GOSSIP OF THE BALL FIELD.

THE NEW YORKS NOT LIKELY TO GO BACK TO STATEN ISLAND.

Some Facts About Salaries in the International League—Joy in Boston Over the Good Work of that Club—About the Amateur Ball Players—Other Fresh News.

The New York Club is now in a fair way to return to the Polo Grounds, and if everything turns out right they will play there even before they begin their Western trip. The fact, as stated in THE SUN some time ago, that the managers of the club were looking at the Jasper grounds with a view to locating there, was affirmed by one of the directors of the club yesterday. He said that plans had been made for the construction of grounds there, and that only three weeks would be required in which to finish them. The club had gone so far as to secure an agent to get a lease for them. Now that there is so good a chance for their going back to their old home at 110th street, the movement to secure the Jasper grounds has been stopped. The small attendance at the Staten Island grounds has caused the New York managers to hustle around for a place in this city, and they will get it, too. Too much in favor of the Staten Island grounds could not be said; still, if the people won't go to the games, the games must go to the people.

Smiling Mickey Welch, in conversation with a SUN reporter yesterday, said that the air at Staten Island was too strong for ball players, and that it stiffened them up. "After pitching a game," said he, "I feel as though I had been swinging a sledge hammer for a whole day. No pitcher can go in the box every other day, as Keefe and I did at the Polo grounds last season, and win."

President Day does not think much of the work done here by Umpire Barnum in the game in which he assisted Mcquaid on May 25. Mr. Barnum explained that his poor work was due to his not feeling well. This, however, did not prevent President Day from telegraphing to President Young, asking that Mr. Barnum be allowed to move on. The answer came at once, and Mr. Barnum has not been here since. The New Yorks have had the worst of it lately in the matter of umpires. For instance, on Thursday morning Hatfield had three strikes on Hines, and Paul threw down his bat and was walking away, but Umpire Lynch called the last strike a ball, and Paul had to have it explained to him before he knew that he was not yet out.

The Brooklyn Club has been making things hum during the past two or three weeks, and has now drawn so close to the St. Louis men that it is only a question of a short time before it overtakes them. The Brooklyns, from accidents, will have very little trouble in taking a good hold on first place before they go on their next trip, and if they keep up the work they have been doing they will have plain sailing. President Byrne's labors toward securing a pennant winner seem about to be rewarded.

The New York Club has not made the showing that the friends of the team have wished for, so far this season. It has been said that it is yet time for them to strike their winning streak, but it must be remembered that the New Yorks have more work on their hands this year than they had last, and the sooner they strike that winning streak the better it will be. There is no time to lose either, for the Bostons are getting a strong lead.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Bostons have done something this week over which they are justly proud. It is nothing less than defeating the Chicagos in four straight games. Old Man Anson was not in the game, but he trounced in the land of beans and culture. He raved like a caged lion, and hustled his men into the box with the admonition that unless they did their duty Chicago cranks would disown them. The men did their best, but the fates were against them. Clarkson took Hatfield's place, holding his old comrades down to 12 hits in the two games he pitched, and Radbourne proved himself a good running mate by restricting them to 13 hits in the other two games. That isn't much like the old-time slugging of Anson's hustlers. Of course, the crowd enjoyed Anson's discomfiture. They remembered too well his vigorous kicks in past years, and they also remembered the tricks to which the Chicagos often resorted in order to win games. For these two reasons the crowd enjoyed seeing the men from Chicago dragged through the dirt. Their games this year were remarkably free from mean tricks which have characterized other games. In Thursday morning's game Burns tried hard to block Kelly at third base, but the latter scored just the same. The crowd will not put up with any tricks of that kind, and Anson probably knows it.

Capt. Mike Kelly has braced up wonderfully since the opening games, and he is playing ball now with the same tim and ability which won for him his reputation. He is showing up strong in the field and at the bat, and much of the success of the team is due to Sir Michael's efforts. A little incident in Thursday morning's game will show how quickly he can see an advantage and act thereupon. Kelly ran in from second on a base hit, and happened to jump over the plate without touching it. The ball was close at his heels, and he had no time to waste. Half a dozen Chicago players rushed to the plate to back up the catcher, and those who saw Kelly's omission thought he was a "goner." But Kelly began to gesticulate wildly and charge Burns with intentionally blocking him at third, and while the attention of the players was diverted from himself, he coolly walked up to the plate and touched it, thereby saving his run. Krock stood upon the plate with the ball in his hand, but he did not see through Kelly's subterfuge. That is only one of the countless ways in which Kelly shows that he is a natural-born ball player.

