THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 228

THE committee appointed by the Cotton Exchange meeting yesterday in the matter of a union railroad depot is composed of intelligent, active business men, who can be relied upon to do all that is possible to push to accomplishment an enterprise that every one recognizes the necessity for. By all means let us have a union depot, and centrally located.

SO FAR the Taxing District Commissioners have been elected by the whole body of the people without the intervention of conventions or "political influence." The result is seen in the very best administration of the law and the best use of the taxes collected, as witness our streets, our levee and our alleys and the sewer system that is a model for the world to copy from. Would it not be an act of criminal folly with these good results before us, contrasting so painfully with the rottenness and ignorance of the old municipality—would it not be an act of criminal folly to invoke the aid of a convention and "political influence" next January to fill the places in the District government that then will be vacant?

The railroad corporations have won a partial victory in the Georgia Senate that may prove to be to them as the "wind that reaps the whirlwind." The existing commission is one of the ablest in the United States, is composed of good, honest and intelligent men, who have given the utmost satisfaction to the people without injury to the railroads. No amount of political influence has attainted them; no species of corporate pressure has intimidated them. It has been a long fight in the State, but the railroads have at last made a stride towards victory. The history of the law in South Carolina is about to be repeated in Georgia, although it was the first Southern State that tried the experiment of regulating railroads by law. By the bill passed by the Senate the railroads are to recover the rate-making power; the right of appeal will lie to the courts of the State, a slow and sinuous process which allows the figures framed by the railroads to stand until an unversed and overburdened judiciary can revise and report upon the appeal. If the House shall pass this bill an appeal to the ballot-box by the people will be the next movement.

The provision of the constitution of Georgia, by which the present very efficient railroad commission was established, originated with Gen. "Bob" Toombs in 1877. It was, as the Atlanta correspondent of the New York *Times* tells, the last and most signal act of this famed "tribune of the people." It was the only time he had appeared in public life since the war. The famous granger agitation had just swept over the Northwest, carrying the people in revolt and bringing corporate wealth under subjection. Fired with this purpose, Gen. Toombs entered the convention of 1877 and sprang single handed into the fight. He was opposed by Gen. A. R. Lawton, recently appointed Minister to Russia; by Congressman N. J. Hammond, by ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, and other able Georgians in that convention. But he overthrew them all. He was armed with facts and precedents, and inspired by an invincible determination. Backed by a granger element his remarkable articles passed, and were quickly put in shape by the General Assembly. Such men as Judge Woods, of the United States Supreme Court, then district judge in Georgia, sustained the law as equitable and constitutional. But now, when the tribune of the people is old and blind, the monopolists and friends and advocates of the grasping and soulless corporations, who are fast reducing the working classes of this country to abject vassalage, seized the Legislature of the State and are undoing his work. But money and monopoly will not always win. There is a might in numbers, that cannot always be overcome by chicane and corruption.

MR. LYMAN J. GAGE, whose address before the Bankers' Association at Chicago yesterday we print in full this morning, is an officer in the First National Bank of that city, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and enterprising, energetic capitalist, and as one of the ablest financiