LAST OF THE TRIAL RACES.

THE DAY FAVORS THE PRISCILLA, BUT BOSTON'S CRACK YACHT WINS.

On Glides Home 41 Seconds Ahead—The Puritan Probably Chosen to Contest for the America Cup—Gracie Beats Bedouin.

The Priscilla was vanquished in her own weather yesterday after one of the finest nautical combats on record. Her admirers may find consolation in the thought that if the snowy Yankee sloop had never been built the raven-bowed yacht would have been chosen to battle with the Genesta for the America's cup. Now it looks very much as if the Puritan were going to have that honor, and most yachtsmen who have seen her race say she deserves it.

The bay was liberally dotted with sails, and the sky was sprinkled with fleecy clouds looking like their dim reflections, when the racing yachts, preceded by the tug Luckenbach with the Regatta Committee aboard, arrived off Owl's Head, on the Long Island shore, at 10¾ o'clock. At Stapleton the tug stopped to allow Committeeman J. Frederick Tams to hail the English cutter Genesta, at anchor there, with the thin streak of her copper visible above the water line. Her owner, Sir Richard Sutton, in a red-and-white tennis blazer, came up out of the cabin with his brother-in-law, Sir William Levinge, J. Beaver Webb (designer of the cutter), and Dr. Woodbury. Mr. Tams asked the party to come aboard the tug and see the race. They excused themselves because of an engagement in the city. Sir Richard said he had a good time in New England, and liked everything there but the fogs.

An ear-piercing toot on the Luckenbach's whistle at 10¾ o'clock brought the racers near the starting line, between the buoy off Owl's Head and the tug. They darted hither and thither, impatient for the starting whistle, each anxious to get off first. They heard the welcome sound at 10:50, and approached the line in a cluster on the starboard tack. The wind was brisk from west-southwest, the tide about a third of the ebb, and the sun polished surface of the water almost unruffled. The yachts had the breeze over the starboard bow.

The Puritan crossed the line under the beam of the tug, zigzag through the water like an arrow, at 10:10:25. The Priscilla, looking from a low view like a black-breasted duck with white-tipped wings about to fly, skimmed across two seconds afterward. The Gracie and Bedouin, hopeless of doing much against the big sloops, but anxious to settle a private dispute involving the exchange of another $250, crossed at 10:50:46 and 10:51:01 respectively. All the yachts had their jibtopsails, looking like lines of thick Manil a rope, in stops, and shook them out with a suddenness suggesting mercmancy after they crossed the line.

The Priscilla cut through the white boat's lee when within a quarter of a mile of the Narrows, and led the Puritan through that panoramic space. As the wind freshened the Puritan, to windward of her dark antagonist, began to gain ground. The Gracie and Bedouin, half a mile astern, the former in the windward position, were fighting hard. The Priscilla, for some unexplained reason, went about on the port tack at 11:20. She could just as well have reached the Southwest Spit Buoy, the first turning mark, without changing her tack. The white boat continued on the starboard tack, and, at 11:22, crossed the Priscilla's bows, and, three minutes later, went about on the port tack. Both boats stood in to the south shore of Staten Island. The Priscilla changed her tack again at 11:26. The Puritan again crossed her bows, and, at 11:28, went about. Both boats stretched away for Buoy 10.

The Bedouin and Gracie kept on their original tack. They did well, for they thus gained nearly a mile on the tall leaders, who lost by their apparently unnecessary tacking. The wind was now gentle and just comfortably filled the sails. The Priscilla crawled up on the Bostonian. The breeze freshened considerably as the boats drew near Buoy 10, and forced the lee rail of the white sloop under water. She spun around the mark at 12:00:11, setting out her spinaker pole as she hastened toward Buoy 8¾. The black yacht rounded at 12:01:33, and tore away in the bubbling wake of her rival. She also set out her spinaker boom. The wind was on the starboard quarter, and a few minutes after rounding both yachts set their immense balloon jibs. The Gracie turned the buoy at 12:06:30, and the Bedouin at 12:09, and almost their balloon jibs. The Priscilla's spinaker fluttered out at 12:05, a few seconds after the Puritan's bloosomed forth.

Vice-Commodore Douglas came alongside the tug on the steam yacht Polynia, and shouted to Mr. Tams:

"I'll bet 4 to 6 on the Priscilla."

There were no responses from the tug, as most everybody thought it was the black boat's weather. Mr. Douglas is one of the owners of the Priscilla.

