# WHAT WOMEN MAY STUDY.

## A SCHEDULE ARRANGED BY COLUMBIA.

THE REPORT PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING ADOPTED—A REPORT ON THE LIBRARY.

The trustees of Columbia College held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Several important reports were adopted, including the annual report of President Barnard; the report relative to the education of women, which was presented at the meeting last month and was printed in THE TRIBUNE exclusively on May 8; a report from the Library Committee, and one from the Committee on Sanitary Engineering. The president's report was also presented at the meeting of the Board in May and an abstract was published. It was referred to a committee, which recommended yesterday that it be printed. Dr. Barnard was authorized, as usual, to confer such degrees at the college commencement next week as the several faculties should recommend. Dr. W. H. Carpenter was appointed an instructor in the German and Scandinavian languages, and Bernard F. O'Connor an instructor in the French language. The graduates upon whom the fellowships are hereafter conferred will be required, when called upon, to assist in the undergraduate instruction. While the Committee on Sanitary Engineering in its report stated that the present department should be developed until it became a fully equipped school in order that the degree of Sanitary Engineer might be conferred, it added that for various reasons this was impossible now, and recommended that Drs. Chandler, Trowbridge and Greenleaf should give lectures on special courses in the department.

Melvil Dewey, the newly appointed librarian, had, at the request of the Committee on the Library, prepared a statement of the work most needed in the library at present, and $3,000 was appropriated toward the expense of putting it in proper shape. At the last meeting $2,000 was voted for the same purpose. Mr. Dewey recommended that for safety and for business reasons the five libraries and duplicates, embracing 50,000 volumes, should be properly classified in the new library building, the worn books being bound and repaired; that all the college publications should be collected; that there should be an alphabetical catalogue of all the libraries, a subject catalogue, and a complete table of the classification with a minute alphabetical index of subjects; that the library, which is now kept open fifteen hours a week during term time, should be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. throughout the year, vacations and holidays included; and that competent librarians should be employed to give needed help and suggestions in the various departments. An appropriation of $7,800 was also recommended to be used in employing assistant librarians and assistants in the loan, accession, binding and repair, catalogue and shelf departments, three pages and a woman for office work—in all, eight women, four men and three boys. The committee advised that an appropriation of $3,000 should be granted, to be used in defraying the expenses for six months on the plan recommended by Mr. Dewey.

The report on the education of women had been printed in pamphlet form after its publication in THE TRIBUNE, and a copy sent to each trustee. It was written by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, chairman of the committee. Before stating the proposed plan, mention is made of the prevailing impression that the standard of female education in this city needs elevating, and of the several methods suggested to the committee by various persons to secure that end. The plan agreed upon includes the following particulars: that there shall be a four years' course of study, arranged in groups, one of which shall be required and one selected for the first two years, when all the groups shall become elective; that a very strict preparatory examination shall be held, to which no girl under seventeen years shall be admitted; that the students passing satisfactory examinations may study where and how they please, and be examined by the officers of the college as often as may be necessary; and that at the end of the fourth year, or at the completion of any of the prescribed courses, the student shall receive a certificate bearing the college seal and stating what she has done. This certificate, the trustees say, will be nearly the equivalent of a diploma granted to one of their graduates. The course of collegiate study is arranged under nine groups, as follows: The English language and literature; modern languages and foreign literature; Latin language and literature; Greek language and literature; history and political sciences; moral and intellectual philosophy; mathematics; physics, chemistry and hygiene; natural biology, geology, palæontology, botany and zoology. A schedule of the studies in which the students will be examined preparatory to beginning the collegiate course, and during each year in that course, is included in the report.

Dr. Dix said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the studies did not differ much from those pursued at Vassar or Wellesley College, but he added that he did not know how they compared with those in the curriculum of the Normal College in this city. A comparison of the schedule with the requirements for admission to the Academic Department of Columbia College, for promotion in the several classes, and for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shows that there is little difference between them.

### THE LIST OF STUDIES.

The complete list of studies, with the books upon which the examinations will be held, is as follows:

COURSE OF PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE STUDY FOR WOMEN.

At the preparatory examination all candidates will be examined on the following subjects:

1.—English Grammar. No particular text-book required.

2.—English Composition. A composition to be written in the room at the time of examination on a subject proposed by the examiner, and to be at least one foolscap page in length.

3.—Ancient Geography. Schmidt's Course, with Long's Classical Atlas; with particular attention to Italy, Sicily, Greece, and Asia Minor.

4.—Modern Geography.—Appleton's Standard Higher Geography.

5.—Ancient History.—Rawlinson's Manual.

6.—Arithmetic (with the Metric System of Weights and Measures). No particular text-book required.

