YACHTING WITHOUT WIND.

FLEET CRAFT DENIED A CHANCE TO PROVE THEIR SPEED.

A Drifting Race by the Fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club—Puffs of Wind that Now and Then Encouraged the Disappointed Tars.

The sixteenth annual sailing match of the Atlantic Yacht Club was contested yesterday under unfavorable circumstances, though, as a rule, their races in the past have been very successful. This year every element conducing to success was present except the wind, of which, at the start, there was, however, so much as to prevent the small class of sloops from starting. Once out of the Narrows and into the open the race resolved itself, after a short interval, into a tedious drift, which was extremely provoking to the numerous spectators and contestants alike, for arrayed against each other for the trial of speed to the Sandy Hook Lightship and return were some of the fastest sloops and schooners in the world. An occasional zephyr relieved the monotony, but afforded no satisfactory test of the sailing qualities of the craft. The scene at the start was inspiriting, scores of yachts, in addition to those in the race, hovering around the starting point. A gray, leaden sky was ominous of wind and rain, and a stiff northwest breeze and ebb tide gave promise of a speedy run to the lightship. The course for the four larger classes was from off Bay Ridge to Buoy 8, to Scotland Lightship, to Sandy Hook Lightship, and thence going home to the southward and westward of the Romer Shoal beacon. Class E, after rounding Scotland Lightship, returned. Class F did not start. The steamer Columbia, with guests of the club, and the tug E. Luckenbach and many steam yachts and sailing vessels, escorted the fleet across the lower bay. The Regatta Committee were J. L. Marcellus, J. T. Van Wyck, and Geo. B. Moffat. The judges were S. W. Knowles, H. C. Wintringham, and A. L. Weaver.

The yachts in their respective classes crossed the line as follows:

Schooners, class A—Crusader, 10:53:59; Atalanta, 10:56:09; Clytie, 10:57. Schooners, class B—Lotus, 10:40:41; Triton, 10:52:25; Madcap, 10:52:49; Agnes, 10:53:38; Sunshine, 10:57:43. Sloops, class C—Mischief, 10:56:07; Gracie, 10:56:33. Sloops, class D—Pirate, 11:00:02; Regina, 11:01:45. Sloops, class E—Capricee, 10:58:35; Lizzie L., 10:59:17; Amelia, 11:01:30; Genia, 11:02:29; Keipie, 11:06:05.

All slipped across the line with booms to port, the schooners sending up jib topsails and maintopmast staysails, and the sloops breaking their jib topsails out of the stops, the smaller ones carrying their lee rails in the foam as they dashed along. The breeze was, however, of short duration. After passing the Narrows the wind fell light, and the run down along the west bank was devoid of interest except when an occasional puff caused the skipper of one craft to smile and another to frown. Half way across the lower bay the homeward bound man-of-war Quinnebaug was met. She had a crowd of sailors on her forecastle, and from the giddy height of her main royal masthead an immense whip flew far over the ship and touched the water a hundred feet astern.

The pretty sloops Mischief and Gracie had a battle royal all the way down to Buoy 8, first one being ahead and then the other. It was also very close work between the first-class schooners Crusader and Clytie, and the second-class schooners Triton and Lotus. The Regina in her class had a decided advantage over the Pirate, as did the Lizzie L. over the Genia. The stakeboat at Buoy 8 was turned as follows:

Gracie, 12:36:28; Mischief, 12:39:11; Regina, 12:45:42; Crusader, 12:46:08; Clytie, 12:46:32; Lotus, 12:46:40; Triton, 12:47:06; Madcap, 12:47:35; Agnes, 12:51:28; Sunshine, 12:54:25; Madcap, 12:55:26; Atalanta, 12:56:38; Keipie, 1:00:8.

Running down to Scotland Lightship, the Gracie and Mischief kept close together, the Mischief taking the lead and rounding at 1:41:24, closely followed by the Gracie at 1:42:57. All were now in the doldrums, and so remained for a couple of hours, many coming to anchor to prevent the flood tide taking them from Gravesend Bay back to the Hook again. At last, at 5:05, the Lizzie L. rounded and ran off for home. About this time the wind hauled to the southward and freshened, and under its influence the Mischief slipped away from the Gracie and jibed around Sandy Hook Lightship at 5:45:12. The Gracie followed at 5:58:45. The Triton jibed around at 5:12:52; Regina, 6:13:45; Crusader, 6:20:30; Lotus, 6:28:40. The rest had some time ago given it up in disgust, as did the spectators' boats. The run home was with lifted sheets and devoid of interest. Darkness set in, and the judges' boat steamed for the city. As one yacht may have sailed over the course in ten hours, the winners in that event in their respective classes would be the Crusader, Triton, Mischief, Regina, and Lizzie L. The result, however, cannot be construed as a test of the speed of the yachts engaged. Outside of the absence of wind, which in reality was not missed by the fair friends of the yachtsmen until they were safely ashore, the day was much enjoyed.