After passing Buoy 8¾ the yachts caught the wind almost abaft the beam. They passed the buoy off the Hook in this sequence:

Puritan, 12:11:05; Priscilla, 12:13:03; Gracie, 12:19:05; Bedouin 12:23:10.

Spinakers were taken in as the yachts, with water boiling under counters and spouting through lee scuppers, hurried to the Sandy Hook lightship. The Priscilla began gaining on the Puritan as they went out, and when the immaculate Yankee turned the buoy at 12:51:50 the black sloop was only 1 minute and 11 seconds behind her, having gained 11 seconds since leaving Buoy 10. Exultant Easterners remarked, as they noted the red glare of the lightship, that that was the color the Boston yachtsmen would paint the town last night. The Gracie turned the ship at 12:50:22, and the Bedouin at 12:55:50. Lay Gould's Atalanta and the Polynia saluted the yachts with whistles as they turned.

The boats stretched away for Buoy 10, homeward bound, with sails flattened, the wind being over the port bow. Shortly after passing the buoy off Sandy Hook, the Puritan went on the starboard tack, pointing for Buoy 10. The Priscilla immediately followed her maneuvre two minutes later. The white sloop tacked again at 1:55, and made for the buoy. At 1:58 the Priscilla went about. As they rounded the buoy, the Puritan at 2:04:28 and the Priscilla at 2:06:10, they eased sheets and let their balloon jibtopsails burst out like gigantic lilies before a fresh wind over their starboard quarter.

A fine fleet of yachts accompanied the racers to the finish, Buoy 15. It included the schooners Estelle, Clytie, Marian Wentworth, Dauntless, Fortuna, Nokomis, and the sloops Gaviota, Penguin, and Crocodile, besides many smaller craft.

The iron yacht gradually gained on the Puritan, but it looked as if the Bostonian would lose after all. But she did not. She got in Atalanta's way, and finally crossed the line forty-one seconds ahead of the New York boat by actual time, and one minute and fifty-two seconds corrected time. Many whistles of many tones saluted both boats. The Priscilla gained one minute and forty-two seconds on the white boat in the run from Buoy 10. The course was thirty-eight miles, and the allowances were:

Puritan	1:11
Gracie	9:07
Bedouin	9:10

The Gracie's owner captured $250 from the owner of the Bedouin without exertion, beating him by 6 minutes 37 seconds actual time.

The Puritan came within forty seconds of the best time on record over the New York course, 3 hours, 52 minutes, and 17 seconds, made by the schooner Montauk in a rattling wind and through foaming seas on June 15, 1882. Under similar conditions of weather the white-hulled boat undoubtedly would have eclipsed the record easily. Before the Montauk's fine performance the Idler held the laurels. She went over substantially the same course on June 8, 1876, in 3:54:48, or 2 minutes, 31 seconds slower than the Montauk.

Appended is the record of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Puritan	10:50:28	2:43:05	3:52:37	3:51:26
Priscilla	10:50:30	2:43:46	3:53:16	3:53:16
Gracie	10:50:46	2:56:41	4:07:55	3:56:48
Bedouin	10:51:01	2:55:33	4:04:32	4:00:22

This programme of the races for the America's cup has been issued:

These races have been fixed for Monday, Sept. 7; Wednesday, Sept. 9, and if a third race becomes necessary, Friday, Sept. 11. Best two out of three to win.

Special will be provided for the exclusive use of members of the club and ladies accompanying them for each day's race.

Tickets for each person for admission to the boat, including luncheon, can be obtained for each day on application in person or by mail to the Secretary at the club house, 67 Madison avenue, on payment of $1.

Members are requested to send in their applications as soon as possible, and prior to Saturday, Sept. 5, stating the number of ladies' tickets required, in addition to their own, and the days for which they are wanted, so that adequate provision may be made.

NOTE.—Should the third race be necessary, the tickets for the same may be obtained at the club house on the payment of $1.

Should any postponement take place or a race have to be sailed over on account of failure to make it in the prescribed time, the arrangements for that day will be cancelled, and tickets may be obtained before leaving the boat from the members of the committee in charge, or at the club house, on the payment of $1.

FIRST RACE.—Monday, Sept. 7. Twenty miles to windward and back, outside Sandy Hook. The iron steamer Taurus will leave Pier 1, North River, punctually at 8½ o'clock A. M., calling at Stapleton, Staten Island, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND RACE.—Wednesday, Sept. 9. Over the usual club course. The steamer will leave the same places at 8 and 9¼ A. M. respectively.

