DORSEY FREES HIS MIND.

HIS FIGHT WITH THE GOVERNMENT AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

His Advice to Garfield Not to Put MacVeagh and James in the Cabinet the Cause of the Prosecution, he Says—A Lively Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey has addressed the following letter to Mr. Howard C. Dickinson of New York city, dated Washington, June 19, 1883:

Howard C. Dickinson, Esq., New York:

MY DEAR SIR: You have doubtless before this received my brief note thanking you for your kind letter of congratulation and promising a fuller and more satisfactory reply.

Our business relations have been such that I think it due to you, even more than to myself, that I should, now that the trial is at an end, give you something like a connected history of the efforts that have been made to destroy me.

As a matter of truth, the original object was wholly political. It was a conflict between what I thought ought to be a wise administration of public affairs on the one hand, and what MacVeagh and those who always followed him to the rear thought would best subserve their own ends and gratify their own ambitions on the other.

I never heard of cooks, drummers, and teamsters winning banners in war. I could not believe that swift political stragglers could win the political battles of peace.

I therefore believed that honest men must be on one side or the other to face whatever fight there was.

Those who amble to the cowardly covers of the rear in battle were not men in whom I had confidence, and our political history has shown that such persons are not worthy of the confidence of the public, though they are often put in high places.

This issue between MacVeagh and myself was joined early. What I had to say I said in response to requests from the President in January and February, 1881. The published correspondence between Gen. Garfield and myself shows the reasons for the animus of my enemies in his Cabinet.

When Gen. Garfield began to canvass the formation of his Cabinet and I, among others, was asked to give my views, I took the ground that certain appointments were unfit to be made, and I expressed in unmistakable language the misfortune that I thought would follow such appointments, as you will remember.

You will remember, too, the anxious solicitude with which I considered. It always seemed to me to be Gen. Garfield's unwise intentions in his proposed selections of Cabinet officers from New York and Pennsylvania.

You will likewise remember that I thought these two great States, which had furnished so many illustrious men who had adorned the public service, now had among their citizens men equally eminent as those who had preceded them, and that I also believed that from among these natural leaders Gen. Garfield ought to select the two first officers of his Cabinet; but, instead of doing that, he chose from these two States a man who became his son-in-law, and a man from New York because he was a sycophant.

It would seem that capacity, uprightness, and experience were ignored, that the small ambition of small men should be satisfied.

Your predictions made at that time have been verified. You know with what scorn I treated the detestable idiocy of the suggestion that such men as MacVeagh and James should be made Cabinet Ministers to represent the Republicans of these two great States, neither one of them more than a decade in magnitude in a small barbarock in his State. They cut no more figure in the politics of the nation than the smallest fixed star does upon the movements of Saturn.

I feared that Grant and Conkling and Arthur and all the good raiders, who had fattened so lustfully, and in whom I believed the people of the country had confidence, were to be ignored, and that a political fungus of pretension was to take the place of those sturdy oaks of experience and merit.

You know with what reluctance I took part in the campaign.

Nobody knows better than you do what I sacrificed in business affairs when I accepted the Secretaryship of the Republican Committee, withdrawing my attention from the enterprises in which we were concerned to devote it to the fruitless and, as it turned out, worse than thankless task of discharging this trust for the Republican party through the most desperate canvass of its history.

When the campaign was over I declined the greatest reward that could be offered to any citizen by any Executive.

I wanted no office, and I would have none; and if the President elect could have stewed down every place within his power to give into one, I would not have touched it.

I did not dictate upon the President elect, as you know, any appointments of mine, but when he asked my advice, and you will remember the letters in which he made those requests, I gave it to him without reserve, as the published correspondence between us shows.

Gen. Garfield decided that he was right and I was wrong, and thus MacVeagh came into power, hating me.

Gen. Garfield, in his amiability and kindness of heart, permitted MacVeagh and James to read the correspondence which had passed between us, as he afterwards told me.

This exemplified the weakness of a generous man.

The intensity of Mr. MacVeagh's hatred for me is sufficiently attested by the fact that about his first exercises of official power was to illegalize my appointment in retaliation for vengeance.

I had no office, I would not have one, and had no candidates for the highest or the lowest.

I had discharged, with great reluctance, the duty put upon me by Garfield and Arthur, and when it was over the only wish I had was to be permitted to return to my private affairs, neglected so long.

You know with what anxiety yourself and others insisted that I should resume my desk and discharge the business obligations that I owed to many of the citizens of New York.

I make these preliminary remarks to recall to your mind the condition of affairs that existed in my office in the fall and winter of 1880 and 1881, and of which you were more intimately cognizant than any one else.

I was never so amazed, and I fancy no man ever was, as when the charges were first made in a Washington paper in March, 1881, accusing me of having conspired to defraud the Government.

