CUP DAY AT THE SPRINGS.

A GREAT TURNOUT TO SEE ONE OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Checkmate Outlasts the Other Stayers and Wins the Trophy—The Knowing Ones Upset in Two Other Races—Warfield's Victory.

SARATOGA, July 21.—This was a great racing day. The weather was fine. The grand stand was filled, and every available space affording a good view of the races was occupied by enthusiastic spectators. The contests were very exciting, upsetting many knowing ones.

Monitor was defeated for the Cup by Checkmate, in a fine race. Monitor was a heavy favorite, and by many thought to be invincible at the Cup distance, so a majority of the betting fraternity placed their money on him with a feeling of confidence. His defeat, it is said, is due to his not being himself; but Checkmate had proved that he was a great race horse before he met Monitor to-day. The track was never in better condition for racing.

The first race was for a purse of $350, of which $75 to second; three-quarters of a mile. B. A. Clabaugh's Odeon, 118 lbs.; P. C. Fox's Mazulo Aver, 91 lbs.; Scollman & Co.'s Victim, 127 lbs.; Milton Young's Bootjack, 105 lbs.; W. P. Burdett's Linchpin, 102 lbs.; L. W. Jerome's One Dime Dandy; P. Lorillard's Pappoose, 113 lbs., and W. Irving's Fireman, 113 lbs., faced the starter. Betting—Pappoose, $115; Victim, $100; Odeon, $85; Bootjack, $40; Fireman, $85; Linchpin, Mazulo Aver, and One Dime, $25.

Considerable time was lost by the back jumping of Fireman and several reckless breakaways, for which Jockeys Holloway, Higgins Stovall, and Frank McLaughlin were suspended one day each. The flag finally fell with One Dime in the lead, Bootjack second, Mazulo Aver third, Victim fourth, Pappoose fifth, Linchpin, Fireman, Odeon and Linchpin came up the rear. Hughes, on One Dime, led a tremendous race along the chute, and rounded into the main track a good open length ahead of Maggie Aver, Bootjack at Maggie's saddle girth, Pappoose fell away very rapidly in coming the turn. At the three-quarters Maggie Aver lapped One Dime, Linchpin and Fireman running head and head in third place as they came into the straight. Victim now joined in the contest, and one after another they challenged the Dime for the lead. Hughes had One Dime in hand, and as last as the others approached his mount drew away, finally winning a winner by four lengths; Maggie Aver second, Victim third, Bootjack, Fireman, Odeon, Linchpin, and Pappoose following in order. Time, 1:15¾. French pools paid $16.70.

The second race was for the Saratoga Cup of $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $250 each, p. p., for all ages, second horse to receive $250, and third $100 out of the stakes, two and a quarter miles; closed with twenty-four nominations. The starters were Jas. McCullough's Geo. McCullough, 5 years, 122 lbs.; L. W. Jerome's Monitor, 6 years, 122 lbs.; G. L. Rowland's Checkmate, 6 years, 119 lbs., and James T. Williams's Checkmate, 6 years, 120 lbs. Parole was scratched. Pools sold: Monitor, $600; Geo. McCullough, $200; Checkmate, $180; Irish King, $40.

They were sent away with Geo. McCullough a half length in front of Monitor, and Irish King and Checkmate at Monitor's flank. Monitor leaded Geo. McCullough at the furlong, and, taking up the running, went by the stand a length in front of him; Checkmate third, and Irish King last. In this order they passed the quarter, Checkmate went up to second place, as Monitor was traveling very fast. Murphy determined not to allow the Westbrook representative to get too far away from him, so he sent Checkmate up to within a length and a half of Monitor at half a mile, and Steel held there until a mile and a quarter had been run. Monitor passed the stand the second time a length in front of Checkmate, who was four lengths ahead of George McCullough, and six lengths ahead of Irish King, both the latter exhibiting signs of distress. Monitor now quickened the pace, and soon put daylight between himself and Checkmate. A half mile from home Monitor was apparently running free, a length and a half in front of Checkmate, with Irish King and McCullough leaving off. Murphy then gave Checkmate his head, and the great race horse began rapidly to overhaul Monitor. He collared him on the turn, and Monitor tried to shake him off, but his efforts were of no avail. Rounding into the homestretch they were head and head, and so they continued to the last furlong. Suddenly Costello's whip was to cleave the air, and then the horsemen felt that Monitor was beaten. Checkmate won by four lengths, although Murphy pulled up Irish King to finished a poor third, and George McCullough a very sore fourth. Time—First quarter, 27¾ seconds; half-mile, 55 seconds; three-quarter mile, 1:21¾; mile, 1:48¾; one mile and a quarter, 2:14; one mile and a half, 2:40¼; one mile and three-quarters, 3:06¾; two miles, 3:33, and two miles and a quarter, 4:00¾. French pools paid $23.70.

