THESE GIRLS ARE SOLDIERS.

WITNESS UNIFORMS AND GUNS, AND THEIR DEVOTION TO DRILL.

Who Says Our Harbor is Inadequately Defended When We Have so Accomplished a Force as the Girls' Brigade of the Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City?

The wits who have gibed and jeered at Jersey City because it lacks those elements of popularity which pertain to that island whereon are the Bowery and the Tenderloin precinct must repent of their wicked ways and buy a ticket to the shores of Communipaw. Jersey City has an attraction, a novel attraction, unlike anything in this city, that is sure to affect favorably the price of real estate and increase the dividends of the North River ferry lines.

Fifty girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, all beautiful, of course, have formed a military company and are now engaged in drilling for future exhibitions in the cause of charity, and they are uniformed in gowns of the most fetching fashion. These young ladies are all members of the Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City. It is given out in fashionable church society over there that the girls were prompted by a spirit of emulation, the young men of the church having been thus organized for nearly a year. But of course that was the excuse, not the cause of this new

A PRETTY PRIVATE.

organization. All women, even young women in Jersey City, love the military, and so this company of boys was made the excuse for a movement which was begun by half a dozen ambitious girls last March. Capt. Laws, a retired military man, and his wife are also members of that church, and it was to them that the girls appealed for advice and assistance when they determined to shoulder arms in real military style. There was no trouble with the Captain, who agreed at once to drill the girls, and his wife was equally active in promoting the scheme. But the parents of the enthusiasts were slow to see the advantage to be derived until the Captain talked wisely about the value of physical culture. That consideration, and the fact that many charitable objects would be vastly benefited by so novel an entertainment, overcame parental doubts, and the company was formed.

Organization was effected under the rules governing militia companies, the officers, with the exception of Capt. Laws, being elected by the members of the company. It is known as the Girls' Brigade of the Bergen Reformed Church, and the interest the girls take in the work is attested by the fact that the attendance at the drill is something unusual in military organizations. The young ladies have thus far provided themselves only with what they call their fatigue uniform. It is blue, of course. The privates wear close-fitting tailor-made jackets, which reach below the hips, and full, plain skirts, which show a bit of black stocking above the tops of the patent leather shoes. The hats are those impossible little round affairs which startle the stranger in England when he first sees them on the heads—that is, on the ears—of English infantrymen. The only color relief in the uniforms of the privates is a little dab of yellow forming their shoulder straps.

HER MANNISH VEST.

But you should see the officers! They wear Continental caps with a pompon, and their coats are cut away in front, showing mannish vests, and fall behind in postilion tails. The officers are further distinguished by a band around the skirt, near the bottom. The members of the company are uniform even to the dressing of their hair, which they wear in a braided coil high up on the back of the head, giving their little hats something besides their ears to rest upon.

By the exercise of a strong pull and much diplomacy a SUN reporter was favored with an opportunity to see the company drill one day last week. If there has been anything prettier shown about here than that line of girls, as they fell in in response to the order of First Sergeant Gertrude Taylor, it has not been the good luck of the reporter to see it. As they were aligning themselves from the right guide, a young woman who must be a descendant from the handsomest couple of Hollanders who settled at Communipaw, the sergeant interrupted herself in the roll call and shouted: "Private Una Stockbridge, observe the position of a soldier!"

THE POSTILION COAT.

Private Stockbridge blushed, and shifted her dainty weight from one foot to another. The action, while it was extremely pretty, did not satisfy the sergeant, who asked: "Don't you know what the position of a soldier is?" The private blushed some more, and said that she had read the tactics, but had forgotten that paragraph.

"Well, I'll tell you what it is," said the sergeant, severely, and she recited: "'Stand erect, with the eyes looking straight ahead, heels together, and with the little finger on the seam of the trousers.'"

Then the sergeant blushed, for this exactly correct recitation had been greeted with an unexpected volley of laughter. The sergeant squared herself, looked straight ahead, and said, with greater severity than ever:

"In the present case that means, 'skirts.'"

Then, before the drill began, Capt. Laws inspected the company. At guard mount in the army, when the Adjutant inspects the guard, he pays attention not only to the cleanliness and good order of the soldiers' clothes and accoutrements, but also to their personal cleanliness. Nothing that is regulation is neglected in the inspection of the Girls' Brigade of the Bergen Reformed Church. So the soldiers were required to hold their bare hands out before them and turn them over as the Captain passed. The fun of the thing caused a ripple of smiles to run down the line, and that disclosed a row of gleaming white teeth. The drill followed, and a company of our own Seventh would have to mind their eyes mighty sharp to do any better than those girls did.