THIRD RACE.—If this race takes place it will be over a triangular course outside Sandy Hook, and the steamer will leave as on the first day.

Each day on returning the steamer will stop at the same places.

J. P. ADAMS, CHARLES H. STRONG, JESSE A. MORGAN, } Regatta Committee.

At a meeting aboard the Luckenbach in the evening the America Cup Committee decided to have no more trial races. This means that they have chosen the yacht to sail against the Genesta, and the indications are that she is the Yankee sloop. The announcement of the selection will not be made public until Sept. 1.

Gen. Diven Not Prostrated.

ELMIRA, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Clayton, N. Y., says that Gen. Diven was there showing evidence of insanity thought to have been brought on by a partial sunstroke while attending Gen. Grant's funeral. Gen. Diven was not at Gen. Grant's funeral, has not been in Clayton, and has not shown signs of insanity. It was his son who was suffering.

SCHUETZEN PARK MERRY WITH GIRLS, MUSIC, AND BEER.

Seventy-one Societies March Around and Around and Almost Every Society has a Band—A Very Successful Empfangstag.

There were more wonderful and beautiful sights at Schuetzen Park yesterday afternoon than ever before. The beautiful things were wonderful in that they were so beautiful, and the most beautiful were the girls, who were present in larger force than on Sunday, the first day of the Plattdeutsches Volksfest. Almost every man wore a green or gray coat and had a girl on his arm and wore a badge. Those that didn't have both had one. Yesterday was Empfangstag, or reception day. From about 1 o'clock until 4 the air was full of the music of brass bands, and the brass bands were comfortably filled with beer, and everybody felt very happy, for all the seventy-one Schuetzen corps, which make up the Plattdeutsch Verein, were bearing down on the devoted Schuetzen Park, and all the large corps had bands.

At 5¾ the park was like the musicians, comfortably full, and the people swarmed everywhere. The acrobatic performances were given on an open air stage, and all sorts of games were going on in all sorts of places. A fascinating game for boys was played during the afternoon. A pan about an inch deep was filled almost to the brim with very black molasses, upon which a deceptive layer of flour was dredged. Then the players or victims were invited to step up. Before their eyes a coin was dropped into the flour, and they were led to believe that he who got it in his teeth could keep it. Many boys tried, but for some time the coin was safe, but at the end of the afternoon it was picked out by a boy, who went off and bought a roll with his hard-earned money to eat with the molasses he had already spread on his face.

The striking poles, where the player sees how high up he can knock a ball running on a wire in front of the pole, were very well patronized during the day, and so were the booths where persons tried to throw a ring over a large assortment of canes. Two men who sold smoked eels stood on a pile of eel skins, and the men who offered sausage sandwiches for sale were doing a rushing business. Yards and yards of sausages were eaten, and feet after feet of eels. The lung testing machines seemed to be enjoying a breathing spell of their own, and the Circassian lady sword swallower and the Herodian Mystery seemed rather lonely in their tent. Why the mystery should be called the Herodian was what no one could find out and what no one cared to try to find out. The Circassian sword swallower was visited chiefly by strong-minded-looking women, who seemed gratified to think that in sword swallowing at least was an industry in which women could compete with men.