PASSAIC ATHLETES.

Walking, Running, Jumping, and Other Tests of Skill and Strength.

The games of the Passaic Athletic Association at Clifton, N. J., yesterday, were witnessed by a large throng of interested spectators. The final heat of the 100-yard handicap race was won by W. T. Stoddart of this city in 11s. A. T. Moore, Jr., of the Manhattan Athletic Association being second in 11¼s. The heat was exciting, two or three of the runners passing under the string so closely that there was a dispute as to who had won. The result as given above was the decision of the judges.

W. Boag of the Scottish-American Athletic Association of Jersey City won the one-mile walk in 7m. 29s.

The final heat of the 220-yard handicap was won by W. W. Davis of the Madison Athletic Club in 23s.

In the three-mile race, W. F. Bailey of the Manhattan Athletic Club won easily in 17m. 41½s.

A. L. Carroll of Staten Island beat all the other jumpers in the running high jump, clearing 5 feet 3¾ inches.

The 100-yard association race was won by S. F. Clarkson in 11s. His only competitor, Herman Terhune, was one second behind him.

A. T. Moore threw the sixteen-pound cannon ball 34 feet 7 inches, and was declared the victor in that contest.

The final heat of the 440 yards handicap was won by G. Clark of the Manhattan Club in 53s.

The two-mile association race was won by S. F. Clarkson in 13m. 50s., after a lively struggle with P. C. Sanders, who came in in 14m. 02s. As this was the third time this race had been won by Clarkson, he became the owner of the Filkins Challenge Cup.

An exciting "potato race" followed. Each contestant had to pick up and place in a three-foot ring at the starting point twelve potatoes laid in a row, three yards apart. W. F. Bailey got over the ground in a very lively fashion, and won the contest.

Base Ball and Cricket.

The match on the Union grounds yesterday between the League team from Troy and the Brooklyn Atlantics resulted in the signal defeat of the Brooklyn team. The ground was soaking wet, and by the close of the fifth inning the ball became quite slippery. Errors in two innings gave the Troys no less than eleven runs, the contest being close up to the fifth inning. The score was as follows:

ATLANTIC.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.	TROY.	r.	1b.	po.	a.	e.
Nelson, s. s.	1	1	0	4	1	Cassidy, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Pike, 2d b.	0	1	3	2	3	Connors, 1st b.	2	1	0	1	0
Larkin, 1st b.	0	1	10	1	0	Ewing, c.	1	2	6	1	1
Roseman, l. f.	0	0	1	1	1	Ferguson, 2d b	1	1	3	1	0
Schenck, 3d b.	0	0	4	2	2	Gillespie, l. f.	2	3	2	0	0
Driscoll, r. f.	1	2	1	2	0	Gaskins, s. s.	2	1	1	4	1
Bleisiger, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Evans, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Valentine, p.	0	1	1	4	2	Hankinson, 3d b	1	4	1	0	1
Barnie, c.	0	0	2	1	3	Welch, p.	1	2	2	1	0
Totals	2	6	24	20	12	Total	13	14	27	8	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Atlantic	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0—	2
Troy	0	1	0	0	1	3	8	0	0	0—	13

First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 2; Troy, 9.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 2; Troy, 6.

Henry McCormack, who was at one time pitcher for the State nine of Syracuse, has been engaged by the Worcester Club, and Richmond has been released.

On Monday the Metropolitan Club will play the Detroit Club on the Polo grounds; on Tuesday the Atlantics; on Wednesday the New York Club; on Thursday the Clevelands; on Friday the Quicksteps, and on Saturday the Troys.

The match at cricket between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Clubs played at Prospect Park yesterday was won by the Manhattans by 83 to 43. North led the Manhattan score with 32 runs, and C. Edwards the Brooklyn score with 14.

The Grand Prize of Paris.