I did not know that I had ever defrauded anybody, anywhere, or in respect to anything, and I further supposed that this was the gratuitous assertion of some fool or some possible corresponding.

The only interest I ever had in Star routes was in the nature of loans to contractors, a part of which loans, I think, I borrowed from you.

Without asking your permission I offered to give the Government my checks I had drawn to you, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, every one of which, as you know, was as fair, just, and honest as the net of any man ever was.

In Rome Reads I scarcely knew. My whole interest in these loans to contractors had been twenty per cent. Mr. James W. Bosler more than a year before I had a cent of proceeds and never expected to.

It transpired upon a settlement with Mr. Bosler the after the three years of responsibility we had had, the profits upon all the contracts were scarcely sufficient to repay the loan I had made.

This was all the foundation the case had. The rest was built up partly out of the malice of MacVeagh and partly of his ambition to figure as a reformer.

Gentlemen, I did not consider him in the premises except as a pick in nothing except the capacity of the malice of his master, and skilled as he was in the subtleties of a clerkship of the Secretary of a sycophant.

Nobody knows better than MacVeagh and James that I had never made a penny out of the Post Office Department, and that not a penny of it had been paid to me, or to any one else, and not to the public Treasury.

Yet I say that I am sure that those who have lied in this case, the most miserable creatures that could be caught in the drag net, crawled out from the mouth of the vilest sewer, and which to rake and scrape the country for, if possible, something that might be turned into a charge against me. It did not matter what the charge was—any charge—all

[illegible] detective and sneak, the lowest [illegible] not known to humanity, the [illegible] was rich enough to employ.

[illegible] the most [illegible] of this [illegible] with the consent of the [illegible] and without the power of the defendant to object, to try this case. It would [illegible] impossible to obtain again a jury of [illegible] and intelligence as those who [illegible] in the Supreme Court of the District. [illegible] some Protestants, many Catholics, some jobbers, most of them born in this country, with such men, without a stain upon their reputation, standing in the highest [illegible] among their neighbors; upon the track of a conspiracy hatched by agents of the Government, the lowest species of detectives and sneaks. None of them could cross his side-walk without the shadow of a self-convicted [illegible] in the track.

The foul streams of infamy of the most [illegible] District as well as of this District, were raked in search of evidence who could be [illegible] drivers, or who could be flattered by the promise of office, or who could be bribed by the promise of coin, or promises of a great Government, to testify to anything they might be trained to swear.

Men absolutely unknown to me, men whose reputation was so vile that I would not write it here, were brought here by the prosecutors to testify on the witness stand to what the prosecution knew to be absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

They were put upon the stand as perjurers, and they went off the stand self-admitted perjurers.

The body lice of humanity are abundant, but not so abundant as the swarm of their conjurors, who were swift to feed on the feast provided by MacVeagh and James from the overflow of the Treasury.

There was not a hamlet in this country where it was believed I had a personal friend but was visited.

There was not a person with whom I was supposed to have had correspondence but what was approached by one or more of these creatures. No power was left unused and no artifice untried to obtain from such persons any confidential correspondence of mine.

Threats and bribes held an even balance.

The back stairs of the house of innocence were made slippery and greasy with the vile footsteps of Government detectives.

If I have ever written a letter which I am not willing to have published I do not know it.

I presume that more than a hundred thousand letters of mine are in the hands of the public officers of this country, and I challenge the publication of every word I ever wrote.

If I have ever said a word respecting any public matter that I would not be willing to see in print—if there is any record of mine anywhere, on any subject, either oral or written, that any man in the world can say is unlawful, improper, or against public morals, I will hand down my right arm to see it.

Not only this, but here in Washington, where, as you know, we live in the humblest way, it was not possible for a friend to come or go to and from my house without being followed by one or more of these creatures.

The parlor windows could not be raised without a Government sneak or spy skulking along the adjacent sidewalk to catch the friendly words that might be heard.

My wife was "shadowed" to and from her marketing and sleeping; even my domestics were "spotted" and their movements noted and reported.

And yet all this was not enough. My house was invaded and Government money was offered in large sums to induce my servants to report what they might hear in the domestic circle.

Government spies, sneaking in by the dark alleys and back doors, did all they could to dishonor the kitchen servants—watching at the half-closed door of family confidence to catch the vows of devoted truth.

And not only this. A bargain was attempted by Government officials to induce one of my servants to steal my books and papers from the office of which he had charge; but my honest black boy could not be bribed by white scoundrels who had control of the rich wealth of the public Treasury to betray his trust.

And not only this. The people conducting this prosecution were so depraved that they naturally called in women to exercise the powers that belong to women to obtain advantages that other means had failed to bring.

Perjury is again accompanied by cowardice. Justice is greater accompanied by courage.

