SAILING IN HALF A GALE.

HUMMING RACES WON BY THE ATLANTIC AND THE TITANIA.

No Discount on Bay Ridge this Year—The Priscilla Shows her Heels to Lieut. Henn in Good Cutter Weather—The Titania and Bedouin Beat the Shamrock.

It was not merely a gorgeous summer regatta that the fortunate Seawanhaka Corinthians had yesterday; it was a yacht race, and a mighty lively one, too. The big Bay Ridge sloop, the Atlantic, divided the glory with the new steel Burgess model, Mr. C. Oliver Iselin's Titania, which conclusively proved that scientific boat building is not played out in Boston, and that it is a wise thing not to bet on a new yacht until she is seen in a genuine race. The dear little Shamrock showed what has been apparent to critical observers since her trial spin—that she is not built for stiff winds and heavy seas, which her steel rival fairly revels in.

The Atlantic beat the Priscilla 5 minutes and 33 seconds, and plucky Lieut. Henn's steel cutter, the Galatea, 6 minutes and 38 seconds. Mr. Latham A. Fish, owner of the Grayling, one of the finest amateur skippers in these parts, steered the Pride of Bay Ridge to victory, as he did on Tuesday and Thursday. Lieut. Henn was at the helm of the Galatea, and sailed her for all she was worth in weather that is popularly supposed to be just the thing for cutters. Commodore A. Cass Canfield managed the Priscilla, and he might have given the Atlantic a livelier tussle for the prize if a slight miscalculation and bad luck had not interfered with his chances. The Titania vanquished the Shamrock fairly and squarely by 8 minutes and 40 seconds. The beamy Bedouin, which is no slouch of a cutter, knocked out the Shamrock by 2 minutes and 36 seconds, winning second place in the contest among single-stickers of the second class.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian's Veteran Regatta Committee, Messrs. Louis P. Bayard, Francis O. de Luze, Jules A. Montant, L. F. D'Oreinieulx, and M. Morris Howland, know how to manage a race, and maybe that is one of the reasons why the club generally is favored by the elements. The committee have a reputation for promptness, and ably sustained it yesterday. They left Pier 3 when they said they would, and bounded down the foam-speckled bay on the tug Luckenbach, with their lithe and starry pennant snapping viciously in the piping northeasterly wind. They stayed around for a few minutes among the expectant racers, telling them to get ready. Then the tug dashed down to Buoy 18, off Owls Head, on the Long Island shore, and anchored there.

The preparatory blast of the tug's whistle started nineteen yachts, steered by plucky amateurs, scurrying through the snowy crests for a good position back of the line. It was a rattling breeze, whisking through rigging at a twenty-five-mile rate, and only the iron-hulled Priscilla dared or cared to set her club topsail. The little craft were without topsails, and the schooner this had her mainsail reefed. It was veritably a reefing breeze for a timid Corinthian.

The starting whistle sounded at 11:05, and the racers came tearing for the line, heeling well to starboard, and hammering fountains of sun-illumined spray from their bows. It was free sailing, the wind being just abaft the beam, and the yachts were able easily to lay their course through the Narrows to Buoy 10, just inside the Hook.

The Atlantic, under mainsail, forestaysail, jib, and a small jibtopsail, kept her 1887 record as a starter unbroken, by crossing the line first at 11:06:01, showing all her polished oval deck to the Luckenbach as, leaning for starboard, she scooped out the water in narrow spurting out of the "bone in her teeth."

The Galatea danced after her just a minute later, and then the iron-hulled Priscilla, still clinging to her club topsail, dashed away, her lee rail capped with foam. The little schooner crossed in 2 minutes 37 seconds. Her only antagonist, the Clio, followed her.

A second whistle, at 11:10, was the signal for the second, third, fourth, and fifth class single-stickers to pick up their heels and ride daddle. A bunch of the second class dandies—the Stranger (cutter), Gracie, Fanny, Shamrock, and Titania—rushed for the line, heading inshore to avoid the brunt of the flood tide. They crossed in this order:

Stranger, 11:12:51; Titania, 11:13:01; Gracie, 11:13:13; Shamrock, 11:15:18; Fanny, 11:13:30.

The cutter Bedouin, in the same class, escaped a handicap by twenty-nine seconds, crossing at 11:14:31. The cutter Isis declined to race with the Cinderella, because of a scurrity of amateur talent, the only skipper permitted on yachts of the third, fourth, and fifth class. So the Cinderella sailed alone. All the little sloops except the Santapogue (11:14:18) and the Mariota (11:14:28) were timed from the final whistle, 11:15.

