POLITICS IN THE THIRD.

M'MANUS CALLS BROGAN A BURGLAR AND BROGAN HITS M'MANUS.

The Republican District Association Thereupon Rises, and, Led by Mr. Taintor, Goes in a Unanimous Panic for the Police.

Since the blocks bounded by Houston and Twenty-third streets, Broadway, the Bowery, and Third avenue were added to the Third Assembly district the meetings of the Republican District Association have been quiet and orderly. The meeting last night resembled those which used to be held in the old district between Canal and Houston streets, and seldom adjourned without a fight.

The trouble last night was between Charles B. McManus and Bernard F. Brogan. Mr. Brogan is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, and a follower of Emigration Commissioner Charles N. Taintor, leader of the district. Justice Hyatt some time ago appointed him an officer in the Marine Court, now the City Court. Members of the association say that the appointment was made at the request of Commissioner Taintor. Mr. McManus, who belongs to the faction in the association which is opposed to Mr. Taintor, caused papers to be sent to some of the Justices of the City Court which alleged that Mr. Brogan was indicted by the General Sessions Grand Jury on Nov. 25, 1874, for assault and battery with intent to kill, and again indicted on Sept. 16, 1875, for burglary. These accusations failed to effect Brogan's removal from the court. Thereupon Mr. McManus determined to make the charges at a meeting of the district association. The officers of the association were aware of this, and omitted to advertise last night's meeting. But about forty members were present, nevertheless, last night when the meeting was called to order in the basement of Clarendon Hall in East Thirteenth street.

McManus sat against the wall in the third row of chairs from the Chairman's table, and Brogan sat in the middle of the room. Dr. W. H. Bissell presided.

Nothing was done till new business was called for. McManus arose and began to read a preamble and resolution. Before he had finished the first "whereas" Brogan, who is a well-built man, walked toward the Chairman and said: "I think this resolution should not be read until we know what it is. I've heard that there was to be mud thrown here to-night. I don't believe it will hurt anybody, but we ought to know what the resolution is. I move that it be referred to the Executive Committee."

"You can't refer it until you've heard it. You don't know what is in it," McManus said.

The Chairman ruled that a motion to refer was in order and not debatable, but added that the resolution should be read.

"Not necessarily," Commissioner Taintor said. "It can be referred without being read."

"I say it ought to be read," said McManus. "It makes charges against the very man who made the motion to refer it. He knows what is in it, and wants it referred to the committee of which he is Chairman."

Several members cried "Question." The Chairman put the question. Only fifteen or sixteen members voted, and he declared that the motion to refer had been carried unanimously.

"No, sir," said Mr. McManus. "I'm voting against it, and many men here would if they knew what the question was." Then raising his voice he shouted:

"It's a shame, Mr. President, that a burglar and would-be murderer should have so much say in this association."

"What has crime got to do with this association?" shouted a member. Several answered, "That's what I'd like to know."

Thereupon Mr. Taintor caught the Chairman's eye and moved to adjourn. Mr. McManus objected, and, pointing to Mr. Taintor, shouted: "You're afraid to have these resolutions read. You're responsible for this man's appointment."

At this point Mr. Brogan again took the floor. "Mr. President," he said, "I think that if this man does not keep quiet the Sergeant-at-Arms should put him out." Then, buttoning up his coat, he added, "If the Sergeant-at-Arms is not here, appoint me. I'll act."

This speech aroused Mr. McManus. "It's a shame," he said, "that a burglar——"

Mr. Brogan rushed at Mr. McManus, and shouting, "You dirty loafer," hit him in the face. Mr. McManus struck back, and then they clinched. A burly man about six feet tall came up behind Brogan, and, striking over his shoulder, hit McManus on the head. The rush of the forty members sprang to their feet and rushed for the door, overturning and breaking chairs in their hurry to get out of the room. Acting Secretary Loewy and Commissioner Taintor were the first to reach the street. They said they had hurried out to find a policeman.

The combatants fought but one round, the fight ending in a draw. When they came out of the room McManus said to Brogan, "You wouldn't dare to fight me down town."

NO LONGER LOCKED OUT.

An Agreement Between the Cigar Manufacturers and their Employees.

At the side of the street doors of several of the fifteen cigar manufactories from which 10,000 employees were locked out fifteen days ago placards were hung yesterday afternoon announcing, "This shop will be open for work to-morrow."

