EXTRA RACES AT MONMOUTH

EXCITING AND CLOSE WORK BY COMPACT FIELDS OF RACERS.

Bedouin's Struggle with Sir Hugh—Mary Anderson's Victory—Deciding a Queer Case—A Day of Surprises and Lively Incidents.

A moderate attendance, puzzling races, and lively incidents were the features of the first extra day of the midsummer meeting in Monmouth Park. Mary Anderson surprised her backers by winning a mile dash after being beaten in a scramble of three-quarters of a mile. Five-dollar investments on Mary paid nearly $100.

Computer Walton, Mr. Al. Smith, and other liberal backers were convinced that Girofla would win in a handicap race of one mile and a quarter. Others followed the tip so strongly that the betting ring closed their books on the filly. Mr. Smith had secured an early bet of $500 for $200 on Girofla. He was offered $400 for his ticket just before the race, and refused. Girofla did not win.

The Rockaway Stable's draw-poker horse Felix, by Longfellow, defeated a fast field of jumpers with a top load of 157 pounds on his back, racing one mile and a half over six hurdles in the fast time of 2:51¼. He is now looked upon as the prince of steeplechasers.

At the close of the race between Hospodar and Marathon a crowd rushed to the judges and called upon them to decide a novel case. A young man had picked up a roll of bank bills, and about a dozen persons claimed the money, saying that they had lost it. One, who gave his name as C. Bench of Brooklyn, said that he came to the races with $300 in a roll of bills. He had made several little bets and lost. If the money was looked over a $100 bill would be found in the roll. The judges found the $100 bill and $150 besides. The money was then handed to Mr. Beach, as he had given the best description of the money. Mr. Bench handed the finder a $5 bill.

First came a scramble of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, for a handicap sweepstake of $25 each, with $500 added; $100 to second. The contestants were Pelham Stable's b. g. Sir Hugh, 4, carrying 118 pounds; R. Wandell's ch. m. Mary Anderson, 5, 108; G. L. Lorillard's ch. c. Bonnycastle, 3, 102; Shrewsbury Stable's br. g. Corsair, 4, 125, and J. Henry's br. g. Bedouin, 3, 105. Betting—Bedouin, $25; Corsair, $20; Sir Hugh, $10; field, $10.

The horses moved up together, and were off on the first attempt. Bedouin never got away from the others in the first few bounds. Within a quarter of a mile he opened a gap of two lengths, Sir Hugh second, two lengths ahead of Bedouin. Mary Anderson a close third. They had three half-mile pole half-mile positions. When the five struck into the lower stretch Corsair had Sir Hugh in the lead by half a length, and at the three-quarter pole he had a length in the clear. Billy Donohue now began to ride Bedouin for the race. He plied the whip when the horses were three furlongs from the finish, swerved by overtaking Sir Hugh in the final furlong, where the race became very hot. Sir Hugh keeping in front and looking like a winner until the last bound, when Donohue, by a masterly finish, got Bedouin's nose in front of Sir Hugh's. Mary Anderson came in a fair third, followed Bouncer fourth. Time, 1:16¼. Mutuals, $12.90.

A FLIGHT OF TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Next came another spin of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $500 for maiden two-year olds. The field comprised D. D. Withers's Fan-Fan, colt, 110 lbs.; A. Belmont's br. f. Felicia, by Hubbard—Felicia, 107; J. E. Kelly's ch. f. Bella, by Fideliotto—Lucy Fowler, 107; H. Edwards's ch. f. Fairwater, by Isi-Used—Lady Blessington, 107, and G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Magnate, by Gimcrack—Minx, 110. Betting—Felicia, $50; Magnate, $40; Bella, $40; field, $30.

After a little trouble in getting the youngsters away evenly, a fairish start was made with the Fan-Fan colt bounding for the lead. Magnate ran at his neck along the backstretch, but on the turn the colt drew a length or so in front. Magnate collared the colt again at the three-quarter pole, the whole squadron closing up as it turned into the straight for the finishing brush. Here Brennan began to forge ahead with Bella. As the filly came with a rush in the last furlong her backers shouted, "Bella wins, Bella wins," which she did by two lengths, the Fan-Fan colt second, Magnate third, and Felicia fourth. Time, 1:17½. Mutuals, $27.15.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

A snug field appeared in a mile dash for a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $25 each, with $500 added, $100 to second. R. Wandell's ch. m. Mary Anderson, 5, 100; G. L. Lorillard's br. f. Memento, 3, 102; Mr. Somerville's br. f. Sweet Home, 4, 107, and Shrewsbury Stable's br. g. Corsair, 4, 117. Average pool—Sweet Home, 350; Memento, 325; field, $20.

