UNDER LABOR'S BANNERS.

A GREAT PARADE OF WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

More than Twelve Thousand Men Marching with Bright Banners and Emblazoned Sentiments Past the Reviewing Stand—The Afternoon and Evening at the Picnic Grounds—The Features of the Parade.

The tens of thousands of New Yorkers who hoped for a clear sky yesterday, that the workingmen's holiday might be enjoyed to the uttermost, had their wish gratified. Yet, though it was clear and though the streets were still damp from Monday's rain, the rays of the sun even in the early morning were very hot, and not a breath of wind brought relief from the oppressive heat. As soon as the streets began to fill with people there were seen among the rest in every quarter of the city men on horseback, men wearing regalia, men with society aprons, and men with flags, musical instruments, badges, and all the other paraphernalia of a procession. Bands of music were met in unlikely places, and decorated wagons were drawn up in front of most of the numerous east side halls and assembly rooms. Signs of the coming parade were to be seen on every hand, and apparently little else was talked of in the stores and on the streets.

By 9 o'clock the various organizations were all marching toward the rendezvous of the division they had been assigned to for a part of. Nearly every one was preceded by its band and carried banners, flags, and transparencies. The side walks were thronged with men, women, and children, many of whom fell in behind and marched along. Those that were to compose the First Division marched to the City Hall Park, where Marshal Roger Burke, mounted on a big and spirited bay horse, was busy assigning them to places. He formed the ranks in Mail street, which was shaded by the Post Office building, and so placed them that the head rested on Broadway.

This first division was made up of the trades unions south of Canal street and those from the suburbs. Some of the latter were delayed a few minutes, otherwise the procession would have been in motion at 10 o'clock, as was promised. As it was, it was only 15 minutes behindhand. The big and excellent band struck up the familiar air, "When I first put this uniform on," the city police ran ahead and turned the trucks and omnibuses down the side streets, the multitude cheered, and the column of nearly 3,000 workingmen, eight abreast, and with but little space between the ranks, swung into the broad thoroughfare. Grand Marshal William McCabe was in command. As far ahead as one could see and as far in the rear as the eye reached, hats could be distinguished the windows and roofs and even the lamp posts and awning frames were occupied by persons anxious to get a good view of the first parade in New York of workingmen of all trades united in one organization. Along the line cheers were sent up, and whenever a workshop whose windows were crowded with operatives was passed salutes were exchanged with hands and handkerchiefs. How very many shops and factories were closed altogether in honor of the event was manifest in the great number of workingmen and women who lined the sidewalks as onlookers, and whose faces have been seen under similar circumstances only on the national holidays. They stood shoulder to shoulder with the merchants, bankers, politicians, lawyers, and others who had been struggling with one another for advantageous positions in the throng. It was very hot, and it was said that three spectators were struck down on Chambers street and Union square. The men in the ranks did not betray the discomfort they must have felt. It was a battalion in which every man walked proudly and with an evident determination each to act his own part as well as possible.

Marshal John P. Lies, in charge of the second division, comprising all the organizations between Broadway, Canal street, and the East River, numbering nearly 5,500 men, and assembling in front of Cooper Institute, had led a similar procession with bands and banners of its own down to Fourth street and vessel Hall, thence north at Broadway, where the men from the City Hall swung by his division, joined them, and brought up the rear. Turee looks further on the third division, about 4,000 strong, turned in behind the others, and completed the force. It was marshalled by James Curran, and consisted of all the organizations whose headquarters were between Canal street, Broadway, and the East River.

Amid cheering and saluting by the multitude between the sidewalks and the roofs, to the measures of the bands, and with regular tread the workingmen proceeded to Fourteenth street, then up Fourth avenue, and to the plaza north of Union square, where the review was to take place.