Capt. Laws knows a thing or two about physical culture, and is watchful to see that the recruits are not overdrilled. There is another thing he looks out for. If he notices a recruit whose waist seems to be modified by a too urgently laced corset, that recruit's mother gets some useful information about the value of giving a girl full opportunity for an expansion of her diaphragm in breathing.

After the drill, and when the girls had learned the business of the reporter, Miss Thomas, the color sergeant, who is only 14 years old and is awfully tempted to fib and say she is 15, asked if her name was going in the paper.

Lieut. Woolsey remarked that Color Sergeant Thomas wasn't big enough to get into the paper, whereupon the color sergeant's uncommonly big eyes filled with tears, and just as the tears were debating whether they would or would not roll down her cheeks a negative decision was caused by one of her fellow soldiers asking her what section of the tactics explained when it was time for a soldier to cry.

The fame of this organization has already extended beyond the limits of Jersey City, and requests for their services at exhibition drills on behalf of church or charity funds are already pouring in upon Capt. Laws. The company has agreed to give exhibitions next month in the Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, and at Hasbrouck Institute Hall, Jersey City.

COL. LAMONT REGISTERS.

He Shares the General Confidence in Democratic Success.

Secretary Lamont came to New York from Washington yesterday and registered. As soon as he had performed this high duty he returned to Washington. The Secretary saw only a few friends, but to all of them he said that he was confident that the whole Democratic ticket would be elected. He was rejoiced over the great work done by Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, in charge of the campaign. The Secretary before leaving said that he would surely be here to vote the straight Democratic ticket on election day.

Senator Hill may be able to leave Washington to-night in time to make his promised speech at the great meeting in Buffalo tomorrow night. It was believed last night that the vote on the repeal of the Sherman law will be taken in the Senate to-morrow afternoon, and if there is any likelihood of this turning out to be true Senator Hill will remain in his seat in the Senate.

As soon as the vote is taken, however, both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy will feel that they can leave Washington and give some time to the campaign in this State. Senator Murphy, if possible, will be at headquarters almost daily, in order that Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan may have an opportunity to confront his adversaries in Erie county.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been rather handicapped in his fight in his county by his presence here in New York. He has given his whole time to the battle in the State, while Franklin D. Locke has endeavored to make factional warfare on Mr. Sheehan and his friends. Mr. Locke has frequently admitted that while he voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, he bolted Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in 1888. Mr. Locke is a go-as-you-please citizen. On the last visit of Mr. Sheehan to Mr. Cleveland at the White House the factional troubles in Erie county were discussed, and possibly the best idea of Mr. Locke's make-up can be had from a remark from the President. Turning to Mr. Sheehan the President asked:

"How do you get along with Mr. Locke in Erie county?"

"I don't get along with him at all," replied Mr. Sheehan, and he added: "I can't get along with him."

"Well," smilingly replied the President. "I never could get along with Mr. Locke myself."

The Democrats at State headquarters were never so confident of victory as they were yesterday. There have been reports to the effect that Judge Maynard would run behind his ticket. These reports have been heard at State headquarters, and have been variously commented upon. The effective work of the campaign to be put in this week, it was said, will smooth out any rough edges, and by election day the Democrats will march on to a great and glorious victory over their old-time adversaries, the Republicans, and their new allies, the Mugwumps, whom no party could ever satisfy.

FRANCE AND THE CZAR.

The Warm Terms in Which He Expresses His Thanks to the Republic.

TOULON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Avelan and many of his officers accompanied President Carnot to the railroad station, where a large crowd had assembled. At 9:15 the train on which the President travelled started for Paris, after hearty farewells had been exchanged between himself and the Russians.

Before President Carnot left this city for Paris he read aloud in the reception room of the Prefecture a telegram from the Czar, thanking France for the cordiality of the welcome extended to the Russian naval officers. The Czar added:

"The evidences of sympathy shown by the French will add a new link to the chain uniting the two countries, and will, I hope, contribute to strengthen general peace, which is the object of our most constant endeavors."

The terms in which the Czar's telegram were couched were so warm that the reading of the despatch greatly moved those who heard it read. Several officers embraced President Carnot, who read the message with much emotion. A number of political personages who were present expressed the opinion that the contents of the message definitely affirmed the existence of an alliance between Russia and France.

