THE SENATORSHIP.

CAN THE DEMOCRATS WIN THE ASSEMBLY?

SILAS B. DUTCHER REVIEWS THE SITUATION—HOW SENATOR HARRIS WAS ELECTED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 9.—One at times meets about the Capital a large man with a broad good-natured face. He has the bearing of a shrewd farmer; and indeed he did see a good deal of out-door life when he tramped along the berme bank of the Erie Canal as Superintendent of Public Works. Silas B. Dutcher, that is his name, is one of the best informed and coolest-headed Republicans in the State.

"The Democrats," he said a few days ago, "are playing points in the Legislature for the United States Senatorship, but they won't capture it. Our Assemblymen from the doubtful districts are making capital also right under Governor Hill's nose and he cannot prevent their return. The Democrats now have fifty votes in the Assembly. That means that they will have to gain nineteen seats in order to reverse the present situation, for we have a majority of eight in the Senate. If they gain those nineteen Assemblymen in the fall elections the situation when the Legislature would meet in January to elect the Senator would be thus:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Senators	20	12
Assemblymen	59	69
	79	81

"Where are they going to gain those nineteen votes? Giving them every chance I cannot possibly figure up for them a gain of over fifteen or sixteen seats. Mr. Hunting, of Suffolk County, has a close district, but he has won his way back by passing the Lloyd's Neck bill. Perhaps we shall lose Allen's seat in Queens. Coming to Brooklyn, however, who doubts but that we will have more than two Assemblymen? We shall surely gain one Assemblyman and perhaps two in that city. Windolph's and Bender's districts in New-York are both close, and Charlie Smith is the only man that can carry his district, but I don't think we shall lose any one of these three districts. We ought not to have lost Rockafellow's district last year and next year I think we shall have a Republican from it. No, I cannot see any gains for the Democrats in New-York; I rather see losses for them. We have only six Assemblymen from New-York now and we had nine in 1884. I don't see why we shouldn't repeat the exploit this year of 1883. We should surely elect a Republican in General Husted's place from the Westchester district and carry as we always do Putnam County. I presume the Democrats think that they will capture Platt's district in Duchess County. He only had twenty-three majority and also both of the Orange districts. It seems to me though we have the best chance of capturing the Orange County districts; our man Smith had a larger majority than the Democrats gave to Judge Greene. The Democrats think too, I hear, that they will get one of the Ulster County districts and recapture the Greene County district—as Hopkins says he won't run again. It was a miracle our carrying Greene County, but I think it can be done. Who thinks that we will have only one member from Albany County next year? It is a remarkable circumstance our having only one Albany member this year. Why, in 1884 we had three of the four members. Naturally the Democrats think they can win back Dickson's district in Rensselaer County. I don't know but that they can.

"Going westward one comes to Montgomery County. That is debatable ground. Mr. Liddle has obtained a Republican majority for two years, but the district is a doubtful one. We shall also be fortunate if we elect all the three Assemblymen from Oneida County again. Lewis County, I hear, is safe for us another year. I presume the Democrats also hope to gain the III District of Jefferson County. That is indeed a doubtful district. Then they also aim, I hear, to capture the III District of Wayne County; but it would be strange if we did not recapture the Ist District of Wayne. There is a Republican majority in both districts; only we have been unfortunate in our candidates lately. The Democrats are also making arrangements to capture the Rochester city district in Monroe County, now represented by Pratt. I hear also that they think they can carry Schuyler County, one of the Steuben districts, Baker's, one of the Erie districts, Kraus's, one of the Cattaraugus districts, Kruse's, and one of the Niagara districts, Porter's. But I think we are likely to gain a district in Niagara County rather than lose. Summing up the situation I would say that I think it impossible for the Democrats to gain nineteen Assembly Districts and seize the United States Senatorship."

One occasionally hears good stories about the election of former United States Senators. George Bliss tells two interesting ones. He was private secretary of Governor Morgan and thus witnessed behind the scenes the contest between Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts and Ira Harris for the Senatorship. "One day," says Mr. Bliss, "Governor Morgan, Thurlow Weed and Mr. Evarts had a long conference in the Executive Chamber in relation to Mr. Evarts's strength. Weed and Morgan were heartily supporting Evarts, who knew as little about his own canvass or how to get votes as a child. After much computation the Governor and Mr. Weed figured out that Mr. Evarts needed five votes to control the Republican caucus. Mr. Weed sat thinking for a few moments and then said to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Evarts: 'I think I can see where I can get two votes and by speaking to certain men can get two more. It will be humiliating to get the last two votes in the way I will have to get them, but I am willing to do so.' Mr. Weed then turned to Mr. Evarts, who sat doubled up in his chair like a jackknife, and looking very melancholy, and said to him with a quizzical look: 'Evarts *can't* you get *one* vote?'"