The cottage facing the plaza was given up to this purpose. There had assembled Mayor Pinderly of Scranton and others. The head of the procession reached this point at a little before 11 o'clock. It made its way in an avenue wailed in by spectators. The windows and roofs were thronged. To a burst of lively music the working men turned the corner and quickly filled the long block, to keep it filled for more than three-quarters of an hour. The men did not adopt the political device of walking far apart in widely separated ranks. They marched shoulder to shoulder, and all but trod on one another's heels. There were twenty bands of music. As the column swept along, occasionally provoking a cheer and always bursting the multitude with its banners and mottoes, the marshals and aids saluted those who were reviewing them. The number of men who passed in review was not far from 12,500.

The line of march was through Seventeenth street to Fifth avenue, and to Reservoir Park, where dinners were dispensed. Fifth avenue and Broadway and Union square had been packed with people, who overflowed the sidewalks, and crowded the high stoops and balconies.

THE MEN IN LINE.

The first division was formed at City Hall Park. Roger Burke was its marshal. Behind Grand Marshal McCabe and his aids and the Division Marshal and his staff marched forty mounted men, who had been detailed as special police forces under Capt. John W. Franklin. Next came Vose's Military Band of Newark, 35 pieces, leading 400 Newark jewelers, under command of Marshal Conrad Hook. Behind them were 100 Newark jewellers, marshalled by Lewis Miller. In their rear ranks was a wagon bearing two large painted canvases. On one was a picture of Satan pointing westward, and urging a laboring man to go there. The man did not like to go, but was bound to a stake entitled "Poverty" by strong "U. S. Bonds." On the other canvas was "The American Gulliver"—a workingman strapped down to two caucus platforms, entitled "Republican" and "Democratic" platforms. On all sides he was assailed with the points of soldiers' bayonets and pamphlets. On another smaller banner carried in the wagon was the motto, "The inherited rights of man must be restored."

A band came next ahead of 400 men of Shoemakers' Union No. 1, marshalled by Peter Cooper, Sixty decorative masons, with James Conlin as marshal, and wearing yellow aprons, followed with their large silk banner. Two small banners read, "Indications: November 7, cold day for politicians!" "The Penal Code shall Never be Enforced." After the masons came the following organizations: The United Carpenters, the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Company with wagon; 70 compositors of the *Volks Zeitung*, 75 members of Typographical Union No. 7, 200 clothing cutters, 50 members of Typographical Union No. 6 under George A. McKay, 50 members of the Advance Labor Club of Brooklyn, marshalled by M. J. Beasley; 100 members of the Machinists' Union under W. H. Fisher, and 40 members of the Metropolitan Labor Club. Nearly every organization had a band, and the men kept step with the music.

Precisely at 10 o'clock six drummers in uniform marched out into the square in front of Cooper Institute and beat a resounding tattoo. As they ceased, the music of a brass band filled the air. It was the rallying call for the assemblage of the second division of the parade. In a few moments afterward the sidewalks were blocked with residents, and down through Eighth street came a body of men, marching four abreast. They were neatly clad in their holiday clothes, and knots of blue ribbon fluttered at their coat lapels. Ahead proudly walked a banner bearer with a large blue silk ensign, which fluttered in the breeze and dangled purple tassels. In gold letters on the front was the legend, "Journeymen Painters of New York and Vicinity." These were the first men on the ground. They comprised the members of Unions Nos. 1 and 2, and turned out 300 strong. John Doran and John Davitt are the respective Presidents of these unions. Other organizations came up gradually, and within half an hour several thousand men were packed in the square, and the ranks of the division stretched into Third and Fourth avenues, and through Eighth street into Lafayette place.

Grand Marshal John P. Lies was leader of the division. He wore a new slouched hat with a gold cord and tassel, and a spangled badge glittered on his breast to mark his office. Around him gathered his aids, Assistant Marshals John Ridder, B. Diehl, Henry Settle, Thomas Madden, Jacob Behrens, and Andrew Sutton. Marshal Lies's own union, the Upholsterers of New York and vicinity were second on the ground. They were headed by the chief band of the division, and took their station at the head of the procession. A standard bearer held aloft a silken banner with the inscription, "Upholsterers of New York. All Men are Born Alike and Equal." There were 300 men in line. The Operative Bricklayers' Union No. 30 turned out 150 men under the command of President John Baedeker. Their banner was of red silk, and behind it the men formed ranks with white aprons bearing the union name fastened about their waists.

