THE EXHIBITION.

Fine Weather Yesterday and a Large Attendance of Visitors.

RAPID PROGRESS TOWARD COMPLETION.

A List of Conventions to Come Off.

THE LODGING HOUSE QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1876.

The attendance this morning, though not so large as on Saturday, was still very fair from the opening of the gates until noon, when it rapidly increased, and by two o'clock the avenues were once again thronged with delighted visitors. The sun's rays were uncomfortably warm throughout the greater portion of the day, but the cool, brisk breeze, which, laden with the spring aroma of the budding forests of the park, swept over the grounds, was deliciously refreshing, and tired and heated pedestrians found immediate relief in the few shady retreats which dot the enclosure, while large numbers were attracted to the romantic dells of the Lansdowne Ravine. The buildings seem to be all well ventilated, and at no time did the temperature in the interior become in the slightest degree uncomfortable. It was particularly noticeable that a large proportion of the thousands of visitors at the grounds were strangers, many of whom came to the city on Sunday trains, while others, living at a less distance from the Centennial City, arrived at an early hour, and, after remaining on the grounds until late in the afternoon, returned to their homes in the evening. The fact that Philadelphia was not very largely represented may be easily accounted for when it is remembered that nearly all the visitors of Friday and Saturday were from the city and its suburban towns. The report that the restaurants on the grounds were charging exorbitant prices (a report, by the way, only true in certain instances) had evidently been widely circulated, for its effect could be seen yesterday in the large number of lunch baskets, satchels, &c., carried by families from out of town.

AN UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

Comparatively few of the visitors who succeed in tearing themselves away from the myriads of attractions which claim their attention on their tour to the northwestern section of the grounds are able to reach Agricultural Hall in time to give it more than a hasty glance before the hour for leaving; and as those who go direct to the building seldom find their way to the eastern entrance, the large portion of the grounds lying to the northeast of this building are unknown to all whose duties do not compel them to make that section of the enclosure a visit; yet there is to be seen half a dozen very important buildings on which work has progressed so rapidly as to be well worthy of minute examination. Directly east of the hall is the butter and cheese factory, which soon goes into operation. The hall where the various processes of packing and preserving fruits are to be exhibited immediately adjoins this, and not far from it is the boiler house. The wagon annex to Agricultural Hall will soon prove an interesting and instructive part of the exhibition, and the ornate Tea and Coffee Press Building, only a few steps distant, promises to become a leading point of attraction so soon as the walks in that portion of the ground are placed in good condition. The Brewers' Building, northeast of Agricultural Hall, is finished, and in a day or two the whole operation of manufacturing the favorite Teutonic beverage can be examined at leisure by all who may take either a personal or general interest in the subject. It is probable that these structures will all be completed and ready for exhibition at about the same time, and as work on the paths and avenues which will traverse this portion of the grounds has already been commenced, there will soon be opened to regular daily visitors what will seem like an entirely new exhibition. Although in Agricultural Hall the exhibits are not fully in order, its varied attractions already arranged should claim a much larger share of attention than is now accorded them, and this would certainly be the result if visitors appreciated the extent and variety of articles included in the agricultural department. Besides the agricultural products, such as cereals, plants, esculent vegetables, herbs, seeds and fruits, and the machines and implements used in the culture of these, there are full displays of forest products, such as timber of every possible variety, trunks of trees, ship masts, spars, lumber, ornamental woods used in decorating, such as veneers, mahogany, ebony, &c. These are shown by several nations in both their original and manufactured states. A full and very fine collection of land animals, horses, mules, horned cattle, &c., many of which are very artistically represented, is also exhibited, with a large display of marine animals, processes of fish culture and apparatus, such as fine nets, mammoth seines, baskets, &c. The department of mineralogy, geology and zoology, in the western section of the building, is particularly worthy of attention and study, the collection of fossils being unusually large and comprising selections from each of the geological periods and of most of the great zoological type forms which have prominently characterized each successive age of the earth's history. There are also to be seen a large number of finely executed casts of celebrated fossils from the British Museum, the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, the Vienna Museum and other noted cabinets. Several immense cages of stuffed animals are also to be found in the Agricultural Building, and, in brief, this portion of the Exhibition contains a variety and value entirely unexpected and will be found well worthy something more than the usual flying visit.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Recent arrivals of interesting exhibits include a number of bottles of crystallized copper for the Smithsonian Department and a quantity of fine phosphates from the South, the latter placed in the Government Building.