Dashing away at the first attempt, Memento and Sweet Home ran a neck-and-neck race for three-quarters of a mile in the lead, Mary Anderson two lengths away at the half-mile pole, and Corsair five. They kept these positions around the lower turn, but on the straight the laggards closed up, and all were nearly abreast at the seventh furlong pole. From this point George Evans sent Mary Anderson for the race, Corsair followed Mary as she shot from the group like a meteor. Mary Anderson now caused about the first surprise in her racing career by winning handily, two lengths in front of Corsair, Sweet Home a close third. Time, 1:44. Mutuals paid $95.95.

A MILE AND A QUARTER RACE.

Another handicap sweepstakes of $25 each for all ages, with $500 added, $100 to second, drew to the post W. Jennings's b. f. Infanta, 3, 99 pounds; E. V. Snedeker's ch. f. Girofla, 4, 109; G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Aella, 4, 107; Irving & Co.'s ch. c. Malise, 4, 118; Finley & Co.'s br. g. Bonnie Castle, 5, 100, and Spellman & Co.'s b. c. Hilarity, 3, 102.

Average pool—Infanta, $25; Girofla and Aella, $20; Malise, $15; field, $25.

This was the best race of the day. It was fought stubbornly over every inch of ground from the start to the finish, the horses running in a cluster for the mile and a quarter. Infanta headed the bunch for a few lengths, when Bonnie Castle worked his head in front. They passed the stand in dark order at the quarter, starting on the mile with Bonnie Castle barely a length in the lead, Malise Aella, Infanta, Hilarity, and Girofla all bunched, when Bonnie Castle worked his head in front. They passed the stand in dark order at the quarter, starting on the mile with Bonnie Castle barely a length in the lead, Malise Aella, Infanta, Hilarity, and Girofla all bunched, when Bonnie Castle worked his head in front. They passed the stand in dark order at the quarter, starting on the mile with Bonnie Castle barely a length in the lead, Malise Aella, Infanta, Hilarity, and Girofla all bunched. Away they raced around the turn, along the backstretch, making the bend into the lower turn with Bonnie Castle and Malise still heading the batch, the others changing positions. The six made a beautiful picture as they came up the homestretch nearly abreast, Aella and Girofla contesting the finish neck and neck. Ural extending Aella in the shadow of the stand, and winning by a neck from Girofla; Hilarity third, at Girofla's heels; Bonnie Castle at Hilarity's shoulders. Time, 2:13¾. Mutuals paid $32.30.

MARATHON AND HOSPODAR.

A race of one mile and a furlong, for a purse of $500, for all ages, selling and extra maiden allowances, was reduced to a match between Carroll Livingston's br. h. Hospodar, 100 lbs., and J. H. Harbeck's b. g. Marathon, 105. Average pools—Marathon, $50; Hospodar, $40.

Marathon was first away with Marathon. Ural overtook him, however, inside of fifty yards, and had Hospodar two lengths in front when he left the stand behind at the furlong. Hospodar kept this gap open all the way around the mile, Marathon attempting to close up near the finish by punishing Marathon. Hospodar won by a length and a half. Time, 1:58. Mutuals, $7.55. No bids for the winner.

THE HURDLE JUMPERS.

A handicap hurdle race of one mile and a half, over six hurdles, $400 to first and $100 to second, brought out Felix, carrying 152 pounds; Frank Short, 152; Mrs. Clubbs, 128; Kitty Clark, 150; and Bernadine, 138. Average pools—Felix, $20; field, $25.

All ran in close order more than half the distance, with Felix and Kitty Clark nose and nose at the head of the group. In the latter part of the brush Felix and Kitty left the others out of the hunt. The flush was very close, Fitzpatrick punishing Kitty near the finish, while she was doing her best by clinging to Felix, but was unable to pass him, Felix winning by neck and shoulders from Kitty, Bernadine thirty ten lengths away, Frank Short fourth. Time, 2:51¼. Mutuals, $18.65.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow.

The Running at Brighton.

There were five races at Brighton Beach yesterday. The first race for $250, three-quarters of a mile, had five starters. Pools sold, Garfield $25, Ida B. $11, Col. Sellers $10, field $15. Garfield won by two lengths in 1:16¾; Col. Sellers second, Ida B. third. Mutuals paid $10. The second race, $250, three-quarters of a mile, had nine starters. Just before the start Montauk ran away, so no money bet on him was lost. Pools sold, Knight Templar $35, Bedouin $25, Rhadamanthus $25, Flower of Kildare was bought in a pool for $10. Line second, half a length in front of Knight Templar. Time, 1:16¾. Mutuals paid $61.10. The third race, $250, three-quarters of a mile, had four starters. Pools sold, P. Lorillard $30, Traveller $20, Sell $25. Traveller won by two lengths in front of P. Lorillard. Time, 2:14¾. Mutuals paid $20. The seventh race, one mile and a half, had four starters. Pools sold, Lucy May $30, Topsy $45, Bob Boy $10, Aleck Ament $5. Aleck won by three lengths, Lucy May second, Topsy third. Time, 2:37. Mutuals paid $17. The 20th race, a handicap steeplechase over the short course, $250, had six starters. Bridecake won by a neck, Ingomar second, Delaware third. Eva A. and Jim Vanderveer fell, and threw their jockeys. Time, 3:45. Mutuals paid $10. Pools sold, Bridecake and Ingomar $60, Jim Vanderveer and Delaware $60, field $18.