The third race was for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold by auction; one mile and a half. There came to the post Dwyer Bros.' Warfield, 114 lbs.; E. A. Clabaugh's Rochester, 126 lbs.; W. L. Hatch's Governor Hampton, 101 lbs.; J. Bowie's Cinderella, 94 lbs.; J. W. Bell's Franklin, 100 lbs. Pools—Warfield, $700; Franklin, $330; Governor Hampton, $125; field, $135.

The field moved away very slowly, Rochester in the lead, two lengths ahead of Franklin, Governor Hampton third, Cinderella fourth, and Warfield last. Rounding the turn Rochester, a mile and a quarter, Franklin holding second place, and Warfield alternating between third and fourth places. On the turn Franklin fell away, and Governor Hampton, Warfield, and Cinderella began their rush. There was a general closing up on the turn. Warfield and Governor Hampton appeared in front at the head of the stretch, lapped by Rochester and Cinderella. All were whipped to the furlong, when Warfield pulled out from the rank and rode quite handily by two lengths. Cinderella and Governor Hampton made a pretty finish, the former securing second place by a head; Governor Hampton third, Franklin fourth, and Rochester following. Time, 2:40¾. French pools paid $8.60. The winner was bought in.

Then came the hurdle race handicap, for a purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. The starters were P. Craig's Terror, 123 lbs.; the Shrewsbury Stables Bertha, 158 lbs.; Charles Reed's Disturbance, 154 lbs.; F. Richards's Zeta, 155 lbs., and W. Lorillard's Post Guard, 131 lbs. Pools: Bertha, $800; Disturbance, $135; Post Guard, $105; the field, $170. They started abreast. The first jump was taken in capital style, Post Guard in the lead, Terror second, Zeta third, Bertha fourth, and Bertha last. At the next jump Zeta went into second place. Terror struck and came very near falling. In rounding into the turn to the quarter, Post Guard drew clear of his competitors and took the third jump a length and a half in front of Zeta, also a half length in front of Disturbance, Bertha and Terror three lengths away. Although Post Guard was full of run, McBride took a stout pull on him going around the backstretch, and just before taking the hurdle at the half-mile put Disturbance showed in front. Bertha took hide with Post Guard. After clearing the jump Post Guard went to the front again, and rounded the straight leading Disturbance into the saddle cloth. Post Guard, Disturbance, and Bertha took the last hurdle almost simultaneously, with Zeta well up. Post Guard won, after a hard finish, by two lengths; Zeta second, and Bertha third. Time, 2:20¾. French pools paid $39.70.

TROTTING IN WEST SIDE PARK.

An Unusually Interesting Struggle in which the Favorite was Beaten.

The trotting in the West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon was unusually exciting. A large crowd was in attendance, the grand stand and club house being well filled. The spectators included many ladies. The weather was delightful, and the track in fine condition. The chief event was the sweepstakes of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following named horses started: J. Jarvis's b. g. Harry Mills, John Driscoll's ch. g. Happy Jack, and Charles Davidson's bk. g. Billy Barefoot. At the auction pools Billy Barefoot and Harry Mills sold for $50 each, and Happy Jack for $10. The start was an even one. Billy Barefoot led all the way round to the distance stand, where Harry Mills came on with a burst of speed carrying Billy Barefoot off his feet, and taking a running race of it. The horses went over the score head and head. The judges declared it a dead heat between Billy Barefoot and Harry Mills in 2:33; Happy Jack third.

For the second heat Harry Mills sold in the pools at $7 to $10 for the field. It proved to be a very close heat. Billy Barefoot rushed to the front, and held his advantage for half a mile. On the lower turn Happy Jack and Harry Mills were seen spinning along, and thus closed on the leader at every stride. When the horses came into the home stretch it was a close and exciting race. The trio were side by side, all three coloring a vigorous application of the whip. Happy Jack came home a winner by a throat latch from Harry Mills in 2:38¼. There was great applause. Billy Barefoot was a good third. Before the start for the third heat the betters were all at sea, but finally they made Happy Jack a strong favorite. He took the lead from the start, and held it for three-quarters of a mile. Then he went in the air, and Harry Mills, by hard trotting, came in a winner by two lengths in 2:39. Happy Jack second, Billy Barefoot third. Harry Mills won the next two heats and trot after a desperate struggle with Happy Jack, in 2:39¼ and 2:39¼. Then there was a match for $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between J. Jarvis's s. g. George and Charles Davidson's s. m. Grace. George was a strong favorite, and he won the race handily in three straight heats in 2:44, 2:41, and 2:42.