There was a shout in one of the Chicago games when Anson rushed into one of the dressing rooms after a doubtful decision by Umpire Barnum, and returned with a rifle in his hands. Everybody knew that Anson was a great kicker, but nobody believed he would ever lose his temper so much as to go gunning after the umpire. That dignitary treated as Anson stalked across the field, but he did not flinch. He was prepared to fine the old man $100 for assault when Anson placed the rifle in Kelly's hands. It was a present to Kelly, but the sensational manner in which it was presented caused the crowd to look for bloodshed.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Cleveland is wild over the fine performance of the Spiders against the Philadelphias, and if the men hold up and make a good finish of a glorious trip against the Chicagos, the local cranks are likely to receive them very handsomely. The team's performance has exceeded expectations, and there is now a certainty that it will play sharp and well-balanced ball in any company. It was marked to win five games of the seventeen Eastern ones, and has already exceeded that number and missed three on account of bad weather.

In a talk with Secretary Hawley of the Cleveland Club a few days ago, Director Stearns of the old Detroit League team, one of the few men who succeeded in improving the tailenders until they won the championship, said that there was nearly $60,000, and not $34,000, as reported, to divide among the Detroit stockholders. He expects Rowe and White to weaken and go to Pittsburgh, though he has just received a letter from the Deacon, in which he states that he was satisfied with his Buffalo investment. It is merely a question of cash. Rowe and White want $2,000 each of the $7,000 Pittsburgh pays for the goods if it gets them, while Detroit offers Rowe $1,500 and White $1,500. The pair will lose $1,000 by their stand, even should they get out even on the Buffalo Club, as the Pittsburgh salaries would be $1,500 each. Boston is at loggerheads with Detroit over the $500 it agreed to pay for the transfer of White's name to the Pittsburgh reserve list, an agreement that was repudiated after Detroit had done its work. Mr. Stearns laughs at the idea of the Brotherhood taking up the Deacon's case, as he never was in accord with or a member of the Brotherhood. The purchase price of Rowe and White is covered by a personal agreement with the Pittsburgh Club officials, which runs two years. Mr. Stearns also declares that the Deacon is mad at Brouthers, Bennett, and Richardson, because they did not stand with him.

Cleveland and Columbus agreed on terms for Nicholson, but he wouldn't go to Columbus on account of money matters and Sunday games. Then Toledo stepped in and paid $400 for the Parson's release. He is a good man, only weak in throwing. Columbus would have paid him at the rate of $1,500. Toledo must give him more. Detroit pays Shreve $300 bonus and $1,100 salary for four months' work. And yet the International Association has a salary limit of $1,500 per team per season, with a penalty of $1,000 fine and franchise forfeit. It is quite likely that an investigation of how this is done will be demanded, especially when the high-priced men begin to win games from Rochester and Syracuse. The Western League is in the same fix. With a salary limit of $1,250 per team per month, it is certain that Sioux City and Minneapolis will be coming in for these examples in clear sight, what chance has the minor League salary limit? The matter calls for Board of Arbitration attention.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—The Louisville papers have turned upon President Davidson, on account of his scoring him severely for the way in which he is managing the club. Just before he went away on the Eastern trip Mr. Davidson was talking about the transfer of the series with Cincinnati to the latter city, and remarked: "In the future I mean to transfer every game out of Louisville that I can. The people here won't support the club, and I must make expenses elsewhere if I can. A number of people want to buy, but the offer such low prices that I cannot accept, and I might as well lose money one way as another. I think, however, that by transferring games whenever I can, that I will come out even on the season or until I can dispose of the franchise and players." This talk has created more indignation against Mr. Davidson than anything else he has ever done. The transfer of the games to Cincinnati was very objectionable, for there is an intense rivalry between this city and the Ohio metropolis, and games between the two clubs always draw well here. The base ball cranks had rather miss a dozen games with other clubs than one with Cincinnati, and they were the more anxious this time, because that team has been doing so badly that there was a reasonable belief that at least two of the series might be won by the home boys on their own grounds.

The *courier-journal* at once announced that base ball was dead in Louisville until another man had control of the club, and fears were even expressed that Davidson's action had killed the sport. The other papers made similar remarks, editorial and otherwise. There is no doubt but that the cranks have become disgusted, as is shown by the fact that even the saloons have quit receiving the telegraphed scores of the game. Nobody inquires how the game is going, and the newspapers publish less and less ball news every day. The general belief here is that the club will change hands very soon, because President Davidson will be unable to pay the salaries. When he left here it was known that he was beginning to worry about the May salaries, which would soon be due. He has had to borrow money several times, and as he had to sell his best players last fall to get out of a hole, it is not likely that he can keep going much longer.

Word came here from Cincinnati this week that Capt. Wolf had been having rows with his men. It has always been the trouble with Wolf that he did not have authority over the other players with whom he had been so long associated. He soon picked up the bad habit of scolding at the men on the field, however, and last Tuesday he and Hecker had a lively row on the Cincinnati grounds. Guy had let a safe ball fall just inside the first base line, and Wolf at once accused him of shirking his work. A fierce wrangle followed, the result being that Wolf fined Hecker $25, and the latter threatened to give Jimmy a whipping at the first opportunity. It is likely that this threat will be carried out, too, as Hecker has the reputation of being a fighter, while Wolf is far from being pugilistically inclined.