PARIS, June 11.—The following are the principal starters, their jockeys, and some of the betting in the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, for three-year-old colts and fillies, which will come off to-morrow: Two to one against Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Foxhall, jockey Fordham; three to one against Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Albion, jockey Hunter; four to one against Mr. C. Blanton's brown colt Scobell, jockey Cannon; seven to one against Haras de Chamant's chestnut colt Tristan, jockey Archer; fourteen to one against Baron de Rothschild's bay colt Fleurus, jockey Lemaire; fifty to one against M. Michel Ephrussi's bay colt Casimir, jockey Greaves. There is no betting on the other horses.

Cornell and the Race for the Visitors' Plate.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Sportsman* severely criticises the action of the stewards of the Henley Regatta in refusing to allow the Cornell University four to enter for the race for the Visitors' Plate on the ground that the crews had taken part in races for colleges and schools. The stewards decided that, as Cornell University is a university, and not a college, it could not be admitted to the race.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

Liberal Hopes Blasted—Press Comments—The Moujiks—Life at the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Here is the full text of a manifesto which fell like a thunderbolt on all those who had confidently expected that the new Czar would give Russia a Constitution:

We, Alexander the Third, by the grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, great Prince of Finland, and so on, make this declaration to all our faithful subjects:

It pleased God, in His inscrutable ways, to end the glorious reign of our beloved father by a martyr's death, and to impose on us the sacred duty of the autocratic Government. In obedience to the will of Providence and to the law of inheritance, before the face of the Supreme God, we accepted this burden in the awful hour of the national grief and horror, believing that God will not leave us without His omnipotent aid in the work which He has predetermined for us in such a hard and laborious time. We sincerely believe that the warm prayers of the pious people, who are known all over the world for their love of, and loyalty to, their sovereign, will bring God's benediction upon us and upon the work of ruling that is before us.

Our father, resting in God, on receiving from Him the autocratic power for the good of the people intrusted to him, remained until death true to the vow made by him, and he wished his great service with his blood. Not so much by the sad experiences of years past by mercy and meekness, he performed the greatest deed of his reign, the liberation of the serfs, thereby having also succeeded in securing the cooperation of the nobles, the settled citizens, who have always responded to the voice of right and honor. He established in the Czar from the trial by jury, made forever free all his subjects without any distinction, and granted them control over the affairs of the local governments and over public economical affairs. Let his memory be blessed forever!

The wicked murder of the Russian sovereign, committed by unworthy citizens amid the loyal people who were always ready to sacrifice their lives for him, is a horrible, shameful, premeditated act of deed which has darkened our whole land with sorrow and awe. But amid our great grief God's voice commands us to undertake boldly the task of governing, relying on Divine Providence and believing in the strength and righteousness of the autocratic power which we are called upon to enforce and preserve from all encroachments upon it.

Be encouraged, then, hearts of all our faithful subjects, stricken by confusion and awe, all who love their father land and who know how to do the Czar's power transmitted from generation to generation. Under its protection, and in indissoluble union with it, our land, always believing in God who holds her destiny in His hand, has repeatedly survived difficulties and recovered strength and glory even amid hard trials and calamities.

Dedicating ourselves to our great work, we call upon all our loyal subjects to serve us and the State faithfully, in order to eradicate the hideous sedition which covers with shame this Russian land; to strengthen faith and morality, to secure the good education of children, to exterminate injustice and rapacity, to establish order and truth in the institutions granted to Russia by her benefactor, our beloved father. ALEXANDER.

This manifesto has caused great disappointment among all the educated classes of Russia. The main point of it is this: The autocracy is to be preserved at all hazards, and no encroachment upon it is to be tolerated. Thus the Liberal Ministers are rebuked, and virtually forced to resign. The new Ministry is formed of Russophiles of the extreme type, who hate a Constitution as much as they do Nihilism, and so a dreadful reaction has set in.

The Russophile organs are, of course, very jubilant. The *Moscow Vedomosti* said: "Now we can breathe freely. The indecision and confusion of ideas are at last at an end. Before this incontestable, firm, and determined word of the monarch the many-headed hydra of deceit must bow. The popular heart was waiting for this word of the Czar as for heavenly manna. Here we have our salvation. This mighty word restores to the Russian people the Russian autocratic Czar, who received his power from God, and who is responsible to God alone. The snares of our enemies and the attempts of the cowards are turned to ridicule, rightly deserved by all those who desire to limit and reduce that sacred authority and to bereave our people of their most precious inheritance, the result of their toil and blood for centuries, the force of their life, and the hope of their future."

