65 boys were found in two classes, receiving instruction in geography and orthography from a schoolmaster and one of the officers. They were an exceptionally fine-looking lot of boys, steady, intelligent and as clean and neat as sailors ought to be. A visit of inspection to the galley, mess-room, sick bay, and other portions of the ship demonstrated that she is a model of cleanliness, order, and nautical comfort.

TWO BAIL JUMPERS ARRESTED.

New Yorkers who Defied the Rhode Island Liquor Law in Jail in Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—James Blewett and William Whitaker came from New York two years ago and opened a liquor saloon on Lelleve avenue. Complaint having previously been made by the cottage people that this thoroughfare already had too many such places, the Aldermen refused to grant these men a license. They then gave out that they would sell without a license, and they did so. They were arrested for several violations, and a livery stable keeper became bail for them to the amount of nearly $2,000. Seeing the bail starting them in the lead, they promptly jumped the bailiwick in the night. The Attorney-General sought to recover the forfeited recognizances, and a day or two ago the case came up in the court. Capt. Hammond of the Newport police force, starting trace of the fugitives in New York, sent a telegram to the Chief of Police of that city to arrest Blewett and Whitaker. Both were arrested on Saturday. Blewett was found at the saloon of J. J. Bergin, in the basement of a West Tenth street, opposite the Sixth Avenue Market, New York, and Whitaker was found in the cashier's desk of the saloon of Bergin's brother, Michael, in West street. He denied the proprietor. Whitaker wanted to see Col. Spoon, and then the five was accommodating enough to take him to the Colonel, who was engaged in a business use in the Tribune building. Spoon's office is a place for clerk directions to go to Newport. The Colonel respected him so much that he kept him there until he was glad to get out a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Bixby refused the writ, and told Capt. Hammond that Whitaker was his Hammondship's prisoner, and he would hold him as he pleased. Thereupon the Captain brought the men to Newport.

[illegible] disease of a scrofulous character [illegible] Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator [illegible] Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dizziness, Coughs and Colds, [illegible] Sold by all druggists. Depot 30 Bowery.—Adv.

LODGERS IN THE PARKS.

Strange Sleeping Places of Many Who Have No Homes and No Money.

Under the trees in Madison square at 11½ o'clock last night there were at least three hundred lodgers. Only half a dozen were awake. The others were sleeping in almost every conceivable posture. The few who had early in the evening secured shares of the curved bench around the fountain were the only ones able to stretch out at full length, and these rested their heads on their crossed arms, or leaned upon an elbow, or were flat on their backs. The flood of electric light from the high centre pole bathed in a blaze of light the tree tops, that were like so many mounds of verdure. It tipped the edges of the layers of leaves as with shining silver, and left the park beneath half in twilight and half in dark. Waving lacework patterns were seen wherever the shadows of the twigs and branches fell upon the walks. The effect produced by the electric light was such that every lodger seemed well dressed. There was not light enough to show a rent, a stain, or a wrinkle in any of their garments. Even their shirts shone white.

But the lodgers looked uncomfortable. The high backs of the settees and the iron arm-rests separating the seats gave each man but eighteen square inches of bedstead. One young man who was occupying part of the settee close to Twenty-sixth street and near Madison avenue, where George Francis Train is to be found in the daytime, was doubled up like a half-closed pocketknife. A lodger exactly across the way from the main entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel kept almost dropping his head on the grass behind him and catching it in the nick of time. The exertion made him snore like the snarling of a tiger. Every here and there gravitation brought two neighbors together with one's head on the other's breast and his head on his companion's shoulder.

"They are not all tramps," said the policeman on Twenty-sixth street. "Some of them have homes, but prefer to sleep out in the air. One young man that I happen to know has a nice home, but he has some ailment of the lungs or chest that he believes is relieved by sleeping out of doors. Others would be less comfortable in the hot and crowded quarters where they live than they are here. We find out about them when we make raids and bundle them all off to the station. We cannot hold those who have homes to go to. The others, forming the great majority, are simply vagrants, who live by begging and stealing, though some of them tell me they work once in a while, long enough to get clothes and money for a spree, and then they tramp again. On some nights every seat in every park is occupied. The park police do not stay on duty at night, but we are supposed to keep the tramps away. We let 'em alone though, unless they get noisy. They fight once in a while, but most of the trouble is made by bands of young roughs who roam through the parks from dark till midnight."