The third race, a match for $160, mile heats, in harness, between J. Flynn's b. g. Ashland Pet and Wm. Van Valkenburgh's b. g. M. J. B., was a one-sided affair, the first-named winning as he liked in 2:39½ and 2:40.

VOTING FOR FREE CANALS.

The State Senate Passes the Resolutions—Congress Vacancies to be Filled.

ALBANY, July 21.—The proceedings in the Legislature to-day were of more than usual importance. In the Senate Mr. Jacobs, after stubborn opposition by Woodin, succeeded in passing the free canal resolutions. These resolutions provide that the canals shall be absolutely free to those using them, and shall be supported by taxation. In order to amend the Constitution and accomplish this the resolutions must first pass two Legislatures, in each of which a different Senate shall act upon them, and be approved by a popular vote of the people. Senator Forster, who has had charge of the resolutions up to this time, has made two efforts to pass them, but been defeated each time. Under the rules it was supposed that this effectually killed the proposition for this year. This morning Mr. Jacobs moved to suspend that rule, and again put the resolutions upon their passage. This was opposed by Senator Woodin on the ground that, even though the rule was suspended, it could not restore the resolution to life. Over this there was a long parliamentary struggle between him and Mr. Jacobs, which was finally settled by Judge Robertson deciding that Mr. Jacobs's motion was proper. The vote on suspending the rule was 19 to 11. Before the vote was taken on reconsidering the vote by which the resolutions had previously been lost, Senator Madden moved an adjournment, which was defeated. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the resolutions, and they were passed by 18 to 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bischoff, Bixby, Davenport, Edmonds, Forster, Fowler, Hogue, Jacobs, Mills, Murphy, Pitts, Robertson, Schroeder, Seebacher, Stevens, Strahan, Wickham, and Worden—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Brennan, Halbert, Lansing, Lord, Madden, McCarthy, Roxowski, Sessions, Warner, Wendover, and Woodin—12.

Mr. Jacobs is entitled to credit for passing these resolutions after they had been twice defeated, and against the earnest opposition of Woodin. They have yet to pass the Assembly, but as they are already in the order of third reading in that body, it is very probable that a vote can be reached upon them to-morrow when they are announced from the Senate.

The Governor's call for the special elections to fill Congressional vacancies took up nearly the whole of the time of the Assembly this morning. When it was announced Col. M. C. Murphy demanded that it should be read through for information before being put upon the third reading question. Then the trouble and the speechmaking began. Mr. Dayton of New York offered an amendment providing that when more than one vacancy existed elections should be called in all of them. This was accepted by the Republicans. Mr. Patterson of Troy stirred up trouble, however, by offering an amendment providing that the transfers by the Governor to call such elections. The bill as it passed the Senate, left that entirely in the discretion of the Governor.

Old Salt, who said that he never sought to take any political advantage in a great public emergency, voted against the Republicans in acceptance of this amendment in full. But Mr. Congdon of Oswego, Demosthenes Raines of Canandaigua, Robert Ray Hamilton of New York, and other Republican leaders refused to do so. Several Democrats also opposed the bill, claiming that the present statutes were sufficient to meet all emergencies. Among those were Messrs. McCarthy of New York, Brooks of Richmond, and Deacon Pinney of Jeffersonville. The latter made his maiden speech of the session. Stepping into the centre isle he swung his arms about like a bad demon and let his all in a party measure. The Deacon was completely carried away with his own eloquence. "I don't think there is any difference between Democrats and Republicans when party necessity governs their action," he roared. "As to politics, honestly I don't know either of them (as but one—a little of it any way."

The voice of the Deacon was drowned by yells of laughter, which the Speaker's gavel failed to repress for several minutes. Then the Deacon apologized for his language, withdrew the offensive word, and resumed his seat mopping the perspiration from his brow.

The amendments of both Mr. Dayton and Mr. Patterson were finally adopted, and the bill was passed by a vote of 76 to 23. It was immediately sent to the Senate, where Senator Mills, the father of it, tried to have the Senate disagree with the Assembly amendments and order a committee of conference. This was opposed by Senator Pitts and Senator Woodin, and the amendments were concurred in with only three dissenting votes. It now goes to the Governor. The following is the text of the bill as passed:

An act to provide for the filling of vacancies in the office of Representatives in Congress.

SECTION 1. Whenever a vacancy shall exist in the office of Representative in Congress, occurring more than sixty days before the next ensuing election, the Governor shall order a special election to be held to fill such vacancy, and shall issue his proclamation therefor, provided, however, that no such special election shall be held within sixty days next before the regular election, and proclamation for such election shall include all such vacancies; but no such special election shall be held within two months next before such election.