It is plain that M. Katkoff does not hesitate to number Counts Melikoff and Milutine and the other Liberal Ministers among the "cowards and enemies" of Russia. This, simply because they expressed themselves in favor of a Constitution.

M. Aksakoff, in his journal, the *Rus*, dwells with special force on a word in the manifesto. He says: "Our sovereign reminds us that we are free subjects, and that our country can get rid of all her troubles only through intimate union with her Czar. Let us prove, then, that we are worthy of the name of free subjects, and that Russia can harmonize the autocracy with self-government, the free people with the free (that is, unlimited) power, combined by mutual love, confidence, and unity of thought."

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* says: "The autocracy cannot rest on the law, like a constitutional power, and, in distinction from despotism, it rests on the direct voice of the people. Therefore in the direct union of the Czar with his people we find our salvation."

On the other side the Liberal journals—that is, the great majority of the Russian newspapers—express themselves in the regretful reaction, and show apprehension of further troubles. The *Golos*, the *Novo Vremia*, the *Poriadok*, and the *Nedelia* express one and the same opinion, that the new Czar does not hint at any new policy. They leave the public to draw the self-evident conclusion that the old troubles will continue.

The *Zemstvo*, the journal advocating provincial self-government, says: "Our public, being allowed a good deal of freedom during the late reign, had formed for itself a certain political ideal which is well known to the Government. No policy can establish order and peace in our country which disregards the opinions of a considerable part of our educated classes."

"No other party but the Russian patriotic party shall stand as the basis of our Government," answers M. Katkoff, and that settles the matter. The Russophiles are left free to make out their policy.

There is no doubt that in some respects the Russophiles propose a true national policy. The Czar will stand at the head of the Russian party; not Germans but Russians will be his confidential counsellors; not foreign quarrels, but the needs and demands of the people are to occupy the attention of the Government; the interests of the great majority of the people—the peasantry—are not to be sacrificed for the benefit of the minority, the privileged classes. So far Gen. Ignatieff and Mr. Pobedonoszeff may count on many sincere supporters. But when they propose to enforce faith and to elevate morals by ukases and orders; when they expect that the "free subjects," on their own initiative, will hunt down all the Nihilists; when they propose to make the rich and privileged classes become the benefactors of the peasantry, then, to say the least, they are bound to be disappointed. A strict economy, the equalization of taxes, and a reduction of the peasants' debts for land are good things.

But all these and the like superficial measures are too inadequate to establish peace and to bring about prosperity in the Czar's country. There are over fifty millions of moujiks, poor, ignorant, and oppressed. As a rule, they are living in small and dirty wooden huts, along with their calves, and domestic fowls. The dirt and foul air of these huts cannot be endured by any civilized person. The moujiks are very ignorant; in fact, ninety per cent. of them cannot read or write. They are regarded as religious, but they are deeply superstitious. They believe in the Christian God, but at the same time they observe certain pagan rites bequeathed to them by their forefathers of the tenth century. Often in the same person they adore a Christian saint and a pagan hero. Sorcerers and witches abound among them, and are respected a great deal more than the priests and skilled physicians. The moujiks drink too much bad vodka, perhaps, but then they cannot help it, when they are so often hungry, cold, and idle. Over one hundred holidays and Czar's days are observed during the year. Food is dear and scarce, and the vodka is cheap and can be had everywhere, for the taverns (the vodka shops) are under special Government protection, being the chief source of the State's revenue. Out of 500,000,000 roubles, fully 200,000,000 roubles come from the excise duty. The poverty of the moujiks is appalling. During the summer they are clad in coarse rags, and during the winter in sheep skins. They eat *sche* (cabbage soup), rye bread, onions, potatoes, and drink *kvas* (a sour beverage) all the year round. As to meat, they can afford it only on the Christmas and Easter holidays. Of cattle and horses they have few. Their farming implements are chiefly of wood and of a prehistoric type. The land they have is not enough to support them and to pay the manifold taxes besides. About eight acres are given to each grown peasant. Even at present several millions of the liberated serfs are kept in a condition of servitude. Poverty, ignorance, and filth are productive of epidemics, and the moujiks suffer greatly from them. Their children are swept away by diphtheria and scarlet fever, and the grown people perish from cholera and the so-called hunger typhus. The peasants have no rights which are respected by the Government officials; even the policeman can fling them at his pleasure. Economically the moujiks depend, as a rule, upon the village usurers, who advance money for the payment of taxes on condition that the sum lent shall be returned in labor or grain. They manage their business so smartly that the peasants give them their crops and work for them in summer and in winter, and yet always remain the debtors of their new masters.