Mr. Evarts was not able to get that one vote and was beaten in the Republican caucus. When it became apparent that he would be beaten, and that Horace Greeley would be nominated on the next ballot, one of Mr. Weed's henchmen in the Executive Chamber and informed Mr. Weed of the impending catastrophe. Mr. Bliss tells what follows: "When this news reached Mr. Weed he was seated talking to Mr. Evarts and Governor Morgan. Mr. Weed was not apparently ruffled by the statement; he had prepared for the situation by having a second candidate, Ira Harris, at his disposal. He turned to the messenger and said sternly: 'Tell every man that voted for Evarts to vote for Mr. Harris.' The messenger hesitated a moment to carry this command, desiring to vote for Mr. Greeley, now that Mr. Evarts's name was withdrawn. Mr. Weed saw what was working in his mind. Pointing to the door with his long arm and skinny hand, he said in a voice of thunder: 'It must be done.' And it was done, and Ira Harris was elected United States Senator."

MEASURES BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

THE GAS BILLS TO BE DISPOSED OF THIS WEEK.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 9.—Governor Hill the present week will be compelled to make his decision upon the second series of remarkable measures passed by the present Legislature. The first was the bills for annulling the charter of the Broadway Surface Railway Company; the second is the measures to lower the price of gas in New-York.

The gas bills were passed week before last, therefore the ten days' time granted by the Constitution for their consideration by the Governor will expire the present week. The measures are the outcome of the agitation against the price of gas in New-York started by the Gas Consumers' Association of that city. Last year they failed to pass the Legislature, and thereupon a special committee of the Senate was authorized to make a thorough investigation of the processes of gas manufacture, the cost of manufacturing gas and the profits of the gas companies of New-York. The investigation was made and a report was made upon it to the present Legislature. The Legislature then passed the three bills now before the Governor awaiting his veto or signature. One of the bills, which was introduced by Senator Reilly, reduces the price of gas in New-York to $1 25 a thousand feet; a second bill introduced by Senator Murphy creates a commission to supervise the manufacture and sale of gas; and a third bill, also presented by Senator Murphy, authorizes the organization of competing gas companies in New-York, provided they have a capital of $2,500,000. It is said that the officers of the Gas Consumers' Association will organize a company under the last-named act.

Senator Gilbert, who formed the bill creating a Gas Commission says that he considers that the most valuable one of the series. It will secure protection for the gas consumers of New-York, he says, against paying for air instead of gas.

The Governor will also probably this week return to the Legislature the Supply bill with such appropriations cancelled as he does not think the Legislature should make.

It is presumed that the Governor also this week will make some decision on the Arcade railway bill.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN CONNECTICUT.

LITTLE TROUBLE FOUND—CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—STATE TOPICS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, May 8.—The large corporations in Connecticut have been singularly free from labor troubles, partly owing to the character of the employes and partly to the fairness of the corporations. The Willimantic Linen Company, and the Collins Company of Collinsville, two of the largest corporations having their headquarters in this city, have voluntarily restored the rate of wages to the scale of 1884, when a reduction was made, and both appear to be doing an excellent business. The Willimantic Company has been compelled to run portions of its machinery all night in order to catch up with the work of other portions and keep all orders filled. The Collins Company, although the market has pressed its productions to a low percentage of profit, is also busy. As an instance of the very small margins on the production of axes, it is said that there is 34 cents' worth of raw material in an axe for which they only receive 50 cents as it leaves the factory in a finished state. This leaves 16 cents for the cost of production, a process that requires a great deal of handling by skilled workmen. Both of these great concerns have inaugurated weekly payments. There has been in the cotton, woollen and small ware manufactures that so largely occupy Connecticut capital scarcely any labor troubles worth mentioning.

It is now an accepted fact that Congressman Seymour will not be a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nominations. He has personally assured Mr. Byington, of *The Norwalk Gazette*, that he much prefers to remain where he is. This has been not an unwelcome fact to the friends of Congressman Mitchell. Collector Troup, Mr. Mitchell's factotum in politics, has been industriously circulating the news that Seymour is out of the race. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sumner, too, has expressed himself as averse to being made prominent just at this time. The hand of William H. Barnum can be seen in the apparent arrangement to have all other candidates drop out in order to make room for Mitchell.