Much astonishment was created here last Wednesday by the report that Mr. Davidson had refused an offer of $3,500 for Stratton from the Cincinnati Club. He said he couldn't afford to weaken his team any further while he owned it. The wonder was that he refused the chance.

Coming Ball Players.

To-day at Monitor Park, Cuban Giants vs. York.

Moorehead would be good for Manager Conway.

Williams will play no more ball for the Senators.

Mooney is doing creditable work for the Elmiras.

Donaldson keeps his idea of his pitching abilities.

The Star Athletics have a good player in Hammell.

The Star Athletics have a heavy hitter in O'Connell.

The Acmes and Senators at Recreation Park to-day.

On Monday, at Harlem, Picked Nines, 5; A. D. T. Co., 3.

Prospect Park on Monday—Criterions, 27; B. B. A. Co., 19.

At Eastwick Park, Saturday, May 25—Alert, 14; Lee, 9.

Barry has rejoined his old team, the Hackett-Carhart.

The Staten Island Athletics' record for May is: Won 8; lost, 4.

At Fishkill on Thursday—Lees of Brooklyn, 5; Fishkill of Fishkill, 4.

Dillon and Hopkins have made but one error each in fifteen games.

To-day at the Long Island grounds the Gorhams will play the Flushings.

Powers and Burke would make a good battery for any team in need of such.

On Sunday, May 26, at Woodcrest Park, Erastina, Elkfords, 10; Osceola, 8.

Arthur Moore has a fame arm, and it will take some time for him to find it out.

Record of Cuban Giants up to and including May 30: Won 36, tied 1, lost 9; total 41.

For stealing bases Webelich, Vansant, and Geer are considered the best among amateurs.

The Young American of Philadelphia have so far played ten games, losing four and tying two.

Rooney Sweeney is again catching. "What that boy Rooney don't know is not worth knowing."

The S. I. A. C. ought to have a permanent batting order and not change it around every game.

The Hartley & Graham nine defeated the Schoverling, Daly & Gales nine on Saturday by a score of 32 to 7.

Small and Cadmus are two fine players, but the latter ought to be played oftener, as he can hold his end up with any of them.

W. M.—The Mott Haven grounds can be secured for games by addressing Keefe & Becannon, Broadway, near Liberty street.

The Eckford Junior Base Ball Club would like to hear from all clubs with players under 13 years. Address T. G. Segelcke, 73 Flatbush avenue.

The Rival Base Ball Club would like to hear from all uniformed clubs with players under 19 years. Address G. Hillawell, 789 Monroe street, Brooklyn.

The Charter Oaks of Newark would like to hear from the Charter Oaks of New York. Address Chris Abner, manager, 533 Springfield avenue, Newark.

The Marcys, uniformed and under 17 years, have June 22 and 29 open, which they would like to fill. Address George Prentzel, 51 Penn street, Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Juniors defeated the Montrose team at Montrose, Westchester, Long Island, by 16 to 7. The features were the pitching of Kispert and catching of Helius.

The invincible Base Ball Club of Tuckahoe would like to arrange games with all out-of-town clubs with players under 16 years. Address Thomas Carney, Jr., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

CANISIE, May 26.—A new base ball club will be organized in this city in a few days, to be known as the Canisie Base Ball Club. The team will contain several expert players.

The Priscillas defeated the Keystones by 11 to 8. The feature of the game was the pitching of Thompson of the Priscillas, the opposing club being unable to make a safe hit off him.

The Everett Juniors defeated the Young Alaskas by 11 to 6. Batteries, T. Buesh and G. Rhodes for the Everett Juniors, and W. Rhodes and J. Hikam for the Young Alaskas.

The Sagamore Club has a few open dates in July and August, and would be pleased to fill the same with first-class clubs having enclosed grounds. Address W. C. Farmer, 205 King street.

The All-American Jrs. have reorganized for the season, and would like to hear from the Golden Gate Base Ball Club of the seventh ward. Address Joe Penous, manager, 219 Avenue A.

The Monroe Athletic Club of Brooklyn would like to secure games with out-of-town clubs for Saturday afternoons and July 4. Address J. H. Thompson, captain, 974 Monroe street, Brooklyn.

The Strain Junior Base Ball Club have organized for the season, and would like to hear from commercial nines only. Address Louis Greeman, manager, P. O. box 1,016, New York city.

The Rossmore Base Ball Club of South Brooklyn defeated the Young Cubbies, also of the above-named place, by 10 to 8. The feature of the game was the battery work of Hughes and Grace.

The Ovington Bros., Jr., base ball nine have started in for the season, and would like to meet all other nines with players under 19 years. Address Capt. Robert Lafiz, care of Ovington Bros.

The Bayonettes would like to hear from uniformed clubs, with players under 17 years, for Saturday morning games. Address Walter Dieling, Avenue A and Twenty-eighth street, Bayonne.