The man who wanted to weigh people had at five o'clock quit weighing as the total was which only up into the hundreds. Yesterday he had one that weighed up into the tons, and thought he could weigh any woman in the park. At six o'clock the girls began to look lovely, for all their young men left them and went off to join their corps. President George Landwehr, with some committeemen, ascended the tribune, and all the different bands began to play at once. Then, when the bands had played sufficiently, the march of the societies around the park began. It continued for a long time. Round and around in the meadow the procession went, and more and more societies joined in, until there were sixty societies and about 4,500 men in line. Every marcher bowed as he passed his girl, and every girl waved her handkerchief. Even the man who played the big horn managed to bow over it, and emitted a more genial grunt than usual as he passed the booth where his girl offered canes to whoever could throw rings over them. When the marchers had marched long enough they formed in front of the President, who welcomed them to the Volksfest, told them what the verein had done and was doing, and urged them to keep on doing it. His speech was eloquent, and moved the diplomats to frequent ruffles of applause. Later in the evening there was a tableau, representing "Germania protecting the Hanse cities," an illumination of the park, and fireworks representing the "Tree of Freedom," which must not be confounded with the Liberty pole. After a new programme of magic lantern pictures, and more dancing, the crowd came away, and the horse cars, furniture vans, and old Broadway stages were packed until the horses could hardly pull them.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Germany's Seizure of them Likely to Lead to Serious Trouble with Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The seizure of the Caroline Islands by Germany remains a fruitful subject of discussion in political and diplomatic circles, and there is some prospect that it may lead to serious trouble between Germany and Spain in a way hitherto unforeseen. It is true that Germany has replied in a most conciliatory, although somewhat patronizing, tone to all of Spain's protests, which have been increasingly vigorous. It is also true, and is now fully confirmed, that a few days before the annexation was announced Emperor William wrote a very kind and fatherly letter to King Alfonso. But in all this correspondence there has been no promise by Germany to withdraw from the Carolines, and it is evident that if Spain were to assert her claims by force in the present state of the question it might easily result in a *casus belli*. Just this contingency is liable to occur accidentally at any moment, owing to the character of the Spanish naval officer commanding the Philippine Islands, to which the Carolines belong. He is known as the most headstrong patriot in the Spanish naval service, and he is always more than ready for a row. There has not been time enough since Germany's action for the Spanish Government to send him fresh orders, and acting on general principles and previous instructions, he is quite capable of bundling the German intruders out neck and crop. He has an abundant force to expel all the Germans, including traders, settlers, and officials, and he would claim to have had ample justification for doing so. The Spanish Government is fully aware of the commander's fiery zeal, and is waiting with feverish anxiety for news from the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—Anti-German demonstrations, similar to the one in Madrid, were made in every Spanish province yesterday.

A Cabinet council was held to-day to consider the relations of Spain with Germany growing out of the Caroline Islands trouble. King Alfonso presided. It was officially announced that the reply from Germany to the first Spanish note of protest proposed an amicable discussion of the questions at issue. Spain then sent fresh telegrams to Berlin, energetically protesting against the action of Germany, in response to which the Spanish Ambassador telegraphed a reply explaining that its action had been animated altogether by friendly motives, and that Germany regarded the affair as unworthy of interrupting the ancient amity between the two nations. The reply further explains that Germany, seeing no evidences of Spanish domination in the Carolines, thought the islands had been virtually abandoned. The German Government, however, does not mention whether any of the islands have been actually occupied.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The *North German Gazette*, refuting the Spanish claims to the Caroline Islands, points out that in March, 1875, England and Germany simultaneously sent notes in which they resisted such claims, and that for ten years Spain raised no objection.

OLIVIER PAIN'S DEATH.

Rochefort and Clemenceau Demand an Inquiry—The Government Satisfied.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Henri Rochefort says that the English despatches put forth to justify his statement that Olivier Pain had a price set on his head and was executed by order of British officials in the Soudan are a tissue of lies, and he demands a Government inquiry.

M. Clemenceau now announces that he coincides in the opinion that it is the duty of the French Government to investigate the whole Pain case and do it at once.

It is semi-officially announced that France considers the explanations made by England concerning the alleged death of Pain sufficiently clear, but they close the incident so far as France is concerned, and that the two Governments are concerned, and that the dispute is now confined to opposing personal statements made by Major Kitchener and M. Selekovitch, which it is the business of those gentlemen to reconcile.

At a meeting of the Peace Society to-day it was resolved to demand the formation of a committee of inquiry into the Olivier Pain affair, the committee to be composed of French and English citizens, and to apportion the blame of those who are guilty.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph started to-day for Kremsier, where he is to meet the Czar of Russia on Wednesday. He declined a military guard during the journey.

KREMSIER, Aug. 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the Empress Elizabeth, and the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was unpleasant at the time, rain falling. By 3 o'clock, however, the storm had passed, and the weather became bright and clear. Count von Taafe, Austrian Prime Minister, and all the local officials and persons of rank and distinction received the imperial visitors with enthusiasm.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Great anxiety is displayed by French statesmen as to the outcome of the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria at Kremsier.

Mr. Chamberlain Denounced as a Socialist.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Attorney-General in a speech this evening denounced Mr. Chamberlain as a Radical, and warned moderates to prepare for thirty-ish attacks on church and other vested interests.

A positive fact of the age is the certainty of relief afforded in skin diseases by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.—*Adv.*

SAMUDU'S WAR ON PAGANISM

AN ARMY OF 100,000 MOHAMMEDANS MARCHING THROUGH AFRICA.