Fighting All Night at Melilla.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—A despatch received from Melilla this evening says that the fighting between the tribesmen and Spaniards continued throughout last night and this morning. Eventually the Riffians were dislodged from their advanced positions and compelled to fall back. Gen. Margallo regards the situation as serious, however, and has telegraphed urgently for reinforcements.

Four war ships were despatched to-day with all haste for Melilla, and three battalions started from Madrid this afternoon. Queen Regent Christina and King Alfonso visited the barracks shortly before the soldiers marched away. They were received with an unprecedented show of devotion. The war fever has spread to every quarter of the city.

Duke Alfred Visits the Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh), accompanied by his son, Prince Alfred, arrived at Wild Park this morning. Emperor William received the Duke at the railway station, and full military honors were paid him. The Emperor and his guests drove to the New Palace, where they were met at the entrance by the Empress. Nobody was present from the British Embassy, the Duke visiting the Emperor as a German and not as an English prince.

Franz Josef Receives Count Taaffe.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Emperor Franz Josef received Count Taaffe this evening at 6:30 o'clock, and conferred with him until 9. To-morrow he will preside at a Ministerial council. All official announcement of Cabinet resignations has been postponed, pending the result of this meeting of the Council. If Count Taaffe retires, Alfred Prince Windischgraetz probably will be his successor.

Brought Suit Against Henry M. Stanley.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—An action has been brought by Mr. Appleton, manager of a lecture bureau in this city, against Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, to recover commissions on the money received by Mr. Stanley for lectures delivered in the United States. The case came up for a hearing in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day.

The Franco-Russian Understanding.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Franco-Russian *entente* gives Germany no ground for immediate anxiety. "It has long been known," says the semi-official writer, "that Russia can rely upon the assistance of the French army, and she need not pay for France's friendship with reciprocal pledges."

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Signor Arditi, the musical director, sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday.

An *eclaire* has been established between the Vatican and the Quirinal on the question of King Humbert's right to appoint the Patriarch of Venice.

A slight earthquake shock was felt in Verona, Italy, last night.

MARRIED THREE YEARS AGO.

ACTOR COGHLAN'S STATEMENTS THEN AND NOW DISAGREE.

Testimony He Gave in London in 1891 is Interesting in View of His Recent Marriage to Miss Kushee Beveridge.

Of all the friends of Actor Charles F. Coghlan in this city—and he had many—not one has yet been found who did not believe that he was already a husband and a father when he married Miss Beveridge three days ago. Whether or not the fact was generally taken for granted because of the presence of a woman and child, or whether it was because Coghlan made no concealment of it, there seems to be no doubt that every one who knew him shared the belief. There are three men who should know, and probably do know, every phase of the actor's life since he first appeared here with Wallack, nearly a score of years ago. These are Theodore Moss, Augustus Pitou, and Henry C. Miner.

Mr. Moss, when seen yesterday at his home, 543 Madison avenue, said:

"I have known Coghlan for a great many years, and never had reason to question that the woman with him was his wife. I have always considered common report to be true."

Mr. Pitou said:

"The woman whom Coghlan repudiates was introduced to me as Mrs. Charles F. Coghlan; Charley always spoke of her to me as 'my wife'; and his sister Rose always spoke of her to me as 'Charley's wife.' I addressed her invariably as 'Mrs. Coghlan,' and the daughter always as 'Miss Coghlan.' I heard every one else do the same. I first saw the woman eleven years ago in London, and I have met her a great many times since."

Mr. Miner said:

"I never met the woman in the case, but I always understood, from Coghlan's friends and from Coghlan himself, that he was married. I know the daughter, Gertrude, and she was introduced to me by Rose as 'Charley's daughter.' I have met the girl with Coghlan, and he has spoken of her as 'my daughter.'"

Whether or not Mr. Coghlan had a wife three days ago, when he married Miss Beveridge, he had one three years ago, according to his own statement on a witness stand. In January, 1891, Charles F. Coghlan appeared in the Bankruptcy Court in London. He had filed unsecured liabilities amounting to £3,012 and no assets. In the examination which followed he answered the questions put to him without hesitation. This is part of the testimony, taken from a cable despatch in THE SUN of Jan. 29, 1891:

Mr. Coghlan said he at present occupied chambers in Piccadilly, for which he paid a large rent.