For admission to courses other than the English, the further requisitions will be as follows:

I.—The Latin Language and Literature.—
1. The Latin Grammar.
2. Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War.
3. Five Books of the Æneid.
4. Six Orations of Cicero.

II.—The Greek Language and Literature.
1. The Greek Grammar.
2. Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.
3. Homer's Iliad, three books.

III.—The Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.

For the elementary course, no preliminary examination will be required. For an advanced course, the requisitions will be as follows:

1.—French.
1. Brachet's Elementary Grammar.
2. Macmillan's Second French Reader.
3. Translations from English into French.

2.—German.
1. Sheldon's German Grammar.
2. Stahl's "German Versions."
3. Twenty-five pages of Whitney's German Reader.

3.—Italian.
1. Lemmi's Grammar.
2. Montague's "Italian Literature," except the extracts from Dante.
3. One of Goldoni's longer Comedies.

4.—Spanish.
1. Josse's Grammar.
2. One book of Gil Blas.
3. Sixty pages of Mantilla's "Libro de Lectura."

IV.—The Mathematics.
1. Algebra: the first five books of Peck's Manual.
2. Geometry: the first four books of Davies's Legendre.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE.

In this course the amount prescribed in each department is such as to make it practicable for the student to pursue all the studies simultaneously, provided that only one foreign language be taken.

I.—The English language and literature.

FIRST YEAR.
1. Bain's Higher English Grammar.
2. Quackenbos's Rhetoric and Composition, with practical exercises in writing English.
3. Ten Essays of Addison; one Lecture of Thackeray on the English Humorists. The examinations to be conducted on the principles laid down in Bain's Grammar.
4. History of English Literature (Stopford Brooke).

SECOND YEAR.
1. Lounsbury's History of the English Language.
2. Morris's Elementary Lessons of Historical English Grammar.
3. Quackenbos's Rhetoric and Composition, with practical exercises in writing English.
4. Play of Shakespeare—"Macbeth."
5. Ward's English Poets—one volume.

THIRD YEAR.
1. Arnold's Manual of English Literature.
2. Bain's Composition and Rhetoric, with practical exercises in composition.
3. March's Anglo-Saxon Reader.
4. Ten Essays of Bacon, three books of "Paradise Lost" and three books of "Spenser's Faerie Queen."

FOURTH YEAR.
1. Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer and Reader.
2. Bain's Composition and Rhetoric, with practical exercises in essay writing.
3. Morris's edition of Chaucer.
4. Morris's English Accidence.

II.—The Modern Languages and Foreign Literature.

The elementary course for the first year will be the same in each language as the requisitions above given for admission to the advanced course.

1.—French.

Second year preliminary and first for advanced students.
1. Brachet's Grammar for reference.
2. French Conversation.
3. Dandet's "Contes Choisis."
4. Voltaire's Charles XII.
5. Translating from "Tales from Shakespeare" of Charles and Mary Lamb.

Third year for elementary and second for advanced students.
1. "La Troisieme Année de Grammaire," par Larivé et Fleury.
2. History of French Literature—Saintsbury, or Esquisse de la Littérature Française, by Vapereau.
3. Théâtre Classique, by A. Regnier; Bossuet's Oraisons Funèbres of Henriette de France and Henriette d'Angleterre; La Bruyere's "Caractères" and La Fontaine's Fables; Extracts.
4. Alliot Boymier's "Auteurs Contemporains."
5. Translating from Irving's Sketch Book.

Fourth year for elementary and third for advanced students.
1. Brachet's "Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française."
2. Introduction to Littre's Dictionnaire de la Langue Française.
3. French writers of the Sixteenth Century; first volume of Vapereau's "Morceaux Choisis de la Littérature Française;" French Lyrics, by Saintsbury.
4. Poets of the Nineteenth Century.
5. French Composition.
6. Translating from Emerson's Essays.
7. French Conversation.

2—German.

Second year for elementary and first for advanced students.
1. About 100 pages from Lüben and Nacke's "Lesebuch für Bürgerschulen."
2. Second part of Stahl's "Versions."
3. German Conversation.
As book of reference, Whitney's "German Grammar."

Third year for elementary and second for advanced students.
1. Study of Goethe, Schiller and Lessing.
2. Translations from English authors.
3. History of German Literature; Hosmer's Short History.
4. German Conversation.

Fourth year for elementary and third for advanced students.
1. Readings from German History; German Composition.
2. History of German Literature: Gostwick and Harrison's Outlines; Boyesen's Goethe and Schiller.
3. German Conversation.

3—Italian.

Second year for elementary and first for advanced students.
1. Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."
2. Grossi's "Marco Visconti."
3. Translations from English authors.
4. Conversation.