The public has been made to believe that I have taken from the Treasury millions of dollars. That belief has been brought about by the persistent and continuous charges of malicious newspapers.

Garfield knew it was a lie, Arthur knew it was a lie, MacVeagh knew it was a lie, Brewster knew it was a lie, Dorsey knew it was a lie—all of them, from the stalled ox feeding at the rich trough of accident to the meanest worm which fed from the refuse swept from behind him. Knew it was a lie.

I intended to give you a full statement of the conduct of the prosecution, but as I go over the ground I find that it will take too much of your time to read it.

What I have said is but the shadow of an intimation of the truth beyond.

Will it ever be told for the generations that may come after, I shall not raise the shadow that covers their shame. It lays its bald hand upon the black face of what the Government calls justice. Let the curtain be raised by others.

Sum up, it may be remarked that this is supposed to be a free Government of an Anglo-Saxon people, founded upon the eternal principles of equal and exact justice to all men, and yet the history of this trial shows that at the very capital of such a nation, where the Government is at its best and a visible agency, it has been shown that it is possible to organize a conspiracy of vengeance under the mask of a legal prosecution that did not stop in its infernal career until it had exhausted the arts of bribery upon everybody connected with its intended victim, even to his associates in business to the cook in his kitchen.

And yet it all failed, notwithstanding the raking of every valley and mining camp and gulch, every mountain and plain in all the vast region in the West, in the attempt to procure some testimony to gratify the dishonorable ambition of crushed politicians.

Notwithstanding the active and willing zeal of the worst wretches that could be gathered from every source, notwithstanding the invasion of the sacred privacy of home, family life, it has been through the half-open doors of whispered confidence—in short, notwithstanding every vile art that malignity could devise, and every vicious appliance that venality could suggest, the jury system developed twelve citizens who had the intelligence to discern the truth, and the manhood to resist the wiles, and the courage to defy the corrupt and desperate power that exhausted itself to debauch the fountains of justice.

In other words, two years of time and more than two million dollars of public money have been spent in an effort to wreak upon me the vengeance of ambitious and miserable camp followers.

This is a brief epitome of the story that I will tell you hereafter.

The claws of ingratitude have spread their nails and left me without a scratch, and the abhorrent use of the public Treasury in this case has made every citizen feel unsafe. The infamous exercise of the powers of executive officers will be remembered as long as the miserable caricature of a Government we now have is remembered by any one. Yours truly,

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

MR. MURCH ON THE STAND.

He Relates How the Government was Swindled when he was a Stone Cutter.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Murch was put on the stand in the Hill investigation to-day. He said that he was a stone cutter from 1859 to within six years.

Mr. Coleman—Since which time you have been a politician? A.—Well, hardly a politician, though I have been in politics.

Mr. Coleman—Have you been a member of Congress? You are not obliged to answer if it will criminate yourself. [Laughter.]

The witness admitted that he had been a member of Congress. Witness worked both as journeyman stone cutter and as a foreman in dressing granite for the Philadelphia public building. During the time he worked there the 15 per cent. contract was in force with the Dix Island Granite Company. The men were instructed as to the length of time they should occupy in cutting each stone. The superintendent made the estimates, and if a man finished a particular stone in less time he was kept jobbing until the estimated time expired. The witness worked about 140 days upon one stone, and believed he could have done the work in forty or fifty days.

Q.—Why did you work 140 days upon one stone? A.—Because I was working under instructions.

He believed the work under the fifteen per cent. contracts was performed much better than under the modified contracts. He mentioned several instances where men were carried on the pay rolls and paid by the Government when they were not performing any service. He believed the modified contracts yielded to the contractors from 200 to 300 per cent. of profit, and were grossly unfair to the Government. They were based upon the extravagant prices paid for dressing stone under the fifteen per cent. contracts. The witness appeared before a commission of which Assistant Secretary French and Mr. Hill were members, testified to the facts he related by him, and called Mr. Hill's attention to the unfairness of the modified contracts which he (Hill) then proposed making.

The counsel for the defence wished to postpone the cross-examination of Mr. Murch until to-morrow, to which the prosecution assented.

THE MEN WHO BRING IN SHIPS.

Opinions as to the Effect of Permitting Steam Vessels to be Pilot Boats.

The agents of the English steamship lines are well pleased with the action of the Pilot Commissioners in allowing steamers to be used as pilot boats, but are not inclined to say much about it. The agent of one line said that it would bring about an improved service. Two or three steamers could do the business for all the steam lines. They could be built to stand the weather as well as the sailing boats. They would not get boarded. There was no occasion to go 30 miles to sea, as did some of the sailing boats. They would generally force the pilots to pass their services to any vessel in sight, and even the possession of the steamers was likely to bring reasonable rates.

The Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners said that the steam pilot boat could not cruise around as the sailing boats do, for the present boats. They could not be so hardy. Thus, when the pilot is sent away to a vessel the small boat is dropped right off the deck of the schooner into the sea, and the pilot goes to sea in all weathers. It cannot be done that way from a steamer high out of water. The steamers would cost more money, in the proposition of $1,000 to $600 a month, but the line steamers could throw the cost of their business to the new boats, and thus make their a success so far as that was concerned. He did not believe there was ever a just complaint against the charges for sailing boats with fairing to furnish pilots. Every such complaint that had been investigated was found to come from a Captain who had passed one or more pilot boats out at sea. He believed that some was near when he got ready to take one. It was merely an attempt to take the pilot business out of its present control and put it under the control of the foreign steamship lines. The New York pilots were superior as pilots and as gentlemen to any in the world. Captains of passenger steamers could in no time, in the first cabin table without a mental apology. But they had stood in their own light. If they had consented to reduce their fees 25 per cent., it would have stopped the cry against them by removing the real grievance. The fees were, beyond question, much too high. The worst result to be feared from the introduction of the steamers was the effect that it would have on the personnel of the pilots. A cut-throat competition would ensue, and good pilots would become a thing of the past.

DR. M'COSH REMAINS PRESIDENT.

Presiding Gayly at the Commencement Dinner of Princeton's Graduates.

A brass band playing patriotic music in front of the old chapel on Princeton's campus gave the signal yesterday morning for the opening of the 136th commencement. Simultaneously the procession of college dignitaries, headed by Dr. McCosh, smiling serenely, marched to the Presbyterian Church. A throng of visitors, including an agreeably large proportion of pretty girls, gathered there to greet the graduates as they walked in proudly. There were 105 of the latter, and each wore a bit of orange and black ribbon in his buttonhole. The honor students spent three hours in oratorical efforts. Latin and English salutatories were delivered by Henry Mohr Landis and Benjamin Westling Mitchell. Albert P. Carman of Maryland and Robert D. Petty of New Jersey delivered humorous orations, and then twenty-six honor men followed each other in orations and the reading of theses. Abundant plaudits and a wealth of flowers were bestowed upon the young gentlemen. Rodney Janvier of India, an alumnus of 1880, delivered the Master's oration, and then each graduate was presented with a degree tied with orange and black ribbon and bearing the college seal. Constant hand-clapping accompanied the presentation of prizes. The agile athlete, John Gormley Murdoch of New Jersey, took a scientific fellowship, and his athletic chum, Frank Evans Hoskins of Pennsylvania, gained an honorable mention. He carried off the honors in philosophy. The other prizes and fellowship men were:

A. P. Carman, H. M. Landis, Henry Crew, W. M. Rankin, J. Aspinwall Hodges, Jr., Henry A. Towle, T. R. Paden, C. K. Bradbeer, George Edwards, W. F. Finney, C. A. Richmond, F. N. Bunn, otto Crouse, E. M. Royle, L. Dennis, G. McL. Harper, J. M. Harlan, J. M. Baldwin, J. N. Fornaca, and W. R. McIlvaine.

Dr. McCosh conferred the following honorary degrees: Ph. D. to Prof. J. W. Burgess of Columbia College, D. D. to the Rev. James D. Moffatt, President of Washington and Jefferson College, and LL. D. to the Rev. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle in this city.

Dr. Green of the faculty read the report of the Board of Trustees. It set forth that the Board declined to receive Dr. McCosh's resignation of the Presidency. To lighten his labors, however, they had promoted Dr. Murray to the position of Dean, and endowed him with the disciplinary management of the institution. They desired Dr. McCosh to retain the Presidency and devote his entire attention to the development of the educational department of the college.

Dr. McCosh made a brief speech in reply. He said that the choice of Dr. Murray as his coadjutor was one after his own heart, and assured the assembly that they would always work together in perfect harmony.

The valedictory oration by Otto Crouse of New Jersey closed the exercises, and then the graduates marched to their commencement dinner at the University Hotel. They had a merry time, with President McCosh as the presiding genius of the festivities. Besides him sat his fellow countrymen, the Rev. Drs. John Hall and W. M. Taylor. He made a pleasant speech, and remarks were also made by Dr. Hall, Dr. Taylor, Judge Wickes of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Albert Williams of California.

The college editors in their published statistical tables divide the graduates into sixty-one Episcopalians, thirty Presbyterians, and seventeen Independents. They record sixty as Free Traders and fifty-two as Protectionists. Seventy-eight play cards, fifty-one are good billiard players, eighty-eight go to the theatres, ten are engaged to be married, one is almost engaged, one tried to be and failed, and two broke off their engagements. Fifty-eight are smokers of cigars and cigarettes. The class as a whole averaged an expenditure of $800 during the senior year. Dr. McCosh says they are a fine set of fellows. They have all been dismissing hitherto athletics. It is the general impression that the faculty proposes during the coming term to restrict the indulgence in base-ball and lacrosse, which Dr. McCosh complains has been excessive. The effort will be made to suppress the football material with Yale, and to keep all outdoor games confined to Princeton locality, and to twice a week in number. Exercises in the gymnasium will go on as before, with the full approval of the faculty. Seniors yesterday were willing to bet any number of new hats that an effort to stop the football championships with Yale would end in almost failure. The college boys all believe that the event is a big benefit to them personally and to the college generally.

