THE PRESIDENT'S NEW RULE.

WHY HE HAS CLOSED THE WHITE HOUSE AGAINST OFFICE SEEKERS.

Personal Applications for Office a Waste of Time Both for the Applicants and the President, as Appointments are Made Almost Solely on the Papers Presented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Cleveland has slammed the door of the White House with a bang full in the face of the office seekers, great and small. His formal notification this morning is meant to be peremptory and permanent. It was not issued in a pet, but upon thoughtful consideration, and the President intends to live up to it. But while the edict may seem harsh and belligerent, such is not its nature. It was not framed in passion, nor is it designed to antagonize politicians. Its reason and intent are thus explained by Private Secretary Lamont:

"Ever since the 4th of March," said Col. Lamont this afternoon, "the President's time has been occupied by office seekers from 10 A. M. until lunch time, and three-quarters of them are men who have been in the city since the 4th of March, and many have come daily. These are the chronic cases. It has come to such a pass that the President has been unable to do any other work than to listen to their importunities, and this, too, when verbal applications are useless. The President made a rule on taking office to base appointments on the papers, not on verbal statements and applications, and such applications have consequently little or no effect. When the office seeker has made his request the President commonly asks if what he has said is contained in his papers. If it is, personal solicitation is superfluous; if it is not, he advises the applicant to include the statements with what else bears on the case and put it on file. That is the usual course, and probably not one in a hundred personal applications is considered favorably."

Col. Lamont explains that the order affects members of Congress as follows: During November the rule is to be inflexible. The President during that month does not intend to make appointments or listen to pleas for place from any one or for any one. He must devote himself to his message and to other business already in arrears, and which must be attended to before Congress meets. When the session opens the President will consult with Senators and Representatives on appointments and on matters pertinent to his message. Congressmen have the free run of the White House as heretofore. Outside of the three public receptions each week, all visitors, including Congressmen, are to be admitted by card and on a statement of the business on which they seek an interview.

There is one custom which the President intends to stop. Many Congressmen and other distinguished persons, whose reputations naturally open all doors, are disposed to abuse their privileges. The President is determined that the White House shall not be a lounging place where politicians may gather to exchange gossip and anecdote to the interruption of the public business. It is the practice of a certain class of public men to saunter in with a group of friends, whom they expect the President to entertain. Some politicians do this by design. They show by this means their intimacy and influence at the White House, and the friends go home much impressed by their members' greatness. Hereafter, members of Congress desiring to introduce friends to the President are expected to do so, like other citizens, at the three public receptions each week.

In short, the President finds on eight months' trial that he cannot afford the time to be everybody's friend. As it is, his experiences in this rôle would often be amusing if they were not so wearisome. The persistence and ingenuity of some office seekers are amazing. The life often assumes the character of a species of madness, and the man who leads it acquires the cunning of the insane. After getting a rebuff that is meant to be final, the claimant turns up smiling the next morning with new credentials or fresh friends, or with an explanation of damaging criticisms. Other applicants take the President into their confidence and call the day after they to progress, or to complain of the lukewarmness or secret hostility of those who should be their friends. Many politicians call on the President during his office hours and make a special appointment with him later in the day, on the ground that they wish to see him on particular business, and when their errand is despatched it is found to relate to some petty local office.

Against all these arts to catch his private ear and enlist his special sympathy the President rebels. Not on account of indifference or dislike, but because it is a physical impossibility to attend to the details of the whole business of office seeking. The country has grown too populous, and railroad communication has become too cheap and easy. The crowd is too much for one man to handle, even if he had no other business than to attend to their needs. This morning, for instance, there were by actual count fifty persons waiting to see the President when his office hours began. Each asked for only five minutes, and five minutes for each would have consumed over four hours.

The new rule is made, therefore, because in the opinion of President Cleveland it is necessary, not at all from snobbishness or from any feeling of dislike for anybody or class. All appointments belong to some one of the executive departments, and under the new order the Cabinet officer at the head of each department will generally have the determination of patronage within his jurisdiction. That is substantially the case now, but people do not and will not understand it, and insist on a personal appeal to the President.

Congressmen and other leading politicians are very much interested in the new rule, and they say that abstractly they think it is needed and should be enforced. They add, however, that they think it will be found convenient to relax its severity in practice. They feel that there must be many exceptions to its application, as, for instance, in their own particular cases. If these exceptions are not made there may be troublous times ahead.

LINCOLN AND THE WAR.