The course for the larger craft was out to Sandy Hook lightship, over the course of the New York Yacht Club, finishing off Buoy 15, just outside the Narrows, near the Staten Island shore. The fourth-class boats went around Scotland Lightship, and the fifth class to and around Buoy 5, off the point of the Hook.

The picture through the Narrows, looking out, was a delight to a yachtsman's eyes, as the fleet flew to Buoy 10. The tender Shamrock got a knock down which threw her nearly on her beam ends just after passing out of the lee of Fort Hamilton. She whirled her head into the wind as if she were pivoted, rostored her dignified bearing, and danced merrily on.

There was a general luffing up just before noon of the second-class boats. They stood over toward the Coney Island shore, got the wind more on the quarter, and dashed off for the buoy again.

The blast was too much for the Gracie's topmast, and it snapped off with a sharp report, almost half way up, and tumbled on deck, tearing a hole a yard wide at the clew of the mainsail. The liberated jibtopsail flapped and curled around the yacht like the ghost of an angry sea serpent. That ended the chances of the Gracie, but she kept on at the tail of the procession of second-class flyers.

The leaders rounded buoy 10 thus:

Atlantic, 12:01:20; Priscilla, 12:02:15; Galatea, 12:03:55; Magic, 12:16:08; Clio, 12:16:16; Titania, 12:16:39; Shamrock, 12:16:56; Stranger, 12:18:12; Fanny, 12:19:12; Bedouin, 12:19:24.

It may be seen by these figures that the Priscilla in the run to the buoy gained 9 seconds on the Atlantic and 1 minute and 42 seconds on the Galatea. The Titania gained 7 seconds on the Shamrock and 1 minute and 29 seconds on the Bedouin.

The wind shifted to the east, blowing strong and steady, as the fleet began beating to the buoy off the Hook, and thence to the red lightship. A ten-foot, ragged-edged sea outside made things lively for the amateurs.

This is where the Titania felt at home. It was glorious windward work to the lightship. The Luckenbach bounded over and ploughed into the seas alternately, covering herself from stem to stern with thick showers of spray.

The big single-stickers stood to the northward, into the heaviest part of the white-capped turbulence. Every now and then they speared for whales with their bowsprits, lising on green declivities, they showed their white decks, the weather rails packed with white-clothed sailors.

The riotous waves and the wind were too much for the Shamrock's topsail and she took it down. The Titania didn't imitate her, as she was smoking along very comfortably.

The Atlantic was admirably handled. She made a series of short tacks, fetching the lightship on the port, and rounding at 1:49:08. The Priscilla stood too far to the northward, thus losing several minutes. The Galatea pinched her way out and rounded at 1:51:03. The Priscilla shot nearly athwart the wind from her high position and swung around the red hulk at 1:51:22.

Very few women on the Taurus, the club steamboat, saw the turning of the three giants. The ladies were not well, and folks who saw the red-paddled port wheel of the Taurus battling the air as she turned for home did not wonder at it.

The Titania rounded the ship at 2:02:46, the Bedouin at 2:06:49, and the Shamrock at 2:13:09. The Titania thus beat all the big and little single-stickers from Buoy 10 to the lightship, beating the Galatea 1 minute and 1 second, the Atlantic 1 minute and 41 seconds, and the Priscilla 2 minutes and 7 seconds, showing that she is a daisy in windward work, even if she and her class mates did avoid the high seas by tacking in toward the Jersey coast.

The wind was dead aft in the run to the Hook. The sprightly Galatea, splendidly sailed by her owner, had her spinnaker out first. The Priscilla's and Atlantic's did not come in bloom until ten minutes later. There was apparently bungling on both yachts. Balloon jib topsails followed spinnakers, making marble-like pyramids of the flyers. Spinnakers were taken in after the buoy off the point of the Hook was passed.

Buoy 10 was rounded by the four leaders in this order: Atlantic, 2:57:51; Priscilla, 2:02 41; Galatea, 3:02:43; Titania, 3:03:11.

Thus, from the Lightship to Buoy 10 the Titania beat the Atlantic 2 minutes and 18 seconds, the Priscilla 4:54, and the Galatea 5:15. Notwithstanding the bungling work on the Priscilla she beat the Galatea 21 seconds.

The stiff breeze that bulged out the balloon jibtopsails was a trifle too stiff for the Priscilla's canvas. It split in pieces and spread out astern over the stay like the tentacles of a devil fish. If that hadn't happened the Priscilla would have beaten the Galatea more, and might have crawled up on the lucky Atlantic. The yachts finished in this sequence:

Atlantic, 3:36:06; Priscilla, 3:42:53; Galatea, 3:44:03; Titania, 3:54:20; Bedouin, 4:03:12; Shamrock, 4:04:04; Stranger, 4:16:46; Fanny, 4:20:15; Gracie, 4:35:40; Clio, 4:37:30; Cinderella, 4:44:12.