Third year for elementary and second for advanced students.
1. Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Fourth year for elementary, and third for advanced students.
1. Extracts from Tasso and Manzoni, to the extent of 500 pages.

4—Spanish.

Second year for elementary and first for advanced students.
In Ochoa's "Piezas Escogidas," "El Side las Ninas," of Meratan. "La Vida es Sueno," of Calderon. "El Desden con el Desden," of Moreto.

Third year for elementary and second for advanced students.
Cervantes—"Don Quixote."

Fourth year for elementary and third for advanced students.
"Romancero del Cid."

III—The Latin Language and Literature.

FIRST YEAR.
1. Odes and Epodes of Horace.
2. Latin Syntax and Prosody, with the Scanning of Horace.
3. The Cato Major and Lælius of Cicero.
4. Latin Prose Composition.

SECOND YEAR.
1. The Satires of Horace.
2. Latin Prosody.
3. Livy—Five books; Latin Prose Composition.

THIRD YEAR.
1. Juvenal.
2. Cicero's Tusculan Disputations.
3. Latin Composition in Prose and Verse.

FOURTH YEAR.
1. Terence, with the Metres.
2. Archaic Latin, and Latin Orthography.
3. Cicero's Epistles.
4. History of Latin Literature, from Mrs. Botta.

IV.—The Greek Language and Literature.

FIRST YEAR.
1. Homer's Odyssey, three books. Homeric Forms and Syntax.
2. Scanning and Prosody.
3. Seventh Book of Herodotus.
4. Syntax of the Moods.
5. Greek Composition.

SECOND YEAR.
1. The Medea of Euripides.
2. Choral Scanning.
3. Xenophon's Memorabilia, two books.
4. Greek Prose Composition.
5. Greek Versification.

THIRD YEAR.
1. Play of Sophocles.
2. Choral Scanning.
3. Greek Prose Composition, and Greek Versification.
4. One Dialogue of Plato.

FOURTH YEAR.
1. Two Dramas of Æschylus.
2. Choral Scanning.
3. Demosthenes, Oration on the Crown.
4. History of Greek Literature, from Mrs. Botta.

V.—The Mathematics.

FIRST YEAR.
1. Geometry, Plane and Spherical—Davies.
2. Geometrical Conic Sections—Peck.
3. Algebra, including Sturm's Theorem and the General Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem—Peck.
4. Application of Algebra to Geometry.

SECOND YEAR.
1. Plane, Analytical and Spherical Trigonometry—Peck.
2. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids—Davies.
3. Surveying and Levelling—Davies.

THIRD YEAR.
1. Analytical Geometry—Peck.
2. Mechanics—Peck.

FOURTH YEAR.
1. Differential and Integral Calculus—Peck.
2. Astronomy—Newcomb and Holden.

VI.—History and Political Science.

For students who take a full course this study should commence in the second year.

First year of History—Second of the Collegiate Course.
1. German History—Freeman's Historical Course.
2. French History—Freeman's Historical Course.

Second year of History—Third of the Collegiate Course.
1. English History—Freeman's Historical Course.
2. Elements of Political Economy—Rogers's Manual.

Third year of History—Fourth of Collegiate Course.
1. Constitutional History of Europe—Hallam.
2. Constitutional History of the United States.

VII.—Physics and Chemistry.

For students who take a full course this study should begin in the second year.

First year of Chemistry—Second of the Collegiate Course.
Chemistry—Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry.

Second year of Chemistry and Physics—Third of the Collegiate Course.
Ganot's Physics, including Heat, Magnetism and Electricity.

Third year of Chemistry and Physics—Fourth of the Collegiate Course.
1. Ganot's Physics—Optics and Acoustics.
2. Chemistry—Ownes.

VIII.—Natural History.

First year of Natural History—Third of Collegiate Course.
1. Botany—Gray's First Lessons.
2. Mineralogy, Manual of Mineralogy and Lithology—Dana.
3. Zoology—Packard.

Second year of Natural History—Fourth of Collegiate Course.
1. Botany—Bessey.
2. Geology and Paleontology—Dana.
3. Zoology, Huxley's Elements of Practical Biology.

IX.—Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

First year of Philosophy—Third of Collegiate Course.
1. Logic—Jevons.
2. Ethics—Peabody's Moral Philosophy.

Second year of Philosophy—Fourth of Collegiate Course.
1.—Psychology—Porter's Human Intellect.
2. History of Philosophy—Schwegler.

### *KILLED BY HER NEPHEWS.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 4.—A few days ago, J. E. and William T. Nolan, brothers while intoxicated, visited their aged aunt, Mary Joyce. While at the house a difficulty arose, terminating in a fight, in which the two men severely beat the woman. They were arrested on a charge of assault and battery, but the cases were continued in order to ascertain the extent of the woman's injuries. The prisoners secured bail, and in the meantime the woman died. An autopsy was made yesterday, and sufficient evidence was gathered to warrant a charge against the Nolans of manslaughter. The cases were called this morning, but the accused men could not be found. It has since been learned that they took their departure for New-York immediately after the woman's death.