Remarkable Proposition he is Said to Have Submitted to his Cabinet.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The *Globe-Democrat* prints editorially this morning the following facts regarding President Lincoln and the late war: A number of personal friends were discussing some incidents of the war. One of them spoke of Mr. Lincoln's aversion to bloodshed, and, in illustration of this, said that he had it from a member of the Cabinet of the war period that Mr. Lincoln on his return from the Hampton Roads conference in February, 1865, proposed to his Cabinet to submit a message to Congress giving to the Southern States an amount of money equal to the probable cost of the war from that time to its close, on condition of their laying down their arms and returning to their loyalty to the Union.

The editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, hearing of the conversation, sent a memorandum of it to the Hon. John P. Usher, who was at that time Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, and is now a resident of Lawrence, Kan., requesting him to give his recollection as to its correctness. From Mr. Usher's reply, which was received yesterday, the *Globe-Democrat* makes the following extract:

"Soon after his (Lincoln's) return from the James River the Cabinet was convened, and he read to it for approval a message which he had prepared to be submitted to Congress, in which he recommended that Congress appropriate $300,000,000 to be apportioned among the several States, in proportion to slave population, to be distributed to the holders of slaves in those States, upon condition that they would consent to the abolition of slavery and the disbanding of the insurgent army, and would acknowledge and submit to the laws of the United States. The members of the Cabinet were all opposed to it. He seemed somewhat surprised at that, and asked: 'How long will the war last?'

"No one answered, but he soon said: 'A hundred days. Well, we are spending now, in carrying on the war, $3,000,000 a day, which will amount to that sum. Gentlemen, I shall be dead in a deep sigh, he added: 'But you are all opposed to me, and I will not send the message.'"

TAKEN FROM HER GRAVE.

The Authorities Arrested on Complaint of the Mother of the Victim.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Runkel grave robbing sensation here has received fresh interest from the arrest of District Attorney Jackson, County Superintendent of Schools Scott, Sheriff Walker, and Dr. W. P. McGovern. Maggie Runkel died early in September, and there being rumors that her death had been caused by criminal malpractice, the authorities took steps to have an examination made, and the body was exhumed on Sept. 26. The disclosures did not bear out the rumors, it is said, and the body was reinterred.

These proceedings were taken without the knowledge of the girl's mother, who was much enraged when she heard of them, and she procured the arrest of all the parties concerned. On some technicality they were discharged, and yesterday she procured warrants from a Justice in the town of Grafton for their rearrest.

Killed in the Mines.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 31.—Charles Shultz was smothered to death this morning in the Bear Ridge colliery by a rush of coal in the mainway. An hour later, at Alaska shaft, Dolfi Zakowsky was horribly mangled by the fall of an immense lump of coal. Both men were married and leave large families.

QUEER WRINKLES.

A Hopeful View of Things.

Friend (to young author)—How are you succeeding in your literary work?

Young Author (hopefully)—Well, comparatively speaking, I am doing well.

Friend—What is "comparatively speaking?"

Young Author—One of the greatest of modern writers wrote for twenty years before he had a single MS. accepted. I have only been writing five years, compared with him, I flatter myself that I am doing well.

A Devotee of the Game.

Proprietor of sporting goods house (to college freshman who has just purchased a complete base ball outfit)—Anything else to-day, sir?

Freshman—If'm, do you keep base ball literature?

Proprietor—Oh, yes, everything ever written.

Freshman—Well, you might give me a copy of "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire."

A Chance for an Argument.

"Tobacco as well as whiskey, my dear friend, is an evil," remarked a temperance advocate to a lover of the weed. "Do you imagine that Providence, in its bountiful goodness, supplies the warm earth, the gentle rain, and the bright sun to propagate this pernicious and wicked plant?"

"I imagine it does," replied the tobacco adherent, "or we wouldn't have such enormous crops of it."

A Trifle Unreasonable.

Needy Person (to gentleman)—Will you please give me a little money, sir? I need it badly.

Gentleman (giving him five cents)—There you are. Now tell me frankly, my friend, what will you do with that money?

Needy Person—Buy beer with it. Do you expect I would buy with five cents, a champagne cocktail?

Conditions Unfavorable.

Young Author—Is the editor in, sir? I have an article I would like to submit to him.

Assistant—Well, he is in, but he is not feeling very well to-day. However, you can see him if you wish to. He is troubled with dyspepsia.

Young Author (in alarm)—Dyspepsia? Then I will call again. My article is of a humorous nature.

Her Feet Are Her Fortune.

A monster sign hung outside of a Bowery museum yesterday represented a young woman sitting in silent contemplation of a pair of feet as large as violin boxes. Another picture represented the same young woman, when an infant, reclining on her mother's lap. At that early age each of her feet is represented as being about one-half the size of her mother. The original of the picture, Miss Fanny Mills of sandusky, O., who has been extensively written up, was to be admired up stairs at the rate of 10 cents per admirer. Her feet are enormously large, without being distinguished by any particular beauty of shape, and the stories written about the size of the shoes which she wears have not been at all exaggerated.