On Thursday and yesterday the Executive Committees of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Association and of the Progressive Union held private conferences in the Belvedere House, the manufacturers' headquarters. The meetings were secretly held, as the manufacturers on Monday last publicly adjourned until Monday next. Late yesterday afternoon the committees agreed on a basis of settlement. Both the manufacturers and the representatives of the Progressive Union pledged themselves to keep secret the precise terms of the agreement, and the following statement was prepared at the conclusion of the conference to be given to the public:

A conference held between a committee of the United Cigar Manufacturers and the Executive Committee of the Progressive Union, their differences were adjusted by mutual concessions, the strike at Ottenberg's shop being settled, and therefore the lockout is at an end.

The strike in S. Ottenberg & Co.'s shop was caused by the refusal of the firm to discharge twenty-six International Union cigarmakers at the request of the Progressive Union. It was said by the Progressive Union that the twenty-six International Union men had urged a strike against the Ottenberg firm, and had locked down when the moment for action arrived.

The Progressive Union's Executive Committee has for two weeks insisted that the twenty-six International Union men should be discharged before the Progressive Union employees would be permitted to go back to work. Financial Secretary Woytisek was asked last evening whether the Progressive Union still insisted that these men should be discharged.

"Why," he replied, "we consider that they were discharged when the lockout took place. Every employee was discharged."

A manufacturer said in conversation: "I understand that the twenty-six International Union men are not to return to S. Ottenberg & Co.'s factory. That is our concession, and the concession of the other shops is that we shall employ whom we please to work for us. The difference between us and the workmen was a slight one, after all, and pride was what kept us apart. We are satisfied with the settlement, and we think the employees have reason to be contented."

To-day all of the shops are to be opened to the tobacco strippers. To-morrow the bunch makers are to go to work, and on Monday next the rollers and hand workers will turn in. The shops will be open for all who were locked out. About 300 cigarmakers have found employment in other shops, but it is believed that many of them will return to their former employers. The names of the firms who receive back their employees to-day are F. McCoy & Co., Foster & Hilison, S. Jacobs & Co., D. Hirsch, Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, Levi Brothers, Sutro & Newmark, S. Ottenberg & Brothers, Lichtenstein Brothers, Bondy & Lederer, Kerbs & Spies, Brown & Earl, J. Brussells & Co., Lies & Co., and Kaufman Brothers & Co.

The men who were locked out will hold mass meetings at Irving Hall this afternoon and evening.

No Foot and Mouth Disease Among Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In regard to the alleged existence of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle in this country, the Treasury Cattle Commission report that after a most extended and almost exhaustive inquiry they have not been able to find any trace of the disease, apart from herds just landed from Great Britain, and whole herds have been in every case segregated until the infection has entirely disappeared. The Commission say that in their investigation they included all the great stock yards where cattle are detained for feeding, watering, sale, &c.; all the great feeding stables connected with distilleries and starch factories; all the city dairies where there are stock yards exist and where the herds are replenished from such stock yards, and to a large extent the great dairying districts into which cows are drawn from the above-named stock yards and lines of travel; also up to the present date they have made observations in the stock yards at the seaboard, the terminal end of our cattle trade, and that to which all infection must gravitate, but, apart from the imported cases above referred to, they have been unable to find a single case of the foot and mouth disease complained of.

Sickness and Death from Impure Water.

NEWBURGH, Aug. 2.—There have been over twenty cases of serious illness and two deaths on High street in this city, caused by drinking water from a well contaminated by sewerage. Five families had three cases each. In one instance four persons were ill in one house. The illness was enteric fever of a typhoid form. An analysis showed that the water contained chlorine. The use of the well has been stopped.

FUTURES IN LEATHER.

Methods that the Swamp Hopes have Ended with the Boston Failures.

"The remarkable feature of the failure of Fayette Shaw & Brothers of Boston, with liabilities of $3,000,000," said a veteran of "The Swamp," "is the fact that firms which in the legitimate course of trade would naturally owe them money, and whose paper is among their assets, are said to be involved by the failure. It looks a little odd that if I owe you money in legitimate dealings, and you fail, I should fail because you have failed. But, when the truth is known, it is very simple. The fact is that some of the notes on which the Shaws have raised money, though on their face given in the regular course of trade, were in reality given for leathers not delivered, and merely for the purpose of enabling the Shaws to raise money. The notes really represented futures in leather.

"The Shaws did business on a colossal scale. They had five tanneries in New York, six in the Province of New Brunswick, seven in Maine, seven in the Province of Quebec, and extract works in various places. They said that they tanned a million and a half sides a year, and they were undoubtedly the largest operators in the world in sole leather. They owned hundreds of acres of woodland in the United States and Canada, and employed thousands of men, women, and children. The firm consisted of Fayette Shaw of Newton, Mass., Brackley Shaw of Montreal, and Wm. Shaw of Maine. The latter died about a year ago, but his interest in the concern was continued by his heirs.