From Buoy 10 to the finish the Atlantic beat the Priscilla 1 minute and 55 seconds, and the Galatea 3 minutes and 3 seconds. The Atlantic beat the Titania 6 minutes and 52 seconds. From the lightship to the finish, before the wind and with a quarter breeze, the Atlantic beat the Priscilla 4 minutes and 37 seconds; the Priscilla knocked out the Galatea by 1 minute and 29 seconds; the Titania knocked the Bedouin by 4:42, and the Shamrock beat the Titania by 39 seconds.

Over the entire course the Atlantic beat the Titania 11 minutes and 9 seconds, not more than half enough to save her prize if the steel boat had been classed with the giants. The Cinderella had a walkover, the Rival won in her class, and the Mariota in hers.

Even if the Mayflower had not been built, yachtsmen now think the cup would have been safe last year.

This is the record:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Magic	11:10:00	Not timed.		

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Clio	11:10:00	4:37:30	5:27:30	5:27:30
Isis	11:08:37	Did not finish.		

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Priscilla	11:07:40	3:42:53	4:35:07	4:35:07
Atlantic	11:06:01	3:36:06	4:30:07	4:29:20
Galatea	11:07:03	3:44:03	4:37:02	4:36:07

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Gracie	11:13:13	4:33:40	5:20:27	5:18:55
Stranger	11:12:51	4:16:46	5:03:57	4:58:54
Titania	11:13:01	3:54:20	4:41:19	4:41:16
Bedouin	11:14:31	4:03:12	4:48:41	4:47:09
Shamrock	11:13:15	4:04:04	4:50:49	4:49:56
Fanny	11:13:30	4:20:15	5:06:45	5:11:40

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Cinderella	11:13:57	4:49:12	5:29:15	5:29:15

FOURTH-CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Mona	11:15:00	4:46:31	5:31:31	.....
Rival	11:15:00	4:22:00	5:07:00	.....
Santapogue	11:14:18	4:26:00	5:41:42	.....

FIFTH-CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Isenil	11:15:00	3:06:00	3:51:00	3:51:00
Culprit Fay	11:15:00	2:50:15	3:44:15	3:42:46
Mariota	11:14:28	2:53:30	3:29:32	3:24:50
Beatrice	11:15:00	Did not finish.		

THEIR NINETEENTH CHILD.

Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt Have a Silver Wedding and a Christening.

When Mr. G. A. F. W. Erhardt married Miss Sarabetta Sprague twenty-five years ago neither of them expected that they would celebrate their silver wedding and christen their nineteenth child at the same time. He was a young man of 25 and she a maiden of 14 when they were married, and to-day they look hardly older than their oldest daughter and her husband. Mr. Erhardt was born in Berlin, and was one of a family of sixteen. Mrs. Erhardt is of old Connecticut stock. All of their children but one were born in the house where they now live in Wykoff avenue, between Liberty and Baltic avenues, East New York, and from the same house all but five have been buried.

"It has not been my fortune to become rich," said Mr. Erhardt yesterday, "but my wife and myself have lived happily together and sustained each other through all of our sorrows."

At one time Mr. Erhardt buried two children while his wife was ill in bed. The children now living are Amanda, married, now Mrs. Louis Lang; Clara Henrietta, now Mrs. Frank Fontaine; Powell Johannes, a lad of 10; Georgiana, a miss of 8, and the baby whose christening added to the festivities of the silver wedding. Sixteen of Mr. Erhardt's children had been christened by Dr. Elsegood of the Episcopal Church, but since his death the Rev. Mr. Flatt of the German Lutheran Church had done the service for two children, and he was present to officiate in giving the Christian name to the latest baby of the family. So also were the Lessing Quartet Club and many members of Von Meusch Lodge, 765, of Free Masons, of which Mr. Erhardt is a Past Master. In honor of the quartet club the baby was named Lessing Fritz Stiles Erhardt, and the club presented him with a silver cup inscribed thus:

Das Lessing Quartett
Gem
L. F. S. E.
Brooklyn 12te Juni 1887
Der Junge wird gut.