Commencement Day at Rutgers.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 19 graduates at the 121st annual commencement of Rutgers College, held at the Opera House, New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Degrees were also conferred on two graduates of the scientific course. President Merrill E. Gates, ex-President W. H. Campbell, Gov. Ludlow, and the members of the graduating class occupied the front seats on the stage. The Latin salutatory was delivered by William H. S. Demarest of New Brunswick, and the English salutatory by Henry W. Dayton of Plainfield. The valedictory was spoken by John Henry Brandow of Coxsackie.

The senior prizes were award as follows: Rutgers prize for oratory, J. Waterbury Scudder; Appleton prize for natural science, George Z. Collier; Suydam prize for composition, J. Waterbury Scudder; Appleton prize for moral philosophy, William H. S. Demarest; Van Doren prize for mathematics, Charles H. Bradley; prize for mathematics, George E. Jenkins; Bowser prize for best thesis, George E. Jenkins; The Wilson prize for mental philosophy was taken by Cyrus W. F. Sproul of the junior class.

The alumni elected, in accordance with a new provision, twelve trustees, namely, Rev. Dr. Bonnell, Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn and George Clarence Churchill of Utica. Within the year the permanent fund of the college has been increased $70,000 in cash, and promises of another $100,000 have been secured. Seven thousand dollars additional was subscribed at the alumni dinner. A new professorship in analytical chemistry has been established.

Commencement at St. John's College.

The thirty-eighth annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place yesterday. Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton occupied the chair of honor. There were also present Vicar-General Quinn, Chancellor Preston, and many of the Catholic clergy from out of town. The orators of the day were Francis D. Dowley, Charles L. Nagle, Michael H. O'Brien, and Joseph W. Theron, who delivered the valedictory. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on John R. G. Hassard, Judge Joseph F. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, and Joseph Thorn. The highest honors of the graduating class were won by Francis D. Dowley. The Hughes gold medal was awarded to Patrick Kelly, and the gold medal for the best essay on "The Life of Orestes A. Brownson" to Francis D. Dowley. The competition for $50 was awarded to James N. Butler for the best essay on "American Journalism." The purse of $100 presented by Dr. Xavier Leon for the best scientific essay was won by Francis D. Dowley.

Commencements in Other Colleges.

ROCHESTER, June 20.—The commencement exercises of the University of Rochester were held in the First Baptist Church this morning. The graduating class contains forty-two members, thirty degrees of A. B. and two of B. S. being conferred. The first prize in oratory and composition was awarded to George Ladd Munn of Freeport, Ill., and the second prize to Seth Sprague Terry of this city. The honorary degrees were: Doctor of Philosophy, Jacob M. Cassity and Isaac Newton; Doctor of Laws, Samuel Moss and Truman J. Backus. The university is in excellent condition, having closed the year with a surplus of $3,000.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.—The annual commencement exercises of Brown University were held today in the First Baptist Church. Degrees were conferred upon fifty three members of the graduating class. The following honorary degrees were conferred: A. M., Daniel Webster Anthony and Alfred Mason Williams; D. D., Granville Sharpe Albert of Oakland, Cal., class of 1860; LL. D., Stephen Merrill of Portland, class of 1847; Wilson Lloyd, class of 1853, and Edward Sumner Atwood, class of 1862; LL. D., Hamilton Bishop Staples, Worcester, class of 1857.

AMHERST, Mass., June 20.—At the Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., today Prof. Sidney Percival Wright, Director of the Boston University, presented the Boston University diplomas and gave the Butler prize for the best examination in agriculture, which was awarded to D. O. Nourse of Holton and to H. Browning of Brazil. The Hill botanical prizes, for the best herbariums, were awarded to Frederick J. Pope of Lynn and J. Moore of Westminster.

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 20.—At the commencement exercises of Haverford College yesterday the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on 7 graduates, and the degree of Bachelor of Science on 4 graduates of the senior class. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John Wood Sweet, Philadelphia, and on Henry N. Paul, Philadelphia. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Thomas Ferris Cook, M. D., New York city, class of 1853, the first graduating class of the college. The degree of Doctor of Laws is the highest honor so far been admitted for the most collegiate year.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The Delaware College commencement was held here this afternoon. The graduating class numbered nine. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. J. Duhamel of Philadelphia, and that of Doctor of Philosophy on Prof. Edward D. Porter of the University of Minnesota.