"If a decent man should fall asleep in one of these parks would he be safe?"

"Well, he would, but his valuables wouldn't. Sometimes a gentleman comes crawling through the Park late at night full of wine after a dinner or a party, and drops on a bench and falls asleep. Then they go through him. I have known a man to be robbed of his watch, money, rings, coat, vest, hat, and shoes, and have to make his way home in that condition in the morning. Generally, though, the tramps are not so cruel. They often take a gentleman's silk hat and leave him their own in exchange."

"But," said the policeman, "I must go and drive those fellows away from Delmonico's. The tramps go to Delmonico's when they get chilly, because there's a grating there and the heat of the kitchen comes up through it. There was one young fellow there last night. He had no coat, but his shirt was clean and good. He said his father turned him out of doors because he played pool, and he pawned his coat for the price of a meal."

There were about 500 lodgers in Union square, and the plashing fountain, the embowered paths, and the sleepers, under the wizard touch of the electric light, made the scene remind one of the fairy tale of those who slumbered in the company of the Beauty in the Wood.

The Prince who broke the spell in the City Hall Park half an hour later was a policeman with a club two feet long. The reporter had been walking on the plaza between the grass and the City Hall, and had not noticed a lodger. The park was as quiet as a graveyard. But when this guardian, whose voice was like the roar of a fire trumpet, banged his club and said: "Out with you, or I'll bag the lot of you," the paths suddenly swarmed with shambling, stretching, yawning figures, some at a dog trot and some limping like rheumatics.

IMPORTANT NEWS PROMISED.

What the Skirmishers' Committee is to Learn From an Eminent Nationalist.

Contributors to the skirmishing fund, who some time ago appointed a committee to ascertain what has become of the money, held another meeting yesterday afternoon at 295 Third avenue, Joseph Cromien was Chairman, and Mr. Ryan Secretary.

Mr. Ryan read a report from the committee. They had not learned anything concerning the whereabouts of the fund, but they hoped to have some important information "to disclose at the next meeting." In the past week the committee had been in consultation with "an eminent Nationalist" at his office down town, who promised to get for them the information they desired upon the pledge that, after it was given to them, the whole subject should be allowed to rest.

It was explained afterward that this Nationalist represented that Messrs. Charles S. Parnell, John Dillon, and Michael Davitt had telegraphed here that this discussion on the skirmishing fund had hurt the receipts to the Land League for a month past. They desired that some effort be made to stop the agitation of the subject, and said that if it was necessary their names might be used in the matter.

A subscriber of $150 said that for his part he wanted the committee's inquiries persisted in, and that no "set of high-toned gentlemen" should swerve them from their duty. High-toned gentlemen, he said, were all good enough in their places, but they had no right to interfere with the work of this committee.

Mr. O'Connor said he hoped that no side influence would deter the committee, and that it would keep right on in its work.

Mr. Dyer said he would like to hear more from the Nationalist. He was about to furnish them with just the information they wanted.

This seemed to be the sense of the majority of the subscribers, and the committee was instructed to keep on in their investigation.

Mr. Cromien said that last week they had copies of an address sent to skirmishers, asking whether they were satisfied with the manner in which the trustees have retained the fund in their possession, after breaking faith with the subscribers. Many answers were received. A man in Bridgeport wanted the trustees "collared" and the money taken from them. A Fair Haven man wrote: "All is lost. Give up the search, gentlemen, and stop making Irishmen ridiculous." A city subscriber wrote that the committee meant well, but was losing Irishmen the respect of all eminent citizens. Another subscriber asked that the "thieves" who stole the money be forever expelled from Irish organizations, and "their names branded on every bill too."