Next came the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, of which Samuel Schimkowitz is President. It was an imposing body, 2,500 strong, and was greeted with cheers. Banners and transparencies were held aloft in the midst of the tramping ranks. One of these displayed the motto, "Eight Hours a Legal Day's Work;" another bore, "Down with the Tenements;" and on still another blazed the inquiry, "Who Stole the Tenement House Cigar Bill?" Two hundred strong, the Dock Builders marched to the square under the command of President John Johnson. A representative band played merrily at the head of the ranks. "Labor Must Use the Ballot" and "To the Workers Should Belong the Wealth" shone out on large transparencies.

In the ranks of the cigarmakers, painters, and dock builders was the big wagon transparency contributed by the Central Labor Union, representing a variety of labor organizations. Two colored cartoons of immense proportions were displayed on the sides of the wagon. Above the wagon were the mottoes: "Labor Built this Republic; Labor Shall Rule It;" and "Down with the Railroad Monopoly." The German Bricklayers' Union No. 30, the next in line, was commanded by B. Diehl. It was headed by a standard bearer with a crimson banner and a band, and the men, 250 strong, marched in ranks four abreast, with white aprons at their waists and red ribbons in their buttonholes. Behind these came a delegation 25 strong, under the command of H. Boirs of the Machinists, Engineers, and Blacksmiths' Union. The delegates were apparently all Germans, but they carried an English motto: "Let Labor Unite—Children at School and Not in Factories." Next marched the New York Barbers, twenty-five strong, commanded by S. Abrahams. Their mottoes were: "Workers, Band Together" and "Vote the Labor Ticket—Party Hacks to the Rear." A brass band played "The Marseillaise Hymn" as the Coopers' Union, President William Fitzgerald in command, wheeled into the square. The men all wore knots of red ribbon at their lapels. They were 200 strong, and carried the mottoes, "That is the Most Correct Government in which an Injury to One is the Concern of All." A drum corps with brazen drums thumped a rattling march ahead of the ranks of the Gold Beaters' Union, 200 strong, and commanded by President Andrew J. Sutton. They carried a banner on which was inscribed, "Organize and Spread the Light." After these came the Wood Carvers and United Cabinetmakers of New York, Jacob Behrens, President of the union, was in command, and behind him tramped 800 members in holiday attire. At the head of the ranks behind a full band floated one of the handsomest banners in the entire procession. It was of crimson and gold embroidery. Bars of purple and pink silk crossed the surface, and in the centre upon a field of embroidery rose in bas relief a golden square. The lines behind were decorated with mottoes and transparencies. The inscriptions were: "Down with the Penal Code Legislators," "To the Workers Should Belong the Wealth," "No Man can Make Land, and Hence no Individual Should Own it," and "Down with the National Bank Monopoly."

The German Frame Makers' Union was assembled in the second division, but after the start, they and the cigarmakers joined the ranks of other divisions. The frame makers presented a striking appearance and assembled at Cooper Union to the number of 500 men. Almost were a band and a dozen tremendously tall fellows with clay pipes clenched in their teeth and beaver hats on their heads. Huge axes were thrown over their shoulders and thick leather aprons hung at their waists. The dozen giants were the exposure of many curious eyes in the throng of spectators.

At five were sent up rockets, and the word "Ready!" ran from mouth to mouth down the ranks, and Grand Marshal Lies, walking past the entire line, took his place at the head and waved his baton. At the signal each band struck up, and the division started. A broad banner of blue silk, suspended from a polished flagstaff, carried by a stalwart standard bearer, floated at the head of the ranks. It bore, in golden letters, the legend, "The Second Division Marching on to Victory." In this order, with steady tramp and glad faces, cheered by the throngs all along the line of march, the men moved. There were 900 in the second division, counting the cigarmakers and frame makers, were nearly 5,500 men.