### A SENSIBLE CONSUL.

*From The Paris Continental Gazette.*

The following case is of peculiar interest to the consuls of the United States in Europe, and the action of the Wurtemberg Government has furnished a valuable precedent. A furniture dealer of Stuttgart, feeling himself aggrieved by a remark said to have been made by Mrs. Catlin, the wife of the United States Consul at that capital (but which she denied), demanded a written apology from Consul Catlin, and failing that, challenged him to fight a duel, naming pistols as his favorite weapon. Mr. Catlin declined to accept the invitation, declaring that he had been sent abroad by his Government to respect and uphold the laws of the country to which he had been accredited, and not to violate them by duelling. Thereupon the furniture dealer sent him a grossly insulting communication which the Consul forwarded to the Foreign Office of the Wurtemberg Government. The authorities at once caused the offender to be prosecuted, and he was brought up for trial, found guilty and sentenced to a fine of 80 marks and to pay the full costs of the proceedings.

# RAILWAY INTERESTS.

## TRYING TO CONTROL FREIGHT RATES.

SMALL ROADS OBJECT TO BEING PUNISHED FOR GENERAL SINS.

The penalty for rate-cutting provided in the agreement of the Joint Executive Committee of the eastern and western railroads of February 21, which was re-affirmed subsequently, has been put into effect for the third time. The Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad was on June 1 deprived of the exchange of through facilities with the trunk lines and their immediate western connections. The offence charged was the cutting of grain rates. J. D. Campbell, general solicitor of the road, yesterday denied that his company had been allowed any deviation from established east-bound rates by any device whatever. "We have not cut a rate," he said, "and the action of the Commissioner was arbitrary, hasty and unjust. We were cut off by the trunk lines because we refused to deny a statement which involved matters which had no connection with the agreement of February 21, and which we thought was none of the committee's business. We offered to prove that we had not deviated from east-bound rates, and we could prove it. Under the ruling of the Commissioner as applied to our road, we could, if we chose so to vent our spite, cut off nearly every connection of the trunk lines." Mr. Campbell declared that the order of the trunk lines had not interrupted the traffic of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western. It had a line from Springfield to Sandusky, and was making shipments by the lake and canal to the Atlantic seaboard. The action of the pool roads had no effect on the connection of the road with the Nickel-Plate and the New-York, Lackawanna and Western. Mr. Campbell also stated that the project of connecting the Indiana, Bloomington and Western with the Chesapeake and Ohio, by building a few miles of road to Gallipolis, on the Ohio River, was "receiving serious consideration."

The penalty for the first offence of rate-cutting is a suspension from through privileges over the trunk lines for ten days, the second offence being punished by a suspension for thirty days. In the case of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western, it is understood that the suspension is not definitely fixed. There is great complaint among the small Western roads over the operation of the punitive regulations of the Joint Executive Committee. They declare that the trunk lines punish them for offenses of rate-cutting which are no worse than those now committed by the Western roads that are controlled by the trunk lines. There has been no change in the situation of affairs at the West since the last pool meeting, as regards the cutting of rates. Hardly one road is believed to be maintaining the schedule, although the volume of traffic offering to the roads has recently been diminishing. The extremely low rates by the water route render it almost impossible for the rail lines to bring grain east at the tariff rates. The smaller roads claim that they are selected as the scapegoats for irregularities in which nearly all the roads participate.

A conference will probably be held here before long between the Pacific roads and the trunk lines. The latter, a short time ago, decided not to "prorate" on through business between the Atlantic and the Pacific with the Central Pacific. The cause of this action was the diversion of through business from the all-rail routes over the new route by the Southern Pacific road from San Francisco to New-Orleans, and thence to New-York by Morgan's steamers. The rail-and-water route was able to make rates lower than those by the all-rail route. At the request of the Union Pacific the action of the trunk lines was suspended until a conference on the subject could be held between all the parties in interest.

### FARES IN ATLANTIC-AVE.

Since the Long Island Railroad Company has held the lease of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company's tracks from Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, to East New-York, the fare to the ferries in the rapid transit cars and the street-cars has been ten cents singly or fifteen tickets for $1. Recently the Long Island Railroad Company abolished the ticket system. In the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Alderman Phillips to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to reduce the fare from ten to five cents, under its charter, which fixes the fare at five cents. The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

### THE NEW TRUNK LINE OPENED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 4.—The opening of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad to Newburg has been the event of the day between Jersey City and here. The first train left Newburg at 7:15 a. m. amid the cheers of a large crowd. Whistles were blown and other demonstrations were made and many persons took passage from curiosity. The first train from Jersey City arrived on time and contained many passengers, including several officials of the road. The train was greeted all along the route with hearty demonstrations. At Haverstraw there was a band of music, and a cannon salute was fired. The first train from here consisted of five coaches, all of which were well filled. The roadbed is in excellent condition and the cars run much more smoothly than was anticipated.