Q.—Is that necessary? A.—It is absolutely necessary for a person like myself to live in a central part of the city, and I must pay a proportionate rent.

Q.—But it is not a necessity to pay your butcher and your tailor? A.—They never pressed me for payment.

Q.—It appears to me that whether a creditor presses you or whether he does not, you equally allege the fact as a reason for not settling. Was it also a stern necessity for you to keep eight horses at a time? A.—That was, perhaps, rather a luxury, but it was one I considered I could afford.

Q.—You could afford in the same way to run a bill of £978 for carriages? A.—That was the balance of a debt of £1,500.

Q.—Don't you think this a very extravagant way of living? A.—I think it is a very extravagant style of charging.

Q.—Accordingly you have not paid the sum charged? A.—Well, you know I couldn't satisfy everybody at once, and it would be manifestly unfair to pay one creditor without paying the others.

Q.—So the only fair course was to pay none of them, and spend the whole of your income on yourself? A.—Since my present engagement commenced I have had to defray the cost of bringing my wife and family over from Canada, and other heavy expenses.

Q.—How many persons have sued you? A.—That I can't say; but since I arrived in England everybody seems to have done so. The second week of my engagement my salary was attached, and then I filed a petition in bankruptcy. I did not do so before, as I had a natural repugnance against such a proceeding.

Q.—But you overcame that repugnance as soon as your salary was attached? A.—Of course I did, because I had a much greater repugnance to living on nothing.

Q.—What portion of your future earnings do you propose to set aside for the benefit of your creditors? A.—None at all.

Q.—Do you think it right to contract £3,000 debts and not even propose to pay anything? A.—All I owe doesn't amount to my earnings for one year, and but for my illness and the action of the creditors themselves I should have paid up before now. I fully intended to discharge my liabilities, but I cannot put myself under legal obligations to do so, as all I have a certainty of receiving at any time is my two weeks' salary, for my contract with the theatre can be terminated on this notice. I thought it only just to myself and to my family to take the contingency into consideration.

Three years ago Mr. Coghlan had, according to his own testimony, a "wife and family." It was in 1889 that he was at the Rockingham flats with a woman whom every one knew as his wife and a girl of 14 years. It was last spring that he was at the San Remo Hotel with the same woman and the same girl, grown to be 18 years old. Part of the intervening time, according to Mr. Coghlan's friends, he spent with the same woman and child in Prince Edward Island, which is in "Canada," and from there they are known to have gone to England in the fall of 1890.

OBITUARY.

William L. Vennard, a member of the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, died at his residence, 156 West Seventy-fourth street, yesterday, aged 50 years. Mr. Vennard was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and came to this city when 16 years of age. He went to work as a clerk in the firm of which he afterward became a member. Twenty years ago he married a daughter of the late John McKesson, the head of the firm. He had no children, and his wife survives him. He was a member of the Union League and Downtown clubs and a director in the Bowery Savings Bank.

Capt. Harrington, the Fall River police officer who figured prominently in the Borden murder trial, died in Newport on Friday at the residence of Councilman McCormick. Capt. Harrington was married on Oct. 11, and started on his wedding trip. He became ill in New York, and went to Newport in hopes of improving his condition. He was a man of courage, and had a record of saving four lives.

Charles Schwartz, the senior member of the Board of Trade firm of Schwartz, Dupee & Company, died at his residence in Chicago on Friday afternoon. Mr. Schwartz was born in Albany, N. Y., fifty-six years ago. He went to Chicago in 1857, and has been prominent in business, club, and social circles. He was one of the founders of the Washington Park Club.

Jacob Hart, 70 years old, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 2,127 Bathgate avenue. He had been suffering with rheumatism for some years. His son Frederick is clerk in the Coronors' office.

Coupons will Not Be Paid on Nov. 1.

The statement made on the authority of Mr. F. Ellery Anderson, a Government director and one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, that the November coupon on the Denver Extension and Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage bonds will be paid was premature.

The receivers can make no interest payments without first applying to the Court for permission to do so. The following explanation of their position was made yesterday afternoon:

The Union Pacific receivers, having been ordered by the Court to hold all moneys coming into their hands, except such as may be required for current operations, subject to the further order of the Court, announce that no payments of interest will be made on the 1st of November. As soon as they shall have had an opportunity to make themselves more fully acquainted with the earnings of the various lines and divisions in the system, applications will be made for authority to pay such interest coupons as the receivers may be advised should be paid.

The Cordage Reorganization Plan.

