perature frequently fell to fifty degrees below zero. A few ptarmigan, a hare, a bear and a seal were shot. Our resources were fading rapidly away. On April 9 Rice perished heroically in the attempt to recover the abandoned English meat. On April 13 the fatal stunning blow fell on the party; the surviving Esquimau, Jans, perished in his kayak, thus precluding all possibility of securing a seal or walrus to sustain life. Shrimps or sea-flies, eight hundred making only an ounce, lichens and saxifrage, and sealskin boiled and roasted, formed for an unspeakable seven weeks the sole sustenance of the party, when on June 22 the relief squadron's first signal of rescue was heard. All had perished save seven, and a few hours more would have seen the total annihilation of the Greely Colony that in good health and with hopeful hearts had encamped near Cape Sabine on the previous 29th of September."

THE SURVIVORS IMPROVING IN HEALTH.

GREELY'S ADMIRATION OF GREEN FIELDS—HOW THE MEN ARE RECEIVED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 19.—The following is the present disposition of the bodies of the victims of the Greely expedition in the respective steamships: In the tanks of the Thetis are Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Cross, Sergeant David Lynn, Sergeant H. Gardiner, Private Snyder and Sergeant Israel. The tanks of the Bear hold the remains of Lieutenant Kislingbury, Dr. Pavy, Sergeant Jewell, Private Ellis, Sergeant Rallston, Corporal Joseph Ellison and Private Whistler. Frederick Christian, James Edwards, Esquimaux, and Private Henry Beeder have their graves in the Arctic snows. The caskets will be prepared by Thursday.

The ships will sail on Thursday night or Friday morning.

Lieutenant Greely and his men are improving favorably, Greely less so, perhaps, than the others. Yesterday he exhibited symptoms of great fatigue and weakness. He is talking too much, and the constant interviews operate most unfavorably on him. He was taken for a drive yesterday up the valley of Waterford Bridge, and he gloated on the beautiful fertile summer prospects in marked contrast to the bleak sterilities of his so recent cabin home. "These trees," he said, with exuberant enthusiasm, look so beautiful to an eye that has seen no vegetation for three years. The green fields give me new life." Greely is at present the guest of the city. Private houses and carriages are placed at his disposal, and every kindness and attention are paid him. Each member of the party forms the centre of listening admiring groups, and goes over the recital of the terrible past. There will be memorial services for the dead in all the churches of the city to-morrow, and commemorative sermons will be preached.

THE ALERT SAFE AT ST. JOHN'S.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following telegram from Commander Schley: "Alert arrived at 7:30 last night. All well. Loch Garry is now alongside discharging last of coal. Will attend to cancelling of charter as soon as Loch Garry can be discharged."

GREELY'S MESSAGE TO HIS BROTHER.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 19.—John A. Greely has received the following from his brother, Lieutenant Greely:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19.

Due in New-York about August 1. Shall spend sick leave in Newburyport this Autumn. Perfectly well, but weak. A. W. GREELY.

COMMANDER SCHLEY'S ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, issued orders to Commander Schley this afternoon to remain at St. John's only as long as necessary to secure the encasing of the dead of the Greely party in suitable caskets, and then proceed with his three vessels, the Thetis, Bear, and Alert, with the survivors and the dead to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will await further orders, and where the members of the Greely party and relief expedition can become acclimated before proceeding further south.

Orders were also issued for the Loch Garry to proceed without delay to New-York with the supplies and lumber intended for the construction of a house, etc., which were provided for the expedition.

GREELY'S PLAN FOR A DEPOT.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Hazen is annoyed by the criticisms which have been made respecting the non-establishment of a depot near Cape Sabine, upon the west coast of the channel, and has prepared the following memorandum in respect to the matter:

"It was the plan from the first to place the depot upon the east bank of Greenland at Littleton Island. This was Mr. Greely's plan, after very careful and prolonged study of the whole subject. He not only made the plan before he started, but very carefully reiterated it in writing after reaching Lady Franklin Bay, closing his letter on the subject in these words: 'No deviations from these instructions should be permitted. Latitude of action should not be given to a relief party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plans and orders.' The reasons for this decision were that there was coal on the east side and none on the west; it was in the neighborhood of the friendly Esquimaux who did not live on the west side. On the east side there was abundant game while there was none on the west, while numerous camps of explorers had been established on the east side, for the above reasons; while they were never established on the west side, because the west side was scarcely more than a barren rock.

"The pledge of the Signal Office to support Mr. Greely in exact accord with this arrangement was the most sacred any man could give. To have departed from it would have been base treachery. This was done in every particular. Retrospectively one may now see other plans that might have been better. But in making personal judgments we must place ourselves in the position of Mr. Greely and those who were working with him three years ago, at the time he left. The Signal Office was condemned by the court of inquiry because it did not depart from this agreement so far as to establish the depot going up instead of coming down, if it failed to reach Lady Franklin Bay as Mr. Greely had directed, but it seems now that had it been done Greely could not have reached it, as explained in his dispatch, for reasons then not foreseen."

TALKS WITH ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

LONDON, July 19.—The return of Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his expedition continues to be an absorbing subject of conversation among all those who have been in any way associated with arctic exploration. Captain Sir George Nares, who commanded the Alert discovery expedition, in an interview to-day said: "I heard this good news yesterday afternoon at Harwich, and I was inexpressibly delighted. I want to felicitate Lieutenant Greely on his safety and success in making the longest stride yet made toward a knowledge of the Arctic mysteries. My thoughts have been with Mr. Greely from the time he started, and now that we have got some account of his experiences I see that he has shown splendid leadership and wonderful strength and firmness of character. His keeping his crew together during such a long period and such trying times is a brilliant feat and worthy of every praise. I see that the stores cached by my expedition proved useful to the Greely party, and I am very glad that they did so, for that gives England another claim to a share in the glory of the achievement. But it must be admitted that Mr. Greely's achievement has placed America in the van of Arctic research up to the present moment. This eminence has hitherto belonged to England, and whether she will be content to take the second place remains to be seen. I hope not, and I shall be ready to try to carry the Union Jack further North than the Stars and Stripes whenever I am wanted. There is only one thought more. I regret as deeply as any can the loss of the gallant men who went with Greely and never returned, but battling with Northern ice is like any other warfare, and some must fall. The survivors know that future generations will regard their expedition with pride and deem it worthy of the great Nation which sent it forth. I hope and expect that I will have the pleasure of meeting Lieutenant Greely sooner or later, and I assure you we will have lots of things to talk about."

Benjamin Leigh Smith, an experienced Arctic explorer, was next visited. He said: "I yearn to receive the American newspapers so as to obtain the full account of Lieutenant Greely's work. But even the imperfect summaries which have reached us show that Greely has performed a feat unequalled in Arctic exploration, and one which stirs the blood like a recital of the times of old. There is, however, one unpleasant thought connected with the triumph. That is, that Lieutenant Garlington should have reached and rescued Greely long ago. I do not know, and I do not pretend to declare who was responsible for the failure of the Proteus expedition, but that failure is more than ever to be deplored now that we know that Greely and his brave fellows were alive when Garlington was sent to their rescue. One thing is certain—that Commander Schley's work was splendidly planned and bravely executed. He and his fellow officers and every member of his crews deserve and will doubtless receive the highest rewards that are compatible with the Republican institutions of America. I wish you would find some means to assure Lieutenant Greely and everybody in America, that I and all others in England who are interested in Arctic affairs, while deeply deploring the lives lost in the Greely expedition, heartily glory in its success. I don't believe that England will long lag behind in the march of discovery, for the memory of Sir John Franklin forbids that we should now rest upon our oars. I have no doubt that English capitalists will soon be found to organize another expedition. I don't expect that the Government will move in the matter at least for many years to come, but private enterprise may be relied upon to supply the means, and good men, willing to volunteer for such a service, are plentiful.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GENERAL HAZEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Hazen sent the following telegram to Commander Schley to-day: "I wish to congratulate and sincerely thank both you and Lieutenant Emory for your untiring energy and great skill in making the relief a perfect success." To Lieutenant Greely he sent the following: "It has been thought that it might be imprudent to come all the way here at once after leaving St. John's, but you, with your party, had better break the sudden change of climate by stopping at Portland. Consider this."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

COMMENTS ON MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

HEARTY APPROVAL EXPRESSED—THE DOCUMENT CLEAR AND CONVINCING.

There was considerable inquiry at the Republican National Committee rooms yesterday as to the opinion of the managers on Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. One of the secretaries of the Committee said that, as the Chairman and other members had been in receipt of copies for two days, its publication in the press was not news to them. Chairman Jones pronounced the document strong, concise, clear and able. He said that it was the strongest possible statement of the Republican position. Chairman Chaffee, after careful reading of the letter, said it could not be matched. Judge A. L. Morrison, United States Marshal at Santa Fe, N. M., said:

"I regard the letter as a convincing document. That portion relating to the tariff is so plain that he who runs may read. I was over in a brass foundry this morning, where the men are all Democrats. They had been reading the letter. Without exception they were pleased and especially pleased with the part relating to protection. They talk of getting up a labor meeting, which the shopmen will organize, to indorse Mr. Blaine. His letter has fully convinced them that their interest lies with the Republican rather than the Democratic party."

General Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, said: "It is the grandest letter that has ever been written—perfect in style, clear and comprehensive. Every question is presented with that consummate ability and frankness which are characteristic of the man."

When asked about the letter Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, said: "It is a magnificent document—clear strand all the way through. It is very able, very forcible, very strong. There isn't a particle of phlegm in it. It is as able in statecraft as the best State documents in American history."

H. C. Fahnestock, of Winston, Lanier & Co., first vice-president of the First National Bank, was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter. When asked about Mr. Blaine's letter, he said: "I am not given to reading political documents, but I read Mr. Blaine's letter carefully this morning. In my judgment, it is an able statement of the position and claims of the Republican party. It is calculated greatly to advance the interests of the Blaine campaign among the best classes of voters throughout the country. It is singularly free from partisan bias and sectional prejudice. It is in every respect an able document."

Most of the officials in the Federal Building said that they had read Mr. Blaine's letter and they united in commending it as able and wise. "I call it perfect," said Chief Deputy Marshal Curtis. "Mr. Cleveland will find it hard to say anything that will compare with it. Mr. Blaine seems to have covered every point." Many of the officials are absent on vacations, but the clerks and deputies showed the greatest interest in reading and commenting on the document, which received praise everywhere.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON'S VIEWS.

Collector Robertson entered his office as a TRIBUNE reporter was talking with Secretary Barrett. Being asked what he thought of Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, he said:

"It is a dignified, able letter, and it is full of encouragement to business men. It will do more to restore public confidence than any public document that has appeared in years. It discusses all the prominent questions before the country fully, ably and forcibly. Mr. Blaine gives his opinion definitely on every one of those questions. No one can mistake what his views are upon them. It is a long time since so able a paper has been given to the public. It is a model of conservatism in tone, and a model letter—an admirable letter. I read it with great care, and with great pleasure, great benefit, and great satisfaction. I expected a very able, strong, and clear document, but in all these respects it surpassed my expectations. Blaine will be elected as certain as can be. His prospects brighten day by day. He will come down to the Harlem River with a larger majority than Mr. Garfield had, and the majority against him in New-York City will be less than that against Garfield. I think the hostility to Mr. Blaine of those who were formerly Republicans is confined wholly to those who are Free Traders, and as the chief issue in this contest is between protection and free trade, the Free Traders, whatever their political affiliations have been, belong properly in the Democratic party. If the views Mr. Blaine expresses in this letter are successfully carried out, they will give the country a state of prosperity it has not enjoyed before."

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance was the chief topic of discussion at the rooms of the Republican State Committee. Ex-Senator Birdsall, a member of the committee, said that he had heard many merchants and others coming to the city on the morning train express themselves delighted with the letter. He thought it was, perhaps, rather long, but the topics were discussed with a masterly hand.

At the City Hall many Democrats commended the letter as an able document. A Tammany Democrat said: "The letter is in marked contrast to the crudities of Cleveland's two annual messages. But he will no doubt get somebody to help him out on his letter of acceptance. I think Blaine the ablest American statesman on the Republican side. I do not like to vote a Republican ticket, but I am not sure that I may not do so this time."

NEWS AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

DECIDING UPON CAMPAIGN WORK—PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

There were large numbers of people at Republican National Headquarters yesterday up to 3 o'clock. At that hour Chairman Chaffee left the rooms for Morristown to spend Sunday, and Chairman Jones started for the seaside. Secretary Fessenden alone remained till late at night. There were several long conferences of the Executive Committee to systematize and decide upon campaign work. A general plan of publications was discussed. A German secretary will be engaged to take charge of the canvass in the German language, and a gentleman has been offered the position whose acceptance is expected this week.

Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "The enthusiasm in Illinois for the ticket of Blaine and Logan has not been exceeded since the days of Lincoln. It is like a prairie fire. It is so hearty and genuine that it must spread to other parts of the country and permeate the whole body politic. We have no other thought in Illinois but that the Republican ticket will be gloriously elected. It is a ticket and a cause of which every American may feel proud."

W. B. Crooks, of Philadelphia, said: "The indication are that Pennsylvania will give Blaine and Logan a majority second only to the 125,000 she gave for General Grant. All through the State there is the most wonderful feeling that ever pervaded the voters of the State. It is not Republicans alone, but Democrats who are enthusiastic."

Among the callers of the day were Congressman Thomas, of Illinois; Congressman Jeffords, of Mississippi; Major Norton, of Brooklyn; D. O'Loughlin, of *The Catholic Herald*, Boston; Colonel George Bliss, Secretary Teller, William B. Crooks, of Philadelphia; R. H. Veritzan, publisher of *The Anti-Monopolist*, Brooklyn; Major F. M. Clarke, of Iowa; Charles Price, of North Carolina; M. D. Helm, of *The Washington Critic*; ex-Representative S. B. Dick, of Meadville, Penn.; W. E. Simms, of Virginia, and D. R. Locke, of *The Toledo Blade*.

THE TOBACCO MEN AND MR. BLAINE.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE HELD BY CIGARMAKERS AND DEALERS.

"The cigarmakers and dealers throughout the country have held a number of meetings lately to determine whether they should give their votes to the Republican or the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency," said a prominent cigar dealer to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "I do not feel at liberty to give full particulars," he added, "because our meetings have been private and most of the men in our line have to work for a living and can't afford to antagonize one party or the other by two openly avowing their preferences. These meetings have not been confined to New-York, but have been held in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, all the large Southern cities, and throughout the country generally."

"What has been the result of the meetings?"

"We have decided that the personal interest of every voter who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of cigars and tobacco would best be subserved by voting for and working to elect the Republican candidates, and for these reasons: The present tariff protects the American manufacturer of clear Havana cigars to the extent of $9.10 per thousand cigars, and affords a protection of $47.50 per thousand cigars to those manufacturers who use only American tobacco. We know that the protection has been given us by a Republican administration, and that if a Democratic administration gets into power the tariff will be reduced so that it will no longer pay to manufacture fine cigars in this country. Under the present tariff the workmen get good wages and those investing money in the business a good return. In New-York there are about 25,000 voters engaged in the different branches of the tobacco business, nine-tenths of whom have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket but now as the policies of the two parties are thoroughly understood by them and their results duly appreciated they will almost to a man vote for Blaine and Logan. There are 623,908 men in this country engaged in the tobacco business, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature they will also vote the Republican ticket, and of course where they can induce friends and relatives to do the same. This element alone will be sufficient to give New-York State and Florida to the Republicans."

"Then you think Blaine will be elected?"

"Yes."

AGAINST CLEVELAND AND BUTLER.

WASHINGTON WORKINGMEN DENY THE STATEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC EMPLOYES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The attempts of *The Times* and certain other Free-Trade newspapers to belittle the significance of the workingmen's meeting held in this city within a week or two to denounce the nomination of Cleveland, have only served to arouse anew the bitter feeling which the workingmen harbor against the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Edmonston, the carpenter of the House of Representatives, undertook to assert in public print yesterday that the labor unions were not represented by the resolutions adopted last Tuesday by the Federation of Labor, denouncing Cleveland for his vetoes of laws intended to benefit laboring men. It is only necessary, in reply to this assertion, to mention the fact that Mr. Edmonston is a Democrat and was put in his present place by a Democratic House. He never in his life probably has done a day's work which he did not owe to his influence as a ward politician and is a man, in short, who in no sense represents the element for which he presumes to speak now. R. G. McDonald, of the Tailors' Union and one of the founders of the Federation of Labor, said to-day: "In 1881 Edmonston was president of the Carpenters' Union and a member of the Washington Federation of Labor, and was then elected a delegate from this district to the National Federation of Labor, which met that year at Cleveland. He said when elected that his union was unable to bear the expense of sending him to Cleveland, and it was decided that he should go at the expense of the Federation, and he did so. When the Democrats came into power in the House of Representatives, Edmonston wanted the position of carpenter at the House and applied to the National Federation to help him out in it, principally through Richard Powers, who was then president. The body which he asked then for aid is with us now to a man to every expedition to Cleveland, and we will do all that can be done to defeat him."

A GROWING CERTAINTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CALCULATIONS AT FAULT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, July 19.—Intelligences of workingmen who are declaring their adherence to Blaine and Logan and their revolt from the Democratic management is continually received, and there is now good ground for believing that Lynn, and other manufacturing cities, will go strongly Republican this year. The indications are said by shrewd local politicians to be strong that Henry Cabot Lodge, if nominated, will be elected to Congress over ex-Mayor Lovering, or any other Democrat, by at least 2,000 votes. The feeling of confidence that Massachusetts will go for Blaine by a larger majority than has been given at any election for many years past continues to grow. A leading Independent, who a few days ago claimed the State for Cleveland by 20,000 majority, now concedes that the result is doubtful. As to the election in Boston, all the talk that the Independents would carry it over to the Democracy has died away since the Tremont Temple rally. Neither Democrats nor Independents care to talk much to-day about the political situation, the unknown factor which disturbs their calculations being the extent of the revolt against Cleveland in the ranks of the laboring men. With a view, however, of offsetting this loss as far as possible, it has been determined that the tactics of slander of the Republican nominees are to be pursued to the utmost.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, July 19.—A dispatch to *The Journal* says: "It is a matter of history that the Republican party was first organized and christened in Strong, Maine, on August 7, 1854, by a union of the Whigs, Free Soilders and Temperance Democrats. A few days later a convention in Minnesota adopted the same name. Soon it was the great National Republican party in the country. The Republicans of Strong met last evening and made arrangements for a suitable celebration of the party's birthday, to be held at that place on August 7. It is expected that nearly all the survivors of that famous convention will be present. Mr. Blaine has signified his intention to be present. The exercises will be made a fitting memorial of the day it commemorates, and will open the campaign in Franklin County in a manner worthy of the fathers of the Republican party."

CONFERENCE OF THE MAINE COMMITTEE.

PORTLAND, Me., July 19.—The Republican State Committee met here last evening. Among those present were Senator Hale, Congressmen Reed, Dingley and Boutelle, Governor Robie, Collector Dow, and other leading Republicans, most of whom spoke briefly and informally. Judge Wing, the chairman, made a statement of the condition and prospects of the party throughout the State. There was a general interchange of opinions, for the most part of a conversational character, regarding the manner of conducting the campaign, but there was no business transacted, the meeting being more in the nature of a conference. The general opinion was that the campaign, so far as public meetings are a part of it, should begin about the second week in August. A large number of prominent men from other States have consented to speak in Maine, and a vigorous campaign is to be made.

A LARGE MEETING IN HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., July 19.—A Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held here last night. Many Democrats declared for Blaine. All the surrounding townships sent in delegations. Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, addressed the assembly from the Warren House porch, followed by W. A. Kerr, of this county. The meeting adjourned from the Republican headquarters on account of insufficient room. Two banners were raised and great enthusiasm was manifested. The indications point to the redemption of Warren County.

DEMOCRATS FORMING BLAINE CLUBS.

GOOD NEWS RECEIVED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

At the Republican State Committee rooms yesterday information was received of the formation of a large number of new Blaine and Logan Clubs. Three clubs have been started in Owego, having a total of 800 members. One club is known as "The Logan Boys in Blue." All the old veterans are joining it, including many Democrats. Democrats say that they can never vote for a ticket which contains the names of two men, one of whom (Hendricks) called the soldiers "Lincoln's hounds," and the other of whom sent a substitute when drafted, and never was known to say a good word for the cause of the Union Army.

At Waverly, a Blaine and Logan club contains the names of sixty Irish Democrats. At Canandaigua, forty Democrats recently have formed the nucleus of a Blaine and Logan club. They take for their motto "American interests and American rights," of which they believe Blaine and Logan to be the only representatives. A letter received from Wyoming County yesterday stated that the Republicans had already made a canvass of the county, on which they estimated at least 1,500 majority for Blaine. From North Java word was received that twenty-one Democrats had organized a Blaine and Logan Democratic club. It was thought that all the workingmen in that vicinity would vote for Blaine and Logan.

From Monroe County the intelligence is of the most cheering kind. W. J. Cowler, a prominent Democratic farmer there, and Secretary of the New-York State Farmers' Alliance, says: "Cleveland has alienated the anti-monopoly vote which he received two years ago; at least 100,000 voters gave him their support two years ago, who will never cast their votes for him again for any position."

From Buffalo word was received that a prominent Democrat deposited $10,000 in the Bank of Buffalo, telling the cashier that the whole or any part of it would be wagered that Cleveland will not be elected President of the United States. J. P. Millet, of No. 215 Mainst., in that city is authorized to represent the depositor and accept all offers.

ACTIVITY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Republican organizations in Jersey City are displaying unusual activity in this campaign. Sixty-five members of the Eureka Battery attended the regular meeting of the Battery in Teutonia Hall on Friday night and when the roll was opened twenty-seven names were added to it. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Alderman Hugo H. Abernethy, Assemblyman Samuel D. Dickinson, Police Justice Samuel W. Stilsing, Jerome Hapelyea, Charles Freeman and William Hobomb. The new uniforms for the Battery are now being made, and the military officers will be elected at the next meeting.

The young Republicans of the IVth District, the majority of whom will cast their first vote for Blaine and Logan, have organized the William H. Furman Battery, named in honor of President Furman, of the Board of Aldermen. The organization already numbers seventy-five members. The officers are: Captain, John Herlihy; first lieutenant, Charles H. Rudiger; second lieutenant, Alfred Linke; third lieutenant, H. Dohmann; sergeants, John Cook, H. Frincett, A. Lindram, F. Sparks, and M. Irving. Alderman Furman has presented the Battery with a large banner containing portraits of Blaine and Logan, which will be swung across the street in front of the meeting room.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of the Xth Assembly District of Hudson County, N. J., met at Ruth's Hall, Lowlist., Union Hill, on Thursday evening, and organized a campaign club. The hall was crowded and great enthusiasm prevailed. There were representatives from the six sub-districts comprising the Assembly district, and a vice-president was elected from each. This is to be a central organization and to assist in the formation of clubs at minor points. The following officers were elected: Frederick C. Housen, president; Frederick W. Hille, F. Frambach, Robert Rolanger, Herman Walker, John Darling, and Mr. Sherwood, vice-presidents; W. T. Trusk, secretary, and John Cotoir treasurer. Dr. A. W. Marden, Frederick H. Pepper and George Culmer were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and constitution. The club will hold a meeting at the same place on next Thursday.

A GREAT DAY ON THE TURF.

THE "ALL BLACK" AT LONG BRANCH.

THREE RACES WON BY THE WITHERS STABLE—SOME PAINFUL INCIDENTS.

Excessive amiability is the great fault of the Monmouth Park Association. They are so anxious to gratify owners of all classes—even the worst—that they keep the swindling selling races on their programme; they are so eager to please the poolsellers that they prolong the waits between the races; and they are so desirous of making the declining years of Jacob Pincus a time of peace and plenty that they retain as starter the worst bungler that a seven days' journey could find. Where does the public come in? Well, the fortunate public gets unequalled opportunities for seeing fine racing and for losing its money. But really amiability may be carried too far. The personally mild and inoffensive Pincus as a starter has become a common nuisance, whom the authorities of Monmouth County ought to abate. The generously toward the Dwyer Brothers which made the judges yesterday declare a dead heat between Hartford and Dan K., when to every one else it was clear that Dan K. had won, is a doubtful sort of benevolence. It may aid in keeping the Brooklyn stable at Long Branch in place of going to Saratoga, but it was not welcome to the backers of Dan K.

But after all there is so much that is noble and lovely about the association that it seems ungracious to find fault. If their native goodness of heart were only tempered by a little more severity, how altogether admirable they would be! If they would but retire Pincus on a pension, and pay Captain Holmes a handsome salary to live in Patagonia, all New Jersey would ring with their praises.

It was a great crowd that went down yesterday to pick up the nimble and evasive dollar at the track, and the bookmakers gathered them in. In fact, as gatherers of the simple and unwary, the bookmakers are a whole Cleveland convention in themselves. Occasionally, however, some of them fall by the wayside. There was one vacant chair yesterday. Its former tenant, a dead game young man, with a winning smile, had $6,000 on Thursday, and has been busy since in trying to float a three per cent loan at his Chatham st. bankers. But David Johnson was there—he of the neck and body countenance and the musical whisper. Where David is, the psalm of the poolseller is heard in the land.

MR. JOHNSON OF CINCINNATI, AND CAPTAIN HOLMES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Johnson graced the judges' stand—Edgar M., of Cincinnati, Governor Hoadly's law partner. This Mr. Johnson has a form of classic symmetry and the face of Hyperion. But what he does not know about politics would fill many folios. He is now predicting with much volubility that Cleveland will carry Ohio, and is even reported to be betting on that calamity. But to the people who have observed the results of Mr. Johnson's speculation on races, or who have heard of his unsuccessful attempts to engineer a crippled flush against a full hand, his betting on the election will be merely a cause of derision. Mr. Johnson was in the stand when Dan K. and Hartford passed over the line in the selling race. Now to the eye of flesh nothing was plainer than that Hartford's head was at Dan K.'s neck. But to the eye of faith—in the judges—the two horses were head and head. Now, if Mr. Johnson cannot get a better view of the November vote of Ohio than he got of that finish, his opinions are not worth sixpence a dozen.

The most puzzling problem of the day was the question how many pounds it would take to put Captain Holmes on an equality with a professional jockey. Some expert calculators who tried to figure it out thought that about 8½ pounds would do it. Others thought that hardly enough. The heroic Captain rode Brunswick in the Elberon Stakes. He had the fastest horse, he had the best of the weights, and he got a good start. But he failed to win. Some impolitic bookmakers after the race went around asking if the Captain ever rode anything but a passenger car in his native land. The commodore of an Erie transatlantic, who had come to the track to see the distinguished amateur in position on the motive power of his craft, hastily reconsidered his determination when he saw the Captain's finish on Brunswick, and sadly retired.

SOME FEATURES OF THE RACING.

Mr. Withers's stable scored a brilliant series of triumphs, winning the first three races. These victories were hailed with great satisfaction by every lover of honorable sport. They were won fairly on the merits of the horses, and they were well deserved rewards for Mr. Withers's enterprise and his liberal expenditure. He was calm amidst unruffled by the current of success as he has always been by the floods of disappointing which he has so often met. His unnamed colt, by Ventilator—Cadence, was last at the start of the two-year-old race, but steadily improved his position and took the prize by a well-timed run at the finish. Applegate & Johnson's little gray filly Cricket shipped merrily but she had too much weight. The Ventilator colt seems to be the best two-year-old that Mr. Withers has yet shown.

In the harvest Handicap the distance was a quarter mile too great for Little Minch; the weight was too much for Rosalind; Monitor was poisoned and interfered with and had too much ground to make up on the homestretch for a horse with a weak ankle and not yet fit for a hard task; Rica was also unlucky when she tried to get through the crowd; and Huron was crossed and checked. Kinglike was giving away weight to every horse in the race except Barnes and Little Minch. Donohue just got him home in front of Free Gold by desperate riding. It was a fine handicap and a close finish, the four horses behind Free Gold being almost even. Mr. Withers's Enckstone was ridden by McLaughlin, his Ventilator colt by Seaton, and his Kinglike by Donohue. If McKenny had ridden any one of them that one would surely have been defeated. So much difference does jockeyship make. The day for George L. Lorillard to win a race dawned at last. Trafalgar ran kindly and won the mile and five furlongs handicap with ease. Euclid ran second. The favorite, Royal Arch, was handled with little judgment.

Some day in the twenty-fifth century the historian who is delving in the dusty records of the turf will be overpowered by the peculiar odor when he reaches the chronicle of the selling race of yesterday. And when by patient research he gets at all the antecedents and surroundings of the owner of Dan K., and investigates the remarkable affection existing between Dan K. and Hartford, as shown by more than one race in which both have run, where Dan K. has evinced a singular reluctance to outrun Hartford, then the historian of the twenty-fifth century will no longer be astonished by the odor.

It is to be feared that J. Meany, who rode Tom Naven in the steeplechase, was under the influence of Miss Lulu Hurst or some other spiritual force. The manner in which he tumbled off his horse at the last hurdle, when he had the race won, was highly reprehensible.

"Plunger" Walton beamed all the afternoon. He backed the "all black" of Broaddale.

DETAILS OF THE CONTESTS.

The first race was one mile for a purse of $500, special weights. Four ran—Withers's colt Buckstone (4 years, 107 pounds, 3 overweight, ridden by McLaughlin); P. Lorillard's mare Pinafore (5, 91, Oxley); Bolmar's gelding Plunger (5, 103, Donohue), and Davis & Hall's filly Rosiere (3, 84, J. Hyslop). Pools—Buckstone $100, Pinafore $50, Plunger $30, Rosiere $30. Books—Buckstone even, Pinafore 7 to 2, Plunger 3 to 1, Rosiere 5 to 1.

Hosiers was allowed to lead for half a mile, all waiting. Then Buckstone and Plunger had a tussle on the lower turn. In the homestretch Plunger pulled and Pinafore made an effort, but the Withers colt was too fast for her. McLaughlin made a great fuss and flourished his whip freely, but did not hit the colt, and Buckstone won with ease by two lengths in 1:45½; Pinafore second, six lengths before Plunger, he six lengths before Rosiere. The first half mile was extremely slow; the last was fast. Mutual pools $9,835.

The second race was a handicap for two-year-olds, $25 each, $900 added; ¾ mile. Eight starters—Appleby & Johnson's filly Cricket (119, Hayward); and colt Sussex (107, Weaver); P. Lorillard's filly Marvel (105, Oxley); P. Lorillard, jr.'s filly Petition (96, J. Donohue); Barnes's filly Mecca (95, Wealthy); Dwyer Brothers' colt Executor (107, McLaughlin); Withers's colt by Ventilator—Cadence (105, Seaton); Cipriani Stable's filly East Lynne (90, Hyslop). Pools—Appleby & Johnson's pair $100, Petition $60, Marvel $40, East Lynne $20, the Withers colt $20, Executor $20, Mecca $15. Books—Cricket 2 to 1, Petition 3 to 1, Marvel 4 to 1, the Withers colt 5 to 1, Executor 5 to 1, East Lynne 7 to 1, Sussex 8 to 1, Mecca 8 to 1.

At the start Sussex was in front, Marvel second, Cricket third, the Withers colt last. Petition shot out and opened a gap of six lengths, but in the homestretch she collapsed, the Withers colt and Cricket both beating her. Petition might do for a furlong race, but not more. The Withers colt, admirably ridden by Seaton, and running with uncommon speed and courage, won by a length in 1:16¾. Cricket second, a head before Petition. East Lynne was a bad fourth. Mutual pools $89,10.