CHICAGO BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The Bosses Flatly Refuse to Treat with or Recognize the Union.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Master Masons' Association has positively refused to treat with or in any way recognize the Bricklayers' Union. The latter body appointed a committee with authority to discuss and arrange with a like body from the employers' organization the terms upon which arbitration could be brought to bear upon the difficulties. The employers required as a prerequisite the adoption of their platform of principles by the men. The bricklayers have now decided to begin an aggressive campaign, and on Mondaythe union will take contracts at 20 per cent. under the prices previously asked by the members of the Master Masons' Association. The bricklayers take the refusal of the master masons to appoint a committee to meet them very quietly. They say they made the first public overture for a settlement.

"We are sorry that the bosses would not meet us on equal terms," said Mr. Yorkeller. "But we are still willing to arbitrate. Our committee was appointed yesterday with full power to act, and its action would have been unanimously approved by the union. No instructions were given the committee, not even upon the vital question of hours and a pay day. They were only instructed to settle as favorably as possible. The bosses ask us to first adopt their platform, and then arbitrate. We could not do that, because after we have done it they would say: 'You already agree with us, and there is nothing upon which to arbitrate.' We are willing to choose from both sides and form an Arbitration Board which will be acceptable to both parties, and when such a one is formed the bricklayers will stick to it. We are well fixed, and can raise $36,000 in forty-eight hours. The Executive Board of the International Union has instructed us to draw upon them to any extent in case we need it."

"In appointing an Arbitration Committee," said Mr. Philips, "we concede to their principles to a great extent, and that should be sufficient to show our good faith. If they don't appoint a committee to meet ours until we adopt their platform, they will never appoint one. I would not serve on a committee after such action on the part of the bricklayers."

VICTORIOUS COKE MAKERS.

The Carnegies Need Coke and Many Men Go Back to Work at an Advance.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—Andrew Carnegie has sent a cabelgram from his castle in the Scottish highlands to the firm of Carnegie, Bros. & Co., which caused the latter to crush the Pittsburgh coke syndicate, though backed by millions. There is consternation to-day among the king coke operators in consequence, and the Napoleon of them all, H. C. Frick, is among the victims who have been compelled to bow to Carnegie's rule. Carnegie & Co. recently purchased the interest of the Ferguson Bros. in the Frick Company for $2,200,000. This left Frick $500,000 of the capital stock. The Carnegies, owning a majority of the stock in the H. C. Frick Company, wanted coke and wanted it badly. Several days ago Henry Phipps informed H. P. Frick, the manager of the Frick Company, that the coke operators had better grant the advance demanded by the workmen in the Connellsville region. Mr. Frick was of a different mind. As a leading member of the syndicate he had joined with the other operators, and had refused to grant any advance, first upon the ground that an advance could not be given, and second, as the question of wages had been settled by arbitration, and he was in duty bound to insist, along with his associates in the syndicate, that the award be accepted.

The Carnegies still insisted that the strike at the works in which they were interested at least must close, and Mr. Frick thereupon tendered his resignation. The Carnegies cast all feeling aside in the matter, and elected Henry J. Phipps, Jr., of Carnegie Bros. & Co., manager instead. Mr. Phipps yesterday notified his superintendents to grant an advance of 12 per cent., and work was resumed at most of the ovens to-day. This action will undoubtedly break the long strike, and may cause the disruption of the coke syndicate.

The Union Labor Party.

William Martin, Sealer of Weights and Measures; P. C. McGuire, an employee of the Department of Public Works, and a brother of T. B. McGuire of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor; William Ramsay, Louis P. Delan, J. J. Cavanagh, Dr. J. J. Creighton, T. J. Rooney of the Concord Cooperative Printing Company, and Master Workman Daniel Kelly of Local Assembly 2,186 of Carpet Workers, are delegates from this city to the Union Labor party conference, which is to be held in Elmira on Wednesday next.

The conferees say that they will nominate a State ticket, insert a plank in their platform in favor of a protective tariff, and put in also the "twenty-two principles" for which the Knights of Labor are contending. They say that resolutions denunciatory of the spoils now rife among workingmen will be presented by the Socialists and Anarchists who will be introduced. They will ask that a law restricting immigration be introduced into Congress at the next session.

Convention of Master House Painters.

The third annual Convention of the Master House Painters' Association of the United States will be held at the Masonic Temple in this city on July 12, 13, and 14. The gathering is planned to be more national in its character than last year's Convention at Philadelphia. Among the objects of the gathering are to frame a proper and acceptable code of apprenticeship laws to secure the power to deal with all questions of labor so as to render the National Association a general arbiter, to define the relations of masters and journeymen, and to bring about the establishment of trade schools. The Convention will wind up on July 15 with an excursion up the Hudson and to Coney Island, terminating in a banquet at the Brighton Beach Hotel, to which 2,000 guests have been invited.

Labor and Wages.