Suggestions were called for. A skirmisher said he was willing to bear that they had taken no counsearing with Land Leaguers. For my part, gentlemen," said he, "I should scorn to take Ireland unless there was an ocean of blood shed in its taking."

At this point a quiet man moved that if the Chair felt an inclination he could eject from the room any disturbing member, and that a Sergeant-at-Arms be appointed. The motion was carried, and the man who had been making more noise than anybody else in the meeting was made Sergeant-at-Arms.

Then the skirmishers went into executive session.

Gen. Slocum on Mayor Cleveland.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum has not yet signified whether he will accept the Democratic nomination for Congressman at Large, but his friends believe that he will. He said on Saturday that the nomination was a surprise to him as he had never had a thought of it. "Now that it has come," he added, "let me say that I thoroughly appreciate the honor." As to the rest of the ticket Gen. Slocum expressed much satisfaction. He said that Mayor Cleveland would have to hearkening to the State Democracy. He knew Mr. Cleveland personally, and knew that he was eminently fitted for the office. The ticket he believed would command not only the Democratic party support, but the support of a large number of Republican and also of independent voters, who were the controlling power in state politics.

New Jersey Workingmen in Convention.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson County met yesterday afternoon in Bergen Hall, 116 Newark avenue, Jersey City. C. R. White was the Chairman, and M. A. Hanly was the Secretary. Credentials were presented and accepted from the United Clerks and the Cigarmakers' Union. Jeremiah Murphy moved for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with all the Democratic candidates for Congress, and urge them to send a letter to the next meeting. The motion was carried. Mr. Murphy suggested that the union might wish to appoint a committee to wait on the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who had been the champion of the national banks and of the legislation of Chinese labor. An other meeting of the union will be held at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon next in the same place.

A Ferryboat Disabled.

The North Shore, Staten Island, ferryboat Panama broke her crosshead on the 3½ o'clock trip down yesterday afternoon. The passengers were transferred to the Alice by the D. R. Martin, and the disabled boat was taken to Jersey City to be repaired.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids. [illegible] cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot 30 Bowery.—Adv.

Polo Grounds to-day. Championship Lacrosse match. Caughnawaga Indians vs. New York Lacrosse Club, 4 P. M. Admission 25c.—Adv.

THE COMET BECOMING FAINTER.

Opposing Views of Astronomers as to its Identity with the Comet of 1880.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The observations of the comet at the Naval Observatory during the past week were taken as a part of the regular professional duty of the astronomers stationed there, and without reference to the theories put forth by Prof. Boss, although they strongly tend to their verification. The elements of the present comet as stated on the 22d inst. were calculated by Profs. Frisby and Skinner, but were not as final and complete as now. The following telegram has been sent by Commander Sampson, Assistant Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, to the astronomers of Europe, as embodying the conclusions of the naval astronomers:

Elements of Cruls's comet: Time of perihelion passage, Sept. 17, noon, Washington time; longitude of perihelion, 57° 23′ 8″; longitude of node, 336° 20′ 41″; inclination of orbit, 142° 11′ 40″; perihelion distance, .0056. Closely resembling comet of 1880.

The difference between the figures here given of the inclination of orbit and those stated in the article of the 22d is due to the fact that the supplement of the angle was then given, instead of the inclination.

The comet was again observed early this morning through thin clouds, with the following result: Right ascension, 10h. 58m. 12s.; declination, 3° 9′ .4″. It is rapidly becoming fainter, so that it was not seen to-day with the meridian instruments, although the conditions were tolerably favorable.