The Hamiltons of Yorkville would like to arrange games with uniformed clubs with players under 19 years, out of town clubs preferred. Address W. J. Eustace, 951 Lexington avenue.

The Elsmore Club, composed of retail dry goods clerks, would like to hear from all wholesale and retail dry goods nines for Sunday games. Address Charles Burns, 194 East Seventy-sixth street.

At Bay Ridge on Sunday the Goldsmith & Plaut base ball nine defeated the Feist Bros. nine by 43 to 13 in seven innings. The feature of the game was Alexander's phenomenal playing in centre field.

The Three Star Base Ball Club of Brooklyn would like to hear from uniformed nines with players averaging 18 years for games during June, July, and August. Address Jas. Fielan, 379 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

The S. R. A. J. M. Cornell base ball nine has organized for the season, and would like to hear from all shop nines for Saturday afternoon and Sunday games. Address Thomas F. Dunn, 352 West Twenty-sixth street.

The Allerton Base Ball Club have the following games arranged: May 25, Wappingers Falls; June 15, Green Point; July 20, Paterson; July 27, Rahway; July 28, Stapleton; Aug. 10, Perth Amboy; Aug. 17, Hackensack; Aug. 24, Mt. Vernon.

The Cliftons have organized for the season, with the following players: Simpson, c.; Becker, p.; Drucker, 1. b.; Cooke, 2. b.; A. Diebron, 3d b. and change catcher; J. Diebron, s. s.; Wolfe, r. f.; Wangerman, c. f. and change catcher; Becker, l. f.

The Standard Base Ball Club of Harlem defeated the crack Volunteers of the same place at the latter's grounds on a score of 9 to 7. They will meet all nines with players under 17 years. Address J. Quinn, Jr., captain, 248 East 129th street.

The Prospect Base Ball Club of Brooklyn have open dates on June 1, and 22, July 20 and 27, and all through August and September. They would play all teams with players about 16 years old. Address Charles F. Steyert, 143 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn.

The Alcove Base Ball Club has been organized with the following players: McNeal, c.; Kelly and C. Brockie, p.; A. Reilenburg and J. Leonard, c. f.; McCarty, 1. b.; Anderslan, 2. b.; McEvoy, 3d b.; A. Foster, s. s.; M. Reilenburg, s. s.; F. Foster, r. f.; R. Moran, l. f.; T. Kazan, c. f.; Joseph Kenel and B. Kane, substitutes. Address G. McCarty, 359 Second avenue.

The Sagamore Juniors, champions of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Sixteenth wards, played a very exciting game of ball with the Harlets at Seaver Park, Astoria, taken and defeated them by 22 to 17. The feature of the game was the fine pitching of Patrick Finnell of the Sagamore Juniors. They challenge all uniformed clubs with players under 19 years. Address John G. Hughes, 940 Hudson street.

The Greely Base Ball Club has made a good showing so far, and such strong clubs as the Stapletons, Suffolks, and S. I. A. C. Reserves, the latter only defeating them by the close score of 8 to 7. They have scored victories against the Lucas, Brightons, Adelphis, St. Raphael's, C. M. A., and Buttermilks, and would like to hear from the Sylvans or any out-of-town clubs. Address F. J. Corrigan, manager, 550 West Forty-third street.

The Western Union Base Ball Club of 10 Broad street have organized for the coming season with the following players: M. O'Connell, captain and c. f.; J. Doran, 1. f.; J. Sayen, p.; J. Murphy, c. f.; S. Hackett, 1st b.; H. Finnegan, 2. b.; J. Horlan, 3d b.; L. Hendrickson, r. f.; S. Petley, 3d b. They would like to hear from all telegraph nines for Sunday games only, the Western Union grounds being the place preferred. Address M. O'Connell, W. U. Co., 10 Broad street.

A base ball nine composed of employees of Sylvester, Hilton & Co. has been organized for the season. These are the players: Catcher, Barrett; pitcher, McTiernan, 1st b., Taylor; 2d b., Hauser; s. s., Mesher; 3d b., Hallagher; l. f., Dillon; c. f., Harry; r. f., Ryan. They would like to arrange games with the following comprising the Sylvester Club: Lord & Taylor, Arnold Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, H. O'Neill & Co., J. Jadray & Co., E. J. Denning & Co. Address Thos. F. Meagher, care of S. H. & Co., Broadway and Houston street.

Owing to the small attendance to their games, the manager of the Stapleton Base Ball Club gives notice to all clubs who have games scheduled to be played at the above-named place, that on grounds that such games are cancelled without further notice. The manager of the club is now engaged in securing a more suitable place, and when ready will give due notice to all clubs. In the meantime the Stapletons would like to hear from all semi-professional clubs with enclosed grounds. Victor Leslie, manager Stapleton Base Ball Club, Post Office box 228, Stapleton, S. I.