The Old Kingdom of Soolima Conquered—The King, the Royal Family, and the Chiefs Die Rather than Submit to Mohammedan Rule—A Report from Consul Lewis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary of State Bayard has received a despatch from Consul Lewis at Seirra Leone, dated July 14, giving accounts of the movements of an army of 100,000 men in Africa. Mr. Lewis says:

"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of State the fact of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigritian regions extending from Timbuctoo to the west coast. It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called of God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army, consisting of foot and horse of about 100,000 men. Mohammedan youth, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter promised to those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils, which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win.

"It is said that Samudu's army is divided into three portions. One is operating near the head waters of the Niger. This portion recently drove certain French troops from the gold regions of Boure, of which they had taken possession, and are now besieging Bammaka, a large town on the Niger, occupied about three years ago by the French, who have erected fortifications there. Another portion of the army is operating in the regions east of Liberia, and the third portion is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Leone. This latter portion has secured the submission by force or voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for 500 miles back.

"The largest and most important pagan kingdom this side of the Niger was Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subdue this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior. Last year Samudu's army, in overwhelming numbers surrounded it and called upon the King to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested, and, after a terrible siege of five months, the King assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his powder house and informed them that he could hold out no longer, as his resources were exhausted; but having for more than two hundred years belonged to the pagan element, he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice either to die with him or go out of the town and give themselves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the powder, and they were all blown up. Thus ended the Soolima power, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts, and had commanded the principal highways of the coast.

"Another very important achievement of this war is the destruction of the Hooboo power—an irresponsible organization which for thirty years has been a source of annoyance and loss to caravans passing from the interior to the coast. Samudu gave orders to attack them in their mountain fastnesses, which until then had proved inaccessible to the neighboring forces. They were surprised. Their chief Abal was captured and decapitated, and his arms and legs, severed from the trunk, were sent to the various countries whose inhabitants had suffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings. The Hooboos are described as renegade fulahs in rebellion against the King of Timboo. The roads have now been cleared of these thieves and murderers, so that an unprotected child or female may travel in safety all through that district. These operations will not be without a salutary effect upon American commerce, for there is in that country an extensive region for the production of gum, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade.

"Samudu's army is now only a few miles from the coast, northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be their purpose now to deal with the Temiach and Sherbro counties, whose constant wars keep the maritime regions in such a state of ferment that often the caravans have struggled through obstructions for hundreds of miles. They find their greatest difficulty among the coast tribes, and often fall victims to the latter. Samudu proposes to settle these districts, or, if not able, to seize the professional warriors who are the chief causes of disorder and transport them to the distant interior, where there will be no opportunity for the gratification of their warlike proclivities.

"It is not known here what steps the Government of Sierra Leone will take in view of the proceedings of this force from the interior, but it is believed that a joint expedition, in conjunction with them, on the part of the British authorities, would effect great good for the freedom and permanent security of trade in the regions neighboring to the colony."

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Brave Woman" at the Grand Opera House.

The drama with which the season at the Grand Opera House was opened last evening, "A Brave Woman," was played to music during those passages which were intended to be excessively thrilling, and the music so many and long that the orchestra had almost steady employment. The machinations of villainy, the trysts of love, and the personal movements of the hero and heroine, were done to an orchestral accompaniment: and there were songs and dances, too, requiring further service by the musicians. These interpolations of music and pedal diversion, however, did not make the piece merry as a whole, for they were short incidents in a long story of woes which befel an aristocratic lover and his fisher girl because they married in disobedience to his proud father. Their vicissitudes were presented in a romantic and touching fashion, though without the slightest resemblance to the characters had no novelty imparted by either author or performers. Mr. James M. Hardie, an actor with a picturesque and agreeably bold manner, was the gallant husband, and Miss Sara Von Leer, an actress capable of expressing tender phases of a loving woman's agonized heart, was the "brave woman" of the piece. These two got no aid from their companions on the stage, few of whom were fit to impersonate anything except an amateur in a burlesque rehearsal. Under such circumstances the play fared far worse than it deserved.

Miss Moore in "The Hunchback."