By an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be continued probably until fall, that company's depot at Jersey City is used for the arrival and departure of trains. It is probable that even after the completion of its own terminus at Weehawken the West Shore will run cars from Jersey City to connect with its regular trains so as to accommodate travel from the South. It is also contemplated to run through trains between Saratoga and Long Branch by way of the Pennsylvania line as soon as the road is opened to Saratoga. It is ready now as far as Kingston, but will not be opened for business for about ten days. The officers of the company expect to open the line to Albany and Saratoga by July 1, and through to Buffalo by September 1.

The opening of the road was not attended with any formal ceremonies. President Porter said of it: "We had not advertised it extensively because we wanted to 'break in' our train men and see that everything was in good working order. We are agreeably surprised by two things—the volume of travel and the prompt movement of the trains. The first train out of Jersey City had over fifty passengers, and the 7:15 train from Newburg brought over 150 passengers. We were not expecting any such travel at the opening."

The West Shore Road has been equipped with special reference to the accommodation of passenger travel. The cars have 42-inch steel wheels, paper-lined, such as are used by the Pullman Palace Car Company. These make the cars ride more evenly and smoothly than the 36-inch iron wheels which are generally used on passenger cars. The heavy consolidated engines which the company has put on the road are easily capable of a speed of sixty miles an hour. The trains are run at present on rather slow time but on the opening of the road to Albany and Saratoga the speed will be increased. An officer of the company said: "I am very glad that our terminus at Weehawken was not finished in time for the opening of the road. Our arrangement with the Pennsylvania, which was only temporary, must be continued in some way. Passengers will not come across the ferry and through the city, when they can step into another train in the Pennsylvania Depot and be carried immediately on their way. It is certain that the new line will get a large passenger traffic from the Pennsylvania. Then, too, persons in this city will have the choice of four ferries to reach our line—the two Pennsylvania ferries, our new ferry at or near the foot of Chambers-st., and the Forty-second-st. ferry."

### RUMORS OF PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, June 4.—For some time a movement has been on foot looking to a change in the management of the Hoosac Tunnel; and *The Journal* says that a bill will probably be introduced into the Legislature within a few days providing for the charter of a new company which proposes to purchase the Tunnel line from the State and also the Fitchburg Railway. The bill, it is understood, will also ask for leave to unite the Massachusetts Central, the Troy and Boston, and the Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western, with the Tunnel and the Fitchburg lines, and consolidate into one grand through line between Boston and the West, in connection with the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo. The capital of the corporation is understood to be about $15,000,000, and it is proposed to give the Commonwealth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 for the "great bore" and its connecting line—about fifty miles in extent. There are two reports as to the negotiations with the Fitchburg; one that its stock is to be purchased outright, at about $150 per share, and the other that the line will be leased at a handsome yearly rental upon its capital stock.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—The first through train from Louisville over the new line of road arrived in Knoxville this evening, running the whole distance of 265 miles in thirteen hours. The train brought the officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad who passed through to Charleston, S. C. Trains will run regularly from this date between Louisville and Knoxville.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to the number of 420, representing 420,000 shares, or $42,000,000 of stock, to-day re-elected the directors of last year and authorized the issuance of 30,000 shares or $3,000,000 of common stock to pay for coal lands purchased. There are 260 miles of road on which no stock has been issued. The meeting adjourned until October 1. The newly elected directors met at 2 o'clock, and re-elected last year's officers, and added John D. Durand as second vice-president, with headquarters at New-York. Ten of the directors then left for a trip over the lines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 4.—The Governor has signed the Railroad bill allowing railroad companies capital stock amounting to $150,000 per mile and placing the maximum of stock and bonds at $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Five judgments were entered to-day against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in the Court of Common Pleas, on account of overdue interest on the 7 per cent loan of 1873.

### *ELECTIONS BY TELEPHONE COMPANIES.*

LOWELL, Mass., June 4.—The Bay State Telephone Company to-day elected W. A. Ingham president and Loren N. Downs general manager. The treasurer's report shows an increase of subscribers in eight months of 1,033; total on May 1, 2,525. The net earnings for the same period were $30,695.