Trotting at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, July 20.—The first trot for the 2:32 class had three starters, and was won by Dick Dample in three straight heats, Bay Lambert being second each time and Ida distanced in the first heat. Time—2:34, 2:40, 2:40½.

The second trot, for the 2:20 class, also had three starters, and was quite interesting, the horses being well bunched during the last half mile in each heat. Dave Young, however, won in three straight heats George A. Kimball second, and Betty Pearl third. Time—2:33, 2:29, 2:32.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy controls the market. Sure is perfect. Take no cheap substitute.—Adv.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Frankie B., George Kenney, Pinaforе, and Trouble the Winners Yesterday.

SARATOGA, July 20.—This is the fifth regular day of the races. The attendance is good, the track in fair shape, and the betting lively. In the first race, purse $500, of which $100 to second horse, one mile, the starters were A. Burnham's b. g. Frankie B., M. Young's ch. g. Bootjack, and C. L. Hunt's ch. g. John Davis. The race was won by Frankie B., Bootjack second, John Davis third. Time, 1:44½. French pools paid $10.50.

The second race was the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, $100 entrance, with $700 added, of which $200 to the second; three-quarters of a mile; forty-five nominations. The starters were Milton Young's b. c. Bondholder, 2 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Glentina, 110 lbs.; George W. Bowen's Barnes (brother to Runnymede), two years, by imp. Billet—Mercedes, 110; Dwyer Bros.' b. c. George Kenney, 2 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Kathleen, 110; Jas. E. Kelly's (August Belmont's) b. c. Carlyle, 2 years, by imp. Ill Used—Caroline, 110. Burnham's pair—Bocaccio and Baron Faverot—were scratched.

George Kenney won, Barnes second, and Bondholder third. Time, 1:16½. Mutual pools paid $8.30. Post odds 10 to 6 on the winner.

The third race was the Pocahontas Stakes for three-year old fillies, $50 each, h. f., with $1,000 added; second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile and 500 yards. Thirty-four nominations.

Starters—Whitten Brothers' ch. f. Better Fortune, 3 years, by Lochiel, imp. Formosette, 103 lbs.; A. Burnham's b. f. Alta B., 3 years, by imp. Gleneig—M. A. B., 108; C. H. Raymond's b. f. Bonella, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland—Dora, 104; Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Francesca, 3 years, by imp. Leamington—Maggie B. B., 108; D. Galizzi's ch. f. Laura Glass, 3 years, by imp. Buckden—On Time, 108; Oden Bowie's br. f. Tuscalosa, 3 years, by imp. Leamington or Reform—La Rose, 114½; J. B. Bryson's b. f. Olivia, 3 years, by imp. Ill Used—Olympia, 108; John Reber's ch. f. Nellie Peyton, 3 years by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton, 108; Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Square Dance, 3 years, by War Dance—Sue Dougherty, 103; and W. L. Cassidy's J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Pinafore, 3 years, by Enquirer—Jack Hardy's dam, by imp. Sovereign, 109½. Geo. W. Bowen's Belle of Runnymede was scratched.

Pools—Pinafore, $125; Bonella, $60; Laura Glass, $25; Tuscalosa, $15; the field, $50.

Pinafore won the race, with Laura Glass second, and Square Dance third. Time, 2:16½. French pools paid $15.50. Post odds 2½ to 1 against the winner.

The fifth race was the Free Handicap Steeplechase, purse $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; about one mile and a half. The starters were: C. Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, by Ulverston—Kate McDonald, 148 lbs.; J. J. Merrill's b. g. Judge Burnett, 4 years, by Buckden—Josephine Redding, 144; and J. P. Dawes's ch. m. Rose, 6 years, by Helmbold, dam by Niagara, 140.

Pools—Trouble, $100; Judge Burnett, $100; Rose, $25.

Trouble won; Judge Burnett second, and Rose third. Time, 3:02½. French pools paid $8.20. Post odds 5 to 4 on the winner.

Trotting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—This was the fifth day of the trotting meeting. The weather was cloudy and cool, the track fast, and the attendance large.