The employees of H. Gillier's publishing and bookbinding house, 10 Spruce street, have a base ball club, and Mr. Gillier has presented them with a handsome outfit, consisting of bats, trimmed with hair, gloves, balls, masks, and everything necessary. They have a team which is considered very strong, and would like to hear from all the houses in the trade, also out-of-town clubs. The nine is as follows: C. Mack, c.; S. Briggs, c.; C. Fitzgibbons, s. s.; J. Miles, 1st b.; J. Sullivan, 2d b.; Wm. Auten, 3d b.; Wm. A. Payne, r. f.; J. Cameron, c. f.; E. Wirth, l. f. Address William A. Payne, manager, 110 Attorney street.

WHY CHICAGO CAN'T BEAT BROOKLYN.

Prospects for the Next Census of the City of Churches.

Chicago claims, and probably will continue to claim until the next census is published, to be the third city of the United States in population, and the wildest estimates are being circulated by Chicago people to sustain the theory that Brooklyn is no longer the third city in the United States and that the next official declaration will relegate her to the fourth place, while Chicago advances to third.

Mayor Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn is not disposed to yield to the claims of Chicago and holds that Brooklyn has not only kept up her normal increase of population so as to retain her position, but that she has in fact enjoyed a rather extraordinary increase. Speaking on this subject in answer to inquiries by a SUN reporter the other day, Mayor Chapin said that from the latest dates he calculated that the present population of Brooklyn is about 800,000. If this turns out to be correct by actual count, Chicago will be obliged to remain on a back seat while Brooklyn retains her proud supremacy in point of numbers.

Mayor Chapin made an exhaustive examination of the subject recently, which fully bears out his present estimate. These views he communicated to the Common Council, and so far no one has attempted to refute them. First, Mayor Chapin claims supremacy for Brooklyn over Chicago on the basis of the popular vote for President:

TOTAL VOTE CAST IN 1888.

New York	270,194	Brooklyn	148,893
Philadelphia	205,747	Chicago	123,475

It appeared from this that the actual ratio of voters to population in these cities, taking the census of 1880 as a basis, was 5.87 per cent. in New York, 4.92 per cent. in Philadelphia, 5.92 in Brooklyn, and 6.06 per cent. in Chicago. Then, with these figures as a basis, Mayor Chapin figured out this table:

	Population in 1888.	Apparent Population in 1888.
New York	1,266,294	1,585,529
Philadelphia	84,129	1,014,352
Brooklyn	566,663	782,221
Chicago	517,185	745,258

It is true that this figures Chicago only about 34,000 of population behind Brooklyn, but the Mayor claims that the chances are quite as favorable for Brooklyn as for Chicago should there be any variation from this result. Recent building operations in Brooklyn more than carry out Mayor Chapin's views. It appears that in the first three months of the present year there were plans filed for 1,214 buildings, as against 792 for the corresponding period last year. Mayor Chapin says that he presumes these new buildings would not be erected unless the owners saw a fair prospect of securing tenants. The number of buildings is an increase of 72 per cent. over that of last year. The Mayor said: "We must, then, assume that during the years since 1880 the rate of growth of the city has advanced quite materially, and that the average increase of the first three or four years of the present decade may not have been much in excess of the average increase of population from 1870 to 1880. A sufficient cause for the change of the rate of growth is found in the opening of the bridge in 1883."

While admitting that the opening of the elevated railroads in New York did tend for a short time to increase the rate of Gotham's increase of population, Mayor Chapin also calls attention to the fact that the recent rapid development of the elevated railroad system in Brooklyn has aided greatly in the increase of population. It is a fact that a house may be now rented in Brooklyn for the same money the rent of the same sort of house in New York, the same distance from the New York City Hall. There are comfortable dwellings to be had in Brooklyn for $300 and $500 rent within walking distance of the New York City Hall, while nothing of the kind is to be found in New York.

The Brooklyn roads have opened to accessibility miles of dwellings for the people of moderate means who work in New York and who demand better quarters than tenement houses or flats. The twenty-five miles of new elevated roads in Brooklyn tell the story in the large increase in population, and in connection with the great bridge keep up a great ebb and flow of the human tide every day, which operates to increase the population of Brooklyn.

Mayor Chapin called attention to another curious fact, namely, that the population of New York and Brooklyn combined has at all times since 1880 grown at a more rapid rate than the rate of growth of the whole State, and that but for the growth of these two cities the State of New York would not have contributed its fair share. At present these two cities contain about two-fifths of the population of the State.

Another advantage for Brooklyn, Mayor Chapin thinks, is the thickly settled condition of the territory of New York. On this suggest he says: "Apparently more than seventy per cent. of the growth of New York during the past four years has been north of Fifty-ninth street. Not only must this comparatively fixed condition of New York below Fifty-ninth street remain or become more and more marked, but the line of division between the growing and the fixed parts of the city must rapidly shift from Fifty-ninth street to 110th street. For of the area between Fifty-ninth street and 110th street a substantial part is devoted to Central Park, and is unavailable for residences. Furthermore, the presence of Central Park causes land east and west of it to be much sought after and to command high prices. That part of New York, therefore, which lies between Fifty-ninth street and 110th street is to be largely taken by people whose means are abundant, and the space not already occupied but a small part will be left for the sort of population from which Brooklyn draws its chief and characteristic growth."