The Bartholdi Fountain, one of the most attractive ornaments of the inclosure, occupying the centre of the space between Machinery Hall and the main exhibition buildings will be completed to-day and goes into operation to-morrow.

The Detective Department of the Centennial police report the detection and conviction of seven pickpockets since the opening day, and the return to their rightful owners of sundry articles of lost property. A registry has been provided in the office, under the charge of Sergeant C. E. Goodrich, for the accommodation of the press and public. The police force on the grounds now consists of 1,050 men, but this is being gradually reduced to 1,000.

A severe case of frontal contusion, the victim being a lady from Germantown, was the only report of note from the medical department.

The Pennsylvania State Centennial Board, with a joint committee of the Legislature, will to-morrow visit and inspect the Pennsylvania State Building preparatory to its occupation.

IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS AND CONGRESSES.

The following list of State, national and international conventions and meetings of political, religious, military, professional and other societies to take place in Philadelphia shortly, has been carefully compiled and will be found absolutely correct, as far as information could be obtained:—

MAY.

Volunteer Firemen's National Convention, May 24.
General Assembly United Presbyterian Church, May 24.
Anniversary American Sabbath School Union, May 30.
Opening of Bankers' Centennial Pavilion, May 30.
Reunion of Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of United States, May 30.
American Social Science Association, May 30.
National Convention of Baptist Social Unions, May 30.
Grand Commandery, State of Pennsylvania, May 31.
Pennsylvania State Medical Society, May 31.

JUNE.

Humboldt Centennial Organization, June 1.
Meeting of Massachusetts Press Association, June 2.
American Medical Association, June 6.
Reunion Society Army of the James, June 7.
Reunion Society Army of the Potomac, June 8.
National Convention of Civil Engineers, June 10.
Association of Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, June 12.
Women's National Temperance Union, June 12.
International Temperance Conference, June 13.
Good Templars, State Lodge, June 13.
National Association Stove Manufacturers, June 14.
National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, June 14.
Ministerial Temperance Conference, June 14.
Grand Lodge, Good Templars of United States, June 15.
National Convention Mining Engineers, June 20.
Manufacturing Chemists' National Association, June 22.
Grand Encampment Knights of Malta, June 24.
National Religious Amendment Association, June 26.
World's Homœopathic Convention, June 26.
Convention German Free Thinkers, June 26.
National Law Congress, June 28.
Reunion Twenty-eighth and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers and Knapp's battery, June 28.
National and State encampments Grand Army of Republic, June 30.

JULY.

Congress of Authors, July 1.
National Convention Catholic Young Men's Associations, July 2.
International Typographical Congress, July 3.
Salesmen's and Commercial Travellers' Association, July 3.
Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, July 4.
International Conference of Delegates, Societies St. Vincent de Paul, July 6.
International Arbitration Convention, July 11.
Pennsylvania State Dental Society, July 25.
Encampment Knights Templar at Ridley Park, under auspices of Maryland Commandery, July 28.

AUGUST.

Convention of Historical and Antiquarian societies, August 1.
American Dental Association, August 1.
State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America (at Reading), August 8.
Photographers' National Association, August 15.
Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, August 15.
American Association of Instructors of the Blind, August 15.
Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, August 22.

SEPTEMBER.

International Medical Congress, September 4.
International Convention of Archæologists, September 4.
National Pomological Society, September 11.
Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, September 12.
National Convention of the American Foresters, September 13.
American Forestry Association, September 13.
Grand Lodge of the United States, Improved Order of Odd Fellows, September 19.
Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Red Men, September 19.
Convention of Apiarians (honey men), September 23.
Welsh National Eisteddfodd, third week.
National Carriage Builders' Association, third week.

OCTOBER.

Dedication of hall Patriotic Order Sons of America, first week.
State Council O. U. A. M., October 17.
American Dairymen's Association, October 17.

DECEMBER.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Around the circumference of the circle of which the great Exhibition is the centre, and within 100 miles of it, a large number of bodies will assemble, the dates of meeting, except in a few instances, not having been announced.

Among these are the following:—

New Jersey State Centennial, Princeton, July 2.
Centennial Sunday School Convention, Ocean Grove, July 22.
National Forest Convention, Ocean Grove.
National Board of Steam Navigation, Baltimore.
National Board of Trade, New York.