The Boston and Northern Telephone Company to-day also elected as president Mr. Ingham and as general manager Mr. Downs. The treasurer's report shows an increase of 1,503 subscribers during the year; total number on May 1, 3,160; net earnings of the year, $67,289.

### *THE FUNERAL OF HOSEA WEBSTER.*

The funeral of Hosea Webster, president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, who died on Friday of the age of ninety-four, took place at 6 p. m. yesterday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Brief services were held at his home, No. 118 Pierrepont-st. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Short and Lacey, conducted the services at the house and church. The pall-bearers were William B. Leonard, Edward D. White, Charles E. Bill, Samuel E. Howard, Henry P. Morgan, George H. Burrett, Peter C. Cornell and Joseph W. Green. Among the others present were Henry E. Pierrepont, Ripley Ropes, John Lefferts, Elias Lewis, jr., D. P. Barnard, Charles Townsend, Alexander Forman, William M. Thomas, James How, Henry Sheldon and Charles Cashart. Many relatives were present. The interment will be at Litchfield, Conn., to-day.

### *SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY DISCUSSION.*

Delegates from the Central Labor Union, the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Union, the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor and thirty trades-unions met in conference on the Saturday half-holiday question at No. 263 Bowery last evening. A communication was read from the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company agreeing to give the men in its employ a half holiday on Saturday during the summer without reducing their pay. Addresses were made by Victor Drury, Mr. Doody and others. It was then resolved that the nucleus of a league, having for its aim a reduction of the hours of labor, be formed. The organization of the league was left to twelve unions which had reported in favor of the Saturday half holiday.

### *ELECTIONS AT THREE EXCHANGES.*

One of the most exciting elections at the Produce Exchange was held yesterday. There were eleven tickets distributed, including the "Option Ring," or "Anti-Dude" ticket. The latter was merely a burlesque. The other ten tickets differed principally in their candidates for managers, and were the "New-York Produce Exchange," of which there were five; a "Merchants's Union," a "Conservative," an "Independent Members'" and "Independent Reform," and the "Regular." Seven of the tickets were headed with J. H. Herrick, and three with E. S. Whitman for president; eight with D A. Lindley, and two with Gustav Schwab, for vice-president; five with Samuel Jacoby and five with Frederick Sherwood for treasurer. There were twenty-one candidates for manager, four of the tickets being alike in the list. The names of John A. Tobey T. A. McIntyre, C. M. Vail and J. W. Parker were on all the tickets for managers. All through the day could be heard shouting in groups of those who felt so certain of their favorite candidates being elected that they would wager hats, suits of clothes, boxes of cigars, baskets of champagne, and piles of greenbacks on their opinions.

The first wager of the day was offered by Richard Guerney of $15 to $10 that Mr. Whitman would be elected. This was promptly accepted by Solomon Dreyfuss, who had the presumption to wear the first white hat of the season two weeks ago, and now wears a new one. He offered to double the wager, and then offered $250 even on Mr. Herrick. Later in the day bets were freely made on the chances of Mr. Herrick, it being evident that he led the ticket. When the gong sounded at 3 o'clock the inspectors of election closed the polls, and with the ballot-boxes under their arms marched off in single file to the Board of Managers' room, No. 19 Bridge-st. to count the scratched and pasted ballots of the 1,551 persons who voted. The following was the ticket elected, 1,547 votes being cast:

President, J. H. Herrick; treasurer, S. Jacoby; board of managers: John A. Tobey, T. A. McIntyre, Alfred Romer, E. C. Rice, A. Pagenstecher, Benjamin Logan, C. M. Vail, C. A. Pool, J. W. Parker, J. A. Amelung, C. C. Burke, Richard Arnold.

The Cotton Exchange election was not so exciting, still there was considerable interest manifested, and which warranted the distribution of six different tickets, namely: the "Members," the "Independent," "Reform," "Regular," "Anti-Repudiation," and the "*Pro Bono Publico*." Each ticket had M. B. Fielding, for president; Solomon Gruner, for vice-president, and Walter T. Miller, for treasurer, consequently having no opposition, they were elected. For the fourteen directors there were thirty-six candidates, Henry Hentz and D. G. Watts being the only candidates who were on all of the tickets. For the three trustees of the Gratuity Fund there were nine candidates, but two, D. G. Watts and George E. Moore, protested against their names being used. The following, aside from the president, vice-president and treasurer above mentioned, were elected:

Board of Managers—Mayer Lehman, James F. Wenman, George E. Moore, K. M. Murchison, James Swann, J. H. Hollis, P. A. Fachiri, Thomas Scott, G. C. Hopkins, J. M. White, Jr., William V. King, William H. Woods, H. M. Le Count, E. R. Robertson, J. P. Billings.

Trustees Gratuity Fund—Emanuel Lehman, Nicholas Gwynn, B. S. Clark.