The union and non-union carpenters of Toronto went out on strike yesterday morning. They number 1,000 to 1,200.

The fires in the remaining blast furnace at the South Chicago works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company have been banked down until the troubles in the Connellsville coke region are settled. Two furnaces were blown out last week, and when the three are in complete 1,100 men will be out of employment.

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LADY REGENTS.

The Mansion and its Furnishings Kept as Near as Possible as it was when Washington Occupied It—Interesting Relics of the First President—A Model Farm.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mount Vernon is at all times more or less visited by strangers, but at this season the tomb of Washington is the Mecca for crowds of pilgrims. The home of Washington was never more beautiful or better cared for than at this time. A great deal has been said about turning the house into a museum, but there is hardly an article in it that did not belong to or was not associated with Washington and the Washington family. All the rooms are now furnished and named for States. The largest room, usually called the banquet hall or state dining room, is now known as the New York Room. It is in this room where the Regent, Mrs. Lily Macalister Laughton of Pennsylvania, and the Vice-Regents from other States hold the annual council. They sit around the handsome mahogany table purchased from funds realized by Mrs. John Sherwood's readings, given especially for the purpose. The table is an extension, and when a dozen or fifteen women are around it in council, Wasington's banquet hall presents a business-like appearance. Mrs. Townsend, Vice-Regent for New York, last year had the walls of this room restored to their original color, also the ceiling, parts of which had fallen. Bembrandt Peale's "Washington Before Yorktown" hangs on the west side of the room. It was given by the artist's heirs to the Mount Vernon Association fourteen years ago. Washington is on horseback, and with him are Lafayette, Hamilton, Knox, Lincoln, and Rochambeau. The picture is framed in the wood of a tree that grew on the farm of Robert Morris. The military equipments used by Washington in the Braddock campaign are shown in a glass case.

The pretty story is told of the banquet hall, that Lafayette helped to put the first paper on the walls on his third visit to this country in 1784. The paper was brought over from England, and the room was to be made ready for a ball given in honor of Lafayette. The paper hanger, or "upholsterer" as he was then called, disappointed Mrs. Washington, and when the gallant Marquis understood the situation, he at once offered his services. He, with other guests, and Gen. Washington went to work and papered the room. Of course, the ball took place, and was, no doubt, more festive than if given under more formal auspices. The only interesting thing in the New York Room, not a Washington relic, is an old British flag that belonged to Gen. Grant. It is red silk, and so very old that it is quite in tatters, and to preserve it the Regents have had it mounted on plush and framed.

The Washington family dining room is now the South Carolina Room. The sideboard in this room is a veritable relict, used by Washington and his wife at Mount Vernon. It was presented by the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who wished it to go back in its original place. Mrs. Lee gave the sideboard for Mount Vernon to the wife of the late Surgeon General Barnes, who presented it to the Vice-Regent for the District of Columbia.

Among the whole number of Vice-Regents two only are unmarried women—Miss Longfellow, daughter of the poet, who, of course, represents Massachusetts, and Miss Emily Harper, Vice-Regent for Maryland. Miss Longfellow is a tall, slender woman, with fine, expressive eyes, and hair once dark, but prematurely gray. She chose Washington's library for the Massachusetts Room, and has furnished it with interesting things, though there are none of the Revolutionary relics kept in this room by Washington now to be seen. Boston boasts of many of the books and pamphlets for her Athenæum nearly forty years ago. The room itself is curious in the many panels or closets in the walls.

Miss Harper has furnished for Maryland Eleanor Custis's bedroom. Mrs. Laughton, for Pennsylvania, has furnished what was once known as the "River Room." Only part of the furniture is original. It is claimed for the bedstead that Washington used it in his march to Valley Forge. New Jersey has the "Lafayette Room," the chamber occupied by the distinguished Frenchman as guest at Mount Vernon. The bureau is the same used by Lafayette, and an engraving of his portrait by Ary Scheffer hangs on the wall, the original portrait being in the House of Representatives.

Only one room in the mansion is fitted up throughout with real Washington furniture, and this is the bedroom where he died. Virginia, under her Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emma Read Ball, whose husband is a grandson of Washington's niece, Frances Washington Ball, has charge of this room. Mrs. Ball declares that every piece in this chamber was used by Washington at Mount Vernon. The room just over this one, and where Mrs. Washington died a year and a half later, has but one piece of the original furniture, a small mahogany corner stand. The wife of the late Alexander Mitchell, and Vice-Regent for Wisconsin, has reproduced the original furniture in mahogany. The bed hangings and chairs, originally of bright print, are copied in woollen cretonne. The pillowcases have reproduced the embroidered crest and initials "M. W."