In addition to the list given above the following deliberative bodies have been announced to assemble in Philadelphia, though no definite date has been assigned for their meetings:—National Board of Underwriters, Convention of Life Insurance Agents of the United States, California Pioneer Society, Order B'Nai Berith, Christopher Columbus Association, National Alumni Association, Society of Army of the Cumberland, National Rifle Association, United Tailors' Association, American Butter and Egg Association, Caledonian Club.

THE LODGING HOUSE BUSINESS.

The question of procuring accommodations in Philadelphia is at present a most important one to strangers. This is a question of even greater importance to Philadelphia herself (which city, in these days, means the Exhibition) than to strangers, because the amount of receipts depends upon whether accommodations shall be reasonable, especially to men of moderate means, for it is from such that the greater part of the money is to come. Rich men are scarcely interested in the matter. They can easily find places at the hotels, nor will they much care whether the terms are $3 50 or $5 a day. The greater portion of this class cannot stay long; business, or perhaps pleasure, will soon take them elsewhere, and it is found that the average time of their attendance does not exceed a week. Of course, they will come again, and, likely enough, several times during the season, bringing their families and taking a languid superficial view of the objects presented; but the total number of all these, considering the needs of the Exhibition, will be insignificant.

WHAT IS NEEDED

before anything else is that; there shall be accommodations for common men at a cost not exceeding $1 50 a day, or less, if possible, since this class embraced numbers, and the admittance paid by a blacksmith or farmer is just as good as that paid by a man worth a million; while, if the conditions are favorable, the poor man will enter the gates much oftener than the rich man, and, so far as the show is concerned, he is the better man of the two. It was supposed that what is called the "Granger Encampment" would supply the want indicated, but now it is reported that the terms will be not less than $2 a day, which is decidedly unsatisfactory.

"THE CENTENNIAL LODGING HOUSE AGENCY"

has attracted a great deal of public notice because it has aimed to provide for the great multitude. On all incoming trains the agents of this organization make their appearance, scattering circulars broadcast, and the sum of the information given is that tickets are sold there on the train and in many other places, which are good for board and lodgings at $2 50 a day. The board, however, does not include dinners. The other day a gentleman coming from New York and well acquainted in Philadelphia asked the agent why such prices were charged and why lower rates were not offered. Since he well knew that they are double what they should be. "Oh," said the agent, "if one is acquainted in the city he certainly can do better, but strangers cannot"—which is confessing that this agency is "taking the strangers in." It is to be said that the accommodations are for the most part good, as they are offered by boarding house keepers and residents who have not been in the habit of taking boarders, but, in view of the great profit of keeping people at the rate of $20 a week, they were induced to open their "hospitable" doors, and thus it is true, as alleged, that 10,000 doors are opened. The result so far is that only an extremely small fraction of the rooms offered have been engaged, or with reference to which even inquiries have been made. It is to be noted also, as an instance of the grand ideas that prevailed about the time of the opening, that board and lodgings were offered in Lancaster avenue at $22 a week, and it was a condition that there should be from two to eight, and one case is stated of twelve, beds in a room. The wind is now well out of these airy expectations.

THE CHARGE FOR BOARD.

The truth is, the regular price for board in respectable boarding houses, giving only breakfast and supper, has been $8 a week. The food was well cooked, the beds were usually, but not always, free from insects, and everyday people were well suited. For $10 a week the beds would be scrupulously clean, there would be full-sized napkins at the table, the food would come on in courses and all things would be agreeable, not excepting good society, including business men, clerks and well dressed ladies. Quite fancy places, but really no better would, charge from $15 to $18 a week. And now, though the Exhibition is well advanced and there are enough interesting objects to keep a man busy a month, these boarding houses have scarcely more guests than they have had on the average for years, and the houses recently opened wait for guests. Many of the large hotels near the grounds, which should be crowded at this time, present long rows of waiters, even in the middle of the day, in their white aprons, standing idle and looking eagerly at passers-by. Happily, this punishment is richly deserved, for they opened their houses by furnishing for coffee what goes under the name of "slops," and no man drinks it a second time. This is a subject that needs dwelling on a little, and it is to be said that the great majority of men who visit this Exhibition, though belonging to the middle class, are in the habit of having good coffee at home, they know exactly what it costs, and there is no kind of use in Philadelphia trying to pass off on them a bogus article.

HINTS TO STRANGERS.