In a brief interview with Commander Sampson, the following explanations of the foregoing observations were obtained:

"From the elements above given it will be seen that the comet passed at a distance of 791,000 miles from the sun, on the 22d, which is less than the diameter of the sun, and probably the nearest approach made by any comet yet observed. It is more than probable, however, that many of the comets which approach nearest the sun are never visible. The very fact of their near approach to the sun, although it brings them near the earth, decreases the chances of seeing them. Many readers will recall the fact that during the total eclipse on May 17 last, observed in upper Egypt, a large comet was seen, and even photographed, near the sun, while it was eclipsed. Two photographs of the comet were taken while the sun was in eclipse, within a minute and a half of each other; yet, short as was the interval, it was sufficient to show that the comet was moving away from the sun. Seneca relates that a similar observation was made sixty-three years before the Christian era, when, during a total eclipse of the sun, a large comet was seen near it. We may therefore fairly infer that many of these splendid meteors visit our system without becoming visible to us. As comets are liable to undergo great changes, it becomes impossible to identify them by their appearance. The spectroscope may yet furnish the means of identification, as on the occasion of the first appearance of this comet it served to determine the direction in which it was moving.

"On the other hand, the plane in which each comet moves is not liable to any considerable change, and it therefore becomes possible to identify them by their path in the heavens. Comparing the elements of this comet with those of the comet of 1880, they are found to be so nearly alike as to warrant the belief that the comets are identical. The comet is now moving in a direction a little south of west and away from the earth, and will soon be not visible. Those who will rise before the sun may still see it, under favorable conditions, about one hour west or higher than the sun, and a trifle south of it."

Prof. Chandler's Opinion.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The result of computations made at Harvard Observatory by Prof. S. C. Chandler, Jr., on the hypothesis that the new comet is identical with the comet of 1880, shows that this hypothesis is untenable, and that the belief of the return in 1884 and the possible fall into the sun is unwarranted. The ground taken by Prof. Chandler is that the observations of the comet of 1880 cannot possibly be reconciled with so short a period. Adopting the latest publication of Meyer of Berlin as basis, and calculating the differences which would result between the positions of that comet and those given by the ellipsis which best satisfy them on different assumptions as to the time of revolution, he finds that even so short a period as fifteen or twenty years is extremely improbable, while any period of less time than ten years is inadmissible. The relation between this comet and the one of 1880 is not one of identity in the opinion of the Cambridge astronomer, but of similarity of orbits. Any disturbance which the comet of 1880 may have experienced in its passage around the sun took place before the observations made at that appearance, and its subsequent path may be regarded as fixed until its next return. It may be accepted as certain that the comet of 1880 is now far on its way toward its most distant point from the sun, not to return during the present century, and that the comet now visible is simply travelling behind it in nearly the same track.

LAWYERS FOR OFFICES.

Views of the Central Labor Union on the Candidates of Syracuse and Saratoga.

Science Hall was crowded from platform to doors yesterday afternoon by members of the Central Labor Union and visitors, who were anxious to hear what the representatives of the tradesunions had to say about the action of the Democrats and Republicans in nominating candidates at Syracuse and Saratoga. Chairman Blissert called the delegates to order, and, in a short and sharp address, reminded the delegates that it was not long ago that they met in the large hall of Cooper Union and denounced the action of the two dominant political parties in nominating lawyers for the suffrages of the voters. The delegates and the workingmen whom they represented now have a chance to resent the insult offered them by the two recent conventions, which had selected lawyers for their tickets.

Edward King, a delegate from the foundrymen, read an address denouncing the two conventions for allowing lawyers and monopolists to control their proceedings. Lawyers should be nominated only for Judge or Prosecuting Attorney. The document was referred to the appropriate committee to be used as a campaign pamphlet.

The Wood Carvers' Union applied for admission to the Central Labor Union, and the application was laid over for future action. Leng-Sherman Bennett, a delegate, said that, referring to the lawyers as a class, they ought not to be attacked by the Central Labor Union (cries of "Oh! oh!" and hisses), because they work with their brains; and, besides, an honest lawyer is as honest as an honest longshoreman. (Laughter.)

Greenback Delegate Collins said that he supported Mr. Bennett in this opinion.

Delegate John Rogers of the Coopers' Union was denounced by a vote of the delegates for offering his services for non-union rates of pay and for offering to supply shops with non-union men.

The Secretary of the union suggested that the condition of the striking piano makers recently in the employ of Steinway & Sons should be inquired into, for perhaps they needed help. Delegate George Mackey of the Piano Makers' Union thanked the delegates for the offer of help, but the New York Piano Makers' Union is not in need of money, as its own treasury is in a healthy condition. That union, he added, has expended $20,000 in two years in supporting strikes.

