CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

ROYAL RACES WITH NO ROYALTIES IN THE ENCLOSURE.

BAD NEWS FROM BERLIN DETAINED THE PRINCE—WELL-KNOWN AMERICANS PRESENT—A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF GOWNS—FEATURES OF THE RACING.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, June 15.—The splendor of the Cup Day at Ascot was much diminished by evil tidings from Berlin. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had remained away on Tuesday, thought the news of Wednesday so much better that they might come in state on Thursday. Everything had been arranged for the procession, the carriages had come over from Windsor, and Lord Coventry, Master of the Buckhounds, had ridden off from Ascot in full uniform of green and gold on his black hunter to Sunningdale Park, where the Prince and Princess are staying with a large party for the week. No further news had come from the Emperor, and acting on the principle that no news is good news, the Prince was just stepping into his carriage when a telegram was put into his hand. It contained two words: "Sinking fast," signed "Mackenzie." The carriages were sent away, and the Prince and Princess and all their guests spent the afternoon at Sunningdale. Lord Coventry had to ride back as he had come. When he was seen from the enclosure at the turn of the course, a straight mile away, with no procession following, everybody knew that bad news had come. He trotted slowly up to the Royal Enclosure with his bodyguard of four scarlet huntsmen, rode in, and told his story—"No Royalties to-day."

It became known before long that Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador, had telegraphed from London to his daughter that she must not remain on the course. Others left, but not many. I saw no Ambassador save Rustem Pacha. For awhile nothing was talked of in the enclosure but the coming death of the Emperor. The roar from the Ring which lies next the privileged ground was none the less loud, nor was any bookmaker known to take a single point the less from any emotion he may have felt about the tragedy at Berlin. Such gloom as there was among the fashionable crowd on the other side of the railing which divided them from these bookmaking gentry was soon forgotten. The clouds overhead cleared away, the sun shone, and the racing went punctually on. If you saw melancholy persons later, they were persons who had backed sure things which did not come off. Wednesday had been a good day for backers, and the Ring had paid away a large sum, all of which and more, as their habit is, they got back on Thursday. The number present to whom the social attractions of Ascot are more than the racing is very large. A stranger who saw Ascot for the first time on Cup Day would never guess that anything was amiss.

You may take M. Clemenceau as the typical stranger, for here he is, austere republican as he is, in the Royal Enclosure. His English friend, Admiral Maxse, is with him, and a group surrounds him. Few know the Frenchman by sight, nor is the curiosity of this sort of company about him particularly keen. Mr. Chamberlain is another unusual figure. It is, I imagine, his first visit to Ascot. Lady Mandeville has him in charge, but his vogue in society is such that he needs no guide amid the throng of celebrities. Most of the most familiar and famous faces of men and women are here. The American list includes Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Loomis, Captain Chadwick and Mr. Charles Phelps, all the Legation except the Minister, who is on the Atlantic, and Mr. White, who has to remain in London to attend to Legation business. Other Americans present were Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bonynge, Mrs. Ronalds, Madame Von Andre and Miss Winslow. Many of these hire houses for the week in or near Ascot or are staying with friends. The Vanderbilts and Mrs. Roberts have a house between them, with many guests. Mr. and Mrs. White are yearly tenants of a pretty place some three miles from the course, and have a pretty party staying with them. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster are at Cliveden. Every one of these red brick Queen Anne houses visible from the stands is filled this week with a racing party.

Ladies' costumes, always a feature of Cup Day, were a feature to-day; quieter than last year, say sundry critics in a pleased tone. Not a few ladies who have come down from London, where we hear it is raining hard, are quiet in deference to fears of bad weather. The prevailing colors are, however, light. Perhaps electric blue is more worn than any other single color. But first and last you see every tint in the rainbow and many not invented when rainbows were invented.

There are many ways of seeing the Ascot races. Best of all is to spend the week with friends who have places in the vicinity, drive over daily on a four-in-hand, and lounge away the afternoon in the enclosure. Scores of four-in-hands are to be seen against the rails on the opposite side of the course, with endless luncheons on each. There is nothing better turned out than Mr. Adrian Hope's team of bays, which he pilots over the turf through masses of people with a skill which is well cheered. Lord Hothfield had devoted his drag to the drama, and Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Bancroft and many another good actor were his guests. The Blues, too, have a dramatic tradition, but their drag to-day carried only people of the outer world, beginning with the Duke of Beaufort.