The impersonation of *Julia* in "The Hunchback" by Miss Adelaide Moore, at the Star Theatre last evening, was a erudity without a mitigating minute in its tiresome hours of badness. Miss Moore's face and figure were not displeasing when they were not stirred, but her expressions of visage were contortive, and her movements of body were awkward. These faults did not seem irredeemable, but all hope that she might become qualified through practice for the conspicuous place which she had so prematurely taken was killed by her voice, which was so grating that it pained the ear like the filing of a saw. She had no control of it, and could not make it serve the simplest purposes of elocution. With such a vocal peculiarity, she was unable to convey to the audience those meanings which, presumably, she discerned in the language of her rôle; and the friendliest expectation could not be that of a triumph over a harshness of speech which was clearly inborn. She wore beautiful costumes, and other people of her theatrical world were indicated by a liberal outlay of money. Her company was competent to perform the play without offence. Some good entertainment was provided by the *Modus* and *Helen* courtship as neatly and humorously done by Mr. John G. Macdonald and Miss Lodoski Young. There was presentable work by Mr. Atkins Lawrence, and *Master Walter* had his conventional points brought out tolerably by Mr. E. L. Tilton. The audience was at times inclined to ridicule Miss Moore.

"The Mikado" No. 8.

"The Mikado" was given at the Standard Theatre last night, and has therefore been interpreted by three different companies in this city. Each of the three productions has its meritorious features. For fun of a boisterous kind Alice Harrison's *Yum-Yum* is unsurpassed. Unfortunately occasional lapses into vulgarity mar her personation. The company at the Fifth Avenue excels so far as the acting of the troupes considered in their entirety is concerned. On the other hand the performance at the Standard is musically the best. Nearly all the artists from Miss Jarbeau, the *Yum-Yum*, to the cunning little Japanese thing in blue, rejoicing in the name of *Peep-Bo* (Carrie Tutein), do justice to the music, the cast including, besides those named, W. H. Hamilton as the *Mikado*; H. S. Hilliard, *Nanki-Poo*; J. H. Ryley, *Ko-Ko*; Thomas Whiffin, *Pooh-Bah*; Alonzo Stoddard, *Pish-Tush*; Sallie Williams, *Pitti-Sing*, and Zaida Seguin, *Katisha*. The orchestra, under Anthony Reif, is by far the best which has been heard in performances of this work, and the chorus has been well drilled. Still, good acting is essential to a thorough performance of the "Mikado;" and as the singing at the Fifth Avenue is not as inferior to that at the Standard as the acting at the Standard is to that at the Fifth Avenue, the performance at the latter theatre is the more spirited.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The heavy hitters of the New York Club got in some of their fine work on Radbourne yesterday, and scored another victory by a fine dash at the bat early in the game. The home team had Keefe to pitch, but the Providence players batted weakly compared with the heavy slugging of the New Yorks. The visitors, however, made their hits tell, and of the five runs they scored they earned every one. Ward led in the batting of the New York Club, making three hits in the four times he went to the bat. The fielding of the home team was very good. Radbourne, in addition to being hit hard, was wild in his delivery, giving two men bases on balls, and making three wild pitches, which is something unusual for him. His field support, too, was poor, and the errors secured several unearned runs for the New Yorks. The batting of Radford was one of the features of the visitors' play.

The home team went first to the bat. O'Rourke hit the first ball that was pitched, and got his base on it. He was followed by Connor, who made a two-base hit, and Ewing made a single. This filled the bases, and Gillespie, who came next, was looked upon to do great things, but he was caught out. Dorgan then took the bat. He hit almost the first ball that was pitched for him. It was a splendid hit, and the ball went far out beyond the outfielders. They got the ball in as soon as possible, but by that time the bases had been cleared, and Dorgan was at third base, bowing to the 2,000 cheering spectators. Richardson ended the batting in this inning by a sacrifice hit, which brought Dorgan home. In the second inning a base hit, a base on balls, a wild throw, and a muffed fly by Denny, gave the home team three more runs. In the next three innings the New Yorks scored single runs on wild throwing and muffed fly balls by the visitors, assisted by occasional good hits of their own.

Things looked pretty dark for Providence when they began the third inning, not having made a run, while their opponents had eight to their credit. Radford opened in this inning with a base hit, Hines and Carroll both added single hits, and all three scored on a three-base hit by Radford. Radbourne ended the inning, as Radbourne was unable to get home. In the fifth inning, a three-base hit by Radford and a single by Hines added another run to the score. In the sixth inning Denny's three-base hit added another run. Altogether it was a masterly piece of up-hill work for Providence, but the lead which the New Yorks had gained in the first three innings was too great for them to cut down. The score:

NEW YORK.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.	PROVIDENCE.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, c.f.	2	2	2	0	1	Hines, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Connor, 1st b.	2	1	10	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Ewing, c.	2	2	8	0	0	Start, 1st b.	0	0	7	0	0
Gillespie, l. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Radbourne, p.	0	1	0	6	5
Dorgan, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Gillespie, c.	0	0	4	3	1
Richd'sn, 3d b	2	1	1	2	0	Denny, 3d b.	1	2	2	2	1
Keefe, p.	0	1	0	10	2	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	3	2
Ward, s. s.	0	3	0	4	1	Bassett, 2d b.	0	0	3	1	0
Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	0	2	2	1	Radford, r. f.	2	3	4	0	1
Totals	10	13	27	18	7	Totals	5	8	27	15	10

New York	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Providence	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—New York, 5; Providence, 5. First base by errors—New York, 3; Providence, 3. Struck out—New York, 4; Providence, 2. Left on base—New York, 11; Providence, 14. Three-base hits—Dorgan, Radford, Denny, and Radbourne. Two-base hits—Connor, Gillespie, and Richardson. Wild pitches—Keefe, 1; Radbourne, 3. Passed balls—O'Rourke, 1; Gillespie, 1.

The New Yorks gained a point on the Chicago Club yesterday by adding a victory to their credit, while the Chicagos lost one. The record shows that New York, 65 victories, 17 defeats; Chicago, 63 victories, 19 defeats.

Other League games: At Philadelphia—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0; pitchers, Whitney and Casey. At Brooklyn—The Brooklyn Club gained another victory over the Metropolitans at Washington Park yesterday by sharp base running and lively hitting. Porter pitched for the Brooklyns, and was effective in his work, preventing the Metropolitans from scoring more than four hits. The Brooklyns, however, hit Cushman long and hard, securing twelve hits, for a total of twenty-three bases, and earning six out of their seven runs. Smith and Phillips led in the batting, each making two three-base hits. The Metropolitans did good field work, considering the many chances presented to them by the Brooklyn batsmen. Reipschlager played short stop and Holbert played in field. The former played poorly, while the latter did well, and showed that he can play in that position as well as he can in that of catcher. Broughton caught Cushman in the form. His work was one of the features of the game. The home team won by a rally at the bat in the eighth inning, earned four runs and secured the winning lead. The score:

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—7	
Metropolitan	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3	

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 6; Metropolitan, 1.

Base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Metropolitan, 3.

Other American games: At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 9; Louisville, 5; pitchers, Morris and Connor. At Philadelphia—Cleveland, 13; Baltimore, 2; pitchers, Knouff and Henderson.

Other game: At Washington—National, 6; Virginia, 5.

At Jersey City yesterday the Trenton Club defeated the Bridgeports, outplaying them both at the bat and in the field. Mattimore pitched for the Trentons. He did good work, and was well supported in the field, while Connolly, who pitched for the Visitors, was ineffective. The score:

Trenton	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4	
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Base hits—Trenton, 8; Bridgeport, 3.

Errors—Trenton, 1; Bridgeport, 3.

Games to-day: At the Polo grounds the Metropolitan and Baltimore Clubs will play at 2 o'clock, and the New York and Providence Clubs at 4 o'clock. At Metropolitan Park, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Club will play Oakland Park, Jersey City—Jerseys and Flyaway Clubs.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The Joint Conference Committee of the National League and the American Association of Baseball Clubs held a secret session in the Grand Union Hotel to-day. Among those present were A. H. Soden of Boston, A. G. Spanding of Chicago, and John B. Day, of New York, on the part of the League, and Christopher Ellis of Philadelphia, R. C. Ulmer of Brooklyn, and Lewis Simmons of Philadelphia, representing the American Association. The official proceedings, as furnished by them, were as follows:

"After a thorough discussion of the interests of the association, a definite and uniform plan of action was adopted governing the future course of all League and association clubs desiring to pay to players advance money on future contracts. It was further determined to have the clubs of the associations pledge themselves not to negotiate or contract with any player now under contract with any League or Association club prior to the 20th day of October next. It was also agreed that after the close of the championship season the clubs of the two associations would interchange games. Other matters discussed and passed upon by the joint committee will be reported to the two associations for approval later in the season. The conference was entirely harmonious, and has cemented effectually the relations at present existing between the two associations."

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Brave Woman" at the Grand Opera House.