"The Shaws have always been an enigma in the business, and their stupendous operations have in a great measure controlled the leather trade of the country. They were the largest buyers of hides, and their immense purchases kept the price of hides high. They bought and manufactured immense quantities of goods which were often forced on the market, thus keeping the price of leather down.

"In the course of their gigantic business much capital was locked up, and they needed ready money to go on and keep up their stock with. It is estimated that the property in the hands of the assignees is worth in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The large amount of the notes of the firm put upon the maket long ago aroused inquiry, if not suspicion, in the trade. At one time their paper afloat was stated to be over $1,750,000. Suddenly the trade was informed that the amount had been reduced to $750,000, and the way is was done is the novel feature of the failure. This was the way of it: The Shaws would say to one of their customers: 'Hides are going to be higher. We can buy now at low rates, and by the time you want to use the leather we can have it ready and supply you at a low rate. Give us the use of your notes so that we can raise the money on them.' This looked like a profitable thing for the customer because it apparently secured him a certainty of a supply of leather at fixed rates, so that he could make long contracts for manufacturing goods, and merely by lending the use of his name. One firm, customers of the Shaws, advanced $400,000 of notes in this way. The practical result of this was that gradually the notes of the Shaws disappeared from the market, and the notes of their customers replaced them. These notes, being apparently given in the regular course of trade, were readily discounted at the banks, and comprise a large part of the assets. One of the firms thus involved with the Shaws was Charles W. Copeland & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Brocton and Boston, who have failed for $1,000,000. They employed 1,000 hands, and have various branches and factories which will be involved in the failure.

"On April 1 last the Shaws made a statement of their business, which was intended to strengthen their credit. By this statement it appeared that they had on hand leather worth $984,500, 150,000 cords of bark worth $600,000, and cash assets, accounts, and bills receivable which brought the assets to $3,179,256, with liabilities of only $737,000. In addition to this they asserted that they had other assets, consisting of real estate and personal property, which gave them a clear surplus of $2,362,256 on paper. Of course this was not a candid statement, and any one familiar with the tanning business could see the flaws in it. The details showed that a good deal of the property in their possession was pledged to secure the notes on which they had raised money. It is not impossible that if all the assets are carefully managed the assignees may be able to make a good showing, but forced sales would be disastrous, not only to the Shaw estate, but to the leather trade.

"So far as it affects the New York market the result will be felt in a good deal. It will make trade more healthy and tend to confine business to legitimate channels. However unkind it may seem, New York dealers cannot help feeling that the Shaw failure clears the business atmosphere. Few dealers here will lose by it. The good result will be that a rather reckless buyer of hides will be removed. Hides will now be bought by those who intend to pay for them, and are able to do so. Another good result will be that numerous quantities of leather will not be forced on the market at low prices, keeping the market down below paying rates. Men who pay one hundred cents on the dollar cannot compete with a firm that promises to pay for hides more than they are worth and sells leather for less than its cost. For a long time New York dealers have been told by their customers, 'We can buy cheaper of Shaw,' and thus prices have been forced down below paying rates.

"It is not alleged that the Shaws have been dishonest. They have had the confidence of those who knew them. They have not squandered money in riotous living. Fayette Shaw had a fine place at Newton, and built a nice house for one of his daughters, and is now building one for another. He had some good horses, but he was advised to get them by his physicians. The record of the house is good. The father of the present members of the firm owned a tannery thirty years ago in Cummington, Mass. He brought up his boys to the business, and they know it thoroughly. Although the present firm was formed in 1882, they have been in business under the same firm name for the past twenty-five years. The Boston house was established by Fayette Shaw, who was the master spirit of the concern. The Montreal house was established by Brackley Shaw.

"The firm has made an assignment to Ferdinand A. Wyman of Hyde Park, Mass. who has had charge of the New York State business. The assets in his hands consist of property in four counties in Maine and three counties in New York, and property in Boston and in Canada. The Canada property consists of four stores in Notre Dame street, Montreal, subject to $52,000 mortgage, and all the tanneries in Warden, Waterloo, Mowcock, Roxton, Adamsville, Simpson, and Drummondville. A meeting of the creditors will be held in a few days, and until its held and a schedule is made up of the assets and liabilities nothing definite can be known about them. Of one thing you may be certain, however, that this failure has dealt a heavy blow to futures in leather."