The racing events of the day were the failure of Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze to win the Rous Memorial Stakes, the victory of Mr. McCalmont's Timothy in the Gold Cup, and of the Duke of Portland's Donovan in the New Stakes. More exciting still was the dead heat in the St. James Palace Stakes between the Duke of Westminster's Ossory and Mr. Fenwick's Galore. Experts say that Cannon's riding of Ossory at the finish was a piece of horsemanship seldom surpassed. G. W. S.

BOULANGER TRAVELS UNDER AN ALIAS.

Paris, June 15.—It is reported that General Boulanger has been seen at Agen and Auch. He is travelling under an alias.

ARBITRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, June 15.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a resolution on the motion of Frederick Passy to enter into a perpetual treaty with the United States for the settlement by arbitration of disputes that may arise between that country and France. Mr. Passy is president of the International League of Peace.

SUICIDE OF A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT.

Stockholm, June 15.—Count Richter, who was designated to succeed Count Piper as Swedish Ambassador at London, has committed suicide at Stockholm by shooting himself with a revolver.

MR. NICOLL PAID UP HIS DUES.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—Senator Manderson, of the Hale Civil Service Committee, has at last struck a lead for which he has been on the lookout for some time. He had before him to-day as a witness John D. Spellman, a young lawyer of Vermont, who was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Cleveland, and was subsequently employed in the New-York Custom House, but was dismissed for criticising Mr. Cleveland's tariff message. He testified that McGee, secretary of the County Democracy, was his chief, and in reply to an inquiry about political assessments he mentioned that De Lancey Nicoll in the heat of his contest with Colonel Fellows called around and paid up his dues to Mr. McGee, amounting to almost $25 or $30. McGee's testimony will now be looked on with interest.

LOWERING RECORDS IN AMATEUR SPRINTING

New-Haven, June 15 (Special).—C. H. Sherrill, jr., '89, Yale's sprint runner, broke two American amateur records and tied another American amateur record to-day. The first trial was at 250 yards with timers at 220 yards and the finish. He covered the 220 yards in 22 4-5 seconds and the 250 yards in 25 4-5 seconds. This beats Myers's record of 26 seconds for a similar distance. He ran 125 yards in 12 3-5 seconds, equalling the record of W. Baker, the Harvard champion, and breaking Harry Brooks's record of 15 1-8 seconds. In the third trial he did the 220 in 22 2-5 and the 250 in 26 seconds, just equalling Myers's record. The distance and time were carefully noted and are absolutely correct.

MR. PALMER TALKS ABOUT HIS PLANS.

WILLING TO LOSE MONEY IN ORDER TO HELP HIS PROFESSION—DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

A. M. Palmer was at the Madison Square Theatre yesterday, and was willing to talk about his scheme for forming a company of young actors and actresses. "I have had this idea for a long time," he said, "but I have only now been able to get it into practical shape. In getting Dion Boucicault to take charge of it, I have, I think, been particularly fortunate. Every one knows and admits his singular ability as a stage-manager, and no living man is better acquainted with the traditions of the stage—indeed he has done no little in forming those of the last half century. It is these traditions that we are in danger of losing, for what does the actor or actress who spends a season in playing some second-class melodrama on the road care about them, or did the desire exist, how could they be acquired?

"I see some reference has been made to my project as a school. It will not be that. There will not be any instruction except such as is imparted in the constant rehearsing of plays and in their performance. I agree with Mr. Boucicault when he says acting is to be learned only on the stage. The man who learns riding in the school on the tanbark circle may become a fair rider, but he will never have the thorough confidence and control that the man has who as a boy was accustomed to ride bareback over the prairie. Such accomplishments as fencing, singing, dancing, etc., which are of unquestionable value to the actor, can be learned anywhere, and therefore will not be included in my plan. I shall engage a full company of fifteen young people, pay them a small salary, work them hard, and present them at Wednesday matinees in different plays in as rapid succession as possible."

"Shall you take novices only, or people who have had some experience?"

"I will take any one that Mr. Boucicault and I think gives evidence of talent, and who is willing to work for $10 a week, for that is the amount I shall pay them. At first we shall do old comedies. Now there are many people and schools of acting professing to teach how to act. These people do not mean to be dishonest, and are, perhaps, not so consciously, but they are in the business to make money, and to do so they must necessarily encourage a vast amount of mediocrity. I am going to try it from the other end. I am prepared to lose money, and expect that it will cost me seven or eight thousand dollars a year. In return for this I have the right to pick the people upon whom I will spend it, and they will have to possess decided aptitude for acting before they will be admitted, or they will be clever enough to deceive Mr. Boucicault and me into thinking they have.