First Race—For 2:25, pacing class; purse $2,000, with $500 extra to beat 2:15. Flora Bell, the favorite, won without difficulty. Time, 2:19¾, 2:18, 2:18¼.

Second Race—For 2:30 class; purse $2,000, with $500 extra to beat 2:16. Clingstone was a hot favorite, and won without praise, the general opinion being that he could have beaten 2:16 if driven for it. Fanny Witbeck again was a good second in every heat, and in the first lapped Clingstone out to the shoulders. Time, 2:17, 2:18, 2:20.

Third Race—Purse $2,000, with $500 extra to beat 2:25, for the 2:40 class. Nela Medium was the favorite, but owing to a rumor of the speed of Golden Bell and Dolly, the pollers suspected that they were not being driven to win, so after the second heat a new driver was put up behind Golden Bell, and the driver of Douglas was questioned. It was a very close race throughout, the first four horses came under the wire so close together that not more than a length separated the first and last. Nela Medium won. Time, 2:22¾, 2:23¾, and 2:26½.

Base Ball Yesterday.

The match on the Polo grounds yesterday between the Metropolitans and the Orion Club of Philadelphia, composed of colored players, was amusing. The 4,500 spectators cheered the displays of the Philadelphians incessantly. The Metropolitans took the lead in the beginning of the game and won easily. The following is the score:

Metropolitan	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	10
Orion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5

Poorman, well known in base ball circles last season, has been engaged by the Toronto club.

Neff, the new Pennsylvania catcher, has been released by the Philadelphia club.

Knight has been released as captain of the Detroit Club, and Hanlon appointed in his place.

The Alleghenys, of this city, played ball with the Westfield (Mass.) French on Wednesday, was defeated by the score of 10 to 3. Yesterday they were again defeated by the same score, 14 to 3.

The result of the League games yesterday was: At Boston—Boston, 5; Providence, 3. At Troy—Troy, 3; Worcester, 4.

The American games resulted as follows: At Philadelphia—Athletic, 17; St. Louis, 5. At Pittsburgh—Allegheny, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

The New York Yacht Club's Cruise.

At a meeting of the New York Yacht Club last evening a proposal to build an out-of-town club house for use during the summer was received with favor. The squadron is ordered to rendezvous for the annual cruise at Glen Cove on Wednesday, Aug. 2. It is expected that the squadron will be composed of nearly fifty schooners, sloops, and steam yachts. The squadron will sail for New London on Aug. 3. Handsome cups have been offered by Capt. Cook of the Tidal Wave and Capt. Gosler of the Norseman to be sailed for at New London and Newport respectively.

Congressman Shelley's Seat Declared Vacant.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Alabama contested election case was disposed of by the House to-day.

Mr. Calkins closed the debate in support of the majority report and reviewed the action of the committee on Elections of the present Congress, which, he contended, would challenge comparison with the action of any Committee on Elections during the last 25 years. The committee had been confronted at the beginning of the session by 22 contested election cases, 18 of which including the pending one had been disposed of. Of this number, six contestees had been ousted and five contestants seated. Twelve cases had been reported in favor of the contestees, and all of these, with one exception, were Democrats. The majority of the committee had erred against its own party. He appealed for a fair ballot and a fair count.

Mr. Springer interrupted him to inquire what the Republicans intended to do with all their corruption fund, and whether the Republican Campaign Committee would appropriate $1,000 to pay the fine imposed upon Gen. N. M. Curtis, one of the collectors of the three per cent. assessment, but Mr. Calkins merely replied by stating that the Campaign Committee knew how to take care of the two per cent. assessment, a statement which Mr. Springer declined to controvert.

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was then adopted—yeas, 140; nays, 4.

Internal Revenue Taxes.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The internal revenue tax discussion was continued in the Senate to day, the pending amendment being to strike out the provision repealing taxes on bank capital and deposits, bank checks drafts, &c. Mr. Voorhees vehemently declaimed against the amendment as an odious exemption in the interest of a favored class. During his speech he had several little political hits with his colleague, Mr. Harrison. Mr. Jones of Louisiana took advantage of the discussion to unload a speech in favor of the sugar tax.

Mr. Beck and others favored removing the tax on bank deposits, but were indisposed to favor the sweeping amendment of the committee. The pending amendment was rejected, 15 to 41.

The Senate committee amendment to the first section as amended, by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—and so to and the operative clause of the remainder of the section. The portion adopted fixes the tax on manufactured tobacco after Jan. 1, 1883, at 12 cents per pound and provides that the revenue stamp tax on the cigars and cigarettes of banks and bankers shall not affect such taxes as are now due and payable, and that the repeal of the stamp tax on checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers shall not take effect until Oct. 1.

Both Claiming Damages.