Experiments at the Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—The examination and experiments at the torpedo station were resumed to-day and carried on with most satisfactory results. The composition, uses, and properties of dynamite, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine explosives, gelatine, and gun cotton were explained and illustrated by several members of the class. An experiment with fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine resulted in a six-inch plank being split in two. A very interesting experiment was made with the launch, which by a contrivance invented by Lieut. McLean is run out without human aid. This is considered to be one of the most important additions to the system of torpedo warfare that ever originated from any graduate of the torpedo station. Attached to this boat is a signal apparatus constructed by Lieutenant-Commander Newell, by which counter mines may be dropped from the launch. This was done very successfully to-day. The launch was sent out a distance of about a mile, the counter mine was dropped, and the launch brought back, being still mechanically controlled, and the counter mine fired. An immense number of dead fish was thrown up, and a large volume of water went to an extraordinary height. The Examining Board expressed great satisfaction over the success of the experiments.

Priority of Invention Awarded to Brush.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The patent interference case of N. S. Keith of the American Electric Storage Company of New York agt. Charles F. Brush of the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, was decided to-day, priority of invention being awarded to Brush. The declaration in the case contained three counts, each supposed to represent a distinct invention claimed by both parties, as follows: First, a secondary battery having a plate of cast lead supporting the active coating; second, a secondary battery element consisting primarily of cast lead; third, a method or process of making a secondary battery element consisting in casting a suitable body, frame, or other support of lead, and placing thereon an active or absorbing coating or substance.

Columbia's Foreign Representatives.

PANAMA, July 24.—The following list shows the foreign representatives of Columbia recently appointed by President Otalora: Dr. Carlos Martin to England, Dr. Teodoro Valenzuela to Brazil, Dr. Jose Maria Samper to Chili and the Argentine Republic, Dr. Ramon Gomez to Venezuela, Dr. Ricardo Becerra to the United States, Dr. Francisco de P. Matera to France, Gen. Santiamarin Vila to Italy, and Dr. Luis Carlos Rico to Germany. These legations, it is estimated, will cost the Treasury about $120,000 per annum.

Promotions in the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—On Saturday last the President promoted James T. Dubois, Consul at Aix La Chapelle, to be Consul at Cadiz; George F. Lincoln, Consul at Stettin, to be Consul at Aix La Chapelle; Warren A. Werdin, Commercial Agent at Guelph and later at St Hyacinthe, to be Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island. These gentlemen have been some time in the consular service, and it is said that the promotions were made because of their peculiar fitness for the new posts to which they are assigned.

Charley Ford Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—Charley Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, the famous outlaw, was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters this afternoon, under the old indictment for the Blue Cut train robbery. Ford does not know yet what has caused his arrest at this time. He is said to have been dumfounded, and is evidently badly frightened.

POTTER AND ANTI-POTTER.

The Old Fight in Union College Renewed at a Meeting of the Trustees.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Backs, President of the Board of Trustees of Union College, called a meeting of the Board at Schenectady to-day, at the request of the nine anti-Potter trustees. All of the trustees were present—nine Potter and nine anti-Potter. The old fight was begun at once. W. H. H. Moore of New York offered a resolution reinstating Prof. H. E. Webster as Professor of Natural Science. In the preamble he said that one year ago it had been agreed that no resolutions concerning the removal of the President or any of the faculty should be offered in the absence of any of the trustees. This was to prevent either side from obtaining a temporary advantage by the absence of one of the opposition. Despite this compact the Potter trustees had taken advantage of Moore's absence at the last meeting and had removed Prof. Webster. Mr. Moore's resolution was lost by the usual tie vote. Trustee Feasey introduced a resolution requesting the President to explain why he had withheld the diplomas of the last graduating class until the day after commencement. Judge Landon made an apology for the President, admitting that he had done wrong, and the resolution was not passed.

The Rev. Mr. Irvin of Troy then said that as the compact was broken, he would offer a resolution requesting the immediate resignation of the President, and this, he said, was advisable, as the college was being involved in further difficulties, and losing more ground in public estimation. A vote was taken on this resolution, and when Dr. Potter tried to vote no, Dr. Backus ruled that he could not vote, as he was on trial, and because it involved a question of his salary. By a rule of the Board, the President is not allowed to vote on questions affecting his salary. The vote was 9 to 8. An appeal was taken from Dr. Backus's ruling, and again Dr. Potter's vote was ruled out.

Col. David Robinson then offered this:

Whereas, The intent and effect of a resolution of this Board, in discussing the charges against President Potter, in September last, has been widely misunderstood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by such dismissal this Board did not intend to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the President, or to imply an exoneration, vindication, or condonation of any wrongdoing.

Judge Landon made great efforts to have this resolution withdrawn, but was unsuccessful. The anti-Potter men dared him to deny its truth or to vote against it. In a vote it was carried by 9 to 0, the Potter men refusing to vote. Judge Landon raised a point of order that the resolution was not germane to the business of the meeting. The point of order was overruled by the Chair, and on an appeal there was another tie vote.

Prof. Cady Staley was appointed Treasurer of the college pro tem., and the Board adjourned sine die. None of the ex-officio trustees, who are State officers, were present. The anti-Potter men said this was because of the failure of the mandamus proceedings.