The main hall is taken by Alabama, through the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herbert; Ohio has the East Parlor, and Illinois the West Parlor; Georgia has Mrs. Washington's sitting room; Delaware has one of the bedrooms, West Virginia the Green Room, and four bedrooms are furnished by Connecticut, Maine, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, through their Vice-Regents.

Mount Vernon has various sources of revenue. One of the most satisfactory to the Regents and to visitors is the sale of flowers. The tea rose Mary Washington is the popular rose, and is sold more than any other to strangers, who would not find the same rose by any other name as sweet as the name of Washington's mother. Ten of the two hundred acres forming the Mount Vernon estate are in the beautiful lawn about the mansion. There are fifty acres of wood land, and the rest is in pasturage, grain, orchards, and kitchen gardens. The Regents design to make it, as far as possible, a model farm, and a great deal of attention is given to fine stock. The old hunting rooms have been banished, and one finds now in the "family kitchen" only sweet milk to be bought by the glass or quart, and at moderate price. The milk is, next to the roses, one of the chief sources of revenue. The orchards are young trees, but very soon the yield of fruit must be considerable, and, of course, will be an additional income.

It is interesting to know that Washington's farm, once given over to slave labor, is now wholly managed by women, who not only are ambitious to make it a model farm and profitable, but are bound by certain conditions to keep the place, as far as possible, in its original Washingtonian fashion. The mansion must be kept in repair, but it must not be changed. In the flower garden, for example, the box plant is preserved in the exact design of the hedges planted by Washington. The four big sweet shrub trees given him by Jefferson still flourish in the same spot. The best guide book, in fact the only one, to Mount Vernon for a dozen years past is the work of a woman, Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

If the Regents were men there would be a vest deal less sentiment about Washington's home and burial place, though it might "pay" better in the farming sense. It was Miss Pamelia Cunningham of Georgia who organized the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association and became the first Regent. She believed the women of this country should have the care of Mount Vernon. The Regents have cherished every sentiment and the smallest association with Washington's life, death, and memory. For this reason, if no other, Mount Vernon is becoming every year more attractive and interesting to all classes of Americans, and to the most distinguished strangers from every part of the world. Two hundred thousand dollars was the sum paid for Mount Vernon's two hundred acres. Miss Cunningham appealed to American women for money, and Edward Everett gave nearly $70,000 from the proceeds of his famous lecture on the "Life and Character of Washington."

Dick Short Remonstrated With.

Dick Short, the dynamiter, who is in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, and recently wrote a letter pitching into O'Donovan Rossa, has got this letter since:

"*Mr. Short.*

"DEAR SIR: Looking over the papers daily, in which your name and Rossa's appear so conspicuously and looked so much after by the public, it pains me to see your name appear so often, for it will injure you and family if you believe what Rossa says. I speak for it; and now, Mr. Short, as your friend, I would suggest that you write a note to some of the papers retracting what you said about Rossa, and I will promise you honestly that you will receive more money than your appeal will amount to. Write quickly to the papers, and when you do I will go up to see you with some money. Don't tear it, nobody knows our business. Hoping you are getting better, your friend.

"Mr. Short, Rossa is your friend. P. O'B."

P. O'B. are the initials of Rocky Mountain O'Brien, but that's no sign that he wrote the letter.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens, and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged, and worn out with disease when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such sufferings. Constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Sold by druggists.

A LOOPHOLE FOR THE HOTELS.

Who Can Tell Whether Liquor Drunk Today was Bought Yesterday or Not?

Counsellor E. L. Andrews had a conference with the Corporation Counsel yesterday, and said that they concurred in the view that Judge Lawrence's decision against the hotel keepers on the question of liquor with meals did not touch any of the points raised by either side. They also agreed to cooperate in the effort to get the case as promptly as possible before the General Term. Mr. Andrews drew the papers yesterday afternoon for an application for a writ of certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the decision, and to go over the whole record of the case. The General Term's next appointed meeting is for the 18th, to render decisions, but counsel will endeavor to get the judges to come together early in the week, so as to get a decision before another Sunday.

In the mean time Mr. Andrews has advised the hotel keepers, and told them that the Corporation Counsel concurs, that the law does not prohibit the use of wines and liquors on Sunday by their actual owners. If they are not sold or given away on that day they may be used as freely as may be desired. If the individual ownership is bona fide, before 12 o'clock Saturday night it makes no difference when or how the property is used or even whether it is served by a hotel servant or not. This has been fully elaborated for the hotel keepers, and sufficient notice has been given for all regular guests of the hotels to be provided against any possible emergency of thirst.