Local Democrats are not particularly well pleased with the slow movements in making changes in the local government offices, particularly in the post-office and at the envelope agency. There has been no change whatever in the letter-carriers, a small number of substitutes, only having been placed in that branch of the office. Applications have been frequent, but Postmaster Chapman thus far has been indifferent to the clamors of the party. He found the office in excellent running condition, but with a reduced force and a cut-down in salaries he has fully as much as he can attend to to keep up to the standard set by his predecessor, and wisely refrains from any experiments with the carriers. At the envelope agency there have been only a few minor changes. A committee of Democratic workers waited upon Agent Eaton not long since and informed him what they expected him to do. He, in turn, informed them that he would run the office without their help and would do as he had a mind to. This reply had a very depressing effect upon the self-appointed committee.

The legislative reunion of last week, while it brought together a great many legislators of other days, brought few of the recognized politicians of either party. There were no "booms" visible, although Speaker Tibbits received an ovation that was certainly a pointer in the direction of Gubernatorial strength. There is no hesitancy on the part of Mr. Tibbits's friends in avowing him as a candidate who will win the nomination and election. The absence of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Bulkely from the Senate chamber on reunion day has been taken as an indication that the Bulkelys are out of State politics permanently, but this can hardly be the case. The friends of the Mayor, Morgan G. Bulkeley, are pronounced in favor of him as a candidate, and it is likely that such an arrangement would not be at all unpleasant for the friends of Senator Hawley, who consider that a union of forces of that nature would be advantageous both to the Gubernatorial and Senatorial canvass. There will be an important gathering of Republican leaders at the call of the State Committee in the course of a few weeks, not particularly to discuss candidates, but to prepare for a more perfect organization.

The failure of the City Council to elect the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney has allowed the Democratic incumbent of last year to hold over. This week in the police court that official, Attorney Coozan, was responsible for a scene in which he called a lawyer for the defence "a liar," with a blasphemous epithet as an adjective. He was reprimanded by the Judge and apologized.

Governor Harrison has taken his annual vacation trip to Vermont some weeks earlier than usual. The pressure of his official and social duties has been great this season, the custom of having the Governor and staff as guests at public entertainments in different parts of the State, having obtained to a greater degree than ever before. The Governor has well earned the rest he will take.

The local Knights of Labor met with an unexpected obstacle in their endeavor to capture the new Barbers' Union. At the meeting called by the journeymen barbers for the purpose of forming an organization, delegates from the Knights were present with documents prepared to embrace the new union with them. The barbers refused to allow any Knights of Labor to sit in their meeting, preferring to attend to their own affairs in their own way.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICANS TO HOLD A CONFERENCE.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP—THE RAILROAD TAX CASES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, May 9.—The conference of Republicans at Jersey City on Friday to consider the attitude of the party in the approaching campaign upon the temperance question started a movement which seems likely to lead the Republicans a long way. Invitations were sent to about thirty in all, and care was taken to include only those who were recognized Republicans as well as believers in the necessity of doing something to check the temperance defection. The fifteen or eighteen gentlemen in attendance were exceedingly earnest in their discussion, both as to the necessity of doing something to check the rum power and of placing the Republican party in a position to retain the confidence of the temperance advocates throughout the State. It was shown that the vote of the party was steadily decreasing in South Jersey, owing to defections for prohibition. The sentiment of distrust, it was alleged, had increased since the Legislature had refused to adopt any temperance measures, and some of the oldest Republicans present said that something must be done to check the losses. A committee of nine was appointed to summon a State conference to meet at Trenton on May 26, the day before the Prohibition convention to be held at Newark, and it was agreed that the conference should include all who felt the necessity of maintaining the Republican party, and of incorporating an "anti-saloon" policy among its principles. The Trenton conference will declare its views and decide whether delegates shall be sent to a National conference to be held in Chicago in June, with the same object in view.

Among those who have joined the new movement are John T. Foster, secretary of the Republican State Committee; Z. K. Pangborn, Editor of *the Jersey City Journal*, a leading party paper; Speaker Armstrong, of the House of Assembly; Assemblyman Corbin, the Republican leader during the late session; A. V. D. Honeyman, a Republican editor; Elkanah Drake, an ex-Assemblyman; H. R. Carroll, of Plainfield, and others. It is not improbable that when the Legislature reassembles in June a strong effort will be made to obtain the passage of a Local Option law.