The Potter trustees say that the President had the right to vote on the question of his resignation, as it was not entirely a question of salary, as he could be President without any salary. They therefore claim that the resolutions passed amounted to nothing, as the President's vote was thrown out improperly. It is predicted by a trustee that the incoming freshman class will be the smallest ever known at the college.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM.

Demanding $732,809 from the Federal Treasury Under the Act of 1836.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A demand has been presented to the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the State of Virginia by Judge W. W. Willoughby and F. E. Alexander, representing said State, that the Secretary of the Treasury deposit with the Treasurer of Virginia the sum of $732,809, being the fourth installment of the amount directed to be deposited by the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act of June 23, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public moneys." By these sections it was directed that the surplus revenue that should be in the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1837, after reserving $5,000,000, which surplus was ascertained to be $37,348,859, should be deposited with the States, then twenty-six in number, according to representation, in four quarterly installments, the first on Jan. 1, 1837, and to remain with such States until necessarily called for by the Secretary to meet appropriations by Congress.

The first three installments were so deposited, but payment of the fourth was subsequently postponed by Congress on June 1, 1839. There not being at the latter date a sufficient sum in the Treasury not subject to charges which had been before imposed by Congress, the Secretary, Levi D. Woodbury, failed to make the final deposit, saying, however, that he should feel bound to make it whenever there should thereafter be a sufficient sum in the Treasury not subject to other charges that could be so used. Such deposit has never been made with the States. In 1841 the act of June 23, 1836, was repealed, expressly reserving, however, the thirteenth and fourteenth sections, and it is contended that they are now in force.

The attorneys claim to have documents and other evidences showing it to be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make this deposit on demand of the State of Virginia, and will argue the question before him soon after his return. Judge Willoughby is proceeding under an act of the Virginia Legislature, authorizing contracts to be made for the collection of this and other claims.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Close the Testimony and the Prosecution Protest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the Hill investigation to-day, Charles W. Newton, an engineer of heating apparatus in the employ of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., testified that the iron used in the material was as near as possible to the requirements of the specifications; the thicker the pipes the cheaper they are in proportion. The reason why only 56 tubes were placed in the boilers, instead of 67, was to allow space for hand holes, which could not have been put in with safety if the full number of tubes had been used. The chance was authorized by Mr. Hill. He considered the arrangement of pipes in the Chicago building as amply sufficient to heat the building. The defence having closed, Mr. Coleman offered in evidence plans and specifications and sketches which he said showed that the furring and lathing work on the public buildings in Austin, Nashville, Washington, Harrisburg, Utica, Boston, Paducah, Pittsburgh, Richmond, and New York, amounting to a large sum of money, had been given to Dwight & Hoyt without contract and without competition. Mr. Totten objected to the introduction of such evidence. He said the work was done under contract and in proper form. The committee took the matter under consideration.

Subsequently Chairman Page announced that the committee proposed terminating the investigation at this point, except in the matter of the heating apparatus constructed for the Chicago Custom House and Post Office building, and the cross-examination of a single witness by the prosecution.

Mr. Coleman protested against the closing of the testimony. He said that it looks like sending the Secretary of the Treasury, when he set on foot this investigation, did so with the distinct understanding that this committee would go to the bottom of the matter, and that the further testimony, he has, whenever apparent that the taking of such testimony would result in proof of fraud and corruption, reversed such order, and prevented the committee from taking such testimony, and that he has refused to suspend the incumbent of the office pending the investigation, but left him in charge of all the books, papers, and records in which it was necessary to rely to sustain many of the charges made against him.

Chairman Page said as the committee had decided on oral arguments in the case, he would like to have counsel put in the written arguments as soon as possible. These arguments would accompany the report of the committee.

Mr. Coleman asked to be furnished with a full copy of the proceedings of the committee. He desired to cross-examine Mr. Thompson of the architect's office. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Mr. Thompson will be cross-examined.

Lively Scene in the Pennsylvania House.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.—A lively scene occurred in the House to-day. After Mr. Thompson of Beaver county had concluded his speech in favor of forming a free conference on the legislative apportionment, members from all parts of the House broke into loud applause, which the Chair was unable to restrain, and Republicans and Democrats alike crowded about the seat of Mr. Thompson to congratulate him. While the confusion was at its highest a motion was made that the reading of the resolution was put by the Chair (Mr. Hines) and declared carried. Remonstrance arose from all parts of the hall, and the Speaker was hard pressed then, and ordered the reading of the Lowery Congressional Apportionment bill. When this was accomplished a motion was made to adjourn, and several Republicans claimed the attention of the Speaker pro tem. but their calls were disregarded. The motion to adjourn was declared carried, and the Speaker left the chair. This action of Mr. Hines is repudiated by the Democrats, many of whom said it was a disgrace, and ought not to have been permitted. Hines, they said, had not only violated parliamentary rules, but all rules of gentlemanly conduct.