The third division formed in the streets surrounding Washington square. The first organizations to arrive were Bricklayers' Unions Nos. 2, 4, and 33. They turned into Waverley place from Fifth avenue, preceded by McAuliffe's band. They were led by Division Marshal Michael M. McGrath, William Henly Cole, President of the Bricklayers' National Union; John P. Ryan, President of Union No. 2; J. W. Franklin, President of No. 4, and Assistant Marshal John Morrissey of No. 2. Each man of Union No. 2 wore a blue bordered white apron, in the centre of which was a hand grasping a trowel. The members of Union No. 4 wore red-bordered aprons with the same device. Union No. 2 turned out 500 men, and Union No. 4, 1,500. When the end of the second division, on its way up Broadway, reached Washington square, McAuliffe's band struck up a lively marching air, and the head of the third division filed into Broadway. The bricklayers marched ten and twelve abreast. Following Unions Nos. 2 and 4 came 300 members of Union No. 33 of Morrisania, marshalled by President Joseph Roof and Vice-President Benjamin Amans and William McAlister, and preceded by Brooks's Melrose Drum Corps. Behind the Morrisania bricklayers came two decorated wagons containing brick arches. On each side of one of the wagons were the inscriptions: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation," and "Get on to it—The Union will never surrender." Most of the bricklayers were in holiday attire. Five hundred and fifty brawny men, ten abreast, came after the bricklayers, stepping to the music of Avery's band. Four of them bore a silken banner on which was inscribed: "Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union and Beneveolent Society of New York." They were marshalled by President Thomas Hickey, and wore gold-fringed silk aprons of various colors, in which red horseshoes were woven.

Sixteen hundred and fifty delegates from Longshoremen's Union No. 3. They were marshalled by President John Cunningham and John Salem. Most of them were checkered jumpers, and had the appearance of just having quitted work. The Piano Makers' Union were at the end of the procession. They were 200 strong, and marched behind Levy's band. They were marshalled by George McVay, President of the Union; Frederick Schill, George Gross, and Simon Welin. In a bunting-enveloped wagon, in the last part of the procession, was an upright piano, upon which a piano maker enthusiastically played.

ON THE PICNIC GROUNDS.

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The scene in the park was picturesque. The weather was all that could be desired for an outdoor fete. The various Unions selected camping grounds according to their tastes, some in tents and some under the trees. The flags, banners, and mottoes were hung on the branches of trees, and the different bands of music were distributed throughout the grounds. The dancing platform was crowded with the more youthful of the picnickers. On another platform there were vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Bertha Raven, Mr. Fred. Feentner, the Lanke Company of Bavarian Mountain Singers, the Socialist Singing Society, and George Dayer, pianist. A marked feature of the gathering was its family character. The utmost decorum prevailed, and there was no occasion for the service of policemen, except outside the gates.

At about 3 P. M. the drum corps of the Cigarmakers' Union was marched about the grounds to collect the audience for the speaking. Other bands of music followed, and in a short time an audience of many thousands gathered near the speaking stand in the southwest corner of the park. Daniel F. Sheehan presided. Of the speeches there were addresses by Henry D. Appleton, of Providence, R. I., and others. Mr. Appleton spoke of the procession as an uprising of level-headed humanity. He regarded it as more than mere enjoyment and rub-a-dub and confusion and excitement, and declared that the thought of the day would find expression and produce effect above it all. The idea that he believed would survive it all was the thought that labor, since it produces everything should have more recognition, and can secure it only by concerted action of workingmen at the polls.

The success of the picnic was due in a great measure to George G. Block, Daniel F. Sheehan, Matthew Maguire, William Laste, Louis Howe, Thomas Westman, John W. Franklin, and William McCabe, the members of the committee who had charge of the details.

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COL. INGERSOLL ON THE STAR ROUTES.