The third race was the Harvest Handicap, $50 each, $1,000 added, $300 to second; 1¼ miles. Ten starters—Withers's colt Kinglike (4, 115, W. Donohue); Dwyer Brothers' colt Barnes (4, 126, McLaughlin); Littlefield's horse Free Gold (5, 105, Evans); Mr. Kelso's mare Rica (5, 107, Meaton), and filly Heel-and-Toe (4, 95, J. Donohue); P. Lorillard's horse Herbert (5, 120, Shauer), and colt Huron (3, 90, R. Hyslop); C. L. Lorillard's gelding Monitor (aged, 112, Hayward); Blohm's colt Little Minch (4, 104, Hadgers), and Ryan's filly Caramel (4, 90, Purcell). Pools—Kinglike $50, the Kelso pair $25, Barnes $25, Free Gold $25, Little Minch $20, Monitor $20, field $35. Books—Kinglike 3 to 1, Free Gold 7 to 2, Barnes 5 to 1, Little Minch 5 to 1, Pierre Lorillard's pair 5 to 1, the Kelso pair 6 to 1, Monitor 8 to 1, Caramel 20 to 1.

This was an exciting struggle to the last stride, positions changing with startling swiftness. Heel and Toe led by a neck for a quarter of a mile. Kinglike second for a furlong, Little Minch then taking his place. Soon after he passed the stand Little Minch pushed his head in front but was hotly pressed by Heel and Toe, and Caramel. Heel and Toe got back the lead for a few strides, but again gave way to Little Minch. Kinglike all this time was in a good place. Free Gold ran fast for half a mile and then rapidly moved up. On the long tower turn both Free Gold and Kinglike challenged Little Minch. The butcher boys' colt was first into the homestretch but was failing. A mile is his best distance. Now the struggle became desperate. Monitor was not conspicuous up to the last quarter, but then Hayward brought him up on the outside in a way that meant business. Kinglike and Free Gold were having a bone-cracking wrestle in the middle of the track. Huron on the inside rushed up in a menacing way, but Kinglike quietly jostled him into the fence. Rica ran well in the last quarter, and with a more muscular and adroit jockey than Meaton might, perhaps, have caught Kinglike. Using every art and every sinew, Donohue almost lifted Kinglike over the line a winner by a length in 2:11½. Free Gold second a half length before Rica, she only a head before Monitor, he barely a neck before Barnes. Heel-and-Toe of Barnes's head. Huron was seventh and Caramel eighth. Mutual pools $19,35.

Next came a handicap of 1⅝ miles, $35 each, $750 added, $150 to second. Six ran—Preakness Stable's gelding Euclid (4, 105, Fisher); Barrett's gelding Royal Arch (3, 93, Barrett); G. L. Lorillard's colt Trafalgar (4, 100, J. Donohue); Dwyer Brothers' colt Leonidas (3, 98, Meaton); Appleby & Johnson's filly Altair (4, 90, Green), and Puppenheim's colt Golliad (4, 85, Crittenden). Pools—Royal Arch $50, Trafalgar $15, Euclid $15, Leonidas $15, field $10. Books—Royal Arch 2 to 1, Euclid 3 to 1, Leonidas 3 to 1, Trafalgar 5 to 1, Altair 8 to 1, Golliad 20 to 1. Altair would not run at all. She was in motion when the flag fell but soon stopped. The start was as bad as could be. It may be doubted if the rider of Royal Arch had any desire to win, for he pace the favorite almost to a standstill for the first mile. Trafalgar won with ease by two lengths in 2:55. Euclid second, four lengths before Royal Arch, Leonidas a poor fourth, Golliad far behind. Altair did not go over the course at all. Mutuals $22,30.

Next came the Liberon stakes, a high weight handicap, $25 each, $300 added; ¾ mile. Eight starters—Pettengill's gelding Zampa (6, 132, McLaughlin); Graham's gelding Brunswick (5, 145, Captain Holmes); Kelly's colt by King Alfonso—Mazurka (3, 142, Barbee); Shrewsbury Stable's gelding Cossack (6, 149, Little); J. Walden's gelding Patasco (3, 135, Hayward); Cornelin's gelding Eldorado (3, 145, Hurley); G. L. Lorillard's filly Gideaway (3, 140, Peters); and Henry Harwood's gelding Tom Ochiltree (aged, 130, Harwood). Pools—Brunswick $75, Cossack $55, Gideaway $30, Eldorado $25, field $25. Books—Brunswick 3 to 1, Cossack 4 to 1, Eldorado 4 to 1, Kelly's colt 5 to 1, Patapsco 5 to 1, Gideaway 6 to 1, Zampa 8 to 1, Tonkoway 25 to 1.

The start was pathetic the eight being strung along for a hundred yards. McLaughlin on Zampa got one of the running starts with which Mr. Pincus regularly favors him, and almost instantly took a lead which settled the race. Captain Holmes was well up when the flag fell, but seemed wholly at a loss to make use of Brunswick's well-known speed. Zampa won by a length in 1:18, Brunswick being second. Captain Hol