The Crematory Doors Didn't Fit.

Everything at the Long Island Crematory is ready except the heavy iron doors and their frames at the openings of the two retorts. They were put in, but they didn't fit well enough, and yesterday they were taken back to the foundry in Greenpoint. They will be put back to-morrow, and a test, it is thought, will be made this week. The fires, which were started in the furnaces on Oct. 22, have been kept burning, to dry the retorts thoroughly, and they will be kept going until a test is made and the crematory ready for its uses.

Mr. John Kelly Drives Out.

At Mr. John Kelly's house yesterday the servant who answered the door bell said that Mr. Kelly was out driving in Central Park. She said that Mr. Kelly was quite well, but Dr. Keyes, his physician, said that Mr. Kelly was as well as he had been at any time since returning to the city, and that there was nothing serious the matter with him.

Car Drivers and Conductors Combining.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—A movement is on foot among the street car drivers and conductors of this city to form a protective association. A general meeting, it is said, will be called, and as soon as matters can be got into shape a demand will be made for an increase of wages or a reduction of the number of working hours.

BUCK GRANT EXAMINED.

HE SUPPOSED GRANT & WARD HELD GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The Profits were Big, but he Got Them Only on Paper—What Ferdinand Ward Told him About Warner—The "Contracts."

W. S. Warner sat in the United States Circuit Court room yesterday in one of the chairs in which the jury sat that convicted Banker James D. Fish. The interest in Warner's examination on the charge of defrauding the Marine National Bank, W. H. Vanderbilt, and U. S. Grant by conspiracy with Ferdinand Ward had become too great for the limited space of United States Commissioner Shields's private examination room.

Mr. J. Henry Work, one of Warner's brothers-in-law, sat behind Warner's lawyers, Col. Bliss and Charles F. MacLean, and occasionally made suggestions to them. Bookkeeper George E. Spencer read an illustrated paper in which there was a picture of Ward in the Tombs inviting Warner to take a vacant chair beside him. Brother-in-law Work leaned over the bookkeeper's shoulder, looked scrutinizingly at the picture, and laughed as if he thought there was little probability of Warner following Ward.

Buck Grant sat beside a long table immediately in front of Lawyer Purrington. He did not once look at either Work or Warner, but they regarded him attentively.

Samuel B. Cornell, bookkeeper of the First National Bank, offered a transcript of Ward's account with the bank, showing $2,213.98 to his credit on May 5, the time Ward drew the $75,000 check on the bank. The witness identified the three checks signed by Ward for amounts aggregating $215,000, which came through the Clearing House on May 6.

Mr. W. S. Johnson, receiver of the Marine Bank, identified checks signed by Ward that had been presented to him for payment. He recognized them as liabilities of the Marine Bank, and, as the bank's receiver, he had paid 35 per cent. of them in dividends.

Assistant United States District Attorney Foster startled everybody by calling out:

"William H. Vanderbilt."

"Who?" inquired Col. Bliss.

Mr. Foster repeated the name. Mr. Vanderbilt was not present.

"I'll issue an attachment if you want me to," suggested Commissioner Shields. No attachment was asked for. Young Ulysses Grant was the next witness. He testified:

On Sunday, May 4, Ward came to my father's house to see me. He said that the firm of Grant & Ward would probably get into trouble, as the Marine Bank had got beyond its depth. I asked him what difference that made to us. He answered that it would make considerable difference, as the Marine Bank had certified our checks. He wanted to know if I could obtain some money to tide us over the difficulties. I told him I could not. Just then my father came down stairs. Ward told him substantially the same things. It was suggested that we should go to Mr. Vanderbilt and get him to loan us some money over night.

Col. Bliss—Who suggested it?

Witness—I think I did. My father, Ward, and I left my father's house, not into Ward's cab, and were driven to Mr. Vanderbilt's house. Father and I left Ward in the cab, and entered the house. Mr. Vanderbilt received us in his study. Mr. Vanderbilt said he would draw his check for $150,000 for father, but could not think of doing so for the bank. After getting the check we left Mr. Vanderbilt's house, and returned to father's with Ward. Father endorsed the check, and gave it to Ward, and Ward went away with it. Ward gave me a check for $150,000 payable to Mr. Vanderbilt, and I took it to him.

Mr. Foster—Was it Ward's individual check?

Witness—No, sir; it was signed by the firm of Grant & Ward.

Col. Bliss—Have you any knowledge of contracts? A.—Yes.

Q—What kind—flour contracts? A.—Yes.

Q—What knowledge have you? A.—I understood that Ward had made money in flour contracts.

Q—Did you ever give money to Ward to invest for you in these contracts? A.—Yes.

Q—Did you make a profit out of them? A.—Yes.