"While I am doing this largely because I believe it will be for the good of the dramatic art and profession, I don't pretend for a moment that I am entirely disinterested. The contracts with the young people who may enter will give me the first right to their services should I desire them for my regular companies. Every new departure meets, of course, with opposition and criticism, and I have only this morning received a letter protesting against my introducing more persons into a profession that is already overcrowded. It is undoubtedly overcrowded, but by incompetent persons, and it is not much wonder that there should be so many incompetents, when they have had no advantages for intelligent training or extended practice. Mr. Boucicault, in accepting this position, practically retires from acting. He will make his home in this city, and will devote himself to the new company and to literary work. We shall probably be ready to begin operations next September."

"Is there any truth in the report that you and Charles Overton are to erect a new theatre in Broadway?"

"Not a word. I am not likely to build a theatre, nor, if I should lease another, should I be likely to have a partner."

ALUMNI DISCUSS COLLEGE EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES PRAISE THEIR INSTITUTION—DR. JOHNSON AND MR. BUTLER HONORED.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York was held last evening in the council-room of the University Building in Washington Square, the president, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, presiding, with Vice-Chancellor MacCracken seated beside him. While the business of the meeting was proceeding Charles Butler, president of the council, accompanied by Dr. Vincenzo Botta, entered the room and was conducted by the treasurer, A. B. de Freece, to a seat beside the chairman, the secretary meanwhile calling for a cheer for the professor, which was given with unwonted heartiness, those present rising to their feet and applauding vigorously. During the calling of the roll of the several classes by the secretary, Louis C. Whiton, there was a pretty general response by one or more representatives of each class, going back fifty years. Coming to class '63 there was a sound of applause, for at least eight responded, while, naturally, the class of '88 had the largest numerical showing, thirteen students having answered to their names. William S. Opdyke, Austin Abbott and Henry M. Baird reported a series of complimentary resolutions to Professor E. A. Johnson, who has filled the chair of the Latin language. The resolutions contained among others the following sentiment:

That we recognize with peculiar pleasure the distinguished ability which with unusual fidelity and success he has devoted to the promotion of classical learning during a term rarely equalled in collegiate instruction.

Treasurer de Froce moved a resolution of thanks to Charles Butler for the services which he has rendered to the university during the half century that he has been member of the council. Dr. Howard Crosby praised Mr. Butler, and said he only wished that men who were much younger would take pattern by him, who was always most faithful and punctual in his attendance. The resolution was adopted amid applause, and it was ordered that it be engrossed and forwarded to Mr. Butler. A resolution by Hamilton Willcox, congratulating Judge John Clinton Gray, '65, on his elevation to a seat in the Court of Appeals, was also agreed to. Next came the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, John E. Parsons, '48; vice-president, Ernest H. Crosby, '76; treasurer, A. B. de Froce, '67; secretary, Louis C. Whiton, '78; registrar, Henry M. Baird, '50; executive committee, Smith E. Lane, '48; James Stokes, '63; Myer S. Isaacs, '59; E. B. Munroe, '55. Afterward there was a discussion upon "The Advantages of an Education in a City University," which was opened by James Stokes, '63, and Thomas Cochran, '63. Hamilton Willcox also contributed to the discussion. Mr. Cochran said it was an education in itself to dwell in a big city like New-York, and it was in such big cities that knowledge only could be acquired that was essential for those men who were being called upon daily to shape the government of those big new cities that were growing up on this continent.

Refreshments were served after the literary exercises, the university double quartet furnishing the music. A. B. de Froce, M. S. Isaacs and Louis C. Whiton acted as the Committee of Arrangements.

PRIZES GIVEN AT THE BARNARD SCHOOL.

The Barnard School commencement in West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon was attended by a large audience. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Osborne, after which the following was given:

Essay, "The Land of the Rising Sun" . . . W. C. Rhoades
Declamation, "No Excellence without Hard Labor" F. S. Gibson
Essay, "A Summer Vacation" . P. W. Simpson
Declamation, "A Modern Sermon" S. C. Rhoades
French Poem . . . W. D. Rathbone
Essay, "Emigration" . . . T. B. Hatch
Declamation, "The Doctor's Wedding" C. L. Rockwell
German Lyric . . . C. H. Pope, jr.
Declamation, "Guilty or Not Guilty" Sydney A. Syme
Address . . . . Professor H. H. Boyesen

A. C. Hazen, jr., and T. W. Baldwin received diplomas—the first conferred by the Barnard School—and O. R. J. Sewords, J. W. S. Mason and Harry F. Underhill were first honor boys. Winfred C. Rhoades, S. Emery, P. W. Simpson, T. B. Hatch and B. R. Merwin received prizes for excellence in English composition, and F. S. Gibson, C. L. Rockwell, S. C. Rhoades, W. B. Symmes, S. A. Syme and W. H. Stickney prizes for declamation. Medals (studentes fideles) were given to A. C. Hazen, jr., M. J. Bernheim, O. R. J. Sewords, C. K. Stewart, H. Y. Underhill, M. T. Townsend, J. W. Y. Mason, Arthur Cohen and W. Kittel.