Gossip has been flowing freely of late about the Governorship. A positive refusal from ex-Governor Parker to be a candidate, or to accept the nomination of the Democrats if it should be given to him, has been obtained. The ex-Governor is now on the Supreme Court bench, where he can remain for life and draw a salary of $8,000 a year and enjoy honors and peace which the Governorship could not give him. There is a movement in favor of ex-Congressman Hardenbergh among the Democrats, which promises to develop considerable strength. The Republicans discuss the names of Congressmen Phelps and of General William Ward, late Postmaster of New-York.

The arguments in the railroad tax cases, which were concluded before the Court of Errors and Appeals on Friday, did not develop much in the line of novelty. The counsel for the railroads went over the old story. One lawyer attacked the motives of those who advocated the law of 1884 and received a scorching rejoinder from Attorney General Stockton. The most interesting argument was made by ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City, representing several of the cities of the State, who pointed out how the act of 1884 might be construed by the court to sustain the rights of the cities to the full amount of tax for the property within their borders. The court will meet for conference in about a week and then designate a judge to prepare the opinion. Judge Depue and Judge Dixon have been suggested, provided their individual views are identical with those of a majority of the court. There is a rumor that the court will probably sustain the law of 1884, reversing the Supreme Court's opinion; but no trustworthy statement can be made. Should the law be sustained, the June session of the Legislature would prove unnecessary.

Governor Abbett visited the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum yesterday with the managers and listened to extended arguments upon the necessity of an improved plan of sewerage at the institution. He has in his possession a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purpose, and he is being warmly urged to sign it.

The law providing for non-partisan boards of police and fire commissioners in cities where the act is accepted by a popular vote was hampered by tenure of office enactments which make it impossible to remove incompetent men. It is now asserted that the act itself is unconstitutional, because it violates the Constitution in making an unwarranted distinction against members of other than "the two leading political parties." The act probably will be tested, and should the point which has been made be sustained innumerable non-partisan boards would be invalidated.

There is a loud demand all along the coast for Congressional action to prevent the closing of the life-saving stations as early as customary. There are wrecks in May, June, and even in July and August, which show the need of a twelve-month service at the stations. Moreover, there is some difficulty invariably in obtaining good men for a service which only continues through the winter months of hardship and which is ill-paid at the best.

PLEADING THE CAUSE OF HOME RULE.

The Land League meetings in different parts of the city were well attended yesterday. Counsellor J. Delahanty presided at a meeting of Branch No. 1 in Judge Kelly's Court at Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-ave. Although only two months organized, and therefore the newest branch in the city, there are 200 members on the roll. Speeches were made last night by J. P. Delaney, Thomas Anglim, M. D. Gallagher, president of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League. Mr. Gallagher combatted vehemently the slander which the English have so often published as an excuse for not letting Ireland govern herself, namely, that her people were too ignorant. He showed that a larger percentage of the Irish people can read and write than those of England, Scotland, or Germany and that in the open competions for positions in the Civil service, 75 per cent of the places were carried by Irishmen who have not half the educational advantages the English have. The Rev. Father O'Boyle, at a meeting in South Brooklyn, said, speaking of Gladstone's Home Rule bill: "None expected we should live to see Home Rule proposed by an English Prime Minister and all the larger reason therefore why our responsibility is great to make known fearlessly who ought to be thanked for this resolution. Some say Gladstone and others say Parnell and the Parliamentary party. [Applause]. While, however, both these agencies have largely contributed to this end, I think Parnell might have been working until doomsday and so might Gladstone before a Home Rule bill could be introduced had it not been for the readiness of the Irish people to give up their homes, their families, their properties, their liberties, and even their lives to make Ireland a nation. [Loud applause.]

Thomas J. O'Callaghan was president of the meeting of the Davitt Branch, which assembled in the afternoon in the basement of Holy Innocents' Church hall, at Thirty-seventh-st., near Broadway. Over $30 was subscribed, and organizers were appointed to work up the different districts in the parish for a large mass-meeting to be held on an early day. Secretary James T. Mulhern, of Branch No. 20, which meets at St Boniface Hall, at Forty-seventh-st. and Second-ave., announced that the branch was organizing a public meeting to aid the starving fishermen on the west coast of Ireland. General James R. O'Beirne, at a meeting of the St. Vincent Ferrer's branch said the London press, which was never on the side of liberty any where, had played its last card. "The London papers," he said, "have often lied but they never lied so flagrantly as when they said that the anarchists of Chicago were the men who were supporting Home Rule on this side of the Atlantic. Such a statement carried condemnation on the face of it. But why wonder at this ignorance, or malevolence, or both? Beaconsfield, who never saw Ireland, said that Home Rule would be more disastrous for the Irish than pestilence as famine. If the simple introduction of the measure has put life and spirit into the nation it is scarcely logical to conclude that when the bill is passed such a malignant prophecy will be fulfilled." [Applause.]