Declaring his Belief that the Dorseys are Strictly Honest Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll made one of his characteristic speeches to-day in defence of the Star route men. The introduction was rhetorical and sentimental, and shrewdly calculated to enlist the sympathy and attention of the jury. He began his argument with an expressed desire that the jury should understand him. He was as much opposed to official corruption as any man in the world. The taxes were paid by labor and industry, and they should be disbursed by integrity; and the man that was untrue to his official oath, to the position that the people honored him with, ought to be punished. He had not one word to say in defence of any man whom he believed had robbed the Treasury. The jury had been told that the United States was distinguished among the nations of the world only for corruption. He cared not who said that first. It made no difference to him that it was quoted from a Republican Senator. He denied it. This country was not distinguished for corruption, and no patriot believed it. He had heard that nonsense and intellectual rot all his life. It made the capital stock of every prevaricating lawyer, but in it there was not a word of truth. He had always supposed that the people of America were distinguished for free schools, for free speech, for just laws, not for corruption, and yet in the name of this universal corruption the jury was appealed to also to become corrupt.

He said that in the indictment there were twelve charges as to filing false petitions, ten charges as to false oaths, seven charges as to fraudulently signing sub-contracts. The evidence showed than the ten oaths were true, that it was impossible fraudulently to file a sub-contract, and that the petitions were absolutely honest, with two exceptions.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he supposed he could with propriety draw an inference as to the policy of the Post Office Department from the papers presented in this case.

The Court replied that he had refused to receive evidence on that subject when offered by the defence, for the simple reason that he was of opinion that no Second Assistant Postmaster-General could establish any policy for the Government or for any branch of the Government. The policy of the Government was to be found in the law, and the Courts were willing to let the Second Assistant Postmaster-General set up his policy in defence of his case. He had no right to have a policy.

Mr. Ingersoll then turned his attention to the overt acts charged against S. W. Dorsey. He was delighted at having an opportunity to answer and answer forever all the infamous things said against Dorsey's man. He analyzed, *ferociou*, the charges brought against Dorsey, claimed that the evidence wholly failed to sustain them, and then went into a recapitulation of those charges, which he asserted consisted of two mistakes and one impossible offence. The mistakes were the charges of filing false affidavits, and the impossible offence, the filing of fraudulent sub-contracts. Dorsey had been called a robber and a thief, but the evidence showed that he was an honest man. Mr. Ingersoll then quoted from Mr. Merrick's remarks some sentences which he claimed conveyed a false impression to the jury. Dorsey with a good deal of emphasis said: There is not money enough in the Treasury, there is not gold and silver enough in the veins of this world to tempt me to mistake evidence when a man is on trial for his life or his liberty.

The court then adjourned, Mr. Ingersoll stating that he would close his address to-morrow.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROEBLING.

To be Visited at Newport To-day by Comptroller Semler of Brooklyn.

Comptroller Semler of Brooklyn started for Newport last evening to call on Chief Engineer Roebling in reference to Mayor Low's proposition to remove him as Chief Engineer and make him Consulting Engineer. Mr. Semler said he wanted to learn with exactness Mr. Roebling's condition. It was preposterous to suppose that he could not attend to his duty without being at the bridge office. The Comptroller instanced the case of De Lesseps, who once said of the East River Bridge that it was the greatest engineering place. McAuliffe's band struck up a lively marching air, and the head of the third division filed into Broadway. The bricklayers marched ten and twelve abreast. Following Unions Nos. 2 and 4 came 300 members of Union No. 33 of Morrisania, marshalled by President Joseph Roof and Vice-President Benjamin Amans and William McAlister, and preceded by Brooks's Melrose Drum Corps. Behind the Morrisania bricklayers came two decorated wagons containing brick arches. On each side of one of the wagons were the inscriptions: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation," and "Get on to it—The Union will never surrender." Most of the bricklayers were in holiday attire. Five hundred and fifty brawny men, ten abreast, came after the bricklayers, stepping to the music of Avery's band. Four of them bore a silken banner on which was inscribed: "Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union and Beneveolent Society of New York." They were marshalled by President Thomas Hickey, and wore gold-fringed silk aprons of various colors, in which red horseshoes were woven.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"Mankind" in Daly's Theatre.