A pleasant feature of the exercises was the singing of hymns and glees by the Barnard Glee Club.

THE STATEN ISLAND ACADEMY.

The fourth annual closing exercises of the Staten Island Academy and Latin School at Stapleton, S. I., were held in the Lyceum at Stapleton yesterday. Over two hundred pupils gave exhibitions in calisthenics, vocal music and recitations. At the close of the exercises an address was made by George William Curtis. The Board of Trustees awarded handsome and costly prizes to the most deserving pupils.

CLOSING GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 77, in First-ave., between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth sts., were held yesterday afternoon in the school building. The male and female departments, under Miss Julia Richmond and Edward A. Page, united in these exercises. The school is one of the largest in the city, having an attendance of more than 3,000, of which more than 1,500 are in the two grammar departments. There were seventy graduates in the upper classes, thirty-eight girls and and thirty-two boys. School Trustee Lewis M. Hornthal presided and made the address of welcome. The room was filled with the parents and relatives of the pupils. The recitations were equally divided among the graduates. Miss Grace H. Dodge, of the Board of Education, made a short address to the graduates, and Commissioner Seligman presented the medals and diplomas.

THE ROLL OF CANDIDATES.

DEPEW AND HARRISON.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: Since you published my appeal for "Depew and Gresham," there have been unmistakable signs that while Depew was on the gain Gresham was losing. In the first place, I found from inquiries in New-England that behind preferences there for Gresham the decided opinion was that Depew would prove much the more available man, and that the Gresham interest would collapse very much as the Bristow interest did. The result of a postal card ballot taken by "The Boston Evening Record" let them to say: "Gresham has come out ahead, and Depew shows up far better than we expected." That "far better" will come to what Governor Ames said, that with Blaine out, "I am decidedly for Depew, feeling that he can carry New-York State." That is the fact in a nutshell. The man surest to carry New-York against Cleveland stands in the position which Lincoln stood in at his first nomination, as the only man who could carry Illinois against Douglas. Months before the nomination was made I heard in Chicago the confident prophecy that Abraham Lincoln must be the man, because without him the battle was lost beforehand in the Northwest through the position there of Douglas. To-day the position of Cleveland in New-York creates a situation precisely similar to that of the Northwest when Chicago justly put the banner of Lincoln above that of Seward. Depew's personal strength, which is not in the keeping of any boss or ring, but is his own individually, solely upon clean and honest merit, affords the only perfectly sure basis for beating Cleveland in New-York. And the parallel with Lincoln goes further. He came to New-York less known, and less welcome, than Depew today in the Northwest, and carried the interest of New-York and New-England instantly and completely. Depew is just the man to go into the West in exactly the same way with exactly the same result. He has more points of popular strength like those of Lincoln than any man the East has ever produced, or any man living in America at the present time, with Mr. Blaine out of the field. Depew is a man who will "pan out" before the masses immensely better than any of his peers in this candidacy. The one great objection, alleged with haste and heat by some excellent Western organs, his railroad presidency, will collapse the moment it is touched, because he is so certain to be seen to be as little open to objection on that score as if the position had never come to him. He has made such a use of the position as to destroy the objection, root and branch. The only real objection to taking him is the fact that a railroad president so unswerving in justice to the people and to labor cannot be matched anywhere, easy as it may be to provide for the business interests involved. A man who has pulled himself through all that Mr. Depew's career has involved, and stands as clean and sound and true as if temptation had never assailed him, is just the man to win confidence where it is said to be wanting, and to sweep the Northwest as he would sweep New-York.

As to Gresham in even the second place, strongly as I would myself urge it against even some objection, there is no denying that he has suffered terribly at the hands of his friends. Not only have his advocates in the Chicago press brought down on him a crushing weight of disfavor, by gross want of fairness when fairness was far the best policy, but the pile of money put up behind him by a clique of rich men has cast a fatal shadow upon his prospects. Nothing makes Depew stronger at this moment than the fact that whatever element there is in New-York to which "boodle" is essential is gone on a tramp for a candidate who understands giving suck from a full bottle. It looks most decidedly as if the Western man most available for the second place on a strong ticket headed by Depew will prove to be Harrison.