Inspectors of Election—J. A. Boylan, A. G. Munn, jr., W. W. Hill, jr.

The election of officers of the New-York Metal Exchange excited a great deal of interest among the members because it was the first since the consolidation of the two rival Exchanges. The two tickets in general represented the former organization, although the names of some of the candidates for managers appeared on both. The principal contest was over the secretaryship, for which the former secretaries of the separate boards were nominated. Before the election was begun there was a meeting of the Exchange at which John C. Cook, the temporary president, deprecated speculation on margins, which he said was not suited to the trade. Edward P. White defended it, and this was made the real issue of the election. The result was the success of the Pearl-st. ticket, which is favorable to speculation on margins. The total vote was 224, of which the successful candidates received about three-fourths. The following are the officers elected:

President, T. Delafield; vice-president, Frank Dickerson; treasurer, Carl Mayer; secretary, Edward J. Shriver; managers, John C. Cook, Joshua Hendricks, Theodore Sturges, John T. De Blois, Elliot F. Driggs, William P. Tilton, B. F. Judson, John J. Williams, E. P. White, A. W. Humphreys, H. B. Moore, A. G. A. Harnickell, D. Houston, E. S. Wheeler; arbitration committee, D. Thomson, C. E. Maxwell, E. A. Caswell, Daniel F. Cooney, Austin G. Gorham.

### *DISGUSTED BECAUSE BILLS FAILED.*

The Democratic members of the Legislature from this city were not in good humor yesterday, because Governor Cleveland had failed to sign a number of their pet measures. Mr. Oakley's bill to increase policemen's salaries was among those that failed to secure the Governor's approval, and a similar bill in regard to the Fire Department, which was introduced by Mr. Spinola, met a like fate. These two measures would have added a large sum annually to the tax burdens of the city; but they received the earnest support of the Democratic legislators, and were passed by large majorities in both houses. Governor Cornell vetoed similar bills last year, but this year they were not vetoed, but allowed to fail for want of Governor Cleveland's approval. Senator Fitzgerald's bill to reorganize the Park Police, and forbid their dismissal without cause and opportunity to be heard by counsel, also died in the Governor's hands. Senator Grady's bill, which provided for pensioning school teachers who had served thirty consecutive years, was not approved by the Governor; neither was the bill in which Senator Browning took so much interest appropriating $200,000 for the 22d Regiment armory. Mr. Clarke was discomfited because his bill to allow "Mike" Norton and other civil justices to appoint janitors for their courts failed to become a law after all the trouble those disinterested patriots took in getting the bill through the Legislature.

"Tim" Campbell asserted last night that the Governor had made one of the great mistakes of his life in not approving Mr. Campbell's bill to equalize the salaries of school teachers and to prevent their removal without cause. "Mike" Murphy and the other "statesmen" who got a bill passed relative to police pensions which appropriated for the benefit of that fund 15 per cent of the excise moneys and all the fines for violations of city ordinances, were freely expressing themselves to the effect that the Governor was "no good" because he killed the bill. Alderman Fitzpatrick, whose absence from the Bridge opening is supposed to have been the cause of anxiety to the Queen joined "Tom" Carroll and the other members yesterday in giving vent to the opinion that Grover Cleveland had no more chance of being nominated for the Presidency than did Sullivan the prize-fighter. On inquiry it was learned that these opinions were formed hastily yesterday when the Aldermen learned that the Governor failed to approve the bill extending their terms of office to two years.

### *"PETROLATUM" SEIZED FOR DYNAMITE.*

J. C. Paine, manager of the Pennsylvania Oil Company of this city, is in receipt of advices by the last mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro of the seizure and confiscation as dynamite, by the Custom House officials of that city, of a large shipment of "petrolatum," or pretroleum jelly, which he recently consigned to their agent at that place. The agent was compelled to pay a heavy fine, although he protested that the goods were not explosive. He appealed to the Custom House Inspector and offered to prove that the article was purely a medicinal preparation, but the inspector declined to return the goods. The agent has received a cable to appeal to the Emperor for redress.

### *KILLED BY FALLING FOUR STORIES.*

Henry Harris, age fifteen, of No. 175 Suffolk-st., employed by Bernstein & Co., of No. 133 Mercer-st., last night fell from the fourth story platform of the fire escape to the basement and was instantly killed.

### *DROWNED IN THE HACKENSACK.*

Emil Leman, age eleven, of No. 125 Zabriskie-st., Jersey City, was drowned in the Hackensack River while bathing yesterday. The body was not recovered.

# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## RACING AT JEROME PARK.