SEC. 2. All provisions of law now applicable to special elections ordered by the Governor shall apply to elections held under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, and the officers and boards charged with duties within the district in which such election occurs, a registry of voters is or hereafter may be required by law, the provisions of law relating to such registry shall apply to elections held under this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all vacancies now or hereafter existing in said office of Representative in Congress.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the publication of the registry of voters in the city of New York, and it now goes to the Governor.

The Governor sent to the Legislature to-day two more vetoes. The first was of a bill relating to improvements between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth streets, west of the Boulevard, in the city of New York, and the second of an act regulating the manufacture and sale of illuminating oils made from petroleum.

PRIESTS NOT IN ACCORD.

A Picnic in Brooklyn that the Pastor Opposed and the Curate Encouraged.

A picnic given yesterday in Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Father Murray Catholic Union, an association composed of parishioners of the Church of St Mary of the Immaculate Conception, was regarded as virtually a test of the respective influence of Father Crimmins, the pastor of the church, and Father Murray, the curate. Some three years ago Father Crimmins was appointed to the pastorate, and differences of opinion in trifling matters soon arose between him and his curate. Money had been subscribed for the building of a new pastoral house, and while Father Crimmins was away Father Murray began the work of erecting a house for himself. Father Crimmins did not like the proposed house, but the latter, nevertheless, proceeded to build the house. Before Crimmins returned to Brooklyn he had succeeded in inducing Father Murray to give up his house, and he had commenced building another house for himself. Father Murray, however, went on with the work of erecting the house for himself, and it was finally completed. Father Murray then resigned the curacy of St Mary's, and he was appointed to the charge of a church in Williamsburgh, and many predicted a collision between the two parties.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the children of St Mary's Academy began to assemble at the pastoral residence, and with other children, numbered, when all were in, the about 700. Before the time for the gathering, rumors had been rife that the Catholic parade was nearly 3,000 strong. It was said that this number of tickets had been sold at 25 cents each.

The procession marched from the academy to Leonard street, and thence to Grand, where it halted for a few minutes at St Mary's Academy. It then moved on to Bushwick avenue and took the cars to Ridgewood Park, Father Murray being one of the excursionists. Dancing, running, jumping, and various games were indulged in, but there was very little drinking, and no disturbance of any kind, and the festivities closed early in the evening.

THE BALD-HEADED WOMAN OF THE EAST.

She Drops into Town Quietly and Unannounced and Becomes a Living Curiosity.

A large grip sack in charge of a pleasing woman of indistinct outline arrived yesterday. They were both emaciated in appearance and looked as though home was many miles away. It was old and worn; she was hungry and weary, and they were both looking for rest. In course of time she was bedded to the floor of the museum, where the impertinent press agent was looking up some item of interest for hungry readers, and scanning the train for items. She was waked up to him, and said apologetically if the proprietor was in:

"Nom'nee. Home to Brooklyn.

"Been to Philadelphia?

"Yes, sir.

"Visiting?

"Yes, sir; I seem kinder glad to see me!

"Relatives?

"Why do you ask? Do I look so?

"Well, I guess I look like a photograph of some young man.

The agent proceeded to the curio. He thought she was a young woman wandering at first, but he looked at her again and saw a pair of whiskers. Her hair was cut short, and her slender figure was clad in an alpaca dress.

"Who are you, any how?" he inquired for the second time.

The woman drew herself up a little, stepped forward, and said in the voice of a grenadier, "I'm the Bald-headed Woman, or the Living Billiard Ball of the East!"

Then she pushed her hat back a magnificent auburn wig and lifted them both clear of her head with a triumphal gesture. For a moment she stood revealed, her polished head utterly destitute of any suggestion of hair, and a look of quiet satisfaction in her mild blue eyes. The crowd rushed into the entrance and howled with delight, but the cause was there.

"Why, my dear woman," he cried, "why didn't you tell me who you were?"

Then he seized her by the head, looked at it first on one side, then on the other, and crowed like a child.

She was led into the office and hospitable fed, for she was very weak as she had been without food since the morning when she left her home in Rhode Island. She ate ravenously and then went to sleep.

She sat on the platform in the museum in the evening contentedly stitching on some embroidery, calm, serene, and happy.

"I'm quite to home," she said. "I'm fixed at last, though I was near incested out when I arriv. I'm a bald-headed curiosity, and I know it, too."

Keep's gossamer and gauze undershirts and white twilled jean drawers are the best and cheapest.—Adv.

STAR ROUTE SWINDLERS.