The hotel keepers say in chorus that they will obey the law to-day, and that it will be dry for the unfortunates who didn't make their purchases yesterday. How a policeman will be able to tell whether a "guest" is drinking wine bought on Saturday or wine bought on Sunday is something for Capt. Williams to puzzle over.

New Yorkers who go to Jersey City to-day for beer will have to be pretty well informed, or they will come back without getting it. By orders of the Police Commissioners the front doors of all saloons will be kept locked, curtains will be drawn over the windows, and side doors only will be open. Places without the convenient side doors will be forced to shut up altogether. The beer gardens on Jersey City Heights will be open, but there will not be any music in them. In Union Hill there will be music and beer as usual.

IONIC LAFON A MYTH.

The Queer Typographical Error that Made Out the Wrong Man a Millionaire.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—I hope it is not too late to prevent a typographical error from making history, as it too often does. In an article on "Some Rich Colored Men" in last Sunday's SUN it is stated that "Ionic Lafon," a French quadroon, is said to be worth $1,100,000. He is the only millionaire of African lineage on record. The writer can scarcely be blamed for this mistake, as the statement has been made time and time again until it is history, and has found its way even into books and official reports. There is no Ionic Lafon worth $1,100,000 in New Orleans, no Ionic Lafon worth five cents, and, what is more, there never was any. He is simply the creation of a typographical error. Some twelve years ago a correspondent of a New York paper here wrote an account of François Lacroix, a rich quadroon of this city. He wrote a bad hand, and the printer set it up Ionic Lafon. Lacroix went all to smash, and died ten years ago, a comparatively poor man. Lafon survived him. As there was never a record of the latter's death, for reasons it is unnecessary to state, the story of him and his wealth survived, and has passed to and fro among the American papers ever since, and whenever anything is said about rich negroes this item is trotted out. Let me say again that Ionic Lafon is but a misprint for François Lacroix, who was a millionaire once, but lost his money and was laid in his grave many years ago.

Let me say also of Gadane Casenave, who is mentioned in this article as having the largest undertaking establishment of New Orleans, that he is dead with Lacroix, and buried some time ago in one of his own coffins. Casenave, as it will be remembered, was one of the Returning Board that made Hayes President, and if Nemesis did not pursue the others, it did him. He was a rich man when he sat on that Board. His political position there cost him his business, and was followed shortly afterward by his bankruptcy. N. W.

AUTHOR ELLIS'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Vice-Chancellor Bird Declines to Hear the Evidence in Secret.

TRENTON, June 11.—Edward S. Ellis, a writer of stories for boys, who on Jan. 31 confronted his wife and a paramour, as he asserts, in a house in West Twenty-sixth street, New York city, soon thereafter began a divorce suit. To-day, before Vice-Chancellor Bird, the taking of testimony was begun. Before the first witness was called Lawyer Grey, noticing the presence of a reporter, told the Court it had been agreed the hearing should be private.

The Vice-Chancellor said that he was not a party to this agreement. He had never heard a cause in secret yet. Neither the court nor the counsel was to blame for the misconduct of individuals. It was true the Court might properly be the guardian of public morals to a certain extent, but it was not apparent in this case that judicial protection of this character was needed. The reporter kept his seat, other outsiders came in, and the trial proceeded.

The plaintiff described his visit to the house in which he surprised his wife and her lover. Other witnesses corroborated him in the assertion that the couple were there, and evidence that the house was of ill repute was furnished by Terence Flannagan, an officer in Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre. The question of the defence was postponed until Monday.

Confederate Memorial Day.

DANVILLE, Va., June 11.—Confederate Memorial Day was observed here to-day. Ex-Congressman George C. Cabell was the orator. He was a Colonel in the Confederate service. In his speech he paid a handsome tribute to the memory of the dead Union soldiers, and asked that flowers be placed on the graves of Union dead buried in the neighboring cemetery. "We fought like men in the war," said he, "and will not fight dead men in peace." After decorating the graves of the Confederate soldiers, Col. Cabell and the military went to the National Cemetery and put flowers about the centre pole bearing the United States flag.

The Capt. Carpenter Murder.

GLEN COVE, June 11.—The inquest in the case of Capt. Thomas D. Carpenter, whose body was recently washed ashore, was concluded this evening. The jury rendered a verdict that he "came to his death by violence, but how and by whom is unknown." Henry G. Frank, who has been under arrest two weeks on suspicion, was discharged by Coroner Hall. A reward of $250 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer by the Oyster Bay authorities.