Mayor Chapin went over a long and laborious calculation based on the character of the building permits issued in Brooklyn for two years, and, after viewing the subject from all points, he came to the conclusion that the present rate of the growth of population of the city of Brooklyn is at least 25,000 a year. He sees great prospects for Brooklyn in the fact that land is now so dear in New York that there is an obvious tendency of large manufactories to go to Brooklyn to locate, not only because the factories themselves can be erected at less cost, but also because the operatives may live nearer to their work; and he suggests that before long another bridge may unite the cities and give further impetus to Brooklyn's growth.

SKIN-DEEP SENTIMENT.

A Detective Takes Little Stock in Bowery Theatre Nobility.

"I read recently in THE SUN," said a Pinkerton detective, "that if one wants to see the noblest sentiments strongly applauded the wish can be gratified by attending any Bowery theatre where the audience is largely composed of what are supposed to be the lowest classes. I had an experience the other night which confirmed this in a peculiar way.

"A large dry goods house that had been annoyed by the dishonesty of some drivers of delivery teams employed me to ferret out who had run away with about $29 that I had collected. He was about eighteen years old and generally considered a pretty hardened tough. I traced him to various bad resorts, and finally found him one night in the gallery of the People's Theatre. A melodrama was the attraction, and it was in the middle of the first act that I came in. I did not want to raise a disturbance, so I took a seat behind my man and prepared to wait until the end of the performance. The scenes in the play were very strong, the villain being unusually diabolical and the hero and heroine very noble and patient. Frequently the latter found occasion to express their abhorrence and condemnation of thieves and those who violate confidences reposed in them, and quite as frequently the villain scoffed at sentiments of virtue and honesty. I found my man hissing violently at the villain every time he got a chance, and nearly splitting his hands in frantic applause for the hero and heroine. Tears came to his eyes when the latter were suffering, and he could barely restrain his fierce anger at the villain. Yet, after the play, he took his arrest very coolly, and confessed without a wink. When he was arraigned in the police court the next day he swore point blank that the charge was a lie, never a cent, and called me a liar when I testified to his confession. I have met such cases frequently. When there is no self-interest at stake many criminals are very virtuous, but that is as far as their sentiment goes."

Pigs in Clover with Live Pigs.

From the Toronto Empire.

The Royal Grenadiers returned to the city from Berlin about half past 10 on Saturday night. In the afternoon the games took place on the athletic grounds. A novelty was the "pigs in clover." The committee introduced it as an experiment, and were somewhat doubtful as to how it would pass. They were not disappointed but highly entertained, as were the hundreds of spectators.

A woven wire fence about three feet high was built in the centre of the grounds on the same principle as the toy pigs in clover. Five pigs were put into the outer circle. The winner was the one who put all into a pen in the inner circle. There were four concentric circles with one entrance to each. The pigs were most obstinate at first and required very cautious handling. The committors entered the contest intending to win by moral suasion, but they soon found that a pig is not actuated by any kind of suasion. One competitor was very successful in getting them into the circles by making a pretense of keeping them out. The greatest fun occurred when they were urged into the pen, which was a large pacing box with a small entrance. The pigs regarded it with suspicion and would not enter.

Corporal Atkinson had them all in but one. It was very contrary. He got it by the tail and was dragging it round the side of the box, when another backed out of the pen, but just in time to catch it by the tail also. He was now in a dilemma. He had a tail in each hand. One was going round one side of the box and the other on the other side. To save himself he let go both and sprang over the box to prevent them getting out.

The winners were Corporal Atkinson and Privates Jeffrey and A. J. Martin.

FAMILY ENTRIES AT $50 A HEAD.

A Methodist Raiser's Story of How He Got $1,800 in a Western Town.

The Rev. Mr. Crouch, missionary for the Brooklyn Methodist Church Extension Society, told the congregation of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Church in Brooklyn, the other evening, some of his experiences in raising money for debt-encumbered churches. Among others he related the following:

"I had agreed to do what I could toward raising $1,800 debt upon a small church in a Western village, and when I alighted at the depot on Saturday evening I was met by the pastor of the church, who pointed to a carriage near by and said the owner of it was waiting to take me home with him. I was also told that my entertainer was a wealthy farmer who had refused to give any more money toward raising the debt, saying that he had already done all he could. Because of his refusal several other prominent members of the church had also refused to contribute. When I got in the carriage the farmer told me plainly he knew that I was sent with him in order to persuade him to subscribe some more money, and that such an attempt would be useless, as he would not give another dollar. I argued and pleaded with him, but my efforts were in vain. The next morning while driving to the church, after another effort to reach his pocket by persuasion without success, the conversation turned on the horse, which was jogging along before us.

