for instructions, and I started for home. I was only a passenger and was at liberty to do so. The others must wait at Woods Hall for orders. The saddest part of the accident was the loss of those two men. We did not suffer any, for it was a warm night. I don't know anything as to the cause of the collision. We were going at a fair rate of speed, and the proper signals out. Lieutenant-Commander Merry was on deck at the time. The Captain of the schooner did not offer any explanation at the time I was talking with him."

## LIEUT.-COMMANDER MERRY'S REPORT.

THE TALLAPOOSA SUNK IN TEN FATHOMS OF WATER IN MID CHANNEL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, this morning received the following telegram from Lieutenant-Commander Merry, commanding the United States Steamer Tallapoosa, dated at Woods Holl, in regard to the sinking of that vessel:

Tallapoosa sunk by collision with schooner James S. Lowell, about five miles east of Vineyard Haven, at 11:15 last night. She lay in mid channel, in about ten fathoms of water. Schooner struck on our starboard fore-rigging, cutting clear through to amidships, sunk in about five minutes. Schooner damaged about the bow. As far as ascertained, Second-Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman, are missing. Came to Woods Holl at daylight by steamer Gate City. Fish Hawk gone to scene of wreck. Please give me instructions. Wreck should be lighted for safety of navigation.

Commodore English at once telegraphed the news of this accident to Secretary Chandler in New-York, and also instructed Rear Admiral Luce, at Newport, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to at once dispatch a vessel of his squadron to the scene of the wreck and to take such steps as the circumstances may require.

The following is a list of the officers of the Tallapoosa:

Lieutenant-Commander John F. Merry, Lieutenant W. H. Everitt, Lieutenant F. E. Beatty, Passed Assistant-Surgeon C. E. Black, Passed Assistant-Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, Passed Assistant-Engineer N. P. Towne, Mates J. W. Baxter, L. B. Gallagher and Hugh Kuhl, and Paymaster's Clerk James Bishop, Jr.

Commodore English this afternoon telegraphed to Commander Merry, at Woods Hall, to allow those of his officers whose services are not required to proceed to their homes and to send the crew to either Boston or New-York, as may prove most convenient.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE LOST VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Tallapoosa is a wooden, side-wheel, double-ender steamer and was used principally as a transport and dispatch vessel. She was originally built of white oak at the Boston Navy Yard in 1863, and was rebuilt at Baltimore in 1874, when extensive internal improvements were made, including a large and elegant cabin. During the war she did blockade duty on the southern coast and was frequently used in the transportation of troops and sailors. Since then she has been engaged in carrying freight to the different navy yards. She was also in demand as a pleasure boat, possessing peculiar advantages and facilities for the accommodation of passengers. Secretaries Robeson, Thompson, Hunt and Chandler frequently used her in making inspection trips. She was frequently the subject of ridicule, but nevertheless was regarded as a good vessel of her kind. Her average speed was about ten knots an hour. Her dimensions are: Length on load line, 240 feet; extreme breadth, 35 feet; tonnage, 650 tons; displacement, 1,270. She was rigged as a schooner and carried an area of 4,300 feet of canvass. During the illness of President Garfield it was contemplated that he should be taken to sea on this vessel and arrangements were made for his accommodation, but the trip was abandoned as impracticable just the dying President was taken to Elberon instead. From a statement prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, it appears that the total cost of the Tallapoosa to October 1, 1883, including all repairs, but without machinery, was $303,835.

The Tallapoosa left Boston yesterday morning with freight for Newport. She left the Washington Navy Yard about July 14, with freight for northern yards. Secretary Chandler joined her at New-York with a party of ladies, and sailed in her to Portsmouth, N. H., and return. Secretary Chandler was to have rejoined the Tallapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when she sank.

No definite information can be obtained at the Navy Department as to the exact character and extent of the freight and stores on the Tallapoosa at the time.

## SKETCH OF SURGEON BLACK.

The greatest anxiety was manifested among the officers of the Navy at this station when they heard of the loss of the Tallapoosa yesterday, and several officers on the retired list and on "waiting orders" hurried to the Navy Yard to learn the latest particulars as to the safety of those on board, especially with regard to the wife of Secretary Chandler, who was supposed to be on the vessel with several other ladies. Dispatches were received by Commodore Fillebrown, Commandant of the Navy Yard, which were so indefinite at first as to cause considerable apprehension. The latest dispatches were to the effect that only two lives were lost—that of Passed-Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black, and of one of the servants, George A. Foster. Dr. Black was one of the most popular officers in the Navy, and was well known in this city and Brooklyn, having been on duty at the Navy Yard from 1875 to 1878. He was born in New-Brunswick, July 24, 1846, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on November 14, 1871. He was on duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., from that time on, extending the service until late in 1872, when he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Lackawanna, then in the Pacific Squadron, and served on that vessel for three years. He was promoted to be Passed-Assistant Surgeon in 1875, and was soon afterward ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard. He was ordered to the Tallapoosa January 12, 1883, and has been attached to her since that time.

## THE MURDERED MORMON ELDERS.

GOVERNOR MURRAY FREES HIS MIND TO GOVERNOR HATE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 22.—Governor Murray to-day sent the following dispatch to Governor Hale, of Tennessee: "The dispatches indicate that you are exerting your influence to vindicate the laws in the matter of the murder of the Mormon missionaries in Tennessee. I thank you for this action. Charges of preaching polygamy do not excuse murder. I trust that you may bring the guilty to punishment, thereby preventing such lawlessness in Tennessee or elsewhere. Lawlessness in Tennessee and Utah is alike reprehensible, but the murdered Mormon agents in Tennessee were sent from here as agents—have been sent for years by the representatives of organized crime. I submit that as Tennessee's representatives in Congress are, to say the least, indifferent to the punishment of offenders against the National law in Utah, it is a cowardly outrage for their constituents to kill emigration agents sent there from here."

## OHIO MINERS QUIT WORK.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 22.—All the miners of the Sunday Creek Valley and along the line of the Ohio Central railroad quit work to-day. The union miners are all out in both valleys. The cause for quitting in the Sunday Creek Valley is said to be that some of the cars of the Hocking Valley Syndicate were being used. The usual advance to eighty cents was looked for by the miners on September 1, but the operators now say that no more coal will be mined in the Valley at a higher figure than thirty cents. As this valley was the principal support of the idle miners of the Hocking Valley region, a crisis in the strike will soon be reached. Trouble is feared in some quarters.

## A CITY'S POLLUTED DRINKING WATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The City Solicitor obtained warrants to-day for the arrest of several mill owners and others for polluting the Schuylkill River, from which the greater part of the city is supplied with drinking water. The report of an expert appointed to collect evidence shows that among other pollutions, the refuse from public water-closets, dye-houses, and all kinds of mills is drained directly into the stream. Among the matter discharged into the river within the city limits are blue-stone, aniline dyes, soda ash, and the water after washing rags and shoddy waste in a number of factories.

## THE WATSON MURDER CASE.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Three arrests were made to-day on suspicion of connection with the murder of Miss Watson. The first was that of Howard L. Sullivan, a young man who, when the sheriff offered a reward of $10 to find the stump from which the club had been cut to do the fatal deed, went to the spot and claimed the money. The other two persons arrested are the colored man, William Jones, who was arrested on the day following the tragedy and discharged for lack of evidence, and Moses Hanby, who was a witness at the inquest. The prisoners were taken to Salem Jail.

The victim was buried here to-day, people coming from miles around to attend the funeral.

## THE BURKE-WELCH FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—It is announced that John L. Sullivan will probably preside at the glove fight here to-morrow night between "Jack" Burke, the middle weight champion of England, and John Welch, of this city. There is considerable betting, with the odds rather in favor of the Englishman, but as certain persons in this city have promised Welch to establish him in a handsomely furnished liquor shop in case he wins, it is expected that he will make a game fight. Telegrams to secure seats have been received from New-York, Boston, Washington and other places. Rooke, who knocked out "Mike" England, will be on hand to challenge the winner.

And now some one is trying to get up an Esquimau girl boom by declaring that they do not care for ice cream.—[Boston Post.

It is said that St. John attends camp meetings, and thus the mud slinging continues.—[Boston Post.

# THE IRISH QUESTION.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

III.

## PROSPECTS FOR IRELAND IN THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

SIR: I should like to say something just at present on the prospects of the general elections for Ireland and the Irish National party. The almost universal belief here is that if the elections take place within the next twelve months, and they can hardly be delayed beyond that time, the Irish National party will become seventy or eighty instead of forty. I have spoken of a twelvemonth, but the result would be just the same, I suppose, even if the present Parliament were allowed to run out its full time and the elections did not take place until the autumn of 1886. In political life of course one must take into full account the possibilities of change in public opinion; of leaders rising and falling; of National forces seeking a new direction; of reactions; of all manner of influences displacing and disturbing our conditions and calculations. I therefore assume it to be among the possibilities that within the course of a few years the state of things and parties in Ireland might be very different from what it is at present, and that the popularity of Mr. Parnell and his party in 1884 is no certain guarantee for their popularity, or for the very existence of such a party, in 1890. My calculations have reference therefore only to the coming elections; I do not regard it as in the slightest degree probable that anything will happen to disturb them.

Ireland has one hundred and three representatives in the House of Commons. Of these I only count forty-two or forty-three as followers of Mr. Parnell. I only reckon as his followers those who sit on the same benches with him, who attend the meetings of his party, and acknowledge themselves bound by the decisions of its majority. There are some three or four men who habitually and almost invariably vote with the Parnell party, but who nevertheless do not acknowledge themselves bound to a common action with it, and these I do not take account of in my estimate of the party's present strength. It may then be thought somewhat audacious to assume that the Irish party will find its numbers nearly double at the next elections; but we have a good deal of something very like absolute certainty, if a future can have any certainty, as a basis of our calculations. For it must be remembered that there are many men who now habitually oppose and often denounce Mr. Parnell and his policy who would not be sitting in the House of Commons if they had not at one time professed to be in union of sentiment with him. I could name, but I spare your readers the trouble of reading the names, at least twenty-two men who, if they had spoken out before the last elections the opinions they now profess with regard to Mr. Parnell and his policy, would have found themselves consigned to the peaceful obscurity of private life the moment the elections were over. These men are those who were once characterized by Mr. Gladstone in a singularly happy phrase, all the more effective because its quiet sarcasm was entirely unintentional, as "the nominal Home Rulers."

At the last elections the only question in Ireland was Home Rule or no Home Rule. Mr. Parnell was not then leader of the party; at least he was not yet named its leader. He was the actual leader, he was the life and spirit and movement of the party; but in name he was only the follower of Mr. Shaw, who had been elected leader on the death of Mr. Butt. All of us then who professed ourselves Home Rulers and in favor of what is called an active policy, and who were believed to be sincere, were elected without further question. But the moment the elections were over it became clear that the "nominal Home Rulers" were not going to keep step with the real Home Rulers. The nominal Home Rulers would have nothing to do with that policy of obstruction without which, as I endeavored to show your readers in a former letter, there was no chance of getting a real hearing for the case of Ireland. When the time came round for the annual choice of a leader—we call our leader the president of the party and elect him every year—a large majority declared against Mr. Shaw and put Mr. Parnell in his place. One obvious reason for this course was that the elections had declared with trumpet tongue for Mr. Parnell. He started a number of candidates of his own, sent them to the constituencies in his name and with his recommendation, and they were elected by overwhelming majorities. He opposed some of the most powerful and some of the most unscrupulous landlords in their own counties, and he succeeded in ejecting them. Some of the candidates he put forward were untried and absolutely unknown young men. They came forward simply as Mr. Parnell's candidates and on Mr. Parnell's recommendation; of them, some of them are now famous in Irish politics, and are among the best speakers in the House of Commons; but they were obscure young men at that time. In truth, so far as Nationalist politics were concerned, only one name came out of the ballot box at the elections of 1880, and that was the name of Mr. Parnell. It would have been absurd, it would have been impossible, to appoint any other man but him our leader. He was elected president of the party; and then the nominal Home Rulers left us. The elections were over; they had a certain lease of their seats for three or four years; and they left us.

Some of these men were perfectly honest. They had not foreseen when the election began that Mr. Parnell was going to carry all before him. There had been no occasion for them to express any opinion in opposition to his policy. They were under the impression that things would go on as they had been going; that Mr. Shaw would be the leader of the party and Mr. Parnell a more or less unmanageable follower. They were quite taken by surprise when they found themselves brought suddenly face to face with the alternative either to follow Mr. Parnell or to separate from his party. Had these men known what was going to happen they would probably have spoken boldly out before the elections and taken their chances of the consequences. These, however, are only some of the nominal Home Rulers. There are others who undoubtedly disguised their real opinions. I know of one case where a nominal Home Ruler and a conspicuous adherent of Mr. Parnell were standing in companionship as candidates for the two seats in one county. They had been colleagues already in the representation of the county. They were now issuing a joint address to be signed by their names. The address was prepared by the Parnellite; but he had omitted to make any allusion in it to the "active policy"—the policy, that is to say, of Mr. Parnell. He had not thought it necessary; he had assumed that adhesion to that policy would be taken for granted. The nominal Home Ruler, however, urged that they should distinctly pledge themselves to the active policy. He wrote in with his own hands the words which professed their common adhesion to the active policy. He was one of the first to break away from Mr. Parnell when the elections were over and he had secured his seat for another Parliament. I am afraid we can hardly regard his course of conduct as consistent with the highest principles of political integrity.

There are some men among the nominal Home Rulers whose opinions have for one reason or another actually undergone a change since the elections, and who, even if they may be accused of fickleness, are not to be charged with dishonesty or even inconsistency. However that may be, the fact remains that there are some twenty-two seats which we may fairly count on securing for Parnellite candidates at the next elections; for the good reason that their present occupants were put in that position because they were then supposed to be in union with Mr. Parnell. Then there are a small number of seats held by men who never professed to be Home Rulers; who only proclaimed themselves Liberals; who are what people in Ireland call Whigs; but whom for various reasons Mr. Parnell did not oppose at the last elections. Our strength was then given to throw out the Tories in the first instance wherever we could not get in a trustworthy Parnellite; and in some instances Mr. Parnell actually preferred a respectable Liberal to a doubtful and questionable Home Ruler. At the coming elections we shall, of course, endeavor to put genuine Parnellites into all these seats. Since the last elections our Irish organizations have been taking much pains with the registries of voters so as to get all properly qualified men on the registration lists; a work of immense importance under our British electoral system and which had previously been sadly neglected in Ireland by Liberals and Nationalists. The leaders of the party have satisfied themselves that the registries this year will greatly increase the Parnellite strength. We may, I think, take it for granted that the Whig party, as it is called, will disappear from the Irish representation at the close of the coming elections. According to all the calculations, we shall get possession of the seats now held by the nominal Home Rulers and the seats, or nearly all of them, now held by the Whigs. But this is not all. We shall certainly win some, not many indeed, but some, of the seats now held by Tories. We count on planting a Parnellite here and there in Ulster. Two of the most advanced and conspicuous of that party are representatives of Ulster constituencies already, Mr. Healy and Mr. Biggar; and we are certain to add to the number at the coming elections. Ulster is a province in which the rights of the tenant are held especially dear. The great source of Ulster's prosperity and tranquillity has been its exceptional system of tenant right—and the Ulster farmers know that in Mr. Parnell's party they have the firmest advocates of all the rights of the tenants. Moreover, the Catholic population is increasing every day in the northern cities and towns, and the province of Ulster, once distinctively Protestant and Orange, will soon have a majority of its population Catholic. The change has gone far enough even already to give us good reason to reckon on making some addition to our strength in the representation of Ulster when the Government give us a chance that way by dissolving Parliament and going to the country.

Twenty-two seats I assume that we shall win from the nominal Home Rulers. This assumption leaves two or three of the class, the better and more popular among them, still in possession of their seats; an assumption which is not likely to be borne out by the results; but I am anxious not to overrate our probable successes. I feel confident that we shall carry eight or ten Whig seats. Let us say eight. Suppose we only get two Conservative seats in Ulster; that will bring the number of our conquests up to thirty-two. I have only counted Mr. Parnell's present party at forty-two or forty-three because there are some few men who for one cause or another do not now attend Parliament at all. These men, however, would be succeeded at the general election by men who would attend; for the seats they occupy are absolutely at our disposal. Let us, then, assume the additions of this kind to the active strength of the Parnell party. The whole result would be on this calculation an addition of thirty-four Parnellites to forty-two; or seventy-six in all. I have understated rather than overstated our expectations, and wherever I saw any reasonable doubt of a success I have not counted on success. We have had lately very good means of testing our strength, for we have had several unexpected elections and in almost every instance where we tried we won. I may say that in every instance where we tried and where there was any possibility of our succeeding we did succeed. We tried one or two impossible places merely for the sake of making a beginning and showing a determination to fight; but of course we did not succeed; we knew we could not succeed. We did succeed, however, in some contests where once but ourselves believed there was the slightest chance of our succeeding. *Prestige* counts for much in political contests; our opponents now begin to believe that we have got into the way of winning and they are not always in good spirits for a fight. We appear to have secured possession of the "winning victory," the victory which having settled on one side of the field cannot put forth wings and fly away again.

All these calculations assume the general election to be fought out on the basis of the present franchise. As your readers know, Mr. Gladstone's recent Franchise bill proposed to extend the suffrage very widely; to make it in fact something very like a manhood suffrage. In Ireland the number of voters would be immensely increased. The House of Lords has virtually thrown out the bill, and Mr. Gladstone intends to hold an autumn session of Parliament for the purpose of sending his message up to the Peers again. If they should once more reject it the probability is that he would at once dissolve Parliament and go to the country with the very elective cry of "Reform the House of Lords." The elections would, of course, in that case be conducted on the basis of the present franchise. Indeed, I think we may safely assume that whatever happens the general election will take place before the passing of the intended measures of reform. When those measures of reform are adopted and accomplished we shall see a great change in the political representation of those countries, a change the extent and nature of which in England we can guess at only by the merest conjecture. In England we do not know whether its first effects will be extremely radical or extremely conservative. But I do not think there is any such element of doubt as regards Ireland. John Bright once said of his Birmingham constituency that just as wherever you dip a cup in the sea you bring up salt water, so wherever you dip into Birmingham you bring up radicalism. After the same fashion I think that wherever you dip into an Irish population now you bring up that form of Nationalism which is represented by Mr. Parnell. Many English politicians and journalists are constantly telling that the extension of the franchise to the Irish agricultural laborer will bring up a new class of voters who for some reason or another will be hostile to Mr. Parnell. I do not know from what depths of their moral consciousness they evolve this idea; but it must be from their moral consciousness somewhere. The Irish agricultural laborers make up the bulk of the monster meetings which Mr. Parnell and his colleagues hold in all parts of Ireland. I never met or heard of an Irish laborer who was not an admirer of Mr. Parnell. There is no Irish laborer who does not know very well that Mr. Parnell and his party in and out of Parliament are the best friends he can have. It soothes and pleases the English public somehow to be told every day that Mr. Parnell's power is to come to an end next day. A few years ago the nominal Home Rulers were going to destroy him and his party altogether. Then Mr. Forster was to smash him. A little later the Vatican was to make a clean sweep of him. Now the English press puts its faith in the laborers to do the work—as if any one ever heard an Irish laborer say one word against Mr. Parnell.

However, the effects of the intended changes in the franchise are to be settled by the future. For the present we have to deal with the unreformed electoral system, and I have based my calculation on the well-founded assumption that the next election will be decided by the same constituencies as the last. On that understanding I do not believe that any one acquainted with the actual condition of things will dispute my forecast of the effect of a general election on the Irish Parliamentary party.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

*No. 15 Ebury st., London, Aug. 2, 1884.*

## A COSTLY FREIGHT WRECK.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 22.—Two freight trains came into collision this afternoon in the west yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia. The caboose and gondola car of the front train and the engine and four cars of the rear train, the latter filled with sheep and hogs, were smashed. The wreck caught fire and was consumed. Upward of 800 animals were killed, only fifty escaping inhurt. No human lives were lost.

## SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY AT OLD ORCHARD.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 22.—A burglar entered the room in the Pleasant House occupied by Miss Bailey, of Boston, this morning, and took a valise containing a set of diamonds, a set of garnets and other jewelry, worth hundreds of dollars. He made good his escape and there is no clew to his identity.

## GOVERNOR IRELAND NOT ARRESTED.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—The reported arrest of Governor Ireland at Houston yesterday is false. Governor Ireland arrived here last evening. Marshal Tracy said he had no intention of arresting the Governor during his attendance at the State Convention at Houston. The Marshal has no fears that the Governor will seek to avoid the service of a warrant; hence he has selected another time and place for the arrest of Mr. Ireland under the Francois affidavits.

The broken-down physique of royalty is remarkable; from time immemorial kings have been mere Rex.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

# FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN.

## BETTING MEN LOSE HEAVILY AT SARATOGA.

THE RACES WON BY TEN STONE, EULOGY, LADY LOUD AND HOTACHIMIE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The Saratoga Association's twenty-ninth racing day was opened by the defeat of the favorite in the first race, Young's colt Troubadour. The winner was Morris & Patten's colt Ten Stone, who came home in 1:03¾. The dash was a lively one. Baldwin's filly Freda was thought best of in the second race, one mile and a furlong. Again were the heavy speculators made unhappy, as Kirkman's colt Eulogy created a genuine surprise by leading the favorite under the wire in 1:58. For the three-quarters dash Weidman & Day's Jocose had the call in the gambling quarter, but she did not even secure a place. The successful competitor was the Loads' filly Lady Loud, who came under the wire in 1:16½. In the last race of the day the fourth favorite of the day was defeated. The favorite was Wilson & Co.'s horse Black Jack. The winner was Kessler's mare Hotachimie, who made the mile in 1:45.

The first race, purse $300, was for two-year-olds which had not won a race since July 18; allowances granted five furlongs. Seven starters—McLaughlin's colt Leonidas (100, Coffey); Harbeck's Duke of Margenta-Emerald gelding (97, Williams); McElmeel's filly Fidele (97, Moore); Walden's filly Lulu S. (97, Higgs); Morris and Patton's colt Ten Stone (102, Taylor); Young's colt Troubadour (110, Stovall); and the Suffolk stable's Virgil-Mary Martin colt (100, Thomas). Pools—Troubadour $120, Ten Stone $75, Leonidas $35, and the field $40. Books—Troubadour 7 to 10, Ten Stone 8 to 5, Leonidas 8 to 1, Fidele 9 to 1, Lulu S. 10 to 1, Emerald gelding and Mary Martin colt each 20 to 1. Fidele led off, followed by Ten Stone, Lulu S. and the others. Lulu S. went to the front before reaching the main track and was the first to reach the upstretch. In the run home, Ten Stone came forward and won by a full length. Troubadour second, a couple of lengths in advance of Lulu S. third; followed in by Fidele, Leonidas, Mary Martin colt and the Emerald gelding. Time 1:03¾. Mutuals paid $14.40.

Next followed a race for a purse of $350, penalties and allowances, one mile and a furlong. Five starters—Broom & Post's gelding Williams (6, 110, Jameson), Clay & Woodford's colt The Admiral (3, 105, Stovall), Preakness Stable's colt Hidalgo (3, 93, Arnold), Kirkman's filly Eulogy (3, 88, Higgs), Baldwin's filly Freda (3, 102, Taylor). Pool—Freda $200, The Admiral $100, and the field $30. Books—Freda 3 to 5, The Admiral 7 to 5, Hidalgo 8 to 1, Eulogy 10 to 1 and Williams 15 to 1. Freda took the lead at the drop of the flag and showed the way until passing the seven-furlong pole. Eulogy now came forward with a rush, took the lead and won very handily by two lengths, Freda second three lengths in advance of Williams, Hidalgo fourth and The Admiral fifth. Time 1:58. Mutuals paid $208.60.

The third race, purse $300, was for "short horses"; weights 5 pounds below the scale; allowances granted; three-quarters of a mile. Ten starters—Young's gelding Troubadour (3, 105, Stovall); Cruik's mare Lara-Juanita (aged, 103, Lewis); Whitney Frost's filly Lady Lyon (4, 90, Arnold); Weidman & Day's filly Jocose (4, 109, Holloway); Morris & Patton's filly Southsea (4, 108, Taylor); Keene's filly Fandango (3, 98, Williams); Walden & Co's mare Wisp (aged, 103, McManus); Smith's filly Coralina (3, 96, Anderson); Load's filly Lady Loud (3, 101, Rivers); and Scott's filly Viola (3, 96, Higgs). Pools—Jocose $100, Troubadour, Southsea, Fandango and Lady Loud $80, and the field $75. Books—Jocose 3 to 1, Fandango 3 to 1, Troubadour and Southsea each 4 to 1, Lady Loud 5 to 1, Lady Lyon 8 to 1, Wisp and Coralina each 20 to 1. Jocose was the first to leave the head of the diagonal stretch, followed by Lady Loud and the other eight. Near the five-furlong pole Lady Lyon and Southsea were about on even terms. On swinging into the regular track Lady Lyon went forward and showed the way clear round to the third quarter pole. Lady Loud now increased her pace, took the lead at the last furlong and won in good shape by a half length, Lady Lyon second a length and a half better than Southsea third, followed over the line by Jocose, Viola, Lara-Juanita, Coralina, Wisp, Fandango and Troubadour. Time 1:16½. Mutuals paid $20.70.

The fourth and last race of the day, purse $350, contested selling allowances; one mile. Seven starters—Morris' selling filly Rob May (3, 82, $700, Anderson), Cochran's mare Easter (5, 99, $1,000, Williams), Hendrie Brothers' horse Inspector (5, 99, $700, Jones), Forbes' b. g. George L. (4, 103, $1,200, Jamison), Kessler's mare Hotachimie (5, 96, $700, Rivers), Wilson & Company's horse Black Jack (4, 101, $800, Higgs), and Preakness Stable's filly Noreen (3, 93, $1,000, Arnold). Pools—Black Jack $100, Hotachimie $60, Noreen $45, George L. $40, and the field $65. Books—Black Jack 6 to 5, Noreen 2 to 1, George L. and Hotachimie 3 to 1, Inspector 6 to 1, Rob May and Easter each 8 to 1. Inspector took the lead at the start and held it for seven-eighths of a mile, when Hotachimie bounded forward and won by a length, Inspector second, two lengths better than Black Jack, followed in the order named by Rob May, Noreen, and Easter. Time, 1:45. Mutuals paid $27. No bid for the winner.

### PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

To-morrow there will be two stake races, the Equity for two-year-olds, and the Morrissey, a handicap, two miles. For the Equity there will be five starters, and in the Morrissey ex-U. S. Senator Monroe is handicapped at 130 but his not known weight-carrying capacity, and his liking for a distance of ground, make him a strong favorite. The other races are a mile and a furlong, and a selling race. For the last there are ten entries. The pool-selling on this event is brisk, four of the horses selling for the same money.

FIRST RACE, EQUITY STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, ¾ MILE.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. Young | Bootjack | King Alfonso | 100 |
| M. Young | Hotspur | Leolin | 100 |
| Morris & Patten | Ten Stone | Ten Broeck | 100 |
| R. W. Walden | Hart | Saratoga | 97 |
| Preakness Stable | Heeding Glory | Longfellow | 92 |

SECOND RACE, MORRISSEY STAKES, HANDICAP, 2 MILES.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. McElmeel | Gen. Monroe | T. Bowling | 6 | 130 |
| Oden Bowie | Compensation | Leolin | 6 | 108 |
| J. Rutherford | Grenadier | Rutherford | 4 | 106 |
| J. W. & H. H. Load | Lida Stanhope | Waverly | 3 | 103 |
| M. Young | Carl Machinery | Ten Broeck | 3 | 100 |
| Milton Young | Vera | King Alfonso | 4 | 98 |
| C. W. Medinger | Emma | Eolus | 3 | 76 |

THIRD RACE, 1⅛ MILES.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. H. Ewing | Mammonist | Buckden | 6 | 107 |
| R. W. Walden | Tom | Ten Broeck | 4 | 102 |
| Travis & Hall | Ella Warfield | Wild Dayne | 3 | 100 |
| E. Hanlon | Shenandoah | Shannon | 3 | 97 |
| J. W. & H. H. Load | Richard L. | Lever | 3 | 89 |
| G. H. Kernaghan | Mittie B. | K. Alfonso | 3 | 87 |

FOURTH RACE, SELLING, ¾ MILE.

| Name. | Weight. | Name. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disturbance | 113 | Inspector | 103 |
| Morning Glory | 110 | Hosiere | 96 |
| Ninth Anna | 108 | Velverton | 96 |
| Minnie Meteor | 105 | Ghost | 96 |
| Loramnta | 103 | Galaxy | 88 |

Pools—*First Race*—Hart $61, Young's entries $50, Ten Stone $42, Morning Glory $35. *Second Race*—General Monroe $500, Lucky B. $120, Compensation $75, Young's entries $65, Lida Stanhope $50, Emma $45. *Third Race*—Mammonist $200, Richard L. $130, Shenandoah $85, Mittie B. $80, Tom $50, Ella Warfield $50. *Fourth Race*—Disturbance $40, Loramnta $25, Northanna $20, Galaxy $25, Inspector $25, Velverton $21, Krupp Gun, $18, Hosiere $17, Ghost $18, Minnie Meteor $15.

## ENTRIES FOR MONMOUTH PARK.

THE SELECT STAKES AND THE GREAT HANDICAP LIKELY TO FURNISH SUPERB CONTESTS.

The Monmouth Park Association has prepared an excellent programme for to-day to take the place of that in the book, which will be run on the extra day next Tuesday. There are seven races—the Select Stakes, three handicaps, two selling races, one of them being for two-year-olds, and a steeplechase over the short course. For the Select Stakes and the mile-and-a-quarter handicap the lists of starters are of rare merit. In the Select Stakes the two-year-old stars will contend for supremacy. The weights are according to the new scale, 115 pounds with the regular sex allowance. Wanda starts unhandicapped by winning penalties and if she is the great filly that her series of victories indicates should win. The mile-and-a-quarter handicap has eight entries. P. Lorillard's pair, Drake Carter and Arauza, carry the top impost, 125 pounds, and the Western colt W. R. Woodard the lightest, 95 pounds. Modesty is in the list at 106 pounds. It should be a great race from start to finish and one worth going a long distance to witness.

FIRST RACE, HANDICAP, 1 1-16 MILES.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Robinson | Little Fred | Release | 5 | 106 |
| P. Lorillard | Endymion | Ten Broeck | 3 | 106 |
| W. Jennings | Tattler | T. Cubitiere | 3 | 104 |
| E. Hefner | Markland | Springbok | 4 | 97 |
| W. R. Babcock | Lizzie Mack | Alarm | 4 | 90 |
| H. Roberts | Gitofa | Leamington | 4 | 86 |

SECOND RACE, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, SELLING, ¾ MILE.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exclsior Stable | Bahama | Monsemer | 103 |
| P. Lorillard | Unrest | Mortemer | 102 |
| Appleby & Johnson | Error | Glenelg | 98 |
| C. Littlefield | Prescott | Strathmore | 85 |
| P. Lorillard | Dahlia | Sensation | 79 |

THIRD RACE, HANDICAP, 1 3-16 MILES.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. E. Kelly | Thurles | Leolin | 4 | 95 |
| W. Jennings | Regret | Ballankeel | 3 | 90 |
| H. Roberts | Gitofa | Leamington | 6 | 86 |

FOURTH RACE, SELECT STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, ¾ MILE.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Kelso | Brookwood | Billet | 119 |
| E. V. Snedeker | Grenadier | Glenelg | 113 |
| Cypriana Stable | Gleam | Springbok | 112 |
| P. Lorillard | Wanda | Mortemer | 112 |
| E. Corrigan | Little Dwyer | King Alfonso | 112 |