A Jeweller Robbed by His Employees.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Two employees of Clemens Oskamp, jeweller, have been suspected of stealing from the store, and to-day when the store closed they were arrested with packages in their possession. The packages were found to contain large amounts of jewelry. Losses have been noted for some weeks. The employees are Frank Riehle, 16 years old, a porter, and Robert Gaitschalk, an engineer, 35 years old. The boy acknowledged his guilt, but the man was silent.

Where is Judge Applegate?

TRENTON, June 11.—E. T. B. Applegate of Hightstown, until recently a Lay Judge in this county, a well-to-do and influential citizen, left his home on Thursday night, and, according to report, he told a friend that he should never return. He did not return yesterday, and there were fears, as he was supposed to have taken a large sum of money with him, that he had been waylaid and possibly murdered. To-day a report reached here that he was with relatives in New York city.

The Bell Telephone Case.

BOSTON, June 11.—The case of the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company has been assigned for a hearing in the United States Circuit Court in this city on Monday morning next, before Judges Colt and Nelson. The case will be heard on the defendant's demurrer to the plaintiff's bill. Prominent counsel from Washington will be present to argue the case with United States District Attorney Stearns.

The Sullivan Combination Disbanded.

BOSTON, June 11.—The Sullivan combination has disbanded. Steve Taylor, after a short visit to New York, will return to Boston, where he will remain during the summer. Sullivan has determined to have a rest, and from the present time until Aug. 1 will devote his time to umpiring base ball games in the New England States, after which he will reorganize his company.

A New Park in Sullivan County.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 11.—A party of New Yorkers were at Masten's Pond, Sullivan county, on Saturday last, for the purpose of laying out a park similar to Tuxedo Park. To-day the site for a club house will be selected. The title of the club will be the Rockhill Park Association. Thomas F. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad, is one of the incorporators.

BROOKLYN.

Dog catchers have been appointed by the Mayor, and will begin their operations on Wednesday.

President Lewis of the City Railroad Company has rearranged the Saturday time table on the Flatbush avenue line in accordance with the wishes of the men.

When the Board of Estimate reassembles to-morrow morning the resolution previously adopted increasing the policemen's pay to the extreme limit allowed by the law will be reconsidered, and it is probable that there will be a considerable reduction.

More than a year ago Mrs. E. M. Aldridge conveyed some property in Lawrence street to her husband, Frederick Aldridge, a decorator. A suit instituted by her to have the conveyance set aside, on the ground that her husband was a perfect brute as to his treatment, has just been settled by a decree of Justice Barnard, which gives her the property in question. The husband, who is said to be worth $20,000, and who has been married three times, and has a son by his first wife, who is a member of the Brooklyn Club, and who is well known in Brooklyn society, was not in court to contest the action, and it is said he has left the city.

A STUPENDOUS SUCCESS.

The Greatest Medical Success Ever Known.

Some Facts in Regard to the Most Wonderful of Remedies.

HOW THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE A REALLY GOOD THING.

THERE have been many medicines which have attained success, but we think that we are justified in saying that the most stupendous success among medicines, and one which is without a rival in the history of disease, is that of Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, which is now so widely known and so popularly used by the people everywhere.

There was a time when remedies placed on sale where they were within the reach of everybody were not recognized or prescribed by physicians. But this form of prejudice has given way of late years, and physicians now not only use Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic themselves, but prescribe it in their practice. At the present day, this remarkable medicine stands at the head of all authorized and recognized remedies for the cure of nervous diseases.

The widespread use of this remedy is something unprecedented. Its sale at druggists', where it is always to be found, in order to meet the great and constantly growing demand, is larger than that for any other single medicine known. This would seem to prove the fact that the people in all cases recognize a really good thing, especially a

Remedy of Such Great Value

and positive and undoubted curative effects as that of the Nervura Nerve Tonic.

While we do not believe in lauding one remedy at the expense of others, in the case of a great medicine like this, which has proved its merits and wonderful restorative powers in those cases of nervous affections so common at the present day, it would seem to be only a matter of public duty to call attention to its unparalleled successful record as a medicine, and to demonstrate to those who by any chance have not learned of its marvellous curative effects, that by its use they may be restored to sound and perfect health.

The remedy is only for nervous diseases, is purely vegetable, and can be used in diseases of children or by the most delicate invalid with perfect confidence and assurance of cure. It is prepared by Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York, who is acknowledged as the

Most Successful Specialist

in the treatment and cure of nervous diseases, which fact alone is sufficient to give the remedy a high standing, as well as a guarantee of its restorative medicinal effects.

The diseases for which it is designed, and for which it is almost a certain cure, are those nervous affections which seem to increase with the advance of civilization, such as nervousness, nervous debility, exhausted nervous vitality, nervous prostration, s