New-York, June 14, 1888. INDEX.

A WAY TO DISPOSE OF CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a short time the Republican National Convention will meet at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Two things should govern the action of the convention, namely, party above individuals, and to nominate the candidates who can win—Mugwumps notwithstanding to the contrary. And further, the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates for the office of President should cheerfully submit to the wisdom of the convention in selecting candidates, and none should decline any office for which the convention should nominate him because he is disappointed in not getting what he thought he ought to have.

In my opinion the ticket to win is Alger, of Michigan, for President, and Phelps, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. Such a ticket would sweep the country, and defeat England, with Grover Cleveland as England's champion.

And to be more certain about the final result, let the New-York Republican State Convention nominate Dr. Chauncey M. Depew for Governor, and Indiana do likewise in regard to General Harrison, so as to use up all the extra Presidential timber of value. In so doing we would have Alger for President and Phelps for Vice-President, with Dr. Depew for Governor of New-York, and General Harrison for Governor of Indiana as satellites to the Presidential ticket, and at the going down of the sun on the sixth day of November next, we will hear many shouting and singing, "Redeemed! Redeemed! Redeemed!"

New-York, June 8, 1888. TAYLOR.

DEPEW: SHERMAN: PHELPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After Blaine, who? Answers undoubtedly indicate the choice of localities. It is of little consequence from which State the selection is made, as local questions and local popularity will have small consideration, overshadowed, as all such will be, by the all-pervading matter of keeping our labor interests in a prosperous condition.

Our home choice is certaintly Mr. Depew; and he has no superior. Senator Hiscock is needed in the Senate, and his acceptance as Senator is an implied obligation to serve the full term. Perhaps there is no one more clearly entitled by long and arduous devotion to Republican principles than Senator John Sherman, and if the choice is from the interior, he is probably entitled to preference. For the second place, the Hon. William Walter Phelps may be safely considered as a representative Republican, and especially representative of Republican interests in the three evenly-balanced seaboard States. This approximates the sentiment of rural Republicans in this section, who although within easy access of a large city market, would like to have some manufacturing interest in every village, to insure a local market for much produce which is now wasted, and which is often the only source of profit to the farmer. D. K. YOUNGS.

Oyster Bay, June 11, 1888.

HARRISON'S HOME POPULARITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Harrison is the man to nominate, in preference not only to Gresham but in preference to every one spoken of for the place. As candidate for re-election to the United States Senate in 1886, his work and popularity reversed the election of 1884 by thousands of votes, giving the Republicans all of the State positions that were to be filled at that time, and his name at the head of the National ticket will give us Indiana next fall by 10,000 votes. In some respects it would be but a repetition of history already written. Lincoln was defeated in Illinois in a canvass of that kind, and two years later elected to the Presidency; and so Harrison can be.

He is popular with the soldier element, because he was at the front with them, and popular with the citizens generally, because he has not magnified or traded on his military honor, but laid aside his sword at the close of the war to take up civil pursuits, advancing and achieving greatness, until to-day he is the foremost citizen of the State of Indiana in point of ability, and among the foremost of the Nation. W. S. SMITH.

Indianapolis, June 12, 1888.

A VETERAN'S PRAISE OF ALGER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: General Alger is a born manager. As a young Colonel—one of the youngest in the Cavalry Corps—his masterly abilities and calm self-control gave him a prominence even beyond his rank. When he rose to the head of the Michigan Brigade—that invincible body of cavalry then famous wherever our language was read or spoken—there was not a man to say that he had not fairly won his promotion and was a worthy successor of the brilliant Custer.

In civil life the same masterful intelligence has brought him preferment and fortune—wealth so generously used that the poor look upon him as a benefactor and all regard his thoughtful, modest way of doing good as an example to be emulated by sincere philanthropists.

Still a young man, young in his fresh sympathy with mankind, with no false pride about him, but with self-reliance undiminished, with a vigorous presence always inspiring a cheerful confidence, and a word never broken, Governor Alger is still growing in strength and breadth.

Since the life went out of Abraham Lincoln there has been no truer specimen of American manliness than "Alger—of the Michigan Brigade."

SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

New-York, June 11, 1888.

MR. DEPEW'S FAREWELL.

HIS LAST WORDS AT PEEKSKILL.

ENTHUSIASM IN HIS NATIVE TOWN—A FEW WORDS WELL CHOSEN.