Mr. Ernst Thalmann, a member of the Reorganization Committee of the National Cordage Company, said yesterday the assents of $3,000,000 out of $4,400,000 bonds of the Security Company had been received to the proposition to exchange the bonds into preferred stock under the reorganization plan.

The Weather.

Fair weather settled over all sections of the country yesterday, except for the last of the rain storm passing eastward over the northern New England States and Canada, and a light fall of snow in Montana.

An area of high pressure with a moderate cool wave is spreading eastward from the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The temperature touched 12° at Bismarck, the freezing weather reaching southern Kansas, and east to Illinois. The temperature should fall moderately in this neighborhood to-day, and continued fair weather is indicated.

The air was fresh and crisp here yesterday; average humidity 65 per cent.; wind northwest, average velocity 12 miles; highest official temperature 60°, lowest 50°.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	48°	60°	3:30 P. M.	57°	60°
6 A. M.	45°	52°	6 P. M.	54°	57°
9 A. M.	52°	54°	9 P. M.	50°	51°
12 M.	54°	57°	12 Mid.	48°	51°
Average					55¼°
Average on Oct. 28, 1892					51½°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New England and *eastern New York, partly cloudy, with local rain or snow in northern portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and eastern New York; cooler; fresh and brisk northwest winds.*

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, generally fair; cooler; fresh northwest winds, diminishing in force.

Generally fair weather will prevail Sunday, except over the eastern lake region and northern New England, where light snow is indicated. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic coast States, the eastern lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the temperature will rise.

THE NEW YORK TO GO TO BRAZIL.

She Will Probably Sail in a Few Days to Strengthen Our Fleet at Rio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Recent developments have convinced the President and Secretary Herbert that the trouble in Brazil is likely to be prolonged for many weeks yet, and that the situation demands that our naval force there be increased by the addition of another war ship to the fleet already in Rio, composed of the Newark, Charleston, and Detroit. There have been several conferences between Secretaries Gresham and Herbert since Admiral Stanton's removal, as a result of which the Secretary has ordered Capt. Philip of the cruiser New York to get his vessel ready for sea on twenty-four hour's notice. Capt. Philip was in Washington yesterday, and left for New York this afternoon.

The orders to prepare the cruiser for service were sent to the commandant of the New York yard yesterday afternoon, and it is believed that she will be made ready at once to sail, should the Secretary decide to send her away. Her chief engineer has informed the department that the machinery of the vessel is in perfect trim, and that she can go anywhere as soon as her coal bunkers are filled. The thousand tons of coal which she had aboard on arriving at the New York yard was removed, otherwise the vessel could leave on a day's notice. To replace this coal and get the necessary stores on board will require about two days, and it is said that this will be begun promptly on Monday morning.

The only part of her armament not aboard are her five torpedo tubes, and these are not expected to be in place for some months. Should the New York get off by the middle of next week she could easily reach Rio by Nov. 18. The arrival of the New York, with the three vessels under the command of Capt. H. F. Picking, will give the United States as strong a fleet at Rio as any of the foreign Governments. The ships will be superior as war vessels to those of the foreigners, and will be all that is necessary for any emergency.

Great surprise was evinced yesterday by the officers of the armored cruiser New York, now lying at the Cob dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at the orders received from Secretary Herbert to get the ship in readiness to go to sea on twenty-four hours' notice.

It is fair to assume that when the New York sails she will have on board the successor of Acting Rear Admiral Stanton of the South Atlantic squadron, who has been recalled. His successor is not known, but it was gossiped among naval officers about here yesterday that Commodore Kirkland might be placed in command. He has been suggested for the post, and so has Commodore Meade.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S EXPLANATION.

A Despatch in Which He Foreshadows His Defence for His Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Stanton's explanation as to why he saluted Admiral Mello, sent in answer to a message of inquiry, was made public to-day by Secretary Herbert. It reads as follows:

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 25.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Before anchoring, saluted flag of Brazil, twenty-one guns. Salute was returned by Government fort. After anchoring, received visit from aide-de-camp of Admiral Mello, flying Brazilian flag. Returned said visit. Saluted Brazilian Admiral afloat. Salute was returned by same. No call received from any Brazilian official from the shore. Next day called upon Brazilian Admiral. Visit returned. Mello only Brazilian Admiral afloat.

STANTON.