The Providence and Stonington Steamship Company has begun an action in Admiralty in the United States District Court against the owners of the steamship Alhambra for the recovery of $40,000 for damages caused to the steamer Rhode Island, by the collision with the Alhambra in the sound on Wednesday morning. The libellants allege that the collision was caused by the negligence and carelessness of those who navigated the Alhambra. A counition against the Alhambra was issued and put into the hands of the United States Marshal. The owners of the Alhambra will institute counter proceedings. The Rhode Island was towed yesterday to the Delamater Works, foot of West Thirteenth street, where her wheel will be repaired. Another steamer will take her place for the present. The Alhambra remains at Pier 9 till her cargo can be put on another steamer.

CALLING IN THE POLICE.

An Insurance Company's Dismissal of its Secretary, who Disputed the Mandate.

President George Alger of the Franklin and Emporium Fire Insurance Company, 237 Broadway, handed at 2 P. M. yesterday to Robert M. G. Dodge, the Secretary, a check for salary due and told him he must go. Mr. Dodge declined to go and disputed Mr. Alger's authority. Policeman Dougherty was called in and took Mr. Dodge to the Tombs.

Mr. Alger told Justice Gardner that his relations with Mr. Dodge were perfectly pleasant, but that Mr. Dodge had recently assumed an attitude which was thought not to be for the interests of the company. Stockholders had complained of his manner, and the Executive Committee had resolved to dismiss him, the dismissal to date from Aug. 1. Mr. Dodge disputed their power to do so. Yesterday, Mr. F. A. Palmer, President of the Executive Committee, directed Mr. Alger to give Mr. Dodge his check and send him away at once.

Mr. Dodge told Justice Gardner that the by-laws allowed an officer to be dismissed only by the Board of Directors. Mr. Alger produced another by-law delegating the full powers of the Board to the Executive Committee.

Justice Gardner said that the law was with Mr. Alger so far. He advised Mr. Dodge, if he believed he had a case, to present himself at the office and offer his services, and if they were declined, go away and appeal to the civil courts. Mr. Dodge then handed his keys to Mr. Alger. Mr. Dodge said to a SUN reporter:

"I was for many years Secretary of the Franklin Company, while Mr. Alger was President of the Emporium. I was instrumental in bringing about the amalgamation of the companies in 1879. Was regularly elected a member of trustees of the interests of the Franklin company. I have disagreed with Mr. Palmer about loans and investments, and that was the cause of my trouble. When I was notified of my dismissal I wrote to Mr. Palmer asking for a hearing. Mr. Alger told me that that letter was the reason for sending me away peremptorily yesterday. I shall take Justice Gardner's advice."

More Pauper Russian Jews Sent Home.

The Hebrew Aid Society sent back to Europe by the Hamburg steamer Gellert, which sailed yesterday, fifteen Russian Hebrew families, forty-two persons in all. They were paupers, and were unable or unwilling to work or support themselves in any way, and were returned under the pauper act. Before being taken over to Hoboken they were gathered in in baggage rooms at 23 Greenwich street, where Mr. Michael Heilprin gave them $1 each. They seemed pleased at the idea of going home.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.—Adv.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Metropolitans vs. Providence (Sensiger), 4 P. M.—Adv.

TREASURER CURTIS SENTENCED.

Three Judges Uphold the Law Forbidding Political Assessments or Payments.

The Civil Service Reform Association procured the indictment by the United States Grand Jury of N. M. Curtis, a Federal employee and Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, for receiving from other officers and employees of the Federal Government money for political purposes. The first indictment was quashed because it presented Nehemiah M. Curtis. Another was found against Newton Martin Curtis, and on two counts of it he was convicted in the United States Circuit Court. He appealed to the court in banc, and argument was heard several weeks ago, judgment meanwhile, being stayed.

When the criminal branch of the Circuit Court opened yesterday, Judges Wallace, Benedict, and Brown were on the bench. District Attorney Woodford appeared for the Government, and Mr. Edwin B. Smith for Mr. Curtis, who was present. Politicians crowded the court room. Judge Benedict said:

"Upon the question raised respecting the validity of the statute upon which the prosecution is based, the Judges are unanimous in the opinion that the statute is valid. Upon the other questions raised the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the court is adverse to the accused. The decision of the Court, therefore, is that the motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment be and the same are denied. The grounds of the opinion will be stated in an opinion prepared by Judge Wallace."

The opinion was then read as follows:

While we have not overlooked the several rulings upon the trial which are imposed by the defendant, our principal attention has been directed to the point most strenuously pressed upon the argument relating to the constitutionality of the act of March 13, 1876, upon which the indictment proceeds. The act prohibits "all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from requesting, giving to, or receiving from any other officer or employee of the Government any money, or property, or other thing of value for political purposes."