Such is the situation of the peasantry upon whom depends the prosperity of all Russia. The Russophile ministry intends to better the condition of the moujiks; but it is doomed to fail, for among the Russophiles there are no talented persons, no prominent statesmen, and of course the Liberals, who have knowledge and experience, will not help their enemies.

"Where are we going, O God, where?" I heard a patriot exclaim in despair, on hearing the news of Gen. Melikoff's resignation.

"Wherever we go we shall die," answered a Liberal; "therefore let us enjoy life."

A curious country is Russia. In this city, for instance, there are many large and splendid palaces, occupied by the titled millionaires and the wealthy merchants. Not far from these palaces there are large houses in which every room is occupied by four families, the rooms being let by corners. Here an archæological congress is sitting; the scientific men from every civilized country come to discuss the life of nations extinct centuries ago—Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, and so on. In the neighboring house of some orthodox merchant a pilgrim is relating his experience in the far distant countries, where people have dog's heads or only one eye, and feed upon human flesh. At the Czar's capital you can find profound scholars, paxan barbarians, the fanatic orthodox ready to kill sorcerers and burn witches. And it cannot be otherwise so long as the Government spends for each university student 388 roubles per year, and for each village school only 5 roubles and 40 kopeks. That is, each student costs the State as much as seventy-two schools!

Those of the educated and privileged Russians who cannot stand such a dreadful condition of affairs turn Nihilist, and the rest of them, the great majority, see nothing to do but to enjoy life the best they can. Such a social whirlwind, dissipation, immorality, recklessness of life and of property can nowhere else be witnessed. "Life is too short and too uncertain; let us make haste to enjoy it." That is the motto of the privileged subjects of the Czar. And they enjoy life madly—with extravagant dinners, dazzling balls, theatres, cards, tumultuous suppers, love-making. They are fast losing principles and religion, and the Holy Synod of Russia has admitted the fact. All the privileged Russians somehow belong to the bureaucratic machinery, and the motto of the officials is "What belongs to the State belongs to nobody; therefore it is mine." A dreadful stealing of public money is going on everywhere. Life in the Czar's capital recalls Paris on the eve of the Revolution, when the French aristocracy used to exclaim, "After us the deluge!" Is Russia on the eve of the deluge?

THE ARMY OF ASH CART MEN.

An Objection by the Mayor to Paying Them Wages While They Wait to Testify.

Drivers of P. D. carts and of private carts hired by the Street Cleaning Department occupied the witness stand, one after another, through yesterday's session before the Mayor in the defense of the Police Commissioners. The anterooms and corridors, also, were filled with them. Many had apparently just come from their duties, and others were neatly dressed. The neatest of all was a colored man, who wore a black suit and a white tie. All testified that they properly performed their duties.

Mr. Root varied the monotony of the proceedings by calling to the witness stand Mr. J. G. Moody, one of the Mayor's clerks, who was busy in getting up the charges and furnishing testimony. Mr. Moody testified that he was not now engaged in any business, and had not been since he was discharged from employment in the Mayor's office. Mr. Root called attention to the fact that Mr. Moody had been present throughout the trial.

Mayor Grace, somewhat tartly, suggested to Mr. Root that he had better call Mr. Green, who was a clerk in the Street Cleaning Bureau, and who also had been present throughout the proceedings.

"Yes," said Mr. Root, "but he has not been posting the prosecution."

Then the questioning of the ash cart men went on. As the hour for the afternoon adjournment approached, Mr. Bliss said:

"The adjournments are sometimes so sudden that I will take this opportunity to say that there are something over 200 of these ash cart men remaining to be called. It seems as if a good deal of time might be saved if we could have an admission that these men would swear to the substantial accuracy of the dump inspector's returns as those who have been sworn have already done. It does not seem necessary to keep this large number of men under pay when it can be avoided."

Mayor Grace—I do not understand why the men should be under pay.

Mr. Bliss—I do not know any reason why the men should not be paid.

Mayor Grace—They have testified that they are paid by the number of loads they carry.

Mr. Bliss—They are paid for a day's work.

Mayor Grace—For so many loads; they are not paid unless they carry so many loads.