The picturesque little village of Peekskill on the Hudson knows no such person as "Mr." Depew and when the entire population turned out last night to bid their distinguished fellow-citizen God-speed on his political journey to Chicago, the demonstration honored only the "Chauncey" of Peekskill. Mr. Depew left New-York for the scene of his boyhood on the 4 p. m. train of the New-York Central. He had to submit to interviews until the last moment, and only breathed freely when he sank into a cushioned seat in a drawing-room car by the side of his wife and his son, Chauncey M., jr., a bright lad, whom his father has dubbed "Buster." Upon arrival at Peekskill, Mr. Depew drove at once to the old Depew homestead, where he, his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather first saw the light of day, and which is now the home of his sister, who glories in the old patriotic name of Paulding.

Mr. Depew's old home is an unpretentious frame structure with a colonnade balcony suggestive of ancient Greek architecture. The first room after entering the house, to the right of the hallway, is a little den with book-lined walls and littered with bric-a-brac, in which cosey apartment Mr. Depew said he had composed nine-tenths of all the speeches he ever made, impromptu and all. The house faces the historic Drum Hill, which legend supposes to have absorbed so much of the booming of Revolutionary cannon that any patriotic citizen can even now kick an artillery salute out of the ground with his heel whenever he feels so inclined.

It was feared that the storm had stopped the proposed turn-out, but just as General J. W. Husted's carriage drove to Mr. Depew's door, and L. B. Carhart, who had arranged the farewell demonstration, presented his compliments at the house, the merry tooting of the Peekskill band was heard re-echoing from the hillside. The delegate-at-large had ordered the first section of the limited train stopped at Peekskill, and at a quarter of 7 o'clock, twenty-five minutes before the train was due, General Husted's carriage, containing the General and Mr. Depew, was driven rapidly to the station, where the band and about all the voting population of Peekskill had already assembled.

MR. DEPEW'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

Mr. Depew was greeted with cheers and music, and responded to an enthusiastic call by mounting an improvised rostrum, consisting of a box of freight. The sky until this moment had been overcast, but just as the speaker began his address, the first rays of the reappearing sun illuminated his face. Mr. Depew said:

Citizens and Friends: I expected to depart for Chicago this evening, quietly and unostentatiously. I am the more grateful for seeing you about me. For fifty years I have lived here, man and boy, and every year makes these hills and fields more dear to me. In the strength which this, your display of affection, gives me, it is easy to face failure elsewhere, and the applause of all the world is of little value in comparison with that of the ones who count me one of them. For thirty years, whenever there was a political issue, I have stood on the platform in this village, and what I have said to you has left no bitterness behind.

I am going to Chicago, not as a candidate, but as a delegate, to take part in the deliberations which are to determine the fate of this country, not only for the next four years, but for the next generation. I look forward to the result with confidence and hope. The President has given us the issue, we have taken it up, accepted the challenge and are bound to win. (Applause and cheers.) We had hoped that our leader would be that great magnetic statesman, the greatest mind since Henry Clay, James G. Blaine.

A WORD OF PRAISE FOR FAVORITE SONS.

It seems it shall not be so, but the Republican party is rich in men. There is the great financier and statesman from Ohio. Indiana is rich in two great jurists and soldiers. Michigan presents a soldier and a thorough business man as well as a polished gentleman. Wisconsin offers us her old soldier and Governor. We could vote for any one of them and we should like to vote for all. (A voice "We want to vote for you." Prolonged cheers.)

We have had a number of contests in our history. The Revolutionary War, for our liberty; the War of 1812, to compel a recognition of the United States on the high seas; the Rebellion, to secure the life of the Nation, and now, in 1888, without bloodshed, we have before us a contest as important as any of them—for protection of American industries against the pauper labor of Europe. The enemy has raised aloft as its banner the blood-red bandanna. Its peculiarity is that, leaving out a few bars, they can march under it in London as well as in New-York. Our fight is for principle and will be waged under the Stars and Stripes. (Cheers.)

And now, good-by. When I return I shall tell you the name of our next President.

Vociferous calls for General Husted, after a storm of unbounded enthusiasm for Mr. Depew had died away, caused the General to stand on a railroad tie and say: "Boys, I cannot talk against a locomotive, and I hear one coming. But I will say that if our Chauncey M. Depew will take up this fight, he will win. If he does not, James G. Blaine will. Mark the prophecy!"

The band played "Hail to the Chief," Mr. Depew devoted the last few moments to bidding farewell to Mrs. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paulding and Miss Paulding, and others of the family. The train pulled up, and, amid the renewed cheers of the crowd, Peekskill's favorite son jumped on the platform of his private car "One Hundred." The occupants of the car, all delegates and guests of Mr. Depew, joined in the demonstrations illustrative of the departing citizen's popularity. Among them were Judge Robertson, H. L. Whitney, John F. Plummer, Robert Ray Hamilton and Solon B. Smith. At Utica the party was joined by Warner Miller, and at Buffalo by O. G. Warren and Senator McMillan.