We cannot profess to be ignorant that this law was enacted in order to interdict practices which had become a topic of extended animadversion. But although it may have been prompted by the suppression of the practice which has prevailed among party organizations of soliciting contributions for party purposes from their officeholding adherents, we find no clause in the section, and although its provisions may be well calculated to effect this object, it does not follow that it can be sustained by any constitutional mandate. No person can be indicted under it for any other act than the one precisely designated. Whatever may have been the attendant circumstances, and however they may have stamped the moral complexion of the transaction, the person indicted can only be tried for doing the thing which the statute prohibits, and nothing else. The statute, isolated from all concomitants, can be competently made a crime by Congress, the statute is mandatory.

It is contended, on the other hand, that it is not within the constitutional power of Congress to make the act of soliciting or requesting or receiving of a voluntary contribution for political purposes by subordinate officers or employees of the Government a crime. The power to prohibit acts of political character, and to define the conditions of the proper discharge of their duties, or which impair the efficiency of or tend to demoralize the public service, is essential to promote the end and object of government, and this power resides in the legislative department of the government.

In exercising this power, Congress must of necessity exercise the judgment and discretion as to determining what acts are or are not of such a pernicious character and tendency. This legislative discretion embraces a large field, and is bounded only by the subject upon which it is located. It is only when Congress has palpably transgressed the limits of its discretion that the judiciary can interpose its authority. It is not to be presumed that Congress should attempt to prohibit an act of a character pertaining so exclusively to the sphere of private conduct that it would not in any way impinge upon official department or official discipline.

We are not able to say that the acts prohibited by the present statute are of such a character. We cannot affirm that Congress transcended its discretion in prohibiting transactions between officials which create the relation of mutual dependence and obligation which entwine into the public service; nor that Congress erred in assuming that the influences springing from this relation and those influences that secure fragments and fractions of time from the public service, impair the independence and impartiality which must rule official intercourse. Many instances may be found in the laws of Congress where this legislative discretion has been exercised. It suffices to refer to the provisions of the act of Feb. 1, 1875, which prohibits any officer or clerk in the employ of the Government from making any gift or present to any official superior.

It is not necessary to maintain that the cooperation of officials in raising funds for political objects is essentially demoralizing to the public service, or subversive of discipline. It is sufficient to justify the exercise of the legislative discretion if the prohibited acts tend to introduce a species of vice which disturbs the just relations of official relations. It is suggested that it is the right and duty of every good citizen to aid in promoting such political objects as he desires to be the new dispensation, and that Congress has no constitutional power to abridge that right. The answer is that no citizen is required to hold office, and that if he is unwilling to do so upon such conditions as are prescribed by that department of the Government which creates the office, fixes its tenure, and regulates its incidents, it is his duty to resign.

In reaching the conclusion that the statute is not obnoxious to the constitutional objections urged against it, we have given force to the presumption in favor of the constitutionality which it is the duty of the judiciary to apply to all legislative enactments. This presumption should prevail in all conflicts of interpretation and all doubtful implications of constitutional power so as, if possible, to obtain the validity of legislative action. We have examined the rulings upon the trial which are assigned and presented in the brief of counsel relating to the rulings upon the trial, but do not deem it necessary to discuss them. We find no error in the record of the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial is denied.

When this had been read the District Attorney moved for sentence. For the prisoner, Mr. Smith asked for a fine instead of sentence, saying that the case would be carried to the Supreme Court.

"My passing sentence," said Judge Benedict, "will not interfere with your prosecuting a writ."

Gen. Curtis was then fined $100 and put in charge of Marshal Homes. After reading the section of the statute under which Gen. Curtis had been convicted, Judge Benedict said:

The question whether a payment of money for political purposes, made by a subordinate or subordinate of the Government to any one of a committee organized for the purpose of collecting money for political purposes, does not come within the prohibition of the statute, and whether such committee is an executive officer or employee of the United States, is a question not determined in this case. The question is, Did the defendant receive money or gifts on the first count of the indictment, under which you were convicted, and $500 on the eighth count, under which you were convicted, and you will stand committed until said fines are paid.

Gen. Curtis was put in the custody of his counsel, who was appointed a special deputy United States marshal for that purpose. District Attorney Woodford consented to this arrangement. Immediately after being sentenced, Curtis would at once appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Curtis thereupon, through his counsel, communicated with Chief Justice Waite, who is now in Lyme, Conn. The Chief Justice will decide to-day whether he will grant a writ of habeas corpus, and whether the hearing on the writ shall be before him in Lyme, or before the full bench in Washington in October. District Attorney Woodford will apply to United States Attorney-General Brewster for permission to argue the case out of Newark, where Mr. Michael Heilprin gave them $1 each. They seemed pleased at the idea of going home.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

A Conference Called by the Leaders—Two Erie Italians Acquitted of Rioting.