Mr. Willard Bartlett—We suppose it would be impossible to get all these men here without subpœnas unless they understood that they were to be paid for their time. We would like to have an expression of opinion as to that. These men are all in the employ of the Street Cleaning Bureau. At the request of the inspector of street cleaning they attend to testify. There is no question that this is a matter of public interest to the citizens of New York. It is desirable that we should get at the truth. I understood your Honor to say that you desired the case to proceed speedily. If your Honor thinks that the Street Cleaning Bureau ought not to pay these men; that these men who are here instead of being engaged in carting ashes, ought not to be paid, we would like your Honor to say so. Your Honor sees that it would be impossible for us to get these 200 men without subpœnas.

Mayor Grace—I do not know as I have any opinion to give. On previous occasions my opinion was not considered of any worth. I was merely asking whether these men were under pay.

Mr. Bartlett—I can answer that, that there is no arrangement with them at all. We have merely called them here. The understanding on our part has been that they might lawfully and properly be paid for their time while they are here to give testimony before your Honor. Your Honor made a remark in reference to your suggestions not having been heard. That is new to me. Your remark certainly bears the construction that you objected to these men being paid for their time spent as witnesses.

Mayor Grace—I was asking for information.

Mr. Bartlett—Your Honor's remark certainly leaves that construction. I wish, if your Honor considers that these men should not be paid, you would say so.

Mayor Grace—I do not propose giving any opinion.

Then the examination of the ash cart men was resumed, without perceptible diminution of the crowd waiting to testify. The hearing will be continued on Tuesday.

THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL.

What Happened to a Negro who Demanded and Got a Jury of his Own Color.

PORT JERVIS, June 11.—Edward Jefferson, colored, of Reservoir View, somewhat noted for his pugnacious temper, was arraigned before Judge Cox on a charge of "assault and battery, with intent to demolish the earthly tabernacle inhabited by Simeon D. Smith," also colored. The attempt was made on the 7th of June. On that day Jefferson and Smith were journeying from this village to the View, or, as it is better known, "Nigger Hollow." Smith was carrying some bread and cake in his hands, while Jefferson had a load of rectified "tanglefoot" under his hat. The two got into a war of words, and Jefferson upset Smith, scattering his provender over the ground. Smith resented, and Jefferson again threw him down. Smith demanded and kicked him in the face. Feeling powerless to avenge his wrongs, Smith appealed to the law and had Constable Westbrook despatched to arrest Jefferson. When Jefferson was arraigned before Judge Cox he demanded to be tried by a jury of his own color. After much difficulty six unprejudiced colored men were found, and the trial proceeded before as large an audience as could crowd into the diminutive court room. Gen. Albert Pike appeared as counsel for the defendant. Smith presented his own case, but engaged Alexander Corey to sum up for him. Corey's summing up was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The people of the great State of New York has been assaulted by this Jefferson. The whole people has been hit in the mouth and bled all over everybody. Therefore you should bring in a verdict against this Jefferson, who has assaulted all the people of this State."

This speech electrified the jury, and, after a short deliberation, they announced a verdict of guilty. Jefferson was sentenced to thirty days at hoshen jail.

Money for a Youth who Committed Suicide.

Philip Truschell, the German youth who committed suicide on March 1 in Flatbush, by crawling head first into the furnace which heats the greenhouse of his uncle, Louis Schmitz, would, if living, inherit 8,000 marks, which has been bequeathed to him by a relative in Germany. An elder brother, who resides in Alsace, on learning of the peculiar manner of his brother's death, suspected foul play, and wrote to Bismarck, giving his suspicions. The letter was forwarded to the German Consul in this city, with directions to make an investigation. The Consul inquired into all the facts, and compared the writing in the farewell letters which were said to have been left by Truschell with undisputed writings of his, and found that they were written by the same hand. The Consul is satisfied that the youth committed suicide, and will so report.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Festival of the Columbian Association, Terrace Garden, Wednesday.

Excursion of the Seawanhaka Boat Club to Columbia Club Launch today.

Celebration of the Italian national festival of the Statuto, Harlem River Park, to-day and to-morrow.

Lacrosse tournament at the Polo grounds on the 25th inst. The cup offered by Mr. Ocirichs is to be competed for.

Excursion of the uniformed battalion of the veterans of the seventh Regiment to Long Branch 23d inst., and banquet in the West End Hotel.