CHAT OF THE HORSEMEN.

WHAT IS SAID OF VARIOUS STABLES.

MAJOR HUBBARD'S VIEWS ON TRAINING—THE COMING LORILLARD SALE.

The beautiful weather that is accompanying the racing South and West makes business lively with the bookmakers. That is, the uptown bookmakers. Those who have rooms in the neighborhood of the City Hall have been so worried by the police for the last few days that they hardly dare to quote the odds to well-known betters. The bookmakers are not seriously alarmed, however, as periodical freaks of virtue on the part of the authorities have often been known before, yet bookmaking still prospers. The form shown by Green B. Morris's pair, Favor and Bersam, at Washington was something of a revelation to sportsmen. When they come North, however, they will meet a better class of horses than they met at Washington and will have to run faster than they did there if they place races to their credit.

The easy way in which Grimaldi beat Blue Wing, one of the Kentucky Derby favorites, the other day, made those who had put up their money on the son of Billet and Mundane for Kentucky's blue ribbon extremely "tired." The colt will have to improve in form and show more speed before he can win money and glory for his stable.

Major Hubbard, manager of Commodore Kittson's stable of runners, was in town the other day. To hear the Major talk one would not be particularly impressed with the chances of any member of the stable winning any of the prominent stakes. It was always so, however; the Major is not a sanguine man. The Kittson string, however, are all doing well. Pardee is gaining wonderfully fast and looks to be in fine form. It is likely that he will start at Jerome Park. In the early spring it was intended to prepare him especially for the Suburban. The colt passed the winter at Ferguson's stables in this city, having his front foot treated. The treatment was a success and the colt was daily given good exercise and went as square as a die. Some shrewd horsemen who had watched the colt, realized that he was all right before those in the secrets of the stable were aware of the fact, and they "plumped" on him for the Suburban and hammered down the odds. This was considered unpardonable by the Major, who, when he gets a good thing, likes to keep it for himself and his friends, and he says the colt will not be started for the great race.

That the friends of a stable are not always on the inside is evidenced by the fact that some of Commodore Kittson's friends backed the filly Luminous for the Suburban. The odds were extremely tempting ($100 to $1). She showed a great deal of speed last year as a two-year-old and it looked as if she ought to have a good chance for the race at the weight assigned to her. Her backers' money has probably been thrown away, however, as she will not start in the race. When she left Erdenheim she seemed to be in splendid condition, but the change from the home farm to Monmouth Park did her harm, as she fretted and worried until she lost more than 100 pounds of flesh. In the past two weeks, however, she has been picking up and is once more going like herself—a perfect racehorse.

Major Hubbard was serious the other day. He drew his face down to such an extent that it looked as formidable as a Philadelphia search-warrant and he casually remarked that he guessed he didn't know how to train two-year-olds. He was surrounded by a circle of friends who believed that what the Major doesn't know about running horses isn't worth knowing. Of course they all knew that what the Major said was the bitterest of sarcasm and with one breath they asked him what he meant. "Well," said the manager of the Kittson string, "down at Monmouth Park the two-year-olds are whipped and spurred in their trials in a manner that seems to me to be most outrageous even if they were old horses, and if that is the way to train them, then I know nothing about the business." Last year the Major's youngsters were fit to race two weeks before the Jerome Park meeting began, but when the racing did begin they were all off. This mistake will not be made again. While the two-year-olds are being given a careful preparation, they are not being hurried; in fact they are not even given trials to find out how fast they can go. Their breeding justifies the belief that they can move fast enough if they are ready for it, and putting them in form is the main thing to look to.

"Mat" Byrnes has arrived at Sheepshead Bay with his contingent of the Dwyer Brothers' horses. These look well. Pontiac seems to be all that was promised for him and his half-brother, Pontico, has a way of going that is extremely taking. With the exception of Dew Drop, Pontico appears to be the best of the three-year-olds, yet the way he is put together justifies the belief that he will never be able to run a long distance at anything like a fast pace. The $13,000 brother to Wanda—Winfred—does not impress the observers of horses as being either particularly fit or particularly promising, and he may prove to be a source of a disappointment as his famous sister proved last year.