An Emancipation Celebration.

ITHACA, Aug. 2.—At an emancipation celebration held here to-day there were nearly 2,000 colored persons, principally citizens of central New York. The principal features of the day were four bands of music, a great procession, literary exercises in the park, and a game of base ball between the colored clubs of Utica and Elmira this afternoon. To-night there will be a ball.

A Coney Island Man on the Shark Scare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I am a poor man, and I keep a bath house at Coney Island. I find my business has fallen off of late, owing to rumors of sharks being in these waters. I will assure the public that these man-eating sharks exist only in the minds of some persons with extra vivid imaginations. Of course there are sharks in the harbor, and there will always be there; but ask people that are familiar with the salt water, and they will tell you that they are perfectly harmless in these latitudes.

I have a man now in my employ, a Kanaka, who will if he sees one of these sharks, swim after him and despatch him with his knife in a few minutes. All the great swimmers will tell you that a shark will always give them a wide berth, and that he is really the champion coward of the deep. CAPT. JAKE A. HOY.

4 MCDUGLAL AVENUE, Morristown, N. J.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Grand match for championship of America. Metropolitan vs. Allegheny. 4 P. M. Admission 25c.—*Adv.*

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Drake Carter Wins the Sequel Stakes and Lord Raglan the Mile Heats.

SARATOGA, Aug 2.—There was an excellent card presented by the Racing Association today, but the rain partly ruined it and kept a large number of people from seeing the grand race between George Kinney and Drake Carter for the Sequel Stakes. Both horses were heavily backed. The Dwyers thought well of their animal, and backed him liberally, even at short odds. Drake Carter won as he pleased, and a new competitor springs up for the Omnibus Stake. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, there was a good-sized crowd present, many of the spectators being ladies. The track was in a very bad state. In some portions it was dangerous. There was plenty of good, lively betting. The winners were Carson, Drake Carter, Lord Raglan, and Guy. The latter had virtually a walk over, as his only competitor slipped and fell at the second jump. The crowd cheered when they saw Meany arise and remount his horse.

The first race, a three-quarters-of-a-mile dash, was won by Carson by two lengths in hand. Wandering finished second, half a length in front of Navarro. Time, 1:17¾. French pools paid $18.50.

The Sequel Stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs, had thirty-five nominations. The starters were Empress, 108 pounds; George Kinney, 123; Baccarat, 105; Drake Carter, 115. Lord Raglan was scratched. Pools—George Kinney, $200; Drake Carter, $60; Empress, $40; Baccarat, $5. George Kinney was first in motion, but Empress almost immediately took the track, and made the running for three-quarters of a mile, with George Kinney running second, and Drake Carter third, a length apart, Baccarat bringing up the rear. On nearing the half-mile post Drake Carter and George Kinney headed Empress, and the contest began in earnest. George Kinney showed in the lead for a few strides, then Drake Carter suddenly shot by him, and at the three-quarter post was leading three lengths. After rounding into the straight George Kinney made a desperate effort to get the lead, but it was useless, for Drake Carter was running strong in hand, and McLaughlin pulled George Kinney up at the eighth post. Drake Carter came home ten lengths, Empress second, George Kinney third, and Baccarat last, both pulled up. Time 2:55¾. French pools paid $31.60.

For the mile heats the starters were Bonnie Bird, 110 pounds; Lord Raglan, 107; Lord Lyon, 104, and Nettle, 101.

First Heat.—Lord Raglan was first away, but Lord Lyon closed on him on the turn, and at the quarter post took the lead. The pair moved along the backstretch on even terms. At the five furlong post Lord Raglan showed his nose more off, and at the three-quarter post was leading three parts of a length, with Lord Lyon a length in front of Bonnie Bird. The latter closed at the head of the stretch, and a driving finish ensued. Lord Raglan winning the heat by a neck, Bonnie Bird second, Nettle third, Lord Lyon pulled up after getting inside the distance flag. Time 1:44¾.

Second Heat—Lord Raglan got a length the best of the start, Bonnie Bird and Nettle close up. Lord Lyon stumbled and lost two lengths. Lord Raglan came home a winner by over four lengths. At the last furlong Nettle brought him to a drive. It lasted to the wire, which Lord Raglan reached first by half a length, winning the heat and race, Nettle second, two lengths in front of Bonnie Bird, third. Lord Lyon last. Time, 1:47. French pools paid $10.50.