OFF FOR THE STATE CAMP TO-DAY.

THE 14TH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN, AND SEVERAL SEPARATE COMPANIES.

The 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, attached to the 2d Brigade, will start for the State Camp this morning, by steamer, arriving there at 3 p. m. The 22d, 29th, 39th and 42d Separate Companies will also arrive there at about the same hour and the united commands will settle themselves for a week's tour of duty. The band of the 14th Regiment will not accompany it, as there will be a post band, furnished by the State, in camp all summer. The camp has been constituted as a military post and will be conducted according to the rules provided for the government of military posts.

Adjutant-General Porter will be the post commandant and will prescribe orders, the hours and calls of service and the duties to be performed. The chief of ordnance, who is also acting Quartermaster-General and acting Commissary-General of Subsistence, has accumulated at the camp the necessary quartermaster and ordnance stores and medical supplies and has arranged for the furnishing of cooked meals to the troops. The hospital steward of the regiment will act as post hospital steward under the orders of the post surgeon. The 32d Regiment will take the place of the 14th next Saturday.

DR. J. R. DAY INVITED BACK TO NEW-YORK.

The Rev. Dr. James R. Day, of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Newburg, it was stated in a dispatch from Newburg yesterday, has been called to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., of this city. Dr. Day came to New-York from Boston and was pastor of St. Paul's for two years, when he went to Newburg, where he is now serving his third year.

Dr. McChesney, the present pastor of St. Paul's, who succeeded Dr. Day, said last evening that he understood that the congregation desired to recall Dr. Day, and that two other calls had been extended to him, one of these from the West Harlem Church. Dr. McChesney accepted a call to another church in this city for next year, when his term should expire, before the recent General Conference had extended the limit of pastorates to five years. The salary at St. Paul's is $5,000. The transfer, however, is largely dependent upon the Bishop who presides at the annual conference. Dr. Day was prominently mentioned in the last General Conference as a candidate for a Bishop.

DR. McGLYNN WOULD ABOLISH RENTS.

Dr. McGlynn, as head of the Anti-Poverty Society, has another iron in the fire. He is going to abolish rents this time, and one of the Siamese Quinns who controls District Assembly No. 44, Knights of Labor, is going to help him. The war is to be opened on Sunday, evening in Cooper Union by the ex-pastor of St. Stephen's, who proposes, in a speech that will continue at least three hours and a half, to tell all he knows about that system of doing business as it exists in Ireland to-day. In the circulars calling the meeting which have been issued it is stated that "in America the tenant has no court to appeal to for a reduction of rent. No matter how high the rent, the American tenant must pay or go. Is it not time to think of abolishing the system of landlordism which is robbing and oppressing the toiling masses in America, against which system the law gives no protection?"

CROWDS WATCH THE ELEPHANTS BATHING.

Several thousand people gathered at the menagerie in Central Park at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to see the elephants take a bath. The great stone tank, about thirty feet square and eight feet deep, which has just been built for the hippopotami, was filled with fresh, cool water. The elephants had been standing in the hot sun all day and when released from their chains plodded along at a quick trot for the tank and buried their huge hot bodies in the water.

They tumbled and rolled about in the cool liquid for half an hour, lashing the water into a foam, and then, when the crowd shouted, scattering a fine spray over it. There are three elephants now in the Park and until the railing has been put up around the tank to keep the hippopotami in the inclosure the elephants will have the benefit of the bath every afternoon.

THE DISS DEBAR JURY STILL OUT.

THOUGHT TO STAND 11 TO 1 FOR CONVICTION—COMING BACK ONCE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

The jury in the Diss Debar case, after five and a quarter hours' deliberation, were locked up for the night about 10 p. m. yesterday. It was understood that at that time they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Outside of this remarkable and unexpected turn of affairs, the most striking feature of the day was, undoubtedly, the address of Vernon M. Davis, the clever young Assistant District-Attorney, to the jury. It was listened to by a large audience, which included many well-known jurists. It presented the summary in a convincing way, establishing from the evidence the charge of conspiracy link by link. But it abounded in rhetorical passages and in humorous hits. The speaker described the Council of Ten with some witty elaborations on Madame Diss Debar's testimony in a way that made even ex-Senator Boyd laugh. Mr. Davis received many congratulations at the close of what was generally considered an extremely able effort.