The horses of Mrs. George Lorillard are doing well and the blue and orange colors are likely to be in front at the finish in many an equine battle this year. Electric has grown to be a large horse and has a world of speed. St. Augustine, too, is a wonderfully improved animal. Even last year he seemed to fill the eye better than horses who proved to be his superior, but now he has filled out and shows more character than ever before. The two-year-olds of this stable are small. It is strange that it should be so, for their sire, the unbeaten Sensation, is a large horse of magnificent appearance, and he should stamp his individuality upon his progeny. Bad to look at our Western racehorses and then at those bred in the South, it really appears as if we do not understand the cardinal principles of raising colts. We have just as good stallions as they have at the South, and mares whose breeding cannot be excelled, and yet we fail when it comes to size and development at an early age. It was said when August Belmont first started his breeding establishment at Babylon, L. I., that it would be a failure, because the soil lacked the substance which gives bone and muscle. It cannot be called a failure, for some good racehorses have been raised there. Horses of real merit—some of the best of them—have fallen in the hands of bookmakers who use them for their own profit, regardless of the public, yet Forester proved himself to be one of the best of his year, and Jack-of-Hearts, by his finish in the Suburban two years ago, more than justified the most sanguine hopes of his breeder, Mr. Belmont, however, practically admits the failure of his breeding venture on Long Island by moving his establishment to Kentucky, and that about the time when he purchased the Derby winner, St. Blaise, who will hereafter be the head of his stud.

The original intention of Pierre Lorillard was to hold his regular annual sale of yearlings at Madison Square Garden, but he has changed his mind, and it will be held at his farm at Jobstown, N. J. The great success of the sale when he disposed of his stable of runners on February 27 caused him to make the change. He says that perhaps there will not be as large a crowd present at the farm as there would be at the Garden, but that those who are there are there for business. Now that Mr. Lorillard has given up racing horses, it is to be hoped that his young stock will bring such prices as will justify him in maintaining his breeding establishment at the high standard he has set for it. As long as Mr. Lorillard raced horses the public in general of course believed that he saved the pick of the youngsters for himself, so that his colors might be borne to the front every time possible. Now, however, that he confines himself only to breeding and none of the youngsters are reserved, the field is clear and purchasers will be only too glad to secure the results of such rare breeding.

CEDARHURST RACES TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

John D. Cheever, president of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association, has been sighing for rain for over a week back—the green fields needed it. But he did not want it to rain on Saturday the opening day. Fate, with its usual perversity, however, decreed that the much prayed-for rain should come just when the association did not want it. It will probably make but little difference financially to the association, however, whether the opening day of the race was Saturday or to-day, for those who would naturally attend the races would do so even at serious inconvenience to themselves. The programme is a good one and promises rare sport to the lovers of the cross-country racing.

Following is a list of the entries:

FIRST RACE, POLO PONIES, ½ MILE, ON FLAT.

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Cedarhurst	160	Roman	150
Mermaid	150	Nettie	150
Clown (late Alfred)	150	Buckskin	150

SECOND RACE, WELTER STAKES, ¾ MILE, ON FLAT.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
Referee	6	165	Wellington	5	161
Pat Dennis	6	165	Eulogy	5	159
Santa Claus	6	165	Wonderment	4	154
Gilt Edge	a	165	Bruton	4	151
George Singerly	5	164	Delaware (late Dell)	4	149
Xenophon	5	161	Peekskill	3	127
Excelsior	5	161	Soprano	3	132

THIRD RACE, MEADOW BROOK HEAVY WEIGHT STEPLECHASE, HALF-BRED HUNTERS, 2½ MILES.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
Dundee	a	185	Agitator	a	185
Gondoline	a	185	Viola	a	185

FOURTH RACE, SPRING MAIDEN HURDLE RACE, 2 MILES.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
Kinkead	a	168	Cyclone	a	165
Response	6	168	Bay Rebel	5	164
Worth	6	168	Jim Carlisle	5	164
Mammonist	a	165	Silver cup	5	159
Referee	6	165	Wonderment	4	154
Harry Gilmore	a	165	Vigilance	4	154

FIFTH RACE, MEADOW BROOK HUNT CUP, STEEPLECHASE, 3 MILES.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
Hadlellow	6	170	Emulation	5	150
Cybra	a	150	Grey Friars	a	140

SIXTH RACE, HEMPSTEAD HEATH HANDICAP, STEEPLECHASE, 3 MILES.