PORTLAND, June 20.—The commencement exercises of Colby University were held in the Second Baptist Church this afternoon. At the President's reception in the evening it was announced that $175,000 had been received as bequests, gifts, and during the two years past. The $100,000 additional had been secured to the college. The establishment of a permanent fund of $200,000 is now proposed.

A Masonic Lodge's Centennial.

HARTFORD, June 20.—The centennial anniversary of Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M., occurred today at Lakeville. Special trains from New York, State Massachusetts, and Connecticut took lodges of Knights Templar to the town. The parade was formed at 12½, with over 2,000 Knights, representing 37 lodges, in line. After an extended march, dinner was served in two large tents. Dr. Elisha W. Cleveland, 87 years old, and 60 years a member of Montgomery Lodge, was present, as were also James E. Morrison, Deputy Grand High Priest of New York; R. L. Gell, Deputy Grand Marshal of New York; Most Worshipful Grand Master F. H. Waldron of New Haven, Past Grand Master Luke A. Lockwood of Greenwich, and Past Grand Chaplain, the Rev. E. W. Maxsey of Bridgeport. A feature of the occasion was a return of the original charter of Montgomery Lodge, which has been lost since 1793. Over 15,000 people were present at the ceremonies.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is return of life after the last chance of other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."—*Adv.*

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my eczema."—John A. Andrews, attorney, Ashton, Ill.—*Adv.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla awakens the glow of health in every disordered organ.—*Adv.*

MEETING OF THE TROTTERS.

REVIVAL OF EXCELLENT SPORT IN GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK.

Horses in 2:35 Class Trotting in 2:31 1-4—Exciting Work Between 2:19 Horses—Mr. Vanderbilt to Drive his Team Again.

The enterprising members of the Gentlemen's Driving Association met with deserved success at the opening of their June trotting meeting. Many celebrities of the trotting track met and exchanged greetings for the first time this year. Among hundreds of well-known horsemen who looked on at the trotters from the club house bluff were Col. Edwards of Cleveland, Myron P. Bush of Buffalo, G. W. Archer of Rochester, J. J. Case of Racine, E. H. Hyde of Hartford, H. D. McKinney, and S. Bull of the West, J. S. Clark and Thos. H. Smith of New Jersey, Edwin Thorne, and hundreds of other horsemen, besides the great home phalanx.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt sat in the front row on the edge of the porch, receiving the congratulations of friends, who pointed at the inscription in front of the judges' stand recording the unparalleled performance of Maud S. and Aldine. One elderly gentleman, wearing silver hair, wound his arm around Mr. Vanderbilt's neck, and Dan Mace punched the railroad king familiarly on his shoulder. At the request of the association Mr. Vanderbilt has consented to drive his team to-day or to-morrow, between the heats for the regular horses. No attempt is to be made to beat the record, but if the team shows a disposition to make a fast mile it will be permitted to go.

Mr. Vanderbilt has said that he does not wish to have the signboard of his team's performance kept up. He can do better with the trotters, and it was not his desire to flaunt the record in the face of the world.

The trotting yesterday was thoroughly enjoyable with the exception of the time wasted in tedious scoring. The great crowd of spectators present showed their feeling in the matter by applauding when Mr. Raymond, the starting judge, admonished the drivers to be more careful in coming up for the word.

Very fast time was made in the 2:25 class, one trotter going to the half mile in 1:06. John Murphy won a grand trot in the 2:19 class with Capt. Emmons. Lady Pritchard, that was to have been driven by Murphy, was withdrawn.

The first trot was for a divided purse of $2,500 for 2:19 class, best three in five, usual conditions. The starters were Dan Pfifer's s. g. Captain Emmons, E. W. Conover's ch. m. Adelaide, George Nelson's ch. g. Josephus, D. S. Quintin's ch. g. John S. Clark, and J. Goldsmith's gr. h. Romero. There was no public betting, and no pronounced favorite.

John S. Clark led in the first heat to near the three-quarters pole, half lapped by Captain Emmons, Romero a close third, and the other two of little account. Captain Emmons shot under the wire a length in front of Clark, Romero third, at Clark's wheel. Time, 2:21.

The fight in the second heat was between Josephus and Captain Emmons. Josephus had a neck the best of the brush at the half-mile pole, and, keeping on, beat Emmons by two lengths, Romero third. Time, 2:20¼.

Josephus was never headed in the third heat. He came under the wire two lengths ahead of Emmons. Time, 2:22.

Josephus came up tired while scoring for the fourth heat. Emmons won the heat by a length, Romero second, and Clark a close third. Time, 2:23.

The fifth heat was a repetition of the fourth, Captain Emmons winning it and the trot, Romero came second and Josephus third. Josephus took second money, Romero third, and John S. Clark fourth.