As for Mr. Townsend, he made the best of a somewhat shaky case, and undoubtedly succeeded in influencing some of the more impressionable jurymen by his lavish Scriptural quotations and appeals to religious beliefs. Judge Gildersleeve, in an able and impartial charge, tried to eliminate the religious question altogether from the minds of the jurors, and presented the points of law and the features of the case in the clearest manner possible.

The jury retired at 4:45 p. m., and in spite of his lucidity sent word about 8 o'clock that it wished further explanation on "conspiracy." Half an hour later the jurymen came into the court-room and Judge Gildersleeve again explained "conspiracy" at length. Juror No. 3, Arthur F. Edgar, asked Judge Gildersleeve what Albert Bierstadt's testimony had to do with the case when he testified that he had seen Diss Debar exchange a card with Madame when she was performing a "spook" picture trick. His Honor said that it had a general and distinct bearing on the case. The jury then again retired.

Before the jury came in the Diss Debars had taken seats in the room, trying to look unconcerned. But as soon as the jurymen entered the box, the defendants, with ex-Senator Boyd and Mr. Townsend's brother, removed to a table adjoining the jury-box. Madame Diss Debar strained to catch every word and the "General" sat close behind her. It was understood that the jury stood 6 to 4 for conviction for some time, later 10 to 2, and finally 11 to 1, the pillar of faith being the Englishman, Galbraith. He is the man who has nodded assent to all Lawyer Townsend's points and pointed remarks.

COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Kingston, N. Y., June 15 (Special).—The suit for the control of the Columbia County Agricultural Society has taken up nearly the whole week of the Ulster Circuit Court. The action is brought in the name of the people by the Attorney-General, to determine who are the legally elected officers of the society chosen at the annual meeting in January. The jury to-night, after a brief deliberation, found the rightful president of the society to be Charles Rosboro, of Chatham, who was president last year, instead of John P. Mickle, the Payn president.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

The White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived yesterday, brought 115 saloon passengers, among whom were the Rev. G. S. and Mrs. Bergen, J. H. Booth, the Rev. W. T. Buchanan, Dr. Bull, William Burmester, W. W. Card, the Rev. J. R. Crosser, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Crane, Dr. Franklin Dexter, J. H. Drummond, the Rev. J. J. Fitch, J. H. Gill, the Rev. G. E. Gowdy, Henry Halliday, the Rev. L. Marshall, J. T. Milbank, James A. Miller, W. B. Marshall, J. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Russell, General and Mrs. Eben Sutton, H. N. Townsend, J. F. Waterhouse, James Whitfield and Dr. J. E. Woodruff.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BRUNSWICK—Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut. FIFTH AVENUE—Congressmen James E. Campbell, of Ohio, and John H. Moffit, of Chateauguay Lake, N. Y. GILSEY—Congressman Carlos French, of Connecticut. GRAND—Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson, United States Navy. HOFFMAN—Lieutenant-Governor Stephen M. White and William D. English, of California, and ex-Congressman T. M. Patterson, of Colorado. MURRAY HILL—Senator W. L. Sweet, of Waterloo, N. Y. WINDSOR—General Eben Sutton, of Massachusetts.

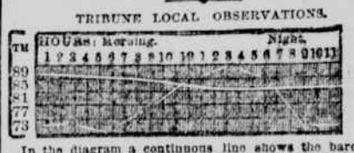
THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS—FOR 24 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—For Massachusetts, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, light to fresh southerly winds, stationary temperature, fair weather.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, stationary, followed by lower temperature, and fair weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 16, 1 a. m.—Fair weather yesterday was followed at evening by a thunder storm. The mean humidity was 83, or 12 above the normal. The temperature ranged between 69° and 89°, the average (77°) being 11½° higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 5° higher than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather and nearly stationary temperature.

THE SARANAC LAKE HOUSE,
delightfully located on Lower Saranac Lake, has recently been enlarged and so greatly improved inside and out that former visitors would scarcely recognize it. Externally it is now one of the handsomest hotels in the Adirondack Mountains, and the interior has been thoroughly renovated and almost entirely refurnished, making it one of the most comfortable and enjoyable retreats in the country. The table will compare favorably with those of any of the Saratoga hotels, variety and quality considered. Situated only one mile from Saranac Lake station, the new terminus of the Chateaugay Railroad, it is very easy of access, and at the same time in the very heart of the wilderness. Within easy driving distance from Upper Saranac Lake, Ray Brook, Lake Placid, Adirondack Lodge, Paul Smith's and other famous resorts, it affords guests a splendid opportunity to visit the leading points of interest in this great and popular natural park. Illustrated circular with