Secretary Herbert gave out Admiral Stanton's despatch for publication because of an impression that the President acted hastily in removing the Admiral without hearing an explanation from him. A telegram of inquiry was sent to Admiral Stanton when the fact that he had saluted the rebels was received at the Navy Department, and the message quoted was in answer to that. Admiral Stanton's defence is clearly indicated in his despatch, where he says he saluted the Brazilian flag "afloat," and this statement coincides with the belief among a number of naval officers that it was in doing this that he brought so much trouble on himself.

Inquiry at the Navy Department has brought to light some matters that are claimed to be precedents for Admiral Stanton's action, and the theory of officers who believe the Admiral's unfortunate salute was justified by circumstances, is given in this way: A commander of a naval vessel must either acknowledge the flag floated by another armed vessel of a different nation, or else seize, or attempt to seize her, as a pirate. If Admiral Mello had no authority from any recognized Government (and the insurgents have no government) to display the flag that was flying at the peak of his flagship, then, according to the story, he was an unauthorized armed rover of the seas, and should be considered and treated as a pirate. If he had had the right to float the Brazilian flag, then he should have been saluted, and it is further contended in Admiral Stanton's behalf that, in view of the fact that Admiral Mello holds a commission as an officer of the Brazilian navy, the American commander could not have done otherwise than to pay him the customary courtesies.

One of the precedents referred to is the action of Admiral Welles of the United States navy at Cadiz, Spain, in capturing a Spanish war vessel, manned by insurgents and floating the Spanish flag, and turning her over to the Spanish Government on the ground that she was a piratical craft. The same thing was done at Carthagena by a British squadron. Another precedent cited, if it can be called such, is the action of Capt. Wilkes of the United States cruiser Boston, in landing troops and recognizing the revolutionists, the present provisional Government of Hawaii, without authority from the President.

EL CID IN THE ERIE BASIN.

The Brazilian Government's Reported Interest in Her Movements.

El Cid, the Morgan line steamship bought by Charles R. Flint & Co., presumably for the use of the Brazilian Government against the rebel fleet, was taken possession of yesterday morning by her new owners. All her cargo had been removed, and the command of the ship was transferred from Capt. J. W. Hawthorn to Capt. J. F. Baker.

Later in the morning Charles R. Flint's yacht, the Javelin, anchored near El Cid at the pier at the foot of West Houston street. It was said that on board was Admiral Mauritz of the Brazilian navy, who is supposed to be interested in the movements of El Cid. Shortly before noon she was towed to the Erie Basin, and in a few days she will go to the pier of the Morgan iron works at the foot of East Ninth street. There, it is said, she will be stocked with supplies of guns and ammunition and refitted for use as a war ship.

It was said yesterday that the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company of 41 Wall street had sold its 43-ton 15-inch dynamite gun, recently built at Cold Spring, to the people interested in El Cid, and that the gun is soon to be mounted on the steamship.

The gun is a mate to the one built by the same company and sold to the British Government three years ago.

Collis P. Huntington denied yesterday that the steamship El Rey of the Morgan line had been sold to Mr. Flint.

FOX REPLACED ANISE SEED.

But There was No Deer Hunt Yesterday, Although Two Deer Were Killed.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 28.—For a year past the members of the Monmouth Hunt have been meeting at different points about the country here. Until last week the trail of an anise-seed bag has been good enough for them. Then a fox was liberated, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, with a pack of hounds, went flying over the hills and hollows of the farm land. Just across the river, west of this town, the fox was killed. The affair was voted a great success.

But to-day was to be a day of days with the members of the Monmouth Hunt. Edward Kemp of this place, among other deer, has a buck which is not of a kindly disposition, and he promised this buck to a member of the Hunt. To-day this buck was to be liberated in the hills of Middletown, and great sport was expected. The rain made the ground so soft that the Hunt at a late date was forced to change its programme. Instead of the Middletown run it decided to start near Seabright.

While all these arrangements were being made several servants were sent after the buck. When they tried to get the buck out of the deer park, the buck objected and began to rip and tear about the enclosure.

He not only frightened the other deer, but badly gored a doe and a young buck. When a third deer had also been hurt, it was decided that the buck would not be present at to-day's hunt, and the hunt took place without him.

In the mean time a veterinary surgeon who had been sent for, finding that nothing could be done to save the doe and young buck, had them shot. The third deer will possibly recover.

Bohan Gets a Mandamus, Too.

Walter W. Bahan, anti-Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Ninth, has joined the procession which is asking Judge Barrett for mandamuses against the Police Board. His certificate of nomination was rejected as irregular.