"'Nice horse,' said I.

"'Yes, very good animal. As good a beast as ever was drawn,' was the reply.

"'How old is the horse?'

"'About 18 years.'

"'How long have you had him?'

"'Fourteen years. I've worked the animal every day in the field, and he has taken the family to church regularly on Sunday for fourteen years.'

"'I suppose you wouldn't like to lose him.'

"'No, he's been a faithful horse so long that I shouldn't feel satisfied to lose him. Still, I could easily fill his place with a four-year-old in my possession. I've got a standing offer of $50 for the old horse.'

"As we drove up to the church it seemed to me that I had the key of the situation. I didn't say anything to the farmer, however. When I got into the pulpit I began my pleadings by telling the congregation all about the condition of affairs. I closed by relating the conversation about the horse, saying that I was satisfied that the farmer could spare the old horse, and telling the secretary to credit the farmer with $50 on the strength of selling the faithful animal. Instantly the farmer sprang to his feet and exclaimed:

"'I won't sell the horse, but you can put me down for $50.'

"He had no sooner resumed his seat than another man who was only waiting to follow the farmer's example exclaimed:

"'Put me down for $50. As my wife said she would give $50 whether I did or not, you may as well charge her with an equal amount.'

"The words were scarcely out of the speaker's mouth, when the farmer was on his feet again, saying:

"'I guess my wife is as good as his. Put $50 opposite her name on the book.'

"This stirred the other man up to such an extent that he was on his feet in a second, shouting:

"'Give my eldest daughter $50 worth of that stock.'

"And my eldest daughter, too,' said the farmer. 'She's just as generous as his.'

"And so it went on for five minutes," continued the missionary, "while smiles rippled over the congregation. Each member of the two families was successively brought in until both men had given $250. The $1,800 was raised in less than an hour."

IT MADE MANAGER FRENCH ANGRY.

He Wanted Lord Chesterfield to Hear "The Oolah," But There Were Obstacles.

Mr. Frank W. Sanger and Mr. T. Henry French are partners in a large share of the management of the Broadway Theatre, but they are not good friends. They first fell out over the road tour of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and the courts still have their bitter dispute under consideration.

Theatrical people up town yesterday were telling with evident relish about a little affair that occurred at the Broadway a few nights ago, and the outcome of which will probably be to further widen the breach between the managers. It seems that Mr. French, accompanied by Lord Chesterfield, wanted to see "The Oolah." At the theatre they were informed that the available seats were all disposed of, and that the boxes, including Mr. Sanger's, were also fully occupied.

Mr. French is said to have become very excited over the possibility of not being able to hear an opera sung on a stage partly his own, and for a time there were warm words of protestation in the Broadway lobbies. In the differences Mr. Sanger was naturally indisposed to interfere. Finally, Mr. French proposed to Manager A. H. Canby, who represents Francis Wilson, that a couple of chairs be placed in the wings, from which especial corner of advantage Lord Chesterfield and Manager French might view "The Oolah." To this plan Manager Canby emphatically demurred, and Mr. French, now quite annoyed, sought Mr. Wilson on the stage to carry the appeal to him.

But Mr. Wilson upheld his manager. He not only positively refused to allow chairs to be placed in the wings, but he said it to have also intimated his utter surprise that so old a manager as Mr. French should so far forget the rules of the theatre as to propose breaking the most important of them. Mr. French and Lord Chesterfield, therefore, did not hear "The Oolah" that night.

SUNDAY BASE BALL DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Mr. Leach of Chicago Tells His Hearers That It Is a Monstrous Evil.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Sunday base ball," said the Rev. Mr. Leach at the Paulina Street M. E. Church last night, "is the curse of Chicago. All around us we see the fearful havoc it is making. O, how it is destroying souls!

"To play base ball Sunday leads to every sin under heaven. Did Daniel Webster play ball Sunday? Did he read the Sunday newspapers? No. He stayed at home and read his Bible. Think of it! If Sunday base ball had been played in Webster's time some Sunday school master would have been dragged into it. How that great man would have deteriorated if he had played base ball. He would have sunk into oblivion.

"The laxity of Sabbath observance in this city is terrible. Look at the crowds passing by every Sunday on their way to ball games.

"What does this mean? It can't be that it is more interesting to see a ball game than to attend a church. Look at these little boys growing up about us. Their little hearts can't help but fire up when they see a ball game. Pretty soon they begin lying to their dear parents in the hope that they may go to see what they were really at a ball game. From this to a drunkard's grave is but a few steps.