The drama with which the season at the Grand Opera House was opened last evening, "A Brave Woman," was played to music during those passages which were intended to be excessively thrilling, and the music so many and long that the orchestra had almost steady employment. The machinations of villainy, the trysts of love, and the personal movements of the hero and heroine, were done to an orchestral accompaniment: and there were songs and dances, too, requiring further service by the musicians. These interpolations of music and pedal diversion, however, did not make the piece merry as a whole, for they were short incidents in a long story of woes which befel an aristocratic lover and his fisher girl because they married in disobedience to his proud father. Their vicissitudes were presented in a romantic and touching fashion, though without the slightest resemblance to the characters had no novelty imparted by either author or performers. Mr. James M. Hardie, an actor with a picturesque and agreeably bold manner, was the gallant husband, and Miss Sara Von Leer, an actress capable of expressing tender phases of a loving woman's agonized heart, was the "brave woman" of the piece. These two got no aid from their companions on the stage, few of whom were fit to impersonate anything except an amateur in a burlesque rehearsal. Under such circumstances the play fared far worse than it deserved.

"The Mikado" No. 8.

"The Mikado" was given at the Standard Theatre last night, and has therefore been interpreted by three different companies in this city. Each of the three productions has its meritorious features. For fun of a boisterous kind Alice Harrison's *Yum-Yum* is unsurpassed. Unfortunately occasional lapses into vulgarity mar her personation. The company at the Fifth Avenue excels so far as the acting of the troupes considered in their entirety is concerned. On the other hand the performance at the Standard is musically the best. Nearly all the artists from Miss Jarbeau, the *Yum-Yum*, to the cunning little Japanese thing in blue, rejoicing in the name of *Peep-Bo* (Carrie Tutein), do justice to the music, the cast including, besides those named, W. H. Hamilton as the *Mikado*; H. S. Hilliard, *Nanki-Poo*; J. H. Ryley, *Ko-Ko*; Thomas Whiffin, *Pooh-Bah*; Alonzo Stoddard, *Pish-Tush*; Sallie Williams, *Pitti-Sing*, and Zaida Seguin, *Katisha*. The orchestra, under Anthony Reif, is by far the best which has been heard in performances of this work, and the chorus has been well drilled. Still, good acting is essential to a thorough performance of the "Mikado;" and as the singing at the Fifth Avenue is not as inferior to that at the Standard as the acting at the Standard is to that at the Fifth Avenue, the performance at the latter theatre is the more spirited.

MISERIES OF WEDDED LIFE.

A LASSIE MARRIES AN OLD MAN AND SUES HIM WITHIN A YEAR.

She Says He Squeezed her Hand and is Parsimonious with the Hundreds—Mrs. Beadleston's Love Letter to her Husband.

Mary McGowan has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for a separate maintenance from her husband Wm. P. McGowan, who is much older than she is, and to whom she was married in December last. An application for alimony pending the action was denied yesterday by Judge Van Hoesen, who holds that the one act of cruelty specified, namely, that the defendant violently squeezed or pressed her hand, which he asserts he did only to prevent her from committing an act of violence on him, was not sufficient to uphold a judgment in her favor.

"The main grievance of the plaintiff," says Judge Van Hoesen, "appears to be that the defendant is parsimonious and jealous. There is a difference in the age of the parties that is unfortunate for them both. The wife does not find her elderly husband a congenial companion, and the husband, consequently, fears that some other man is more favored than he. For this the law can afford no remedy.

"Nor can the courts find a remedy for parsimony. The husband wishes the wife to live on five dollars a week. This sum the wife thinks inadequate, and certainly it is very little. But then it appears that the wife's mother and sisters are inmates of the household, and it is very likely that he is determined not to encourage them to remain by spending before them a bountiful table. They have been married only a few months, and they have not yet given married life a fair trial. The husband cannot be compelled to maintain his wife's relatives, and it would be better if the wife's mother and sisters would seek accommodations elsewhere. It is possible that the wife expected that marrying a man much her senior, and the possessor of a little property, she would get a home for her mother and sisters as well as for herself; but that expectation, if it existed, has been disappointed. The husband has not refused, on the contrary he expresses his willingness to provide for his wife.

"I consider the notice of the statements contained in a private letter sent to me by one of the attorneys. If, since the papers were submitted to me, any change in the situation of the papers has occurred a new motion may be made. It is my impression, however, that instead of having further litigation, the parties had better meet and try to make the best of each other. There is no doubt that the disappointment on both sides, and that the wife's anticipations have proved to be Dead Sea apples, but she has no case that entitles her to aid from the court."

Alfred N. Beadleston, the wealthy brewer, is seeking an absolute divorce from his wife, Mary E. Beadleston, charging that she has been