Three Straw Bondsmen Held in $5,000 Each—The Straw Bidder at Large.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Christian Price and H. Le Grand Ensign were arraigned before United States Commissioner Gibbons this afternoon charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in Star route contracts. Thomas A. McDevitt, who was under bail, did not appear. Just as his bail was about to be declared forfeited his counsel received a telegram from him, dated Perryville, Md., stating that he would be along in the next train. The cases went on. The routes involved are these:

Route No. 41,141, from Fillmore to Frisco, Utah, a distance of 75 miles; let to Wiley at $1,950, and reawarded to George M. Goddings for $3,381.

Route No. 41,142, from Frisco to Osceola, Utah; let to Wiley for $1,400 per year, and reawarded to Goddings for $4,950.

Route No. 41,145, from St. George to St. Thomas, Utah, 70 miles, awarded to Wiley for $1,000 per year, and afterward relet to Mr. Salisbury for $4,450.

Route No. 41,17, from Tucson to Tombstone, Arizona, 75 miles; let to Wiley for $820, and relet to W. M. Griffiths for $1,800.

A favorite plan of Star route thieves is to obtain routes at low figures and then refuse to perform the contracts. Then the routes are relet at much higher figures to persons in the Ring. In these cases it seems that Wiley, who was first awarded the contracts, was induced by McDevitt to bid, and was used as a tool. Price and Ensign were the sureties, and both falsely represented themselves to be worth considerable property. District Attorney Valentine read the bonds and certificates, showing that Price had relinquished to Ensign the service, and that the contracts had been relet at greatly increased figures by Gen. Brady.

Special Postal Inspector Charles B. Barrett was then sworn, and testified that Price, one of the sureties, who had sworn when giving his bond that he owned land to the value of $35,000, told him that the land was in Clinton County, that he had the deed of it, and that he still owned the ground. District Attorney Valentine then produced a certificate from the Recorder of Deeds of Clinton County, which showed that the property had been transferred from John S. Saimon to Cass. Kroemer for $300, that Chas. Kroemer had sold it on Feb. 3, 1877, to Christian Price for $7,000, and that on Dec. 16, 1878, it had been sold by the State for taxes, bringing $124, and had since been redeemed. This showed Price's bonds to be worthless.

Ensign told the Inspector that he owned four improved city properties, but upon investigation it was shown that at the time of executing bonds these properties were mortgaged for $4,500 each, or $400 beyond their assessed value, Ensign claimed to have satisfied the second mortgages, which were for $1,000 each, and which were held by Price.

Wiley, who was the principal or bidder, was seen last week by the inspector. He said that Thomas A. McDevitt some time ago visited him, and requested him to bid for six Star routes in the Territory of Utah. McDevitt said at the same time that he would furnish the sureties, and would obtain for him (Wiley) an appointment as route agent. Wiley was not to be bothered with the contracts, and was to be held blameless in case of trouble. Four of these contracts bid for by Wiley were awarded to him, and on his failure to carry out their provisions they were retained some $7,000 and relet to other parties. All communications referring to the contracts received by Wiley were turned over by him to McDevitt. When Inspector Barrett reported this to McDevitt he said he had acted for the best right, but that he had acted in the matter only to befriend Wiley, who was out of employment, and who, he thought, could thus obtain work.

The District Attorney argued that Price, Ensign, and McDevitt were all three implicated in the conspiracy, and should be held. The bonds had been entered for the purpose of excluding bona fide bidders, and then by withdrawing them to cause the award to be made to a higher bidder. Price and Ensign might justly be charged with perjury, as they had sworn to what was false in their bonds, and Ensign, if not at the time possessing none, and Ensign's not being worth near the amount sworn to.

The Commissioner held McDevitt, Ensign, and Price in $5,000 each for trial. McDevitt and Ensign furnished the required security, and Price was committed to default. Wiley, who not yet been arrested, although warrants against him have been out nearly a week.

The total amount of surety entered on the Star route bonds by Ensign and Price was $24,000. The certificate of the Philadelphia Postmaster, which accompanied Mr. Brigham, the Assistant Postmaster, states that diligent and careful search has been made, and, in the opinion of the Postmaster, the sworn statements as to their responsibility made by Ensign and Price were correct.

YET CUTTING RATES.

Continued Cheap Travel to the West—Why Negotiations for Adjustment Failed.

There was not a great whirl and rush of business in the Broadway railroad ticket offices yesterday. The usual daily transactions may have been multiplied by three, but from all appearances that did not amount to much. The rule of small profits and large sales can hardly be said to apply to these places. In one of the largest of the lower Broadway offices a clerk was asked if there had been much business. Not a customer was in the place at the time.

"Busy?" said the clerk, with the air of a man who has been through a battle, "that is no name for it."

"How many tickets have you sold above the customary number?"

"Well, sir, I should think as many as fifty."

"How many do you sell in a day usually?"