The final feature of the present prefatory season, so called, of Daly's Theatre was the production last evening of "Mankind," a new importation, constructed by Paul Merritt and George Conquest. It is in five acts, and the scenes are laid at Ramsgate and in London. It is put on the stage with a strict attention to details worthy of a more interesting play, but in the third scene of the second act the stage carpenter could receive some valuable suggestions from a mariner. Eighteen speaking characters appear, the ages varying from two years to one hundred and one. Interest is not immediately awakened, and, as a whole, the action pleases the senses rather than appeals strongly to the emotions. It has a great deal of the rubbish familiar in English dramas. The old-time safe robbery is suggested, the bankrupt father perverse, with the usual emphasis the proposition to sell his daughter in marriage, and the most frequently appearing part of the stage property is a will. That will is nearly as big as an ordinary tester, yet it passes from hand to hand in the most remarkable way without the majority of persons having any idea what it is. In fact the probable situations are so numerous that the audience laughs more at the ingenuity in the by play than it is impressed by the seriousness of the situation. As a rule the scenery moved quickly, the only exception being when an imaginary bank of fog was in suspense for some time.

Of the acting, considerable might be said if the actors believe that the characters require their best efforts. Certainly several in the cast have done, and can do, better with roles stronger and more suited to their abilities. The neatest bit of acting by Mr. Charles Lockrey in his impersonation of *Jonas Partridge*, an ancient skinflint the head of the firm of *Grundge & Sharpley*, money lenders, and he is ably supported by Mr. W. J. Lemoyne as his partner. Mr. George Parkes is not at ease as the remorseless villain, although he suggests some of his dreaded the full strength of the role assigned to them, and the sweet face and simplicity of Ida Aubrey, as *Jessie*, an orphan abused by heartless guardians, won sympathy for her and all like her. Whatever success "Mankind" may have will be due to the excellence of the work of a few members of Mr. Daly's company.

Notes of the Stage.

Miss Laura Don's new play, "A Daughter of the Nile," is to be produced in the Standard Theatre this evening.

"Taken from Life," for which great preparations have been made, is to be brought out in Wallack's Theatre on Saturday evening.

President Arthur's Movements.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The President will probably start from here on Wednesday for Boston, where he will leave the Despatch and go to the White Mountains on Saturday.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

The Political Outlook—Senator Mahone as Ross; Marching on Washington; Facts for Taxpayers; The Canvass for Governor of New York—Folger's Prospects; Hubbell's Busy Quarters in Washington; The Coming Contest; The Democratic Campaign; The Campaign in North Carolina; The Maine Elections; The War in Egypt—Battle of Kassasin—Movements of Arabi Pasha—A Scare in Alexandria—Troops Leaving for Cairo; Wolseley; The Letter from Lockout—The Strikers Refuse to Yield; Rioting in Dublin—Resignation of the Police—The Phœnix Park Murderers; Jay Gould's Power in Missouri; The Mormon Manifesto; Outbreak in Corea; West Point Examinations; The Record of the Scales—Information for the Voters of Every Congressional District; President Arthur's Movements; Courtney Wins the Boat Race; The Newburgh Poker Game; A Brisk Trade in Dry Goods; The Canal Amendments; Uses and Abuses of the Army; The Story of Bull Run—A Legislator of Pennsylvania Tells What he Saw There; The Story of Two Sioux Chiefs; Notices of New Books—The Sewall Papers; Heading Off the Cattle Plague; The Red River of the North; The Most Beautiful Woman in Paris; Traps for the Unwary; Story, Out at Sea; Latest Telegraph News Sunbeams; Notes on Science and Industry—Ladies' Department—Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter—Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

SPORT AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

JOCKEY DONOHUE WINS THREE RACES AND HELPS THE PLUNGER.

McLaughlin Rides Fellowplay to Victory—Costello Upsets a Favorite with Magnate—Meany Puts Havoc into Postguard's Camp.