CHIEF EWEN DESPONDENT.

SUFFERED FROM THE DISTRESSING RESULTS OF DYSPEPSIA.

At Last Driven to Extreme Desperation—Was Prevailed Upon to Use Munyon's Guaranteed Dyspepsia Treatment, and Testifies That He Was Speedily Cured—He Writes:

I have suffered beyond description for more than three years from dyspepsia. My stomach would not retain even light food, and I was very much distressed with sharp pains after eating. My heart became affected and I was troubled with shortness of breath after the slightest exercise. My appetite was poor and my stomach would not digest the little I did eat. My nerves were in such a condition that I worried about the most trivial things, and it was seldom that I was without a severe headache. I was greatly troubled with heartburn and belching of wind.

I had tried so many doctors and medicines that I despaired of ever enjoying a good meal again. In fact, I was becoming very despondent. I was prevailed upon to try Munyon's Guaranteed Dyspepsia Treatment. I secured a bottle of the Dyspepsia Cure, and can state positively that after taking it for but five days the pains left me and have not returned since. Yesterday's meals were the first that I have enjoyed for more than a year. I consider Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure a godsend to mankind.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. EWEN,
Chief Engineer of Fulton Market, City.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of stomach troubles and indigestion.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure will relieve rheumatic pains in three hours, and is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body.

Munyon's Heart Cure subdues palpitation and irregular action; stops suffocative turns and oppression of the chest, and gives immediate relief in all pains and spasms of the heart.

Sample bottle will be sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents to pay for packing and mailing. Large size XX specials, $1.

This company has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

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Their office is open all day and evening. Sundays from 3 to 5 P. M. 7 East 14th st., New York.—*Adv.*

KING LO BENGULA.

A Picture of His Corpulent Majesty of Matabele Land.

Mr. Rider Haggard has recently said some very hard things of Lo Bengula, King of Matabele Land, but, curiously enough, the four explorers who have done most to make his country known to the world all speak in kind terms of him. He has been king for twenty-three years since the death of his father, who led the Matabele Zulus to their present home.

KING LO BENGULA.

The King has always treated white men well when they have been permitted to enter his country at all. Mr. Maund, one of the explorers of Matabele Land, named one of his sons Loben, after the King. For some years he wore European attire, but a long time ago he returned to the monkey skins, ostrich feathers, and ox hides of his fathers. He is now about 54 years old, is 6 feet 11 inches high, and is very corpulent. He is every inch a King and a warrior. But there is no doubt, as THE SUN has already said, that he has been forced into the present war by his impetuous soldiers.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The first concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given at Music Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8. Special interest will attach to this occasion, as it will introduce to New Yorkers Mr. Emil Paur, the new conductor of the organization. Mme. Emma Eames will be the soloist, and will be heard for the first time in two years in this city. The following is to be the programme: Symphony in C minor, No. 5, Beethoven; aria from "Le Cid," Massenet; rhapsodie, No. 2, Dvorak; aria, from "Armide," Gluck; overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz.

In his third and last Chopin recital, at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann will interpret the following numbers: 1. Allegro de Concert, Op. 46; 2. Barcarolle, Op. 60; 3. Fantaisie Impromptu, Op. 66; 4. Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2; 5. Fantaisie, Op. 49; 6. Scherzo, Op. 31; 7. Four Preludes, Op. 28, Nos. 15, 16, 19, 24; 8. Ballade, Op. 38; 9. Mazourka, Op. 41, No. 3; 10. Two Valses, Op. 64, No. 2, Op. 42.

Mme. Patti is to open her American season at Music Hall on Nov. 9. She is on her way here in the Lucania, and her company is also en route, in the Paris. The programme to be presented at the initial concert comprises some ten operatic numbers and the entire third act from "Faust," to be given with costumes and scenery complete.

The Fourth Linien Imperial Austrian Infantry Band, which has been for the past six months one of the main attractions of "Old Vienna" at the World's Fair, is to give a number of concerts in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 1 to 5 inclusive. The capabilities of the musicians comprising the band are great, and the events should be very interesting.

Mr. Joseph Silvinski, the Polish pianist who is spoken of by some European critics in the same breath with Paderewski, is to give his first concert here on Thanksgiving night, when he will have the assistance of Seidl and his orchestra.