The second trot was for a divided purse of $1,500 for 2:25 class, best three in five, usual conditions. The starters were I. Cohnfeld's b. h. Lem, J. H. Gheen's gr. g. Douglas, J. Doughrey, Jr.'s b. g. Frank, J. B. Gurney's b. g. Stephen G., J. Rosenfeld's ch. g. Stonewall, A. H. Wadsworth's b. g. Valley Boy, and W. G. Lewis's ch. g. Billy Button.

Frank trotted to the half-mile post at the head of the procession in the first heat, crowded by Douglas. Douglas led from the half into the straight, where Billy Button came with a rush, taking the heat two lengths in front of Douglas, Frank third. Time, 2:21¾.

In the second heat Billy Button kept his head in front from wire to wire, taking the heat by four lengths. Valley Boy came very fast in the straight, taking second place from Douglas. Time, 2:21¾.

Billy Button won the third heat and trot by four lengths, Valley Boy rushing at great speed for second place near the finish. Time, 2:22¾. Billy Button is by Hambletonian Prince. Valley Boy, by Aberdeen, did not show all his paces yesterday.

To-day 2:51 horses will trot for the $2,500 purse, and 2:30 class will go for $1,500. To-morrow the great five-year-old trot is on the programme.

Hotachimie Runs Away and Wins.

For the first race at Brighton Beach yesterday, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, Centennial sold at $100; Harriet, $100; Lena, $80; Fairwater, $60; field, $40. Lena won; Glenullen second, Centennial third. Time, 1:19. Mutuals paid $32 70.

For the second race, one mile, Hotachimie sold at $200; Bill Bird, $90; Allanoke, $50; field, $120. After a dozen breakaways the horses got the word, with Charley Gorham in the lead, King Nero close up. Hotachimie then took the lead, and was straight in front in the run down the homestretch, suddenly she stopped, and it looked as if her part of the race was over. A few seconds later she shot out of the bunch which had gathered around her, and came out alone on the outside of the track like a whirlwind, winning handsomely.

Old horsemen explained that her stoppage had been caused by a sudden fright, and that when a horse stops under such circumstances and can be got to go again at all he is apt to show big speed. He, in fact, runs away. Charles Gorham was second, and King Nero third. Time, 1:48¾. Mutuals paid $9.50.

For the third race, one mile and an eighth, Chickadee sold at $210; Topsy, $100; Hickory Jim, $150; field, $100. Topsy won, Chickadee second, Hickory Jim third. Time, 2:00¾. Mutuals paid $18.95.

For the fourth race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, Fleetwood sold at $150; Bonnetta, $100; Wyoming, $75; field, $45. Governor Hampton won, Bonnetta second, Hilarity third. Time, 2:08¼. Mutuals paid $81.35.

For the fifth race, a steeplechase over the short course, Camillus sold at $100; Albus, $80; field, $50. Albus won, Camillus second, Tonawanda third. Time, 3:49. Mutuals paid $18.

St. Louis Jockey Club Races.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The weather was cloudy and warm to-day until the horses were called up for the second race, when a heavy shower set in, running the track for the remainder of the day's racing, and seriously inconveniencing the large number of spectators. In the first race, owner's handicap, seven furlongs, Boz Sedam came in first, Freeland second, and Flanders third. Time, 1:29.

The Turf Handicap, one and one quarter miles, was won by Foxes, with Counterfeiter second, and Harry Gilmore third. Time, 2:11.

In the selling race, three-quarter mile heats, the first heat was won by Bowling in 1:16, with Manitou second, and Lew Glenn third; the second by Manitou in 1:16¾, with McBowling second, and Lew Glenn distanced, and the third by Manitou in 1:25½, McBowling second.

A handicap, 1⅛ miles, was won by Effie B., Brigand Belle second, and Ruth third. Time, 2:03.

In the steeplechase of two miles, Gay was the winner, Charlie Bush running second, and Gay Lad third. Time, 6:30.

Chester Park Races.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A large number of persons attended the races at Chester Park to-day. Owing to the narrowness of the track, the first race, one mile, was split in two, making two distinct races of a mile each. Galway, Little Buttercup, Tittlebat, Katie G., Mandamus, Correct, and Standiford Keller competed in the first contest, and Viron, Mammonist, Biddy Bowling, Little Emily, and Mystery in the second. The first was won by Tittlebat, with Standiford Keller second, and Little Buttercup third. Time, 1:46¾.

The second was won by Mammonist, with Little Emily second, and Viron third. Time, 1:47.

The third race, mile heats was won by Pilot in two straight heats, Orange Blossom second. Time, 1:48½, 1:49¼.

The fourth race, two miles, was won by Lillie Dale, with Conrad Ott second and Emilie Bouillier third. Time, 3:46¼.