A large attendance, exciting races over a heavy track, and lively betting were the main features at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Jockey William Donohue carried off the most honors, winning the September Stakes with Tom Plunkett, the handicap sweepstakes with Giroflé, and a welter weight selling race with Edwin A. in succession, upsetting the favorites. This enabled the Plunger to get away with a big share of the spoils, as he was on hand, as usual, backing Donohue's mounts heavily.

The race of the day was for the September Stakes for three-year olds, of $100 each, with $1,000 added, $200 to second, one mile and three-quarters. The starters from forty-five nominations were: Volusia, carrying 113 pounds; Wyoming, 110; Frankie B., 110; and Tom Plunkett, 113. Pools—Tom Plunkett, Frankie B., and Wyoming, $325; Volusia, $115.

The four ran a close race from start to finish, Frankie B. leading the bunch a quarter of a mile, and Volusia taking up the running and leading to near the end of the first mile. Here Donohue, who was riding Tom Plunkett beautifully, sent Tom in the van, getting a clear lead on the backstretch. From this out Donohue had the race in his grasp, winning three open lengths ahead of Volusia, Wyoming lapping Volusia. Time, 3:11½. Mutuals, $17.20.

A handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, $750 added, $150 to second, one mile and three-eighths, was raced for by Giroflé, carrying 114 lbs.; Gen. Maurce, 100; Jack of Hearts, 110; Uberto, 90; Pinafore, 100; Parole, 116; Boot-jack, 107; Gen. McCullough, 105; Katie Creel, 90. This was the betting race of the day. Pools—Pinafore, $600; Bootjack, $450; Giroflé, $350; Parole, $240; field, $265.

A great contest followed the send off, Bootjack leading the cluster, Jack of Hearts passing him within a furlong, and Katie Creel showing in front before reaching the stand at three-eighths of a mile. Katie ran with the lead, McCullough at her neck, and Pinafore lapped on the outside of the cluster, with old Parole struggling to get through. Before reaching the half-mile pole Pinafore shot out like a rocket, with a lead of four lengths on the lower turn. Here Donohue sent Giroflé in a rapid flight, overtaking Pinafore on the straight and beating her in by three lengths, Parole third. Time, 2:27¼. Mutuals, $26.25.

A dash of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $500 drew to the post Joe Murray, carrying 112 pounds; Pride, 115; Buccaneer, 112; Gus Mathews, 109; and Fellowplay, 115. Average pool—Fellowplay, $225; Joe Murray, $140; Buccaneer, $20; field, $40.

The five were sent away promptly, well bunched. Buccaneer kept his head in the clear nearly a quarter of a mile, when Gus Mathews took the lead, Fellowplay running third under a strong pull. In the homestretch McLaughlin gave Fellowplay his head for an instant. Fellowplay took the lead with ease, coming in winner of the race under a pull, four lengths in front of Gus Mathews, Buccaneer third, and Joe Murray fourth. Time, 1:18¾. Mutuals paid $10.50.

A purse of $500 for maiden two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was scrambled for by Fairwater, 105 pounds; Thurles, 105; Boscombe, 105; Bessie, 102; Magnate, 105; Alice Blackburn, 105; Pontiac, 102; Mamie, 102; Fan, 102; Dick, 102; Poole-Pessoe, $150; Thurles, $200; Joe Blackburn, $65; Boscombe, $65; Magnate, $40; field, $105. While the horses were at the post, Boscombe took the bit in his teeth and ran three-quarters of a mile before reaching Pontiac, who could not catch him.

A bad start saw Donohue in front with Little Minch, Magnate running second as they coursed along the backstretch, several of the others struggling. Little Minch swerved widely at the turn into the straight, leaving Donohue being unable to make up his lost ground with the rest. Costello rode a fine finish, Magnate first the start winning the race by half a length, Little Minch second, and Joe Blackburn third. Time, 1:19½. Mutuals paid $47.65.