Q—Did you know before the formation of the firm of Grant & Ward? A.—Yes.

Q—Have you ever heard of Government contracts? A.—Yes.

Q—Did you loan money to Grant & Ward for investment in these? A.—Yes.

Q—Did you make a profit by these investments? A.—Not exactly. My supposed profits were credited to my account.

Q—Did you think at one time that the Government contracts were bona fide? A.—Yes.

Q—When did you first think they were not so? A.—Not until some time after the failure.

Col. Bliss had been consulting his notes while propounding these questions. He stopped a moment to decipher some blurred chirography, and when he looked up again he thoughtlessly addressed young Ulysses as "Ward." Young Ulysses colored up, and Col. Bliss apologized and continued his interrogatories.

Q—How long have you known Mr. Warner? A.—Since August, 1876.

Q—How did you become acquainted with him? A.—Through Mr. Work of the firm of Davies & Work, to which Mr. Warner belonged. I took tea with Mr. Work at his house, and met Warner there. Mr. Warner and his mother occupied the house with Mr. Work and his family and another family.

Q—Did you ever talk with Warner about the Government contracts? A.—No, sir. I once saw Warner in conversation with Ward in the office of Grant & Ward. I subsequently asked Ward what Warner was doing there, and Ward answered, "The flour contracts are still going on, and Warner is supplying me with money."

The examination will be resumed on Monday.

THE WEST SHORE RECEIVERS.

They Make the Modest Demand of $350,000 Each for Their Services.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 31.—In the Supreme Court, before Judge Brown, counsel for Horace Russell and Theodore Houston, receivers of the West Shore Railroad, moved to have the decree of foreclosure so amended as to give the receivers, instead of $40,000 each, as allowed in the decree, 5 per cent. on the first $100,000 and 2½ per cent. on the balance, the latter being, as claimed by them, $15,500,000, which would make the sum of $350,000 for each receiver. The counsel for the trustees said he supposed the Court would not change orders already made, but he thought the decree ought to be amended so as to enable the receivers to prosecute the claim to receive that amount.

Judge Green and H. H. Anderson for the bondholders opposed the application in toto, and presented affidavits showing that in no one month since the receivers entered into possession of the West Shore road has the amount of the receipts come anywhere near paying the expenses of operating the road, but that the same had run behind under the management of the receivers from various amounts up to $250,000 a month, the deficiencies being supplied by receiver's certificates, and that if any consideration is to be given to the amount of the receivers' fees as a new question, counsel for the bondholders would desire to present affidavits showing the facts bearing upon the question as to whether the allowance of $40,000 already made was not too much.

Judge Brown said he would take the papers and consider some of the questions, but that he should not make the allowance any larger than that already given.

REVENGE OF THE BANDITS.

A Mexican Tortured to Death for Defending his Wife.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 31.—Juan Vicente Palavicini was recently travelling in Tabasco with his wife and child to his hacienda. On the way a bandit named Manuel Padron came out on horseback and tried to carry off the wife of Palavicini. A fight took place between the two men, and Padron was killed. After Palavicini had left his family at the hacienda he returned toward the town of Teapa to advise the authorities of what he had done. On his return he was captured by a brother of the dead bandit, assisted by three desperadoes.

They took Palavicini off his horse, stripped off his stockings, and made him walk in his bare feet nearly a mile. They then cut off his ears and gashed his wrists, and in this condition compelled him to walk the remainder. They then put out his eyes and lashed him to make him run. Finally they dragged him at the head of their saddles, and then tore him in two. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped, but if they are caught it is likely that they will be treated in the same manner.

Nicoll the Tailor.

"Friends who have been West," said Superintendent Walton of Nicoll the Tailor's mammoth establishment, 141 and 143 Bowery, yesterday, "have told me that there is a widespread belief that Nicoll the Tailor is going out of the business as fast as he can sell his stock. That report," Mr. Walton continued, "started from the advertisements that Nicoll was selling out his ready-made stock at an enormous reduction. At all of Nicoll the Tailor's stores custom work only will hereafter be done, and with greater facilities for business than were at command in the thirteen years he has been a leading New York tailor."

Nicoll's has never been a ready-made clothing house to any great extent. Some of the new prices made in ready-made clothing are: Men's suits from $8 up; men's coats, $4; boys' suits, from $2.50 up, and boys' overcoats from $2.50 up.

In Nicoll's windows is a fine display of cloths for custom-made suits. Business suits, all wool, domestic goods, from $20 and upward, and imported suitings, $25 and upward. Uniforms from those of a hall boy or telegraph messenger up to that of a Knight Templar, in fast colors and every shade and quality, may be had at the New York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Boston, Washington, and Pittsburgh branches. This is a new departure for Nicoll.

The Dock Board Will Sit by Pier 1.