After the delegates decided to change the hour of meeting hereafter to 2 P. M., they went into secret executive session on political business.

The Bill Treasurer Harwood Won't Pay.

Mr. Clark Bell was chosen President of the Medico-Legal Society at its last election, after a sharp canvass. The legality of the election was disputed, but a committee finally reported in his favor. Mr. Bell is Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee. Both committees audited a bill of $250 for printing. The Treasurer, Dr. E. C. Harwood, refused to pay, on the ground that the payment would render the society liable for $1,000 more when the work was finished, and even then he claimed that an appropriation had not been made to meet it, that he had not been ordered to pay it by the trustees, and that President Bell had acted without authority. Several sharp letters passed between Mr. Bell and Dr. Harwood. President Bell finally called a meeting to discipline the Treasurer for neglect of duty. At that meeting, which was held in June last, the Treasurer was not disciplined. The bill remains unpaid, and is likely to be the subject of a stormy discussion at the meeting of the society on Wednesday evening. It is stated that there is only between $800 and $900 in the treasury, and that a majority of the members are inclined not to sanction the bill.

Stumbling Among Ditches and Piles of Stone.

Belt line car 34 went with a jolt past Forty-ninth street on Tenth avenue at 10½ o'clock Saturday night. Driver Bernard McEntee stopped it, and came back to see what was the matter. Two young men on the rear platform had discovered a black object half on the track. It proved to be the dead body of Charles W. Wagner, an insurance agent of 337 West Fifty third street. Wagner had been removing the cobblestones to replace them with Belgian blocks which were piled in a ditch. He had stumbled in the dark and fallen between the tracks and fell with his head and shoulders over one track. Several cars must have passed over him. He had lain there only a half hour or half before he was found. The car driver gave $500 bail.

Dr. John Hall's Return.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall yesterday preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for the first time since his return from great Britain. The congregation was large. The text was "Preach the word." The sermon was an analysis of the duties of a minister of the Gospel.

French War Vessels in Port.

The French ram Chasseur, with 116 officers and men and four guns, and the French corvette Vire, with 200 officers and men and carrying forty guns, arrived in this port yesterday.

S. S. S. always cures the disease in its primary, secondary or tertiary stage, if directions are followed.—Adv.

WINDING UP THE SEASON.

Last Day Excursionists at Coney Island and Rockaway Beach.

There was little at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon to indicate that it was the lay day of the season there. The band was playing, the seats in front of the music stand were well filled, and not a vacant chair was to be found on the piazza. From 2 to 6 o'clock the sun shone brightly and the air was warm. After that hour men put on their fall overcoats and women wrapped themselves in shawls. Few bathers ventured into the high surf.

Brighton Beach had a paying number of visitors, but at West Brighton Beach, where the biggest Sunday crowds gather, there was an air of desolation. The iron steamboats brought down a few hundred passengers, but they were quickly lost in the wilderness of hotels and chowder houses. The drenching rains of the week had washed the houses so thoroughly that their paint looked fresh and clean, and even the sand seemed whiter than usual. Traces of the storm were seen in the pools of fresh water which dotted the island. On the Concourse, between the sand hills, at the foot of the observatory, and in every depression there was a pool of water. The usual procession of private carriages on the Concourse was absent, and the stages ran only at long intervals.

There still remained in the possession of the police at Manhattan Beach a number of old satchels and dilapidated umbrellas.

"Were many articles found and brought to you this summer?" the Captain was asked.

"Yes, a good many."

"By the waiters, I suppose?"

"Not at all. I never received a thing from a waiter yet. Perhaps they don't find anything; but if they do they keep it. All lost articles that come to me are brought by visitors. There have been overcoats, dolmans, umbrellas, pocketbooks, jewelry, and all sorts of small articles found. I never knew anything of value to remain unclaimed. Whenever anything was claimed we took the person's name and address and made him sign a receipt. Most of the things were found on Saturday nights and Sundays, when the crowds were greatest. The most valuable thing, so far as I can remember, was a silk dolman. No; we have never found a pug dog."