The Executive Council of the Freight Handlers' Union has called a meeting of the officers and delegates from the branch unions for this morning at 10 o'clock to consider the prospects of the strike. Several propositions in practically a new direction will be considered. The leaders were in consultation all day yesterday in the headquarters in Military Hall. Several of them said that the situation was grave. Many of the Italians and Russian Jews who were brought into the union after they had been at work as substitutes have gone back to work or to apply for work. Freight was taken at all the piers and depots yesterday without delay, except for a brief detention of a few trucks at St. John's Park depot. Permission to cross to New Jersey on Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad tugs and to go to work there was refused to at least 250 applicants, Russian Jews, Italians, and Germans. At 9 A. M. thirty men were seeking work at Pier 39, thirty at Pier 38, a crowd of Italians and Russians was in front of the New Jersey Central freight house, and at Piers 1, 4, and 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad there were 100 for whom there was work to do.

Wm. Leher and James Bassett, freight manager and agent of the New York Central depot at Thirtieth street, were assaulted yesterday morning in Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, by a party of men who pelted them with stones. At Jefferson Market they testified that Hugh and Denis Beddington were their assailants, and the prisoners were fined $10 each, which they paid.

At the strikers' meeting in Jersey City yesterday a particular feature was about $200 were acknowledged. The committees which have been agitating among those men who have not struck reported that a few of them had promised to come out if others would. They were directed to try to get them all together and put the matter to a majority vote.

At about 1 o'clock the strikers reassembled at their hall, and, headed by a band, marched to Caledonian Park on the Heights to the freight handlers' first annual picnic. The proprietors of the park had given the use gratis to the strikers, and offered prizes in money to the victors in the athletic games. The strikers took part lustily in these. There was dancing till late in the evening.

About 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and a rousing speech was delivered, amid great enthusiasm, by Mr. Robert Blissert.

Copies of the black list, including about fifty names, were shown about among the strikers as the pieces. They were headed by the following wording:

The following is a list of the faithful of the Erie Railroad on both sides of the river, who are teaching the Italians and others how to handle freight. The railroad kings are indebted to them for their ability to continue the strike so long.

Jacob Tomasi and Ricardo Christi, two of the Italians arrested on the charge of taking part in last week's riot at the Erie freight yards, were tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Ex-Judge Hoffman, representing the Erie Railroad in their defence, had waived a jury trial for them, and the case was heard before Presiding Judge Garretson and Associate Judges Brinkerhoff and Fry. Several strikers identified Tomasi as one of those who had fired shots at them; but the foreman of Pier 9 and several of the prisoner's countrymen swore that he was on Pier 9 at the time of the shooting, and the court acquitted him. Ricardo Christi, one of the Italians who was badly handled by the strikers, was identified by several of them as having wielded a murderous looking knife in the affray. He swore that he was knocked down and beaten by four of the strikers; that he found the knife on the ground and used it only in self-defence. Capt. Barber, who had charge of the Erie larges, near the scene of the affray, confirmed the Italian's story, and he, too, was acquitted.

Mr. Thomas, superintendent of transportation of the Erie Railroad, denies that the brakeman and flagmen of the Eastern Division are on the eve of a strike. The men, he says, now get $1.80 a day, which averages them about $50 per month. The superintendent says that no organization exists for the purpose of fostering a strike, but admits that seven flagmen and four brakemen were discharged on suspicion of agitating for a strike.

UP TO SNUFF.

The German Citizen who was Quite the Equal of the Sharp Young Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A young man with a nose like a razor and an eye which would have raised a blister on sheet iron on a hot day, halted a German citizen on Jefferson avenue, and stated that he was trying to raise money to reach the bedside of his dying aunt in Chicago. He was too proud to beg, but if the citizen would give him a quarter he would show him a trick worth five dollars.

"Vosh ish dot trick?" queried the citizen.

"It is to make ten cents go further than a dollar. You can just watch me and see how it is done."

"My friend, I refer boys mit der pays."

"Yes, but you can have lots of fun, you know."

"I have no hands for fun. If I ever get off some shokes I never laff."

"Yes, but this is something new. When you come down to Chicago I will be expecting you—"

"I doan come down. I vias home on der steps all der evenings."

"But you could have a little fun with your neighbors."

"I tell you I vias not a funny man. I likes to schmoke and read der morning papers."

"Well, I don't want to bug you, and I am offering you the trick very low in order to get home and see my sister die. Have you a dying sister?"

"I doan' exactly know. I have. Vasz ish dot dricks?"

"To make 10 cents go further than $1."

"Und vhill she do it?"

"She will not."

"Und five cents goes better ash a dime?"