The new municipal pier, situated next to the Iron Steamboat Company's pier at the Battery, which cost $80,000 to build, was completed about the 5th of last September. Men are now at work on the pier building, a two-story brick shed 43 feet in height, 272 feet long, and 43 feet wide, which was to be finished by Nov 1. The contractor, Charles O. Brown, has asked to have the time extended to Dec 15. When completed, the shed will be enclosed within a frame of corrugated iron, and will be the new home of the harbor police and the Dock Board, whose offices are now at 119 Duane street. It will cost, when finished, some $45,000, but will save the city $9,500 rent a year.

A TALK WITH THE GERMAN BARBER.

His Assistant Palms Off One of his Own Stories as Coming from the Boss.

"I can'd sbeak bolidics mit you," said the German barber to the reporter yesterday. "A parber has got to careful peen apowd such dings like bolidics und relitchion, und must firsd find owd vot his gustimer vants perore he lets himselluf loose, all der vhile. Dot's vot makes a parber yoost apowd dwenty dimes so shmard as der read der folks. My brifate obinion is dot an honest man is negst to der noplest vork py God—der noplest peen der parbers. (I am der peezness inside, und I ought to know.)

"A parber cannot merely his own obinion haf on any subchect, but he's got dwendy deeferent obinions to haf, to suit der deeferent sdyles uf his gusdimers on each subject vich comes up, alrefty. It vill not done to dry und convince a Muckwumb uf der wirtues und merits uf Chim Plaine. Dot makes commercial stacknation uf a parber shop. It vos mit all der read der subcheets yoost der same; each gustimer vants his own bardicklar obinion mixed up mit his own lather und mit his own brush laid on. Und dot's yoost right. Py chiminy hooky! a parber has got himselluf no right to sharge a man den cents for information vich he don't vant, or fesdeen cents mit pay rum.

"Some beoples got a saying 'to efferyding dere vos, alrefty, two sides." Crade Chulius Zeeser! it vos a mighdy small dings vot I don't dake sexdeen, eighdeen sides on in der course uf a veek.

"But bolidics I vill not sbeak. Dot don't bay. My brifate obinion is dot der Rebubilcans been dwenty-fife year in office und neet rest. Efen uf it vos only on ackound der lifely sdealing dem kebt der whole dime up, dem should a rest get. But more as dot I vill not dalk. A parber shop vos not for bolidics any sord uf a biace."

When the reporter was being brushed by the Monkey Barber that lively young man whispered to him that the boss was "off his feed," or else he would have told his latest story, which he narrates at Gen. Carr's expense. The boss, it seems, had the idea that Carr works the Protestant and Catholic churches on alternate weeks, uses the Grand Army in a political way, trifles with the secret Irish organizations, drinks with the boys, and makes temperance speeches, and in one way or another manages to cover a great deal of ground in politics. This is the boss's anecdote:

"Four chendlemen, a doctor, a lawyer, a breacher, und a soldier, all used togedder to sit und eat dinner py a restaurant, vonce, in Chermany. So, von day dere comes a sdrange young man in und dakes der same dable a biace alongsaits. Der doctor he vould abowd meticine und zicknesses dalk, but dot young man gwite bolitely gontradicts him und dot him he also vos a doctor und knows der whole dings. Negst sbeaks up dot lawyer veller apowd some lawsuids und such dings, but dot young man he in gupple minutes dot lawyer shuts up, saying he vos a lawyer yet, und der whole peezness knows.

"Sadly sbeks der breacher py der subchect uf 'der unbardonable sin,' vich no veller can found owd vot it is, yet—but der sdranger boltely dolt dot glerchyman bedder he vent und choined some Suntay schools a leedie. He vos also a breacher, und got der insite information. Dot dime der dinner vos yoost apowd done, und der soldier, mat like a house adire, brings der mittle uf der dable his fist down und says, 'See here, you son of a guns! You are so shmard, I doit you vat I do. Uf you don't dell me sometings vot I know bedder as you do, I will bunch bote uf your ears on von site your head, und fling you der vinder oud.' Oxboose me, dot stranger sayt, 'I go by der desk und write down vhat you vant.' He sent to der soldier such a note like dot:

"'I dink you knowpedder how to bay for my dinner as I do.

"So soon he wrote dot, he shklipped der house outsite. Yoost der same vay mit Carr. Some uf dem vellers vich peen so shmart are all humpucks yoost der same."

INTERESTING TO BALL PLAYERS.

An Alleged Movement to Frustrate the Cutting of Salaries—The Reserve List.

If the weather clerk orders the sun out today, and keeps away rain and snow, there will be some interesting base ball games played on Long Island. At the Skelly grounds there will be a contest between the Metropolitan Club and those players of the New York Club who have not gone to their homes away from New York. At Queens County Park the Jersey Club of Jersey City will play the Brooklyn Club. At the Ridgewood Athletic grounds the Newark and Ridgewood clubs will play.