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Name.	Age.	Weight.
Jim McGowan	5	160	Ecuador	5	150
Abraham	a	154	Miss Mouley	a	146
Tilford	6	153	Williams	a	143
Rose	a	152	Brazwood	5	140

Racing will begin promptly at 3 o'clock. Special trains leave Long Island City for the train at 1:05, 1:30 and 2 p. m., returning immediately after the races.

LAUNCH OF W. E. ISELIN'S CINDERELLA.

The centre-board sloop yacht Cinderella was launched Saturday from the yard of Henry Peipgrass, Franklin-st., Brooklyn. Owing to the storm, but few were present, but the number was sufficient to show that yachtsmen have not lost all interest in the breaking of a bottle over the bows of a new yacht. At 1:35 o'clock W. E. Iselin, the owner, with his wife stood at the stern of the boat surrounded by a number of friends, and the land dogs were knocked from under the yacht. She slid gracefully from the ways into the river. As she struck the water Mrs. Iselin walked to the bow and breaking the traditional bottle of champagne, said: "I christen you Cinderella." The usual cheering and elevating of hats followed. The Cinderella was designed by A. Cary Smith and built by Henry Peipgrass. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 62 feet; length on water line, 52 feet; beam, 16 feet and 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draught, 7 feet. She is built somewhat after the model of the new yacht Atlantic. She will be enrolled in the New-York and Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

PROSPECTS OF THE BASEBALL CLUBS.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE AND ASSOCIATION NINES UP TO DATE.

All the League battles will be fought in the West during the next two weeks. The New-York nine started on its first tour on Saturday and will play the "Big Four" nine in Detroit to-day. The Boston and Chicago clubs will play in Chicago. Eastern admirers of the National game seem to think that the local club will be successful, while the players from Boston will have their colors lowered in Chicago. The race for the League pennant has been started almost precisely as it was last year, the New-York and the Chicago clubs making the running from the start. The two clubs are now tied for first place, each with six victories out of eight games played. The Detroit club is playing with considerably more skill than last year, and occupies third place, having one victory less and one defeat more than the leaders on its record. The Philadelphia club is fourth, with one less victory than Detroit. St. Louis and Washington occupy fifth place jointly, each having three victories to its credit and five defeats, the Boston club has played wretchedly and occupies seventh place, only having won two games. Kansas City brings up the rear, as many thought the club would do, and has so far won but a single victory. But for the rain of Saturday the New-York nine would hold first place, instead of having to share the honors with its old rival. That the club would beat Washington was almost a surety. Friends of the New-York nine are still discussing the result of the recent trip of the local club into the home of the Quakers. That the New-York club should be beaten two out of three games by the Philadelphia club was a surprise to many. The local club has done excellent work in the games played in this city. Of the five games played at the Polo Grounds the home nine has won all. The fear has been expressed that the club will not play so well away from home as at home. No club ever plays with the same dash upon a strange field as at home, and if the New-York men can win on an average two out of the three games which they play with each of the four western clubs on the tour local enthusiasts will be satisfied and happy. The standing of each club to date is as follows:

CLUBS.	New-York.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Kansas City.	Games won.	Games played.
New-York	....	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	6	8
Chicago	0	....	2	0	2	0	0	2	6	8
Detroit	0	1	....	0	2	0	0	2	5	8
Philadelphia	2	0	0	....	0	1	1	0	4	7
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	....	0	0	1	3	8
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	....	1	0	3	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	....	0	2	7
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	....	1	6
Games Lost	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	....	....

The Western battles of the League clubs will be echoed by the games of the American Association nines in the East. This week the Eastern clubs will finish the first series of games with one another. To-morrow week the Western clubs of the Association come East to play a series of games with their Eastern brethren. The St. Louis champions have again forced ahead in the pennant race, closely followed by the Brooklyn nine, second. The Baltimore and Athletic clubs are tied for third place, with eight victories and six defeats each. The Pittsburg club is fifth, while the Louisville and Cincinnati nines are tied for sixth place. The Metropolitan club brings up the rear with but three victories out of fourteen games played. The nine seems determined to hold the same position it graced nearly the whole of last season. The Brooklyn club so far has lost fewer games than any of the clubs, but has been unfortunate in having many of the scheduled games postponed by rain. The record and standing of each club is as follows:

CLUBS.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Athletic.	Pittsburg.	Louisville.	Cincinnati.	Metropolitan.	Games won.	Games played.
St. Louis	....	0	0	0	5	4	4	0	13	18
Brooklyn	0	....	3	2	0	0	3	3	8	13
Baltimore	0	3	....	2	0	0	0	3	8	14
Athletic	0	1	2	....	0	0	0	5	8	14
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	....	2	2	0	7	16
Louisville	2	0	0	0	1	....	3	0	6	15
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	3	....	0	6	9
Metropolitan	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	....	3	10
Games Lost	5	4	6	6	9	9	9	11	....	....