Two Three-mile Heats.

There was a large assemblage at West Side Driving Park, N. J., yesterday, and the track in the finest condition. The event was a match for $500, an old-fashioned contest in heats over a distance of three miles, in harness. The horses were J. W. Essex's brown mare Cora B., trotter, and Robert Stage, Jr.'s bay gelding Harry A., pacer. Cora B., who was a strong favorite, won in gallant style, without being once headed in either of the two heats. Time, 8:18 and 8:31. A large amount of money changed hands.

Saturday Half Holiday for City Employees.

President Reilly presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following:

"*Whereas*, The Board of Aldermen, by resolution, have requested the heads of departments to close their offices at noon on Saturday, from the 15th of June to the 15th of September; and

"*Whereas*, It must be obvious that the necessity of giving needed relaxation during the summer months exists to a greater degree among the employees of the city who have labor out doors exposed them to the torrid heat of our climate than among those who occupy public office in the several departments and are not so exposed.

"*Resolved*, That from the 15th day of June until the 15th day of September each and every year, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council, all mechanics and skilled and unskilled laborers employed by the several departments of the city Government shall be permitted to leave off work at 12 o'clock noon every Saturday and to enjoy needed relaxation every week after the time above named, without any abatement of the pay or wages now regularly paid such employees of the city."

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

More Human Flies.

At an exhibition of a fire escape at the International Hotel on Park row yesterday, Edward Cahill, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Charles Swan, James Boyle, Jerome Stivers, Edward Kearney, and other distinguished gentlemen crawled over the face of the hotel like flies. Hollow iron bricks, with covers working on a pivot, are set in the brick walls of the hotel. They are painted to resemble real brick. The covers are moved by inserting the feet and fingers, which rest on the pivot. Firemen or others can climb to the top of the building and enter the windows without difficulty. Yesterday a woman descended to the first floor amid the cheers of a delegation from the Board of Aldermen and of a large crowd of spectators. Capt. Charles Leland of the Western lakes was an interested observer on behalf of the Leland hotels. The iron bricks can be placed in position at a third of the price of an iron ladder.

COLUMBIA BADLY BEATEN.

Harvard Taking the Lead from the Start and Finishing Twelve Lengths Ahead.

NEW LONDON, June 20.—The four-mile straight away eight-oared race between Harvard and Columbia was rowed here this morning. The wind, which had been light, freshened considerably before the start, making a choppy sea, but not enough to hurt the time. The Harvard men appeared first, and were soon followed by the Columbias. A few bets had been made at 2 to 1 in favor of Columbia. At the word "Go" the oar blades flashed in unison, Harvard taking a stroke of 40 to the minute and Columbia 38. From the first it was Harvard's race. She pulled away rapidly, making the first mile in 6 minutes. Here a length of clear water between the boats reflected the blue sky now appearing. Both crews dropped to 34 and settled down to work. Columbia's stroke, considered so beautiful, now showed the lack of effectiveness. At the third half mile Columbia quickened, but at the Navy her crimsoned rival led her by four lengths. Still both crews held their slow stroke, Harvard taking it easy, and Columbia doing her utmost. The mile and a half was passed by Harvard in ten minutes. At the two-mile flag her time was 12:05, with a lead of three lengths, Columbia at this point being twenty seconds behind. The race was virtually over here, but Harvard continued to widen the breach to poison the sting. She passed the three-mile flag eight lengths before the blue and white. Gradually the distance grew greater, until the boom of the cannon announced that Harvard had crossed the line, and the official chronometer marked her time as 24 minutes and 42 seconds, her opponents coming down to meet her as she returned in 25 minutes and 47 seconds, which, being translated, means twelve lengths, a "procession" of the saddest kind and a surprise to everybody.

Harvard pulled in splendid form from start to finish, and her new stroke acquitted himself finely. In the Columbia boat the stroke and No. 7 on the third mile began to show signs of distress, and were winded. The attendance outside of the collegians was noticeably small. The referee was Frank G. Brown of the Nassau Boat Club, New York.

JERSEY CITY YACHTSMEN.

The Knight Templar led on the Linda Lee their Topmasts Down the Bay.

The Jersey City Yacht Club sailed its twenty-fifth annual regatta yesterday. Twenty one yachts started. The courses were for classes A, B, C, and D, from off Bedloe's Island to and around Buoy 8½, Southwest Spit, and return to the starting point. For classes E and F, from Bedloe's Island to Red Buoy 14, and return to place of starting. For classes G, H, I, from Bedloe's Island to Buoy 17, off Robbin's Reef, and return between Ellis and Bedloe's Island, turning the judges' boat twice over the course.

The allowance time for classes A, B, C, and D was three minutes to the foot, the other classes two minutes.

The regulations prescribed that if there were a single starter in any class, the pr