Excursion of the delegates to the thirty-fourth session of the American Institute of Homœopathy from the Brighton Beach Hotel on Wednesday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales June 11.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 U. S. 4s, r.	117	10 Georgia 7s, gold	120
60 U. S. 6s at 3½	103½	16 Tenn. 6s, old	72⅞
18 La. consols	92½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

20 Am. Dock Imp. As	136	182 Lou. & Nash.	100
656 E. T., Va. & Ga.	80⅞	5 M. & St. P. 1st L.	120
20 Col. C. 1st	100	4 Mich. S. & N. I. 1st S.	130½
10 Ches. & O. P.	90	10 M. & St. P. 1st S. N.	113
250 Ches. & O. int. cert.	68½	1 Mob. & Ala. 7s of '71	121
2 Ch. & N. W. c.	136	6 Met. 1st E.	104½
7 C., C., C. & I. cons.	124½	10 Mich. L. S. & W. 1st	107
10 C. & I. C. inc.	75½	5 No. Pac. 1st c.	107
23 Del. & R. G. 1st	121	5 N. J. Southern 1st	110½
121 Den. & R. G. con.	121½	27 N. J. L. & B. 1st	120
1 H. & St. Jo. scrip	112	2 N. Y. & Harlem 7s	130½
20 Ho. & Tex. Cen.	107	6 N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st	101
7 Ills. & Tex. Cent. 2d M.	132	13 N. Y. Cent. 6s	107½
10 Ills. & Tex. Cen. 1st M.	114	2 N. Y. Cent. 1st r.	108
5 Ind. Bl. & W. 2d	80	15 N. Y. City & N.	101
2 Ind. St. Ar. & B.	114	3 Ohio & Miss. 2d	120½
10 Iron Mt. C. & P.	117	6 Ohio & M. 1st, S. & A.	118
10 Iron Mt. 1st of 1880	111	6 Ohio Cen. 1st	18½
6 Kan. Pac. Gold	104½	74 Ohio Cen. inc.	6½
43 Kan. & Tex. con. as	11½	88 Ohio So. 1st	90
20 San. & Tex. pf.	26	103 Ohio So. 2d	64½
2 Kan. & Tex. cen.	6⅞	5 Pac. D. & E. inc.	30½
61 L. E. & W. c.	75	20 Pac. of Mo. 1st	116
		20 St. L. & I. M. 1st	117½

63 Tex. Pac. R. G. d.	102	10 Mil. & St. P. pf.	133
630 Tex. Pac. inc.	92½	300 O. & M. pf.	116
10 Tol. A. & Mich. 1st	115	100 O. R. & N. Co.	103
5 T. Haute div. bds.	80	210 Ohio South.	37½
15 West. Pac.	101½	2200 Ohio Cen.	25½
		1175 Peo. D. & E.	51½
		1320 Pacific Mail.	39
		100 Panama	275
		210 Pull. Co.	140½
		100 Quicks. pf.	92
		1400 Sch. & Pitts.	42½
		600 Reading	99
		300 Rock Isl.	145½
		140 Rome, W. & O.	48
		2400 Sutro Tunnel	2⅛
		100 St. L. & N. O.	84
		1530 St. L. & S. F.	51
		1100 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112½
		300 St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	79
		8300 St. Paul.	127½
		1900 St. P. & Om.	43½
		2275 St. P. & Om. pf.	107½
		100 St. P. & M.	130
		100 St. P. & Dul.	36½
		100 St. Paul & Dul. pf.	87
		1480 Texas Pac.	7½
		400 Tol., Del. & Bur.	32½
		5070 Un. Pac.	120½
		1000 U. Pac. A. d.	126½
		6400 Wab. & Pac.	5½
		4300 West. & F. p.	94½

Coal Companies.

1000 Cameron	45	300 Lehigh Val.	50½
800 Central	30½	100 Maryland	30½
200 Consolidated	34½	1200 Colorado	60½

Expresses.

210 American	87½	16 Adams	137½
205 Wells Far.	126	200 U. States	75

Telegraphs.

2800 West. Un.	132½	1080 West. Un. ex.	92½

Bonds.