"Why, every Sunday I can look from my pulpit and see wicked men and boys running the buses almost within the shadow of the church. I can't prevent it. I can't prosecute offend the church, but they violate the Constitution of the United States. But the city takes no notice, the police take no notice, many citizens take no notice. My friends, you don't realize how the value of real estate is depreciated by such goings on. Who will buy a house and lot where he can't read his Bible on account of the cheers of the spectators of a ball game in a vacant lot near by? I tell you these Sunday outrages must be stopped. Think over this thing in the light of your own homes, and resolve, each one of you, to put down this monstrous, horrible evil."

GOOD DRUGS TO LEAVE ALONE.

New-Fangled Opiates are Unnecessary and May Be Dangerous.

The charges of the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Harriot Hubbard Ayer against James M. Seymour have brought to public attention the dangerous qualities of some drugs that have been generally considered harmless, because they were comparatively unknown. When it was charged by Mrs. Ayer that she had been dosed with sulfonal to such an extent that she was kept unconscious for a week, many persons laughed in derision. Sulfonal? they queried, why that is a perfect harmless drug, a hypnotic and not a narcotic. A well-known physician when questioned in regard to this drug said, however:

"It is undeniable that if Mrs. Ayer received the doses of sulfonal that she says she did the condition that she says followed was but a natural result. Sulfonal is one of the new opiates, of which not much is known from actual experience. It was first made by Prof. Eugene A. Baumann of Frieburg University, and is a proprietary medicine. It is alleged to have no unfavorable effects on the heart, the circulation, the temperature, the pulse, or the respiration, and it is claimed that it does not create an appetite for repeated use. It comes in the form of colorless prisms is odorless and tasteless, and is taken in water. Taken in small doses it produces an ordinary sleep. It is a question, however, whether it is all that is claimed for it. It may be safely said that it won't do to fool with it to any great extent, for there is danger of creating a habit with any drug that overcomes the senses and allays pain. Drugs of this kind should never be taken except under the direction of a competent physician, and it is incumbent upon him to watch his patient with the greatest attention. A habit is easily formed, but is broken only with the greatest difficulty. Where the actual composition of a drug is obscure, and where its effect is not positively known, it is the height of foolhardiness to take it. There are plenty of harmless natural hypnotics without resorting to these untried articles."

Not many physicians in this country prescribe sulfonal, and bromide of litnia, which is the other drug that Mrs. Ayer says was administered to her in Germany by Miss Blanche Willis Howard, is also rarely used. It is much like bromide of potassium, but the latter is prescribed fifty times where litnia is once.

BROOKLYN'S LARGE ESTATES.

What Has Become of the Old Farm Lands of the City of Churches.

"There are no large estates in Brooklyn at all comparable with the Astor or Rhinelander or Trinity Church estates in New York, though some New York families, like the Schermerhorns, still own large plots of ground over here," said a well-known conveyancer of Brooklyn real estate a few days ago. "The only leasehold we have in Brooklyn is the Cornelius Heaney estate, the income of which is for the support of the Catholic Orphan Asylum Society. This estate is on Amity and Congress streets, and extends from Court street to the river. It is managed by the Brooklyn Benevolent Society. Cornelius Heaney, the legatee, it is said, was a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur business. He is buried in St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress streets. His name is gratefully remembered by the poor Catholic children and widows of Brooklyn, to whom presents are yearly made of shoes and fuel. A curious feature of the will under which this estate is managed by the Brooklyn Benevolent Society is that although the proceeds are applied for the benefit of persons of the Catholic faith, only laymen are eligible for office in the society.

"The Macomber estate, lying between Fulton street and De Kalb avenue and Gold street and Hudson avenue, is still held intact as an estate owing to the fact that it is in litigation among the heirs. It has been in the family over fifty years.

"Some of the old Brooklyn families were the Cowenhovens, Lefferises, Polhemuses, Cortelyous, Spaders, Nostrands, Hunters, Johnsons, Dentons, Underhills, Litchfields, Clarks, Meekers, Meseroles, Delmonicos, Vandervoorts, Lotts, Rapelyeas, and Boerums. All of these names are familiar to Brooklyn'es of the present day owing to the streets when have been named after them.

"The Meseroles, Boerums, Remsens, Tituses, Vandervoorts, Troutmans, and Wyckoffs owned nearly the whole of Williamsburgh, Greenpoint was principally the property of Samuel J. Tilden and D. C. and A. C. Kingsland, late Mayor of New York. Nearly the whole of that part of Brooklyn formerly known as the village of Brooklyn was owned by the Josiah Comfort and Josiah Sands estates, extending from the river to Fillary street, and from Fulton street to the navy yard. The representatives of the Sands family have long since moved to New York. This land originally belonged to the Rapelyea family, and was taken by the Government at the time of the Revolution, the Rapelyeas being attainted for treason, and the property subsequently sold to the Sands family.

"That section of Brooklyn known as the Heights belonged principally to Jacob and John Hicks. The late Admiral Silas Stringham married one of the Hicks children and built and occupied, up to the time of his death, the house which was subsequently occupied by Henry Ward Beecher, and in which