By 9 o'clock last evening nearly everybody had gone home, and the Coney Island season had closed for the year.

The closing day at Rockaway drew a comparatively small number of excursionists to the beach, a fact that was inexplicable to the hotel keepers, who had hoped for a larger flow of patronage than usual on the last day. Though there were not many to enjoy it, yesterday was one of the pleasantest days of the season on the beach. The water looked inviting, but the invitation was not generally accepted. There were bathers, but they were few. One hardy-looking man dressed himself in his own suit, and sauntered down to the sea, humming "A life on the ocean wave," followed by an admiring throng. He hesitated a moment, and was lost. A wave, chilled by a delicate perception of approaching winter, surged around his feet, and he beat all his jeering pursuers in the race for his box, where he locked himself in, and was heard singing "There's danger on the deep," as he dressed behind his door.

The storm of Saturday had done little damage anywhere. The boats were not running, and all the excursionists went down by train.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

Shooting his Daughter's Betrayer Dead by the side of his Bride.

COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—Thomas Dodd, aged 24 years, was shot dead at 11 o'clock last night, while standing in the doorway of his own residence with his young wife, whom he had married only last Sunday. Two shots were fired by a man who was standing with a woman companion on the sidewalk. The assassin, it has since been ascertained, was Edward Welsh, and the woman was his wife. Mrs. Welsh said, "That is Dodd," and Welsh fired twice. Both shots were fatal, and Dodd fell dead in his doorway. Welsh fled, and is still at large. His wife went home, where she was soon afterward arrested. The cause of the shooting was that Dodd had betrayed Welsh's daughter.

When Thomas Dodd, the victim of the tragedy, was going from St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church on Sunday evening last, where he had just been married, with his bride of Walnut Hills, to Covington, the carriage which he and his bride occupied was stoned by his own mother and sister. They knew of his intimacy with Anna Welsh, a daughter of Edward Welsh, and desired him to marry her.

At the inquest Mrs. Reed testified that he met Welsh and his wife in Seventh street, and they asked whether Dodd lived there, pointing to his house. Mrs. Welsh at the same time saw Dodd standing in the door, and, pointing him out to her husband, said, "There's the man." Welsh thereupon drew his pistol, and, exclaiming, "Take that," fired. "Take this," he shouted, as he fired the second time. He then turned round and walked off rapidly. Mr. Reed and his wife had been visiting Dodd, and were standing with him at the gate. They were about to return home when Mr. and Mrs. Welsh came up.

Mrs. Dodd was aware of her son's intimacy with Miss Welsh, for he had taken the girl to his parents' home, and kept her there until the true state of affairs becoming known, Mrs. Dodd sent her to her own home. The young man's family were anxious that he should make proper reparation by marrying the girl, and their surprise and anger were intense when they learned that he had married Miss Hale. The family of Miss Welsh were ominously silent. Mrs. Welsh, the father of the girl, was known as a man who would hardly allow his daughter's betrayal to go unpunished, and the girl has several brothers, all grown men, who would not be likely to rest quiet under the wrong done their family. It was expected that retribution would be laid in some manner, and that at least proceedings would be commenced against Dodd in the courts.

Candidates for Congress.

Judge Thomas Wilson has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Minnesota District.

Sixth Iowa District—A. R. Mackey, Democrat.

Third Wisconsin District—Burr W. Jones, Democrat.

Washington Territory—Thomas H. Brents, Republican, renominated for Delegate.

First New Hampshire District—Martin A. Haines, Republican.

Sixth Maryland District—Lewis B. McComas of Washington County, Republican.

Second West Virginia District—William L. Wilson, Democrat.

Philadelphia—First District, Gen. H. W. Bingham; Second District, Charles O'Neill; Third District, William M. Mauk; Fourth District, William D. Kelly; Fifth District, Alfred C. Harmer, all Republicans.