A report from Providence has fallen like a small bombshell among the players in this vicinity. It is that a base ball players' association was being formed among the Eastern League players, and that two hundred names had been signed to the roll. Some of the Metropolitan and New York Club players said, yesterday, that they knew nothing of such an association, but they admitted that if such an organization could be started it would find hundreds of supporters, and would be a great thing for the protection of the players. It is said that the new association would refuse to recognize the base ball associations unless they did away with the new salary rule, and that clubs were to be organized in all the big cities in the country. It is also said that the projectors of the association have a heavy money backing.

One of the American Association representatives said yesterday that before the winter is over the League and American Association will be consolidated under the name of the National League, with ten clubs, five in the East and five in the West. The Eastern clubs will include New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. This is said to be the best thing that the two associations could do.

President N. E. Young of the League has arranged the following official list of players, who have been reserved to the League and American Association base ball clubs for next year. In submitting the list to the different League Presidents Mr. Young says: "In view of the several agreements adopted at the last meeting in New York, I would respectfully suggest that no League players be released from reservation prior to the annual meeting of the League." The players reserved are:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York—J. J. Gerhardt, Wm. Ewing, D. Richardson, M. Welch, P. Gillespie, R. Connor, T. J. Keefe, Thomas Dealey, T. J. Esterbrook, J. M. Ward, M. Dorgan, J. H. O'Rourke.

Boston—J. F. Morrill, J. J. Burdock, E. B. Sutton, S. Wise, Wm. Nash, J. Hornung, R. F. Johnson, C. G. Buffinton, James Whitney, M. Hackett, E. C. Tate, and Sleinmeyer.

Buffalo—D. W. Force, P. Wood, James Lillie, George Myers, P. Conway, D. Stearns, Wm. Crowley, Wm. Serad, H. Richardson, J. L. White, J. C. Rowe, and D. Brouthers.

Chicago—J. G. Clarkson, T. P. Burns, F. S. Flint, J. McCormick, E. N. Williamson, M. J. Kelly, A. C. Anson, F. Pfeffer, A. Dalrymple, Geo. F. Gore, and W. A. Sunday.

Detroit—C. W. Bennett, G. A. Wood, G. E. Weidman, C. H. Baldwin, C. H. Getzein, J. B. Donnelly, S. L. Thompson, S. N. Crane, William McQuery, D. M. Casey, J. McGuire, and E. Hanlan.

Philadelphia—John Manning, J. Mulver, C. J. Ferguson, J. G. Fogarty, J. Clements, Z. S. Andrews, C. J. Bastian, S. D. Farrar, E. M. Daily, A. Cusick, C. W. Gauzell, and A. Myers.

Providence—C. Radbourne, B. Gilligan, F. L. Shaw, C. F. Daily, P. R. Radford, P. A. Hines, C. Carroll, A. Knight, C. E. Bassett, John Farrell, J. Denny, and J. Start.

St. Louis—Fred Dunlap, A. McKinnon, C. Briordy, E. E. Ratcliffe, J. Kirby, T. Dolan, A. J. Boyle, J. W. Glasscock, J. E. Seery, C. Sweeny, D. E. Rowe, and John Healy.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Pittsburgh—F. H. Mountain, James Galvin, E. Morris, G. Miller, F. J. Mann, F. H. Carroll, M. P. Scott, C. M. Smith, A. W. Whitney, J. Hafford, T. T. Brown, and W. J. Kuehne.

Athletic—H. Stovey, H. Larkin, R. Mathews, J. Coleman, J. Mulligan, F. Corey, J. Brien, J. Stricker, A. Kuehne, S. F. Houck, and G. W. Bradley.

Baltimore—J. Kelly, Jim Kelly, J. Mcmullan, H. Henderson, M. Kilroy, J. M. Harper, K. Greer, W. Tradley, T. O'Brien, M. Muldoon, G. Creamer, and G. Mappes.

Brooklyn—W. R. Phillips, W. H. McGillian, G. J. Smith, G. B. Pinkney, Oliver Foster, J. J. Hankins, W. H. Terry, J. E. Peoples, C. E. Swartwood, F. J. Hotaling, J. McTamany, and David Oldfield.

Cincinnati—J. K. Baily, J. A. McPhee, W. W. Carpenter, T. J. Fennelly, C. W. Jones, C. N. Snyder, J. S. Corkhill, T. J. Mullane, L. J. McKeon, George Pechiney, James Keenan, and C. J. Baldwin.

Louisville—G. J. Hecker, Alfred Mays, Thomas Ramsey, A. C. Cross, J. A. Kerins, J. Strauss, L. P. Browning, W. Wolf, Joseph Mack, T. McLoughlin, J. Gleason, and P. Hercing.

Metropolitan—J. H. Lynch, E. L. Cushman, W. H. Holbert, C. Reipschlagher, D. Orr, T. Foster, John Nelson, T. Hankinson, S. Brady, J. Roseman, and E. Kennedy.

St. Louis—C. A. Comiskey, M. Hornung, W. A. Latham, W. Gleason, J. E. O'Neil, C. Welch, H. Nicol, D. Foutz, R. L. Caruthers, A. J. Bushong, W. H. Robinson, and A. McGinnis.

All the clubs, with the exception of one or two, have taken advantage of the new reserve rule.

The New York Canoe Club—It Offers an International Challenge Cup.

At a recent meeting of the New York Canoe Club, held at the residence of Commodore C. K. Munroe, it was decided to offer, for competition by the representative of any foreign canoe club, an international challenge cup. A subscription was at once started to provide the necessary funds to carry out this purpose, and already several hundred dollars have been pledged by the members of the club. Several Eng lish canoeists have signified their intention of visiting this country next summer to compete for American canoeing trophies, and it looks as though this already popular sport was to receive a very decided impetus.

Rules for Prospect Park Wheelmen.

A new set of rules has been adopted by the Park Commissioners to govern wheelmen in Prospect Park. The new rules will go into effect to-morrow. They permit riding on all pathways from May 1 to Nov. 1 before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M., and on West Drive at all hours. No fast riding will be allowed, and after sundown wheelmen must carry lighted lamps.

On Tuesday the Citizens' Club of New York is to be entertained by the Long Island Wheelmen, and the Civil Guard has made arrangements for them to enjoy every facility possible on the park and parkways.

A BLUE DAY FOR RACING.

COLD WEATHER FOR JOCKEYS AND A HEAVY TRACK FOR HORSES.

Richmond and Buckstone Alone in the Opening Race—Good Fields and Game Work in the Other Events—Jockey Paul Potter Dies.

There was a chilliness in the air at Jerome Park yesterday that congealed the exuberant spirits of the steady racegoers and others that poured into the grand stand and betting quarters from the crowded special trains. Veteran patrons of the turf who congregate on the quarterstretch turned their coat collars up against their ears, and moved quietly about, picking their way along and across the muddy track with careful steps, as if they felt little interest in the sport. The judges' assistant rang the bell with jerky haste to call laggard horses out to join in races over the heavy course, which tried the mettle of the gamest and most enduring. All the fields filled well, with the exception of the extra race, which was the initial event. Stonebuck was scratched in this race, thus reducing it to a match between Dwyer Brothers' bay colt Richmond and Mr. Withers's brown horse Buckstone. McLaughlin had the mount on Richmond, and the colt was a slight favorite in the betting. The famous jockey did not spring into the saddle with his usual alacrity. His riding companion, Paul Potter, had died an hour before in the little cottage in the park kept by Mrs. Claire, where some of the jockeys board. Potter never rallied from the crushing fall he received on Thursday. He died without making a sign to those around him.

After the first race the fields of horses were large enough to insure stirring contests. In the third race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile by two-year-olds, McLaughlin secured the victory on Dwyer Brothers' filly Lulu by a display of masterly riding at the finish that evoked spontaneous applause.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard's filly Unrest, daughter of Mortemer and Letoia, won the richest and largest race of the day in a field of nine race horses. Mr. Galway's colt Himalaya also proved a stayer in the mud at a mile and a sixteenth with 110 pounds up, beating Sam Brown at equal weights, and five others with lighter loads.

King Arthur was a terror in the selling race, and Pat Meany, the prince of steeplechase riders, landed old Rose winner again over the timber.

All the races were run safely. Following are the details:

BUCKSTONE BEATS RICHMOND.

First Race—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, for all ages, with $500 added; three-quarters of a mile.

D. D. Withers's br. h. Buckstone, 5, by Stonehenge—Mary Buckley, 112 (Green) 1
Dwyer Bros.'b. c. Richmond, 3, by Virgil—Alert, 110 (McLaughlin) 2

Time, 1:19¼.

Betting—Five to 4 on Richmond, even money against Buckstone.

Green sent Buckstone out in the lead from the start. Going out of the chute, in front of the hill, he had opened a gap of a length. McLaughlin urged Richmond forward on the lower turn, shuttling out the light. Approaching the head of the stretch Buckstone began to draw ahead again. Gaining steadily along the homestretch, he came in a strong winner six lengths ahead of Richmond.

HIMALAYA LOOMS UP AGAIN.

Second Race—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $750 added; $100 to second out of the stakes; one mile and a sixteenth.

Preakness Stable's br. c. Himalaya, 4, by Virgil—Kentucky Belle, 106 (W. Donohue) 1
J. B. & J. K. Christ's ch. g. Bonanza, 3, by Joe Hooker—Mollie Glenn, 99 (Griffin) 2
J. E. Kelly's ch. m. Bella, 5, by Fiddlesticks—Bernice, 96 (Rafferty) 3
J. E. McDonald's b. h. Sam Brown, 5, by Gen. Rousseau—Bonanza, 110 (Withers) 0
Wolf & McCauley's br. c. Choctaw, 4, by Saxon—Fannie Ludlow, 100 (Warnke) 0
G. B. Morris's b. f. Error, 3, by Glenelg—Blunder, 100 (Bilkie) 0
J. S. Campbell's ch. m. Brick Brac, 5, by Bonnie Scotland—Martha, 93 (Church) 0

Time, 1:55¾.

Betting—Against Himalaya, 5 to 2; Choctaw, 3 to 1; Sam Brown and Error, 5 to 1 each; Bella, 8 to 1; Bonanza, 10 to 1; Brick-a-brac, 15 to 1.

Mr. Sheridan dipped the flag promptly to a fair start. Rafferty set the pace at once on Bella, leading Himalaya half an open length when they passed into the even mile, Sam Brown third, the others stringing out, with Brick-a-brac at the end of the line. The same distance separated Himalaya from Bella in front of the hill, where Sam Brown was a close third, Choctaw fourth, and Error fifth. The horses ran in this shape to the head of the homestretch, when Himalaya sent Bella for the lead, passing Bella handily. Griffin moved Bonanza forward in the last furlong, taking second place, Himalaya proved a stayer in the mud, winning an open length in front of Bonanza, Bella third.

M'LAUGHLIN LANDS LULU WINNER.

Third Race—Free handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $15 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, $100 to second out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile.

Dwyer Bros.' b. f. Lulu, by Virgil—La Polka, 110 (McLaughlin) 1
F. H. Keyes's br. c. Blue Jay, by Blue Mantle—Doubt, 96 (Rafferty) 2
D. D. Withers's ch. f. Anarchy, by King Ernest—Revolt, 105 (Green) 3
J. E. McDonald's b. f. Bordelaise, by Bramble—Annie A. Gusta, 112 (Withers) 0
Ra. Cocas Stable's ch. f. Nalad, by Mortemer—Highland Lassie, 102 (Olney) 0
G. Cook's ch. c. Mute, by Silent Friend—Anna McKinney, 105 (W. Donohue) 0
P. Malon's b. f. Garnet, by Falsetto—Gondola, 95 (Cleary) 0
L. C. Bruce's b. f. Bon Soir, by Bertram—Good By, 100 (Gerhardt) 0

Time, 1:23¾.

Betting—Against Lulu, 5 to 2; Bon Soir, 4 to 1; Anarchy, 5 to 1; Mute, 6 to 1; Bordelaise and Garnet, 7 to 1 each; Nalad, 10 to 1; Blue Jay, 12 to 1.

All moved forward well lined across the track when the flag flashed to a splendid start. Sweeping in compact shape down the chute to the hill, Mute, Anarchy, Blue Jay, and Lulu ran well lapped in the front line. Coming in sight on the lower turn, Anarchy caught the eye with an open lead of a length, Mute second, and Lulu and Blue Jay pushing forward, the others straggling somewhat. A pretty fight came along the straight between Blue Jay and Lulu, Rafferty appeared to have the race won with Blue Jay a hundred yards from home, but McLaughlin was in the saddle on Lulu, and by clear outriding landed Lulu winner half a length ahead of Blue Jay, Anarchy four lengths away, third.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR UNREST.

Fourth Race—Free handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, if not declared out, with $1,000 added, $250 to second out of the stakes; one mile and five sixteenths.

Rancocas Stable's ch. f. Unrest, 3, by Mortemer—Letoia, 106 (Olney) 1
J. E. Kelly's b. f. Foster, 6, by Foster—Minnie T. Morgan, 114 (Withers) 2
J. E. Kelly's b. f. Rafferty, 3, by Glenelg—Annie Bush, 87 (Rafferty) 3
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Tolu, 4, by Ten Broeck—Tecalco, 107 (Barthy) 0
R. J. Lucas's ch. c. Volo, 3, by Volturno—Dora, 95 (Griffin) 0
L. Curran's b. g. Sovereign Pat, 5, by Pat Malloy—Sara Ross, 106 (W. Donohue) 0
C. Johnson's b. h. Jim Douglass, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 118 (McLaughlin) 0
Dwyer Bros.'b. c. Elmendorf, 3, by Virgil—La Polka, 103 (Green) 0