A dash of one mile for a purse of $500, with selling allowances, for eight out of Tomawanda, carrying 122 pounds; Sir Hugh, 116; Kate S., 116; Flower of Auburn, 120; Edwin A., 116, and Wagnefield, 122. Pools—Sir Hugh, $55; Edwin A., $40; Flower of Auburn, $30; field, $125.

Edwin A. started off with the lead, but was immediately headed back by Donohue to play a waiting race. Tomawanda then took up the running, Flower of Auburn being in the lead, Sir Hugh came in the backstretch, leading from the half-mile pole to the straight where Edwin A. was sent for the race, and Billy Donohue landed him a winner two lengths in front of Sir Hugh, Wagnefield a poor third. Time, 1:47. Mutuals $33.75.

A handicap steeplechase over the inside course, $400 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third, brought out the jumpers Harry Gow, carrying 138 lbs.; Guy, 138; Revenge, 142; Postguard, 132; Buckra, 120; Kitty Clark, 135, and Day Star, 130. Postguard, winner of last month's steeplechase, was generally looked upon as a certain winner. With Postguard out of the pools, Revenge sold at $125; Day Star, $55; Kitty Clark, $75; Buckra, $45; field, $55.

Buckra and Kitty Clark made the first round of the course and half of the second neck and neck in the lead, when they tolled near the wall opposite the paddocks, falling over the fence and throwing their riders, Verplanck and Hahn. Postguard and Revenge now had a repeat-and-tie race to the finish, Meany landing Revenge winner by masterly riding, with Postguard at his flanks, Harry Gow third. Time, 4:52½. Mutuals, $42.40.

Base Ball Yesterday.

A well-contested match took place at the Polo grounds yesterday between the Public Works nine and the Wall street nine. Not a run was scored on either side until the fifth inning, and the score stood at 1 to 1 at the end of the fifth inning. In the sixth inning the Public Works team got in four runs and took a winning lead. The score is as follows:

Wall street	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1–3
Public Works	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Wall Street, 0; Public Works, 2.

The League games played yesterday were as follows: Providence vs. Cleveland, in Providence, 4 to 2; Detroit vs. Boston, 0 to 10; Chicago vs. Troy, 10 to 0; Buffalo vs. Worcester, 5 to 2.

American Association games yesterday: At St. Louis—St. Louis (Maroons), 7. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Allegheny, 0.

The Metropolitan Club visited Newark yesterday and played a match game with the home club. The Metropolitans took the lead in the first inning and kept it to the end, defeating the home team, 9 to 4.

A big foot race of the Long Branch Club has joined the Pilgrim Club.

A communication has been received by President McKnight of the American Association from Cincinnati, Toledo, Louisville, and Columbus, stating that the Western Association has been notified that they have a prior claim.

The Week at Fleetwood Park.

In the past week there were many interesting trials of speed in Fleetwood Park. Jerome Whelply drove Mr. Nathan Strauss's newly purchased bay mare Kate S. a mile in harness in 2:34, and repeated in 2:30. Dan Mace drove the brown gelding Banner Boy a mile in 2:25, and gave the bay gelding Dan Smith a mile in 2:23¼. A brush of one mile took place between Mr. Isidor Cohnfeld's chestnut mare Helene, driven by Johnny Murphy, and Mr. William Blakslee's bay gelding Dan Smith, driven by Dan Mace. In the start Dan Smith took the lead and held it to the quarter, when he broke. The mare then left him behind and won the brush by about four lengths in 2:28. Richard Harvey drove Mr. Alex. Cassatt's bay mare Jennie a mile in harness in 2:32, and repeated in 2:22½, and gave the bay gelding her top mate a mile in 2:30. Mr. Isidor Cohnfeld appeared with a trotting team of his own, namely Champagne Belle and Jennie, and drove them to the half mile post in 1:17½ and then gave them a mile at a jog in 2:40. Johnny Murphy brought out Mr. Cohnfeld's recently purchased bay stallion Leon, gave him a mile in 2:28 and repeating in 2:27.

Mr. Albert Coh