In the free handicap hurdle race Light Horse Harry took the lead at the start, but fell at the second jump. Meaney remounted, but by the time he was fairly in motion again Guy was a furlong away. Guy won in a gallop by twenty lengths. Time, 3:15¾. French pools paid $7.80.

Blue Grass a Winner at Goodwood.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The race for the Goodwood Cup at Goodwood to-day was won by Mr. J. Johnstone's three-year-old chestnut colt Border Minstrel. Sir F. Johnstone's five-year-old bay mare Corrie Roy came in second, and Lord Falmouth's four-year-old brown filly Dutch Queen third. The other starters were Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old chestnut horse Wallenstein and Mr. F. Walton's six-year-old chestnut mare Giroflée. Giroflée at a good pace made play for the others, and led by six clear lengths, until she was a quarter of a mile from home, when she and Wallenstein fell away, beaten. The remainder took close order, and a great struggle ensued for the prize of Border Minstrel. Also crossed the line two lengths ahead of Corrie Roy, who was three-quarters of a length in advance of Dutch Queen. Giroflée finished last. The winner's time was 3 minutes and 8 seconds.

The race for the Racing Stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by Mr. A. Baird's bay colt Ossian, second, and Mr. J. Gretton's brown colt by Sunbeam, dam by Kettledrum, out of Lifetime, third. The three horses contested very closely during the entire race. At the start was 7 to 4 against Blue Grass, 11 to 8 on Ossian, and 8 to 1 against the Sunbeam colt. Blue Grass led throughout, and won a good race by a head and a half. There was a length between the second and third horses.

Trotting and Pacing in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The trotting meeting was continued here to-day. The weather was warm and clear, and there was a large attendance. The track was fast. The following are summaries of to-day's trots:

For pacers, 2:20 class.

Westmont	1	1	1	
Lone Jack	2	2	2	
Bessie M	3	3	dis	

Time—2:18¼, 2:24, 2:21¼.

Bessie M. was taken sick.

Two twenty trot	1	1	1	
Clemmie G	3	4	1	
Governor	4	3	3	
Billy Button	2	2	2	
Phyllis	5	5	4	
Brandy Boy	6	6	5	

Time—2:18¼, 2:18¾, 2:20¾, 2:21.

Free-for-all trot.

Fanny Witherspoon	3	1	1	1
Edwin Thorne	1	2	3	2
St Julien	2	4	2	3
Trinket	4	3	4	4

Time—2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:18¼, 2:20¼, 2:22¼.

Monmouth Park Races.

Although the flags in the city yesterday morning announced racing at Monmouth Park, and many journeyed to the course, the storm caused a postponement. The programme was one of great promise, including the famous Westchester three-year-old colt Leonidas, Parole, the fast mare Arazaca, lately returned from Europe, and other fast cracks, seven races were on the card. These races will be run on Saturday, and Saturday's regular programme will be offered on Monday.

Base Ball Yesterday.

The heavy rain spoiled the fields at the Polo grounds, and there was no game. Out of town the only scheduled games of the championship series were those of the League as follows: At Chicago—Chicago, 5; New York, 1. At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 2. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Providence, 2. At Cleveland—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1. The Athletics have finished their series with the Alleghenys, the Eclipse with the Lions, and the Cincinnatis with the Columbus, and the match which was to have been played yesterday at the Polo grounds would have been the last of the Metropolitan games for the season.

The Cleveland team are within one victory of the Providence, the Chicago within three of the Cleveland, and Boston only two of the Chicago, and the Detroit within three games of the Boston. New York is now in the sixth position. The Philadelphia team is only twenty-nine games behind the leader in the pennant race, and is already in the race for the leather medal.

John Daly, the Brooklyn umpire whose jaw was recently broken by a thrown ball, is to make a complimentary benefit at the Union Park ground this month. A volunteer picked nine will play against the Brooklyn team.

Mathews, pitcher for the Athletics, fell and sprained his ankle on Monday, and was carried off the field. The chances for the Athletics winning the championship are now very slight.

Sullivan of the Eclipse Club, who was injured in the leg, has given up all hope of being able to play ball again this season.

The Cleveland Club has engaged Harry Salisbury as change pitcher. He was a member of the Forest City Club in 1878 and did some fine work.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 5; Trenton, 2.