Mr. C. Mortimer Wiske has long had in preparation a great treat for Brooklyn music lovers in a revival of "Pinafore," on the same scale and with the same cast, chorus, and orchestra as in the production at the Academy last May. There are to be two weeks' performances of the opera at the Academy of Music, beginning to-morrow night, Oct. 30. Miss Catharine Lindyard so estimes is the prima donna of the cast, which also includes Mr. Graham Reed, Mr. Frank R. Wiske, and Mr. James Brennan. The chorus numbers fifty male and fifty female voices, and the production will be under the direction of Mr. Wiske.

The sale of seats for the Oratorio Society's concerts to old subscribers has been very satisfactory during the past week, and on next Tuesday morning, Oct. 31, the sale to new subscribers will commence. The arrangements for this season's concerts are unusually interesting, and it promises to be a notable one in the society's history.

The Symphony Society's opening concerts are to occur in Music Hall on Nov. 10 and 11. Mme. Materna is to be the soloist and the programme is one of great interest.

Telephone and Cigarette Girls Vaccinated.

The girls employed at the Metropolitan Telephone Exchange at 18 Cortlandt street had to roll up their sleeves and bare their arms to the vaccinators from the Health Board yesterday morning. Between thirty-five and forty submitted to the operation. The rest, over 200 in number, had all been vaccinated very recently, at least so they said. While the doctors were waiting for the girls just outside the operating room, they were greeted with a cheerful "Hello there." This was repeated several times, and the doctors responded each time very gallantly. They were much disgusted to learn afterward that the salute was not intended for them, but had been spoken into the telephone.

The big cigarette factories were also visited yesterday. In one 125 girls were vaccinated. Only one cried.

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ABOVE WORTH $145.00 TO $225.00.

$29.00 WERE $55.00. FINE MINK, SEAL AND PERSIAN CAPES WITH TUDOR COLLAR, LONG CIRCULAR AND MILITARY CAPES IN CHINA SEAL AND BLACK ASTRACHAN, PLAIN AND ALASKA SABLE COLLARS, LENGTH 27 TO 32 INCHES.

FINE BOX AND CIRCULAR CAPES IN CANADA SEAL, WOOL SEAL, AND BLACK MOIRE ASTRACHAN, ALASKA SABLE COLLARS, WERE $22.50,

$12.50.

BLACK ASTRACHAN, CANADA SEAL, AND GRAY KRIMMER CAPES, ALSO CLOSE-FITTING AND BOX CAPES, 22 INCHES LONG, SOME WITH ALASKA SEAL COLLARS, GENTLEMEN'S EXTRA FINE SEAL BAND CAPS, WERE $15.00,

$9.95.

WHITE POLAR BEAR NECK SCARFS AND BLACK LYNX LONG BOAS, CHINA FOX, BLACK AND GRAY, COAT FACINGS, SEAL PLUSH, AND BLACK ASTRACHAN FUR MUFFS, CHILDREN'S REAL CHINCHILLA AND ERMINE MUFFS, AUSTRALIAN MINK MUFFS $8.50 WORTH FOR

95c.

SALMON AND GRAY MOUFFLON, LONG BOAS AND MUFFS, RED FOX, CANADA, AND WOOL SEAL MUFFS, BLACK MARTEN AND FANCY POLAR BEAR LONG BOAS. $5.00 WORTH FOR **$1.25.**

$7.00 WORTH FOR **$1.95.** LONG SALMON AND GRAY MOUFFLON COAT FACINGS AND LONG BOAS, LONG BLACK REAL LYNX AND MARTEN BOAS, CHINA AND WOOL SEAL SLEEVES TO WEAR WITH CAPES, NATURAL RACCOON AND WATER MINK COAT FACINGS, FANCY TIGER HEAD AND POCKET MUFFS, MEN'S NATURAL WAMBAT FUR GLOVES.

BLACK ASTRACHAN, BERNHARDT STORM COLLARS, NATURAL BEAVER KRIMMER, BLACK MARTEN, AND MOIRE ASTRACHAN, FUR CAPE SLEEVES, FANCY MINK HEAD AND POCKET MUFFS, CANADA SEAL, TRIMMED BEAVER HOOD, EXTRA QUALITY, BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTEN, RED AND SILVER FOX BOAS AND FINE PERSIAN MUFFS..... $9.00 WORTH FOR **$3.95**

$25.00 WORTH FOR **$6.95** LONG REAL RED FOX BOAS AND MUFFS, LONG REAL BLUE FOX