The scheduled game at Ridgewood Park yesterday, between the Brooklyn and Athletic clubs, was not played. A slight change in the schedule is therefore made. The Brooklyn and Athletic clubs will play at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day and Tuesday, and will play the Baltimore club on Wednesday.

It is thought that the illness of Smith, of the Brooklyn club, will not prove so serious as at first thought. He may be able to play in a week.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

A DISCUSSION AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, May 7.—To-day was a red-letter day in the history of Cornell University. The occasion was a general discussion of the great labor question by prominent persons from here and from abroad. The large lecture room in the physical laboratory was crowded with hundreds of students, professors, lecturers and others. The capitalist class was represented in the person of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, and among others present were President Adams, Professor Herbert Tuttle, Professor Henry Carter Adams, the political economist, James C. Bayles, editor of *The Iron Age* and president of the largest society of engineers in the country, and not a few ladies who are studying the subject of political economy with considerable earnestness.

Mr. Bayles was the first speaker, and he took as the title of his talk "The Riddle of the Sphinx." In his introductory remarks he spoke of the rapidity with which the labor movement was changing its phases, but insisted that the broad principles underlying the relations of labor and capital are not touched by local and temporary conditions. He discovered no startling significance in their present disturbances. They had happened before and might again. It is well, he said, for those who are seriously alarmed to remember that only a small percentage of the labor of the country is organized, and that of this percentage a yet smaller fraction is pressing unreasonable or improper demands. It is true that the minority has an undue influence, wholly disproportionate to the numbers it represents, but such influence evaporates rapidly. It is no more possible to carry a labor movement against public sentiment than it is to carry an election against public opinion. Public sentiment does not sustain the present attitude of organized labor, nor approve its demands. The present is a good time to refrain from becoming alarmed or excited. The world is not coming to an end. "Ninety-nine per cent of the American people are pursuing their ordinary avocations, knowing and caring very little about what the remaining one per cent are doing, saying or planning."

The speaker announced that his lecture would deal chiefly with the agencies of self-help, by means of which the reasonable and proper demands of labor could be met and satisfied. He thought the experience of Count Rumford, in Bavaria, showed that nothing in the way of social reform was impossible under pressing conditions. He expressed some impatience with the platitudes of those who denied the existence of a conflict between labor and capital. There always has been such a conflict, he said, and there always will be until capital and labor peace in honorable terms. The speaker discussed at length the subject of co-operative production, and gave many good reasons for believing that it would not furnish a solution of the labor problem. He also questioned the wisdom of attempts to introduce new social conditions. He described the great socialistic enterprise at Guise, established by M. Godin, and showed wherein it is likely to prove a failure. He also considered the experiment at Pullman, Ill., giving his reasons for doubting the wisdom of attempts to provide comfortable and attractive surroundings for the working classes in advance of a demand for them.

Remarks were also made by Professor Herbert Tuttle, the Hon. Henry W. Sage and Professor Thurston.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The literary features of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday comprised reviews of "The Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," "The Authorship of Shakespeare," "Hamlet's Note-Book" and "Demos." Correspondence included an account of "Tragic and Comic Features of Florida Journalism," "A Mormon Gathering" at Washington, "Sparrer-Grass and the Italians" in New-England," "Temperance in Boston," "Pan-Electric Disclosures" at Washington, personal "Notes From London" (G. W. S.), "Dauphin of France," "Great Folk in Spain" and "The Birmingham Protest" (G. W. S.). Some notable new words and definitions from the new dictionary were given. Preparations for the season at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and the Long Island resorts were described. Among sporting features were articles on yachting, baseball and wheeling. There were poems, Current Anecdotes, a war story of "Six Days in a Rebel Camp," Religious Intelligence, The Week in Society, Art News, National Guard, From Many Points of View, Bits of Chaff and Chat, Night in the Navy Yard, The Leading Woman, and numerous other article on of local and general interest. Following is an outline of leading news topics:

FOREIGN.—