"That's the ratio."

"I vonder—at all goes better ash 5 cents?"

"I—I—I think it does."

"Vhell, you shust consider you haf all der nothings efer vas. I will go home in Chicago to-morrow. I will my love to slot, dying sister, und tell her dot you saw me well. You'd better gif some express wagons to draw dose nickels down to der railroad, und you look a hoodle coot for some dutchmans who has been eating grass und vhas green!"

Murder as a Cure for Small-pox.

From the Georgia Citizen.

In the upper end of this county last week a negro, whose name we did not learn, was taken sick with small-pox. When it became known the citizens of that section quarantined him in a cabin isolated from other houses, and warned the people that the first one who dared to approach the patient then being in a state of convalescence. But when the negroes at work on the Red Clay and Cherokee railroad, now in progress of construction, learned that a case of small pox was near by, several lawless and heartless scoundrels, fearing a spread of the disease, armed themselves a few nights ago, and proceeded to the house of the sick man, fired in bed shot him through the window, fired the house, and literally cremated the poor victim. The wretches then made their escape.

His Hair was Cut in Silence.

From the Virginia City Chronicle.

A gentleman from Nevada stepped into a Philadelphia tonsorial saloon to have his hair cut. The officiating artist, having enveloped his victim's neck in towels and compressed him securely in the chair, opened the conversation by saying:

"You are a little nervous, sir, I perceive. Allow me to say that our 'Capillary Elixir' not only covers bald heads with a luxuriant growth of hair but calms the mind and restores the whole nervous system to a healthy equilibrium. What do you do for nervousness in Nevada?"

The reprehensible of the Comstock looked up serenely and answered:

"We usually go out and kill a barber."

Riding on a Cloud Burst.

From the Boise Democrat.

A. S. Holley, while hunting on Squawcreek Butte, Indian Territory, encountered a cloud-burst torrent. He was in a gulch, heard the warning, saw a mighty wave of water rolling down five feet in depth, and attempted to escape, but before he could get out of the gulch the wall of water struck him and took him down about a mile, and finally threw him on some brush in an unconscious condition. When he came to it was dark, and he was compelled to remain out all night. He got home next day in a very demoralized condition. A device to catch the water flowing from the flattons of the Butte, and bursting, poured its accumulated waters out. Mr. Holley is the only man who ever had such an adventure and lived to tell it. That he escaped as he did is miraculous.

Peppered the Serenaders.

From the Steamnah Recorder.

A man named Jones, living about five miles from the city, on the Ogeechee road, was visited last night by a serenading party of young men from Savannah, who commenced making trouble. They apparently were full of whiskey and sentiment, and undertook to serenade Mr. Jones, but he was a trifle too old for such a game, and instead of bringing out whiskey and cigars to the howlers took a double-barrelled shotgun, and steadying himself fired into the crowd. Yells and imprecations convinced him that his shot had taken effect. He then took an axe and went among the crowd to demolish them, but they scattered.

Slavery in Turkey.

From the London Daily News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The local papers report that a few days ago a girl, aged 10 to 12 years was publicly sold as a slave in the court of a mosque at Cassaba, in Asia Minor. The girl was brought in a covered litter, which during the bargaining was held by the hand of her seller, a Moslem and probably refugee woman, lately arrived from Crete. The girl was then handed from the litter, disposed of to the successful bidder, and by a single transaction, and as his application with no support the purchaser carried off the strapping, struggling little thing without ceremony.

Cow Snakes, Racers, and Rattlers.

Seven little rattlesnakes ran out of the body of their dead mother near W. G. Moseley of Grain Valley, Mo., on Saturday.

Mr. Ward, of Ashland, Ky., man, who was thrown far back by a mule recently, says now it was a rattlesnake had fastened itself to the mule.

A snake story from Mercer County, Ky., says that a cow stalk seven feet long and a foot in diameter, and killed a young calf. The cow was killed.

A flock of buzzards attacked a large rattlesnake at Brady, Texas, and killed it. H. C. Blake measured the snake and made it 11 feet long, with sixteen rattles.

Tom Langdon of Covington, Ky., was attacked in a field by two blacksnakes of racer. It was a desperate fight for a little while, but Tom finally demoralized them with a hoe. The smaller was five feet in length.

In the office of the Brady (Texas) Sentinel are eleven rattles taken from a snake that attacked a lady who was riding horse back over the prairie. As it darted at her she ruined her horse to one side, and drawing her revolver at the same time, shot the snake's head off.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

The Experience of Two Pretty Young Doctoresses Among the Chinese.

From the Denver Tribune.

People are very well acquainted with religious missionaries, and know their objects and aim and all about them, but very few are aware of the fact that there are such people as medical missionaries. A reporter had the