FIFTH RACE, HANDICAP, 1¼ MILES.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. Lorillard | Drake Carter | Ten Broeck | 4 | 125 |
| P. Lorillard | Arauza | Rosebland | 6 | 125 |
| R. D. Wilkers | Kingfike | King Pascal | 4 | 117 |
| Mr. Kelso | Heeland Tom | Glenelg | 4 | 107 |
| E. Corrigan | Modesty | War Dance | 3 | 106 |
| G. M. Hyde | Bob Cook | Ten Broeck | 3 | 102 |
| G. L. Lorillard | Louisette | Glenelg | 3 | 98 |
| E. Corrigan | W. R. Woodard | Ten Broeck | 3 | 95 |

SIXTH RACE, SELLING, 1 MILE.

| Owner. | Name. | Sire. | Age. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. McMahon | Jim Mitchell | Glengary | 4 | 112 |
| J. Walden | Chickadee | Viator | 5 | 93 |

The starters for the final race, a steeplechase over the short course, will be made known at the track.

The pool sales at Coney Island last night were as follows:

*First Race*—Tattler $55, Endymion $45, Little Fred $30, Maryland $8, Lizzie Mack $28, Gitofa $14. *Second Race*—Error $87, Unrest $56, Bahama $45, Prescott $32, Dahlia $12. *Third Race*—Regret $75, Thurles $55, Gitofa $30. *Fourth Race*—Wanda $150, Osmo $60, Lizzie Dwyer $16, Brookwood $37, Grenadier $22. *Fifth Race*—Arauza $77, Bob Cook $60, Heel-and-Toe $56, P. Lorillard $45, Louisette $36, Kinglike $17. *Sixth Race*—Joe Mitchell $55, Chickadee $30.

## CLOSE OF THE CHICAGO RACES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—There was a fair attendance at the races at the Chicago Driving Park to-day. The weather was clear and the track fast. The first race, for two-year-olds that have never won a stake, was won in 1:16¾ by Mary Hamilton by a length. Vanter was second and Lomardo a poor third. French pools paid $7 20. The Sweepstakes race, for three-year-olds that had not won a race at this meeting, was won easily by Bootia in 1:47. French pools paid $8 10. The third race, for horses that had started and not run first or second at this meeting, one mile and one-sixteenth, was won by a short head by Europa in 1:50¾. French pools paid, $10 70. The August Stakes were taken by Katie Creel in a walk over. This ends the meeting.

## TROTTING AND RUNNING AT UTICA.

UTICA, Aug. 22.—In the 2:27 class to-day Montgomery took the last three heat. Young Rolfe took the first and was second in the other three. Time 2:24½, 2:27, 2:25¼, 2:23¼. In the 2:19 class race, Harry Wilkes took three straight heats, with Catchfly second. Time 2:22, 2:19½, 2:20¼. The ten mile running race between Merrie Peck and Madame Marantette was won by the latter. Time 22:39.

## THE NORWICH CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

A DAY OF SURPRISES—THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLOSELY CONTESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—This has been a day of surprises. The favorites have been overtaken in the race, and the field is coming forward with a celerity that puts prophecy at defiance. Last night it looked as though the first prize lay between Harbird and Jacobus, with the second place for Johnson, Ashley or Read. The opening game between Read and Jacobus to-day threw the latter back with those who had each lost two games. Read won in twenty minutes without a change of balls. Then Strong, who has played the weakest of all the contestants thus far, won his first game with Ashley by hard hitting, and his transitory glory was soon dimmed by defeat at the hands of Johnson, and Read immediately afterwards. The meeting between the Philadelphia and Norwich champions this afternoon attracted a crowd of spectators to the grounds. Many came in carriages, so that at the height of the interest the field resembled a race concourse at a Saturday's meeting. The game was lively and evenly contested for an hour and a half. A wing shot, ninety feet away, at one time nearly turned the scale in Harland's favor, his adversary having but two points more to score. By careful and methodical play he managed to creep up within three points of the home stake, when Johnson brought him down at long range and captured the game.

A glance at the scores of the leaders shows how evenly matched are the representatives of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Each player from these States has won four games and lost two, and must play off the ties. The deciding games will be played to-morrow, and a number who had determined to return home this evening will stay over to be extra meeting. If the present heavy rain continues, the contest may be carried into next week; but it is hoped that this may not be the case.

A spirited game between Jacobus, Jr., of Matawan, and Master Jenks, of Norwich, resulted in the victory of the former. Jacobus already hits better than his father, and displays great judgment in laying out the game. The numerous lay strokes by the two boys, neither of whom looked large enough to swing a heavy mallet, were