Second Minnesota District—Felix A. Rohrer, Democrat.

Sixth Wisconsin District—Andrew Hatan, Democrat.

Tenth Tennessee District—Casey Young, Democrat.

Fifth Kentucky District—Silas F. Miller, Republican.

Eighth Kentucky District—P. B. Thompson, Democrat.

Twenty first New York District—George West, Republican, renominated.

Sixteenth Ohio District—A. B. Clapp, Republican, editor of the Newark *American*, vice M. Churchill, resigned.

Fifth Illinois District—J. S. Tichnor, Democrat, for the long term, and M. J. Johnson, Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hawk.

Tenth Kentucky District—George M. Adams, ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives, Democrat.

Sixth Wisconsin District—H. H. Woodmansee, Prohibition.

Fifth Illinois District—S. N. Dean, Prohibition.

Candidates for the Assembly.

First Onondaga District—James Geddes, Republican, to succeed Mr. Alvord.

Second Saratoga District—B. S. Potter, Republican, renominated.

Third Saratoga District—After a stormy session, during which twenty ballots were taken, George Baxter, Republican, was nominated.

The Rebellion in Ecuador.

PANAMA, Sept. 14.—Advices from Ecuador say: "The Venezuelan Government is again growing nervous at the doings of Alfaro and his fellow rebels. When Alfaro was defeated at Esmeraldas he took to the interior. The 400 men sent after him were unsuccessful in capturing him, and now he has collected a new force, variously estimated at from 300 to 1,200 men, and with them he is awaiting the course of events in a district where he can obtain provisions for his men."

The Probable Future Fate of Lima.

PANAMA, Sept. 14.—Rumors of the sacking of Lima by Montoneros are being circulated along the coast. Such a fate will, no doubt, fall on that city the day the Chinamen leave it, but their army has not been withdrawn as yet. The total cost of the war to Lima up to the present has been $20,000 (paper money), which has varied in value from 73 to 93 cents on the silver dollar.

A Church Debt Raised in Half an Hour.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The First Methodist Church has been elaborately refitted and enlarged, and was reopened this morning. There was an immense congregation. Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse University, preached the sermon. He called for a subscription of $5,000 to pay the church debt, and $5,450 were subscribed in half an hour.

A Boy's Suicide.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Sept. 24.—Matthew Conly, 14 years old, committed suicide to-day by shooting on account of having been reproved by his mother.

VICTORY FOR THE LONG ISLANDERS.

An Event in the Rivalry Between Ball Nines Composed of Expressmen.

As Judge Tom Lawrence sped one of his roadsters along the drive from Flushing to Bayside yesterday, it was "How are you, Judge?" and "Fine day, Judge!" from every man, woman, and child he met. The Judge was looking for the Gramercy Boat Club, which was to engage in a contest of muscle somewhere in or near Bayside.

"You know a good many people in this vicinity, don't you?" he was asked.

"Well, I've lived here, man and boy, for over sixty years, and I'm willing to bet I know everybody that will pass us between this point and our first stopping place in Bayside."

The Judge would have won. In Little Bayside a small girl was seen intently occupied with trying to balance herself on two empty tomato cans. Presently she looked up and said: "How d'ye do, Judge?" Even Sergeant McManus of the United States Engineers gave Judge Lawrence a military salute. The proprietor knew the Judge, also, and mournfully said: "The Gramercy Boat Club have ordered seventy dinners, and haven't turned up. Come in and take a knife and fork."

"Let's go over to the other hotel. They may be there," suggested the Judge.