"Twenty long tickets," replied the overworked employee thoughtfully, "is considered a good day's business."

Perhaps most of the work in the offices consisted in answering the questions of people who made up parties, or in the case of persons whose homes are in the West, and who are here temporarily on business or pleasure, dropped in to see about the possibility of saving $10 or $20 in getting back. A man with a black beard as big as a gooseberry bush applied at one of the seaboard offices.

"Ticket for Chicago," he said.

"Yes, sir," replied the gentlemanly clerk.

"Nine dollars fifty; good for to-day."

"Good for to-day! I'm not going back till October."

"Have to wait, to see what the rate is then."

Many applicants declared that the price was still not low enough to suit them. They wanted tickets to Chicago for $4 or $5, and refused to give more. Passenger rates by all the lines continued unchanged. To Chicago tickets were $10 more than the regular price, to St. Louis $1 less, and to Cleveland $4 less. Some people who had no intention of travelling West take passage simply because the rates are low, but they are not many. The fact that tickets are good only for the day to-day prevents, naturally, any extensive speculation. The scalpers' prices yesterday were half a dollar less than the regular rates.

The failure of the New York Central to send a representative to the conference of general passenger agents called at Commissioner Fink's office on Wednesday at the request of General Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have been due to an accident. Owing to his absence from town over night, Mr. Meeker of the Central did not receive the despatch inviting him to attend the conference until some time after the hour named for the meeting. When he arrived at the place of meeting the other agents had separated, and some of them had left town. Officials of the New York Central, which has all along been charged by its associates with initiating the passenger war, said yesterday that the trouble began when the Pennsylvania road broke an agreement entered into by the general passenger agents of the trunk lines on June 5, 1880. The agreement was that the through rate from points east of New York city to Chicago should be made by adding the local rate between these points and New York to the through rate from New York to Chicago. The Central claims that the Pennsylvania road violated this agreement some months ago.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad issued yesterday the following circular relative to immigrant rates:

In view of the present low rates of first class fare, and to preserve a proper difference between first-class and emigrant rates, the Erie Railway will hereafter reduce its emigrant rates to Little Garden to the following rates: Chicago, $18; Milwaukee, $18; St. Louis, $18; Cincinnati, $17; Louisville, $18; Ft. Wayne, $8; Toledo, $8; Detroit, $8; Cleveland, $7.60; Columbus, $7.50; Cairo, $22; Memphis, $24; Omaha, $4 to all points west of Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

At a meeting of the general freight agents of the trunk line railroads, held at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday, the Commissioner reported that he had examined all of the westbound tariffs, or cut rate contracts submitted to him in accordance with the action taken at the meeting held last week, and he found in them no reason for ordering a further reduction in the schedule. The agents thereupon formally approved the resolutions adopted at the last previous meeting, to the effect that west-bound rates must be maintained, and adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day announced a reduction of $4 in emigrant rates from New York and of $1.50 from Philadelphia.

Heavy Storm in the West—A Telegraph Operator Killed by Lightning.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special despatch to the *Journal* says: "The severest thunder storm of the season visited Waukegan, Ill., last night. The great quantity of rain that fell seriously damaged the hay and other crops. Lightning struck Joseph Dutmeyer's house, badly injuring it, but no person was hurt. At Kankakee the lightning set fire to Cobb & Phillips's stock barn, and it was destroyed, with forty tons of hay and two wagons. The rain was heavy at Madison, Wis., and was one of the severest ever known there, and the lightning was continual all night. At Evansville, Wis., the storm was also severe. The night telegraph operator at Brewster was struck by lightning and killed. It is supposed that his foot was resting on a ground wire under the table. He was struck near the heart, the charge passing out of his left heel.

Skinny Men.

Wells's Health Renewer cures nervous weakness, restores manhood. $1. 38 Barclay and 115 Fulton st.—Adv.

KING KALAKAUA'S TOUR.

THE ROYAL SPLENDORS OF JAPAN, CHINA, AND SIAM.

The Palaces, Thrones, and Temples of Japan—Festivities and Honors in China—The Gorgeous and Wonderful Reception Given to Kalakaua by the Royal Siamese Subscriber to The Sun.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

The courtesy and royal attention shown to our King Kalakaua in Japan recalls the spirit of princely courtesy of the noblest days of the mediæval chivalry of Christendom. Hawaii is placed under deep obligation to Japan. His Majesty was accompanied on the journey by the Princes and Daimios, who had been commanded by the Emperor to attend upon the King as especial escort, during every hour of his stay in Japan.

The royal party arrived at Kobe on the 18th of March, and were received by the Governor of the city with ceremonious attention. His Majesty rested a short while at the Governor's residence, and during his stay visited a grand and ancient palace, and one of the extensive temples of Japan. The palace of Kobe is surrounded by a wall twelve feet high and three feet thick at the top. In the great audience hall is a throne of large dimension and of singular structure. In the centre of the hall is a raised square dais, of gold and vermilion lacquer. This is covered with a canopy of heavy embroidered silk of the richest quality. In the centre of the dais is a throne chair, of brilliant gold and vermilion lacquer; and the roof of the stately hall is supported by twelve lofty smooth columns, or resplendent shafts, with surfaces of polished gold. On each side of the dais are suspended pictures of the Emperor and the Empress of Japan. All the doors of the palaces are frames covered with pictures of scenery, and are moved in grooves or slides. We cannot dwell on the details of the beauties of the palace which have been sent us; but one particular we will notice—a beautiful miniature lake in the palace grounds, enclosed by a box hedge shrubbery. A narrow causeway, shaded with the rarest shrubbery, leads to a rock in the centre of the polished lake. This rock is overgrown with mosses and creepers, and has a delightful cool grotto recess; and in this sweet spot, whose sacred privacy is only invaded by the lake carp or the Japanese throne, their imperial Majesties of Nippon come to end their sacred persons during the summer solstice.

At the Buddhist temple, a grand and gloomy structure, two dozen priests robed in varicolored silks and gold, received the King and suite. The royal party were conducted into the temple, and through passages of Buddha, Bodhisattva, or Sacred Parent of the ancient Asiatic world. Our travellers were allowed to gaze a short while, but not to enter the recesses where the god and the symbolic dragon were placed. In one of these recesses, or consecrated niches they saw, placed behind Buddha, a large gaunt figure representing a lamb in the lap of the Son of Buddha. After a time wandering through the halls of the great temple, the high priest conducted his Majesty to a tasteful chamber, where refreshments were served in rare and unique style. Prominent upon a beautiful lacquered table was a large fish about two feet long, and showing all the natural bright colors, gold, ebony, and scarlet, of one of the most beautiful of the sclerodermes (the parrot fish that sports in Hawaiian waters). And yet this fish was so well cooked and cunningly served, and the fruits and wholesome condiments applied by the artist of Buddha's *cuisine*, after the culinary process was accomplished. A marvellous fish and birds and flowers of confectionery set nished the eyes of the travellers from the far Pacific islands, and were presented to his Majesty, who partook of the fish and fruits. The high priest said that no one had sat at this table before except the Emperor or Mikado. His Majesty was seated upon a beautiful chair made of polished tortoise shell. The old high priest explained before leaving that this was the chair of the Emperor of the Mikado; a part of other of thank offering. And a tray of small red papers, incense powder, and small fruits were placed before his Majesty, and a small portion of each were burned in an urn or censer; and after this form of Buddhist grace, the party fell into a partook of a marvellous and most appetizing entertainment.

The royal party, on leaving Kobe, proceeded by rail to Osaka, distant twenty-four miles, and made a run at stage-coach speed in four hours.

At Nangasaki the four princes of Japan and two Ministers who were in attendance on him nightly and were received at the Palace of the palace by King Kalakaua. The dinner at the palace was a grand royal banquet. Two bands played from different points in the park, which was illuminated in variegated colors. His Majesty and suite were startled, as they took seats in superb chairs, to listen to melodious tones brought forth by the pressure of their persons. They sat down upon most ingenious-ly contrived musical boxes.

APRIL 3.—After dinner at the palace his Majesty Kalakaua was invested with the Grand Cross of the Grand Cross of the Crown of Siam. The insignia of the order was of solid gold, enamelled with green and red. His Majesty is styled in the diploma "Maya Sunabnoru, or Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honorable Order of Chulaporn, in the Kingdom of Siam," which his Majesty shall hold and enjoy forever.

Given at our Court at Paruma, Bagasthut, Mahidar, on Saturday, the 3d day of the month Visakhamasa of the year Maseng, the 3d decade, 1243 of the Siamese astronomical era, being the 5,004th day of the Siamese year of our reign. CHULALONGKORN, Rex.

The royal robe presented by the King of Siam was succeeded by an elephant of solid gold! Not exactly life-size, but about five inches high, and standing in a glass case. Another presentation was the "History of Siam," in ancient script, woven in gold on a dark fabric, folded up in book form; also the modern history of the kingdom of Siam, in print. Also a ten service of pure gold.

That his Siamese Majesty was sincere in the regard he expressed at the tardiness of departure of his guest was soon made manifest. During the evening King Kalakaua was informed that his royal brother had exercised his authority and delayed the steamer until the morning of Sunday, April 30. On Saturday morning a visit was paid to a Buddhist temple. In the Oriental style the royal host did not allow his guest to depart without presents suitable to his rank. In the evening a state dinner was given at the palace, and at 12 the following morning a regretful leave was taken of Chulaporn, its fairy-like temples, its Buddhist, its beautiful monarch and the kindly men of rank who had vied with their sovereign in his endeavor to make the stay of their visitors from the lonely isles of the Pacific as delightful as a dream.

KALAKAUA'S MASONIC HONORS IN HONG KONG.

From the China Mail, April 14.

Last night his Majesty the King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited the Victoria Lodge, and was received with the honor due to his exalted rank and the Masonic rank of Mason.

The lodge having been raised to the Master Mason's degree, there were announced as visitors the Very Worshipful Bro. C. P. Chater, Deputy Grand Master, who was accompanied by the Right Worshipful Bro. Kalakaua, King of Hawaii. The Deputy Grand Master, in all present standing to order, after which, at the call of the D. D. G. M., he was saluted with the royal sign. The lodge was then worked down to the first degree. The lodge was then closed in peace, love, and harmony. The working of the lodge was admirable throughout, and the beauty and effect of the proceedings were greatly enhanced by the singing of two or three beautiful Masonic hymns, with organ accompaniment. Before the lodge closed the D. D. G. M. said:

BRETHREN: I am sure you all feel with me highly honored that we have among us tonight as a visitor his royal highness the King of the Islands. This is the first time royalty has visited one of our lodges, and I regret very much that the illness of the grand Master prevents my having the honor of a visit from him, as I have done. I am sure your Majesty will overlook any shortcomings arising from the reasons I have just mentioned. We can, however, brethren, express our respect for our distinguished visitor by retiring to order as Free Masons, which I now call on you to do.

The lodge then stood to order in honor of the King. When the lodge had been closed and a hymn sung, the brethren were called to refreshment, and a special bumper was called for by the D. D. G. M. to the King's health. The health call was heartily observed. The D. D. G. M. also proposed "Three cheers for the King, and may he foster the craft as it deserves." His Majesty signed his name to the visitor's book, "David Kalakaua; Le Progres de l' Oceanie, No. 121." and has consented, we understand, to become an honorary member of the Victoria Lodge here.

Base Ball Yesterday.

A more disappointing game to the city lovers of base ball than that of yesterday on the Polo grounds has not been played here this season. The Bostons came to town after defeating the Albanys by 25 to 11, and the Troys by 4 to 2; and yet at the close of the seventh innings yesterday the Metropolitans led them by 3 to 2, and had a victory in their grasp, only to lose the hold in the eighth inning, when by a dropped fly ball and a wild pitch, and an overthrow, three unearned runs were given the Bostons, and with them went the game by the following score:

METROPOLITAN.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Brady, 2 b	1	0	2	3	2	Barnes, s s	0	2	2	4	0
Clinton, c f	1	1	2	1	0	Lewis, r f	0	0	1	1	0
Sage, s s	0	2	3	3	1	Poulton, 2 b	1	1	0	3	1
Jones, 1 b	0	1	1	0	0	Hornung, 1 b	0	1	0	0	1
Mallon, c	0	1	2	0	1	Hardick, 2 b	0	0	5	4	1
Roseman, r f	0	1	0	0	0	Morrill, l b	1	0	11	0	0
Fox, 3 b	0	0	1	2	1	Wise, c	0	1	4	1	1
Kennedy, l f	1	0	0	0	1	Snyder, c	0	1	6	3	0
Dorgan, p	1	1	0	0	1	Hornung, l f	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	5	8	24	19	6	Totals	5	4	27	13	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Earned Runs—Metropolitan, 0; Boston, 0.

In Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 6.

In Akron—Akron, 0; Cleveland, 4.

The Metropolitan Club so far this season has played 74 games, a feat which it is said has never before been accomplished by any club. Only 36 games were lost.

Manhattan's Victories at Cricket.

The second eleven cricket match at Hoboken yesterday between the Manhattans and Staten Islands resulted in a victory for the Manhattan by the score of the first innings, 108 to 58.

A bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined will cure the worst case without exception. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 429 Canal st. Price $1.—Adv.

It is said beauty is only skin deep. It is the result of a purified state of the system. Use B. Ellat Blood and Skin Remedy. 842 Broadway and druggists.—Adv.

VANDERBILT'S SCHEME.

Seeking to Control a Continuous Line from Ocean to Ocean.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The *Times* says: "Vanderbilt is increasing his investment in Chicago and Northwestern and selling his holding in Michigan Central. What his purpose is in parting with any portion of his interest in Michigan Central has not transpired, but his object in buying Northwestern and Union Pacific is patent, as his undoubted purpose is to control the two last named roads. He voted about seven millions of stock