A few directions to a stranger coming to the Centennial are new in place. A perfect stranger cannot probably do better than to buy one of the Lodging House Agency tickets, either for lodging at $1 25, or one at $2 50 giving two meals, and then, before going into the Exhibition, to "look around," one should take time to make his inquiries, going from one boarding house to another, and a place will soon be found at reasonable rates. The best locality to search, in view of the fact that one would naturally like to be in the city, is between Twentieth and Sixth streets, with Chestnut street in the centre—paying no attention to this street, for prices on it are everywhere dear. One good way is to take a room, and single rooms well furnished can, at this time, be had in abundance at $4 a week. Two going together will pay about $6 a week, and often there will be two beds. Meals are to be had at eating houses at a cost not exceeding $6 to $7 a week. Some eating house engage to furnish two meals a day at $5 a week, but their bill of fare is not varied. The best way, however, for home people is to seek regular board, as the food is better cooked and it gives better satisfaction—indeed it is more healthful. Thus, by taking a little time and looking sharp, one will be able to see the show at the lowest possible rate, and, what is equally to the purpose, give the Philadelphia people a lesson they need quickly to learn.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will assemble at the Pacific Coast Centennial Hall, Philadelphia, September 9 next, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. A great gathering of Californians is expected on that occasion.

THE SCHUTZEN FEST.

FOURTH SEASON OF RIFLE CONTESTS AT UNION HILL, NEW JERSEY.

The fourth season of the Union Schutzen Association began yesterday at the Park, Union Hill, N. J. The association is composed of the New York and Jersey Schutzen corps and numbers between 400 and 500 shareholders. The shooting will continue to-day and to-morrow and close with the distribution of prizes, a concert and a grand ball in the Fest Halle. Prizes to the amount of $2,000, including two elegant gold medals, will be awarded to the contestants. The range is 200 yards and the targets are arranged as follows:—Union target, divided into twenty-five equal circles, the greatest number of points in each three shots to count, the twenty-five prizes ranging from $35 to $5; the man target, the greatest number of points in five shots to count, the range of prizes being the same; the bull's eye targets, lettered from A to Q, the visual or false centre being twelve inches and the bull's eye four inches in diameter. Prizes to the amount of $250, and ranging from $25 to $3, will be awarded.

Team shooting will begin on Wednesday, at nine A. M., the rules and regulations for which will be those adopted for the national festival in Philadelphia. The gold medals will be awarded to the first and second best teams, and $5 in gold to the best marksman in each team. Mr. George Aery is president of the association, and Mr. Philip Klein shooting master. The prizes will be awarded on Wednesday, at five P. M.

The shooting began at nine A. M. yesterday, and continued until noon, when an intermission of an hour was taken. The firing was resumed, and continued until six P. M.

The scores at the close of the day were:—First bull's eye, A. Hellwig, New York; last bull's eye, W. Hayes, Newark, N. J.; largest number of bull's eyes, J. J. Morf, Hudson, N. J.

UNION TARGET.

Out of a possible 75 the score stood:—H. Koegel, Newark, 67; William Hayes, Newark, 65; John Raschen, Hoboken, 57; Philip Klein, New York, 57; F. Landolt, Hoboken, 56; N. Lewis, Troy, 56; J. J. Morf, Hudson, 56; A. Seitz, Newark, 56.

MAN TARGET.

Out of a possible 50 the score stood:—Philip Klein, New York, 46; William Hayes, Newark, 45; J. J. Morf, Hudson, 41; Captain H. Rascher, Hoboken, 41; Captain George Aery, New York, 38; William Klein, New York, 37; John Rascher, Hoboken, 37; A. Hellwig, New York, 36.

The score on the bull's eye target was not decided when the reporters left.

In connection with the festival the association offer prizes to the amount of $200, ranging from $30 to $3 for the best bowling on the alleys in the Fest Halle during the three days, with several additional premiums for the most points scored during the three days on five tickets each day.

CREEDMOOR.

THE THIRD BRIGADE'S COMPETITION FOR MARKSMEN'S BADGES.