200 Silver Cliff	6½	300 Mich. Cen. 7s	30
200 Silver Ext.	2½	1000 Ill. Cen. 7s	113
22 Standard	23½	300 Excelsior	1½
200 Little Pitts.	3½	100 Ontario	37

Total sales, 328,161 shares.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s at 2½	103½	103¾	Mil. & St. P. pf.	133	134
U. S. 5s at 3½	102⅞	102⅞	Mo., K. & Tex.	50½	50⅞
U. S. 4s, r.	101	101½	Mob. & Ohio	34	35½
U. S. 4s, c.	104	104½	Mor. & Essex.	127½	128
U. S. 4½s, '91, c.	115½	115¾	Nash. & Chat.	87½	88½
U. S. 4½s, '91, r.	115½	115¾	N. J. Central	103½	103¾
U. S. 4s, r.	117	118	N. Y. & H.	140½	140¾
U. S. 4s, c., 1907.	118	118½	N. Y. Elev.	110	111
Am. Dist. Tel.	50½	51	Nor. Pac.	44½	44¾
Canada Southern	76½	77	Nor. Pacific pf.	85½	85¾
C. & A. C.	20½	20¾	Northwestern.	119½	119¾
C., B. & Q.	132	132¼	Northwest. pf.	140½	141
Chic., R. & Q.	165	169	Ont. & West.	30½	37
Chic. & Alt.	143	144	Ohio & Miss.	44½	44¾
Del., L. & West.	128½	129½	Ohio & Miss. pf.	118	119
Del. & R. Can.	140	140½	Pacific Mail.	53	53¼
Denv. & R. G.	111½	112	Quicksilver.	18	20
Erie Railway.	47½	47¾	Quicksilver pf.	61	63
Erie Railway pf.	88½	89	Rock Island.	144½	145
Erie 2d cons.	104½	104¾	Pacific Cen.	6½	6¾
Han. & St. Jo.	83	83½	St. Paul & Om.	45½	45¾
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	112½	114½	St. Paul & O. pf.	107½	107¾
Hous. & Tex. C.	89½	90	San Francisco.	52½	52½
Illinois Cen.	140½	140¾	San Fran. pf.	70	80
Iron Mountain.	81½	82½	Sutro Tunnel.	2½	2¾
Louv. & Nash.	107½	108	Texas Pacific.	72	72½
L. E. & West.	62½	62¾	Union Pacific.	128½	128¾
Lake Shore.	116½	116¾	Wabash.	35½	35¾
Manhattan El.	27	27½	Wab. & Pac. pf.	84½	84¾
Met'n Elev.	91½	92½	West. Un. Tel.	131½	131¾
Mich. Central.	111½	111¾	West. Un. ex.	92	92½
Mil. & St. Paul.	127½	127¾			

SATURDAY, June 11.

The stock market was generally dull at the opening, but Union Pacific and Western Union were active, and prices were better in most cases. At the first board the new features were movements and advances in Wabash and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Mil., L. S. and Western preferred, Boston Air Line, and Marietta 2d. Between calls the market was dull and weak. At the second board Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific were active and higher, but Canada Southern advanced and then declined, and prices were weak generally. The later dealings were active, but the market quite irregular; Memphis and Charleston advanced 3%; Louisville and Nashville was weak; Western Union firmer regular, but declined ex-certificates; Lake Shore and Union Pacific declined. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced—Canada Southern, ¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; Northern Pacific common, ⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Western Union, 2⅛; ex-cert., ⅝; Wabash and Pacific common, 1; Memphis and Charleston, 4; Marietta 2d, ¾; Rochester and Pitts., ¾; Boston Air Line, 4½. Declined—Central Pacific, ⅝; C., C. and Ind. Central, ⅝; Metropolitan Elevated, ¾; Peoria, D. and E., 1¼; Rome, W. and O., 1¼.

Governments and State bonds were quiet. Railroad bonds were active and buoyant for Boston, H. and E. 1sts and Texas Pacific land grants. Ohio Southern issues and Rome, W. and O. 1sts were weaker. There was a large business in Cincinnati Ohio currency.

Money on call, 3@3½ ⅞ cent. Sterling exchange quiet, at $4.85¼@$4.86 for sight drafts, and $4.83@$4.84 for 60-day bills.

Bids during the week for bank stocks have been: America, 140½; American Exchange, 124; Central National, 103½; Commerce National Bank, 156; Chatham, 110; Chemical, 1,781; City, 230; Corn Exchange, 160; East River, 100; Fourth, 125; Fulton, 135; Fifth Avenue, 300; Gallatin, 150; German American, 95; Hanover, 130; Importers' and Traders', 250; Irving, 132; Leather Manufacturers', 140; Manhattan, 140; Marine, 150; Mechanics', 150; Mechanics' Banking Association, 85; Mechanics' and Traders', 104½; Mercantile, 115;