There will be five races over the old, favorite course in Fordham to-day, the American Jockey Club having added a selling race. The fields will not be large, but the quality of the horses promises good sport. It is to be hoped that there will be no more of such miraculous changes of form as General Monroe showed last week in three days, for the race-going public is prone to suspicion and apt to question the honesty of owners after such exhibitions. And suspicion is not favorable to the prosperity of the turf. Bootjack and Parole ought to make a fine run in the first race, while Miss Woodford and Fairview will probably have the close of the second to themselves. In the third, the result, as between Monitor, General Monroe and Hilarity, seems doubtful, while Duke of Montalbon has shown himself this year a horse of merit at a distance. Miss Lumley, to judge by her running last week, will not have the slightest chance, but her trainer, the sagacious Mr. Snedeker, has never been accused of simplicity. Following is the full list of entries:

FIRST RACE—ALL AGES, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 1¼ MILES.

| | Yrs. | Pds. |
|---|---|---|
| Dwyer Brothers' gelding Bootjack | 5 | 119 |
| P. Lorillard's gelding Parole | aged | 119 |
| Preakness Stables' colt Macbeth | 4 | 113 |
| G. L. Lorillard's colt Trafalgar | 3 | 103 |
| D. D. Withers's colt Renegade | 3 | 93 |
| Ryan's filly Caramel | 3 | 93 |

SECOND RACE—LADIES' STAKES, THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES. 1½ MILES.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Dwyer Brothers' Miss Woodford | 113 |
| Oden Bowie's { Fairview | 113 |
| Oden Bowie's { Bessie | 113 |
| Appleby & Johnson's Carnation | 113 |
| J. E. Kelly's Ida K | 113 |
| P. Lorillard's Venetia | 113 |

THIRD RACE—JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, TWO MILES.

| | Yrs. | Pds. |
|---|---|---|
| G. L. Lorillard's gelding Monitor | aged | 126 |
| Yonkers Stables' horse General Monroe | 5 | 124 |
| Pettenzill's gelding Duke of Montalban | 5 | 123 |
| M. J. Daly's colt Hilarity | 4 | 105 |
| Snedeker's filly Miss Lumley | 4 | 105 |

FOURTH RACE—EXTRA, SELLING, ¾ MILE.

Entries to be announced at track.

FIFTH RACE—STEEPLECHASE. SHORT COURSE.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Judge Murray | 179 | Strychnine | 150 |
| Lilly Morson | 158 | Rochester | 150 |
| Deceiver (formerly Frank Short) | 153 | Ranger | 145 |
| | | Imelda | 140 |
| Yonkers | 150 | Spider | 135 |

## RACING IN THE MUD AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Despite the cloudy and rainy weather which prevailed to-day, the attendance at the race-track was fair and the racing interesting. The five events on the card were run over a muddy track. The first race, a dash of one and one-sixteenth miles, was won by the favorite, Farragut, in 1:56¾. Joe Starks second and Pope Leo third. Only three started. Five three-year olds came to the post for the first heat of the Fleetwood Stakes. Lord Raglan was first home in 1:48½, Chatter second and April Fool third; the favorite, Bondholder, was fourth. The second heat was also won by Lord Raglan, Bondholder pushing hard for second place. Time, 1.48¼. The three-quarter-mile dash for a club purse of $200 was won by Roy S. Cluke from ten competitors in 1.19¾. The winner brought $35 in pools of $485. Carson was second, and the favorite, Freeland, was in the ruck. The Kennesaw Stakes, a selling sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile, was won by Bassett in 1.49, with Pearl Thorn second, and Taxgather, the favorite, third. A half-mile dash for maiden two-year-olds wound up the day's sport. Billy Gilmore proved the winner, beating a field of ten, in fifty-two seconds.

## ENTRIES FOR ROWING CONTESTS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The entries for the single and double scull races on Lake Calumet, at Pullman, June 22 and 23, are as follows: Single scull—Edward Hanlan, Wallace Ross, George Hosmer, George H. Lee, Charles E. Courtney, James Dempsey, "Frank" Hill, R. J. Nagle, M. Kilo, F. A. Plaisted, W. M. Elliott, G. W. Weisgerber, Wm. Briceland, Edward Clayton, J. A. Ten Eyck, John McKay, J. G. Gaudaur, T. W. Kennedy, Harry Parker, Henry Sheldon, J. H. Riley, and John Seemer; double scull—George Hosmer and John McKay—Hanlan and Lee; Weisgerber and Selving. Both races will be three miles with turn.

## BASEBALL NEWS.

About 2,000 people paid 50 or 75 cents each, yesterday, to witness the game of baseball at the Polo Grounds between the New-York and Chicago nines. The contest was unusually interesting throughout, and was hotly contested by both nines. The only thing to mar the pleasure of the afternoon was the partial umpi