Some companies from the regiments forming the Third brigade of the National Guard tried their marksmanship at the Creedmoor range yesterday. The shooting was supervised by Major Wylie, inspector of rifle practice for the Third brigade. The Seventh regiment sent 155 men, including officers; the Eighth 130 and the Sixty-ninth seventy. Colonel Ryder was the officer of the day. General Varian and staff attended and participated in the shooting. As a rule, very creditable discipline was maintained, but occasionally "the boys" threw off restraint and indulged in a little skylarking, which in one case unfortunately ended in a rather severe accident. Private Godfrey Smith, of the First company of the Eighth regiment, by being tripped up behind, while engaged with some of the others in scuffling hilariously, had his leg broken. He was attended to by the surgeon of the Seventh and the brigade surgeon, who were both at the range at the time of the accident. With the exception of a little shower toward the close of the contest the weather was fair during the day. Below are the best scores made by the different regiments:—

THIRD BRIGADE STAFF.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l	400 Yards.	T'l	Gd T'l
Maj. D. D. Wylie	3 5 4 5 3	20	4 3 4 4 5	20	40
Col. Ralph Wentworth	4 4 2 3 5	18	4 3 2 4 0	13	31
Gen. J. M. Varian	4 3 2 2 3	14	2 3 4 4 3	16	30
Col. W. M. Fleming	3 5 4 4 2	18	3 2 2 3 0	10	28

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l	400 Yards.	T'l	Gd T'l
Sergeant Conover	3 4 4 3 5	19	4 5 0 4 5	18	37
Private Bostwick	4 5 2 5 3	19	2 2 4 4 2	14	33
Private Dane	4 5 4 4 3	20	0 0 3 5 4	12	32
Private Clayton	3 2 4 0 3	12	3 4 4 3 5	19	31
Corporal Reynolds	3 0 3 4 5	15	5 5 0 4 2	16	31
Private Haynes	4 3 4 2 4	17	4 0 4 2 4	14	31
Private Jardine	5 5 3 4 4	21	0 0 0 4 4	8	29
Lieutenant Steele	4 2 5 5 0	16	5 0 3 5 0	13	29
Private Thompson	5 3 5 5 3	21	4 3 0 0 0	7	28
Private Cooper	4 0 0 4 4	12	4 3 3 2 2	14	26
Private Minor	3 4 0 2 3	12	3 0 3 5 2	13	25
Corporal Wilson	5 4 0 4 0	13	4 0 4 4 0	12	25
Private Purdy	3 0 0 2 4	9	4 2 3 3 4	16	25

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l	400 Yards.	T'l	Gd T'l
Captain Ross	5 4 3 4 2	18	3 4 4 3 3	17	35
Captain Fielding	4 2 0 5 5	16	3 5 2 5 3	18	34
Sergeant Osborn	3 5 3 3 4	18	4 2 5 0 5	16	34
Lieutenant Carman	0 0 0 4 4	8	4 5 5 5 5	24	32
Sergeant Bryant	5 4 3 3 2	17	3 2 5 0 4	14	31
Sergeant Demarest	4 3 4 2 0	13	2 3 4 2 3	14	27
Corporal Fielding	4 3 2 4 4	17	0 4 4 0 2	10	27
Corp. Baedenhausen	4 4 2 0 5	15	2 3 0 3 3	11	26
Captain Gibson	2 3 4 4 0	13	2 4 5 0 2	13	26
Private Eulen	4 2 5 3 0	14	0 2 3 2 5	12	26
Private Boak	5 5 5 3 3	21	0 0 0 4 0	4	25

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l	400 Yards.	T'l	Gd T'l
Private Fealy	5 4 4 5 4	22	0 0 2 4 4	10	32
Captain Carton	4 3 3 4 4	17	3 3 3 2 0	11	28
Private Lovett	0 4 2 0 2	8	4 4 4 0 5	17	25
Sergeant Curtin	0 0 5 5 4	14	2 5 0 4 0	11	25
Captain Brennan	4 5 5 3 3	20	0 5 0 0 0	5	25

On the return from the range, in the height of a furious rain storm then prevailing, an amusing incident transpired. As the head of the column, formed on the arrival of the train at Hunter's Point, reached the end of the pier the boat started, leaving the front rank just ready to step on board, and making its constituents narrowly escape a cold bath. Some wag shouted "Fall in!" and raised quite a laugh at the expense of "the boys."

SHOOTING AT GLEN DRAKE.

Owing to the extreme paucity of competitors for the prizes offered by the American Rifle Association at Glen Drake Range, Westchester county, yesterday, the programme arranged for the occasion was not carried out. The only shooting done was in a subscription match, the conditions being:—Distance, 600 yards; rifle, any within rules; position, any; military rifle, 50 calibre, allowed five points. The principal scores were as follows, the last on the list using a militar rifle and, of course, being allowed five additional points:—

					Total.
D. F. Davids	5	4	5	5	5—24
Colonel Underhill	2	2	3	5	5—17
Captain G. H. Thomson	3	0	4	4	5—16

In the match for the De Peyster gold badge on Saturday Lieutenant J. A. Gee, of the Eighth regiment, was the winner, by a score of 22 out of a possible 25, at a distance of 500 yards, position off hand, that being the second time he has won the prize. Frederick Backofen, of the Forty-seventh regiment, who had won the trophy twice before, did the next best shooting on the same occasion, he having scored 21. This badge must be won three times before passing into the possession of any competitor.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MR. HOWARD S. JAFFRAY, OF NEW YORK, WINS ANOTHER SWEEPSTAKES IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Post, May 11.]

The principal event at the Shepherd's Bush ground yesterday was a sweepstakes of £3 each, at six birds, for a breechloader presented by the club. The competitors had to shoot their first three birds at 25 yards rise and the next three at 28 yards. As on Saturday last it appeared at one time as if the event would be brought to an early termination, but as those gentlemen who were best in failed at the most critical moment a lot of shooting up became compulsory and the result was that a tie was announced between Mr. H. S. Jaffray, Mr. Charlton Adams, Mr. J. A. Platt, Mr. T. Lant and Captain Richards. When shooting off at 26½ yards' rise the first prize—the gun and £50—was soon secured by Mr. H. S. Jaffray, who, with his Purdy breechloader, was alone successful in the first round. The remaining quartet were now left in to contend for the second award of £19, which eventually fell to Captain Richards. Prior to the above a couple of sweepstakes were decided, in which the best scores were made by Mr. H. S. Jaffray, Viscount Stormont and Mr. F. J. Walker.

SUMMARY.

THREE POUNDS STERLING SWEEPSTAKES at 6 birds each for a breechloader and case, presented by the club; 3 at 25 yards and 3 at 28. Ties at 26½ yards; 23 competitors.

	25 Yards.			28 Yards.		
Mr. H. S. Jaffray	1	1	1	1	1	0
Captain Richards	1	1	1	0	1	1
Mr. T. Lant	1	1	1	1	1	0
Mr. Charlton Adams	1	1	1	1	1	0
Mr. J. A. Platt	1	1	1	1	0	1
Mr. F. Norris	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mr. F. J. Walker	1	1	1	1	0	0
Captain Leighton	1	1	1	0	0	
Mr. George	1	1	0	1	0	
Mr. E. Heron Maxwell	1	1	0	1	0	
Mr. J. F. Liebert	1	1	1	0	0	
Viscount Stormont	1	1	1	0	0	
Mr. S. Shirley, M. P.	0	1	1	1	0	
Captain T. Gist	1	0	1	0		
Mr. C. Pennell	0	1	1	0		
Captain H. B Patton	1	0	0			
Mr. W. S. Salting	0	1	0			
Captain Laing	0	1	0			
Mr. E. H. Conant	0	1	0			
Mr. J. B. Darvall	1	0	0			
Mr. Logan White	0	0				
Captain Hornby	0	0				
Mr. Booth	0	0				

TIES FOR THE FIRST PRIZE—The gun and £50, at 26½ yards rise.

Mr. H. S. Jaffray	1
Mr. Charlton Adams	0
Mr. J. A. Platt	0
Mr. T. Lant	0
Captain Richards	0

TIES FOR THE SECOND PRIZE—£19.

Captain Richards	1	1	0	1	1
Mr. T. Lant	1	1	0	1	0
Mr. Charlton Adams	1	0			
Mr. J. A. Platt	0				

BOSTON'S BOAT RACE.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-OARED RACE ON THE CHARLES RIVER BETWEEN THE BOSTON FAULKNER-REGAN AND CITY POINT CREWS—THE BOSTON CREW VICTORIOUS—THREE MILES IN TWENTY MINUTES AND TWENTY SECONDS.

BOSTON, May 22, 1876.

The long agony is over, and the Faulkner-Regan crew is victorious over the City Point four, and will represent Massachusetts in the great Centennial aquatic contest at Philadelphia. After the foul which was declared in the race on Saturday, it was decided that there should be another trial this morning, and although the race was set down at the rustic and early hour of nine o'clock, there was nevertheless a crowd of over 30,000 people present to witness the contest over which there has been so much excitement and eager anticipation. The weather and water were most auspicious, and, fortunately, the race and everything connected with it passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE RACE.

Both crews were loudly cheered by their friends when they made their appearance, but it was clear that the public confidence was strongest in the crew which finally proved victorious. At about 9h. 35m. they both came down in line and were soon in position.

A FALSE START.

was made, and then they were recalled. The City Pointers had to back down, and just as they reached the mark and their oars were out of the water the word was given by Mr. Loring. The bow of the City Point boat was not in good position, and when the word was given in his haste he unshipped his oar. The Bostons were all ready and made a magnificent start, the power of their stroke and the misfortune to the other boat sending them half a length nearly to the front before their opponents got solidly at work. The boats had been duly separated, and the Bostons' seemed inclined to keep far enough out at the first of the race. At the end of the first minute the City Pointers were working well with an effective 42 stroke, and the others were pulling 40. Both crews were taking and leaving the water clean, and rowing in their respective styles, as described in the HERALD's account of Saturday's race. The grace and power of the Bostons' stroke was remarkable, the blades of the 11½ and 12 feet sweeps going well back, catching the water square and without fuss, going through the water without a jerk as far as the purchase held strong, then feathering and recovering steadily, and at about the same measure of the dip and pull. The men moved in splendid form, and showed what can be done by long training together. It would have been a disaster indeed to the Bostons to have started the race two weeks ago without their old stroke, Reagan, for he is a finished oar, though perhaps not as graceful as No. 2. In a word, no professional crew that has been on the Charles for the past ten years could be compared with the Bostons in the grace and style of rowing. The City Pointers showed a lack of experience in comparison with their competitors, but, athletically speaking, they are superior; their stroke was exhaustive and their endurance was therefore happily appropriate. At the

END OF THE FIRST MINUTE

the speed of either boat had not varied a foot. The City Pointers kept cool and worked like beavers, and at the end of the first three-quarters of a mile they slowed their stroke to 39 and the Bostons had dropped to 37 to the minute. The latter changing first gave the Pointers a foot or two, but there was then little more than the third of a length between the two prows. The Bostons seemed all the time to have a feeling of great reserve power, and this was shown later in the race. At the Mill Dam they were pulling along at the same timed stroke and the others had changed to 37. The moment the latter did so the Bostons seemed to move the fastest, and soon Captain Higgins called his men to quicken to 38. This, as the men in both boats were fresh, indicated that the Bostons' stroke was either a good deal more effective, or else their boat was more easily sent along, probably both. There was no change in the stroke till they were within a third of a mile of the stake boats. Both had steered splendidly and no advantage was to be gained in finding the buoys. The Bostons then quickened and rowed up to its point at a 42 dash, coming close to the object and turning it sharply. They had been out just 9 minutes and 32 seconds, and were

HALF ROUND,

when the City Pointers reached the buoy, eight seconds difference in point of time. The last spurt showed a wonderful reserve. In making the turn the Bostons gained very much, and when both were on the course again for home they were too open lengths ahead. They did not rush away but settled solidly to their work at a thirty-six stroke, and the City Pointers did not seem disconcerted, for they acted coolly and came down with a 36 stroke too. The latter crew looked tired and little inclined to a spurt, while the Bostons seemed very fresh and rowed like a crew out for practice. The City Pointers were evidently determined not to get excited, and although, the leading boat was opening on them gradually they did not respond to the cries of the people on shore until down below the pump, when they quickened up to 37 and then 38. All this time the Bostons were jogging along directly in front of the Pointers, but so far ahead that their back oars did not affect the latter, and instead of increasing the time of their stroke, slowed it to thirty-five. Their movement with stroke was splendid and their exhibition was greatly admired. Half way home the Pointers made three deviations from a straight line, which lost them all of two strokes, but they kept pluckily at work and followed on as fast as they could, and making very little fuss. From Dartmouth street in the Bostons, then about three lengths ahead, increased their stroke to thirty-six, and added a trifle to their lead. Nearer home the Pointers made a final rally and the Bostons quickened again to 40 strokes to the minute, the same as they went away with, and in just 20m. 20s. from the time the word was given they crossed the line. The City Pointers at a 36 rate came in 13 strokes thereafter. The timekeepers say that the last boat was in in 20m. 49s., but as their rate of stroke was 36, and they only pulled 13 strokes after the Bostons finished, there must be some discrepancy in time. Their correct time, if it were material, would probably be found nearer 20m. 20s than 20m. 49s.

EVERYTHING LOVELY.

The City Pointers said they had been honestly beaten, and had done all they could to win. Such being the case, Dr. Ordway will pay over to the Bostons the $1,000 stakes, which will help the crew out in their trip to Philadelphia for the Centennial race, when they will stand a good show for the medal.

ENGLEHART TO O'NEIL.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of the 19th inst. I noticed a challenge from Mr. James O'Neil. In reply to the same I beg leave to say that I will meet him at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* on Thursday, May 25, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, to arrange matters relative to the same. GEO. B. ENGLEHART.

THE COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS.

The Comptroller is now engaged in paying the following amounts on account of the Board of Education for one half of the annual appropriation for 1876:—

New York Orphan Asylum and School	$926 52
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and School	6,761 66
Half Orphan Asylum Schools	1,142 08
Reformation of Juvenile Delinquent School	5,108 15
Leake & Watts' Orphan School	711 02
Colored Orphan School	1,462 32
American Female Guardian School	7,664 88
New York Juvenile Asylum School	3,372 63
House of Reception New York Juvenile Delinquents	559 00
Ladies' Home Missionary Society School (Methodist)	2,062 69
Five Points House of Industry	2,277 68
Children's Aid Society Schools	18,497 52
Ruptured and Crippled School	1,042 50
Nursery and Child's Hospital School	449 95
Total	$52,040 20

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Park Commission for the quarter ending March 31 has just appeared. By this report it appears that there were set apart by the Board of Apportionment and Estimate for the use of this department for the year the sum of $495,000, including $352,500 for maintaining the works, places, &c., and paying the police. The pay of the different employés was fixed at the following figures per day:—

Mechanical engineers, $5; carpenters, painters and blacksmiths, $3; skilled blacksmiths, masons and stonecutters, $3 50; plumbers, $3; division gardeners, $2 50; gardeners, $2 25; carts, $3 30; double teams, $5.

The report briefly recapitulates the work performed during the quarter. The contracts for the various work on the new Museum of Natural History are as follows:—

Iron work	$10,808
Carpenter work	29,439
Plastering	8,800
Painting	2,475
Artificial stone and tile work	7,930
Heating and ventilating	11,060
Elevator work	2,500
Cases	62,800
Plumbing work	4,742
Vitrified pipe	2,779
Total	$143,903

The report shows quite a reduction in the clerical force during the quarter, as well as the reduction of expenses by the curtailment of the force of mechanics and laborers.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Only $160 25 was received by the Police Board for street sweepings from April 30 to May 13, inclusive. This covers 835 loads.

M. Bartholdi, the French Minister, accompanied by Professor Emile Levasseur, of the French Institute, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

The Chamberlain has a balance in the city treasury of $1,538,838 75.

THE NAVY.

Consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill by the House.

ECONOMICAL IDEAS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Proposed Reduction in the Pay and Number of Officers.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1876.

The House this afternoon went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, fixing the pay of the officers of the navy, as follows:—

That from and after the 1st day of July, 1876, the officers of the navy shall receive the following pay, namely:—

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Admiral, $10,000.
Vice Admiral, $8,000.
Rear admiral, $6,000.
Commodore, $5,000.
Captains, $3,500.
Commanders, $3,000.
Lieutenant commanders—First five years after date of commission, $2,500; after five years from date of commission, $2,700.
Lieutenants—First five years after date of commission, $2,000; after five years from date of commission, $2,400.
Masters—First five years after date of commission, $1,600; after five years from date of commission, $1,800.
Ensigns—First five years from date of commission, $1,200; after five years from date of commission, $1,400.
Midshipmen, $1,000.
Cadet midshipmen, $500.
Mates, $900.
Medical and pay-directors and medical and pay-inspectors and chief engineers, having the same rank at sea, $3,600.
Fleet surgeons, fleet engineers and fleet paymasters shall receive the pay due to them respectively as surgeons, chief engineers and paymasters, according to their rank and length of service, and no increase of pay is to be made to either of said grades of officers on account of their being assigned to duty as fleet surgeons, fleet engineers or fleet paymasters.
Surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers—First five years after date of commission, $2,500; second five years after date of commission, $2,750; third five years after date of commission, $3,250; after twenty years from the date of the commission, $3,500.
For pay of passed assistant surgeons, passed assistant engineers and passed assistant paymasters—First five years after the date of appointment, $1,800; after five years from date of appointment, $2,000.
For pay of assistant surgeons, assistant engineers and assistant paymasters—First five years after the date of appointment, $1,600; after five years from the date of appointment, $1,800.
For pay of naval constructors—First five years after the date of appointment, $2,800; second five years after the date of appointment, $3,000; third five years after the date of appointment, $3,200; fourth five years after date of appointment, $3,4[