One of Mahone's Judges.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—Much indignant comment has been caused here, even from moderate Democrats, by the undignified and unjudicial speech of Judge T. T. Fauntleroy, one of Mahone's judges of the Court of Appeals, a few nights ago, when Mr. W. C. Elam returned to his post at the *Whig* office and some of his friends serenaded him. Drinkables were set out in the *Whig* editorial rooms, and Elam made a speech, after receiving congratulations on his recovery. He was followed by Fauntleroy, who, after thanking Elam was too to speak of the publication of the Lynchburg Democratic Convention, as "deliberate and flagrant proclamation of self-stultification and self-confessed political prodigacy." It is the first time in the history of Virginia that a judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia has appeared in the role of harangue of political partisan. Fauntleroy is now a Mahone man and supporter of the Staunton Administration. A few years ago he was so rabid the other way that he spoke of the Union as "a bayonet-pointed, force-constricted, accursed Union."

Caceres's Defeat Confirmed.

PANAMA, July 24.—News from Peru confirms the defeat of Caceres and his flight to Huanuco. Three squads of Chilian troops are marching from different directions to surround him, and should they prove successful then the pacification of the country will be effected. The Calderon party and the Montero party, seeing how Iglesias has acquired popularity and intrigue through making peace, are giving signs of a desire to join him. Yellow fever is playing havoc among foreign residents in Callao.

Sporting Notes.

Mr J. R. Keene has nominated a filly by Wanderer and another by King Alfonso for the Oaks.

The Omnibus Stakes, in which the three-year-old cracks of the year will meet, is to be run Aug. 18 in Monmouth Park.

Kirk's Guide to the Turf, containing trustworthy records of all races run this year up to Aug. 1, is a useful work for racegoers.

Iroquois is taking his work with a relish at Monmouth Park, and he will undoubtedly show his mettle in the great race arranged for Aug. 25.

Mr P. Lorillard has entered the yearling colts Gregdel, Chalmis, Zanzibar, Hester, and Phinisel, sired by Mortimer, for the Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris.

Files and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.—*Adv.*

THE MINNETONKA REGATTA.

Teemer and Hanlan Win the Preliminary Heats—Hanlan Wins the Decisive Heat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Fully 5,000 people gathered at Lake Minnetonka yesterday afternoon to witness the contest between Hanlan, Hosmer, Teemer, Lee, Plaisted, and Riley. The race took place in the upper lake, the course being one and a half miles and return. The water was lumpy and rowing somewhat difficult. The word was not given to start till 4¼, when the men for the first heat took their places and a start was made, Teemer, Lee, and Plaisted being the starters in the first heat. Plaisted took the water first, and led for the first half mile, when Teemer forged ahead, closely followed by Lee. The two latter made a fine race, alternating their positions to the finish, Teemer winning the race in 21 minutes 50 seconds, and Lee second in 21 minutes 58¾ seconds. Plaisted did not turn the stake.

Hanlan, Hosmer, and Riley were placed for the second heat, and the start was made at 5:12 P. M., the wind and water being about the same as at the first. Hanlan pulled away easily, closely followed by Hosmer and Riley. At the stake Hanlan intentionally fooled away several seconds until Hosmer caught up, when as pretty a race as was ever seen was rowed to the starting point, Hosmer crowding the champion closely to the finish. Hanlan won in 21 minutes 38½ seconds, Hosmer being second in 22 minutes. Riley did not finish.

The decisive heat to-day was won easily by Hanlan, Hosmer second, Teemer third.

In the Consolation race Plaisted and Riley were the only starters. The former won by a length and a half.

Hanlan says he is confident he can beat Courtney, and is anxious for a match, and would use every means in his power to bring about one. Both Hanlan and Courtney have been entered for the Watkins regatta on the 14th, and the Hanlan expects to meet his old-time antagonist. He has no doubt of the result, and says he can pull away from Courtney with as much ease as he did from Ross at Ogdensburg. If Courtney should fail to appear at any of the coming regattas, Hanlan says he will issue a $5,000 challenge to him for a match race. If that should not be noticed, then the Canadian will bother no more with the sculler from Union Springs. Hanlan said he thought that the talked-of match between him and Lee and Hamm and Conley of the Halifax Rowing Association was a matter of great uncertainty, the probabilities being that it would not be rowed. He is, however, anxious to meet Hamm and Conley in a double sculling race. He said he regretted that he was dissatisfied with Lee as a companion and was looking about for some one else to row with him was false.

SULLIVAN AND SLADE.

Jem Mace Expresses Surprise at a Suggestion in Regard to their Coming Match.

The usual prices of admission will be charged at the match between Sullivan and Slade at the Madison Square Garden on Monday evening next. Sullivan writes that he went down to Setauket, near Boston, on Wednesday last, with Pete McCoy and Joe Goss, and has been doing some very hard work to get himself in proper trim. When he went he weighed 228 pounds, and in the short time he has, he does not think he can take off more than ten pounds. He intends to enter the Garden as light as he can get himself, he says, and be in proper condition. After the contest, win or lose, he says he shall settle down for good. He expects to open his saloon in