As the brow of a hill was reached, a large party of spectators was seen watching a ball match. No Grammercy Boat Club men were, however, in the party, to the intense disappointment of the Judge. Capt. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking Co. said it was a lively game; so the Judge tied up his horse. The players proved to be a couple of picked nines from the Long Island Express Co. and the New York Transfer Co. There is intense rivalry between them. Last year the Long Island team won, and were this year challenged by transferrers. They all came out in Tally-ho coaches and the regulation white caps and cigars. Capt. W. T. Bouchelle bossed the Transfer Company nine and Capt. J. W. Gee that of Long Island. J. Hall was umpire. The names of the nines are as follows: Transfer Company—J. A. Cook, p.; E. Willets, c.; J. J. Larkin, 1 b.; H. A. Roth, 2 b.; J. Campbell, 3 b.; B. J. Reilly, s. s.; W. Storp, l. f.; C. Dooly, c. f.; J. B. Brinkworth, r. f. Long Island—D. Hall, p.; E. Bagley, c.; James Kehoe, 1 b.; F. Angue, 2 b.; N. Putnam, 3 b.; R. J. Reilly, s. s.; John Betton, l. f.; A. Mull, r. f.; H. Granville, c. f.

It would be invidious, perhaps, to particularize as to the skill of the players, but the fine pitching of Hall and catching of Bagley deserves notice. The game was won by the Long Islanders by 20 to 19.

After the match the two teams sat down to a dinner at the Bayside House. After dinner there was the usual court martial, and then the Tally-hos were hitched up, and the horns sounded musically as the players rattled back to Hunter's Point.

WHITEHALL BOATS IN A CHOPPY SEA.

The Swift Nellie F. McGurk Leads the Fleet to Robbin's Reef and Back.

The East River Boat Club of South street held a go-as-you-please regatta yesterday from Pier 10, East River. Either oars or sails are allowed in the go-as-you-please race, and to get there somehow or anyhow is the end and aim. Yesterday, however, the wind was so kind as to be very brisk, and oars were not needed. The race was between Whitehall boats owned in New York and Brooklyn. John Reddigan, Captain of the Light of Other Days, held the championship medal. The course was from Pier 10, East River, down to Robbin's Reef light and return, fourteen miles. Admiral McDonald was referee, and held a stop watch in his hand on Pier 10 to time the boats. The signal was given at half past two, when Mr. Reddigan, who pronounced her sickness a fatal case of poisoning. James M. Fatts took the woman's dying declaration. Dunn denies all knowledge of any poisoning, and says it is a trumped-up charge to keep him out of the wife's property. Her relatives think that he wished to get her out of the way to obtain her property. An autopsy will be held to-morrow.

Drowned while Attempting to Swim a River.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Sept. 24.—Yesterday morning Myron Stockbridge of Rockville, Ind., left the home of his brother-in-law, A. S. Russell, in this county, to go into Madison County to buy sheep. Later in the day Stockbridge's clothing was found on the bank of the Big Black River at Scott's Ferry. His horse was grazing near by, and a saddlebag was on the ferry boat. Finding the boat on the opposite shore and the ferryman absent, Stockbridge attempted to swim the river to get the boat to carry his horse across and was drowned. This is the most plausible theory, as his watch and several hundred dollars were found in his pockets.

Garfield Memorial Hospital Fund.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. A. S. Solomons of this city, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, has received advices from United States Consul Pioxotte, at Lyons, France, that he has recently opened a subscription at the Consulate in aid of the proposed hospital, and that 14,000 francs have been handed to him. He proposes making a remittance when the sum reaches 20,000 francs ($4,000), which amount Consul Pioxotte thinks he is sure to obtain. The sales of the donations to the hospital fund now amount to about $80,000.

The Stranded Steamship.

SEAVILLE, N. J., Sept. 24.—The stranded steamship Sophar lies over a mile from the shore, on the outer bar. She has filled with water so that her fires were extinguished this afternoon. The statement of the southeast gale gives renewed hopes of saving the ship. The tug Argus arrived this morning and is relaying the steamer of a portion of her cargo. An effort will be made to-morrow to get her off.

Accident to the Steamer Newport.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The steamer Newport of the Old Colony line, while on the way from New York to Newport, last night blew a patch off her boiler. The steamer put into New London for temporary repairs, and arrived at Newport at about 11 o'clock to-day. The accident caused no commotion among the passengers.

Beheading his Wife with an Axe.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—At Jeffersonville, Ind., at a late hour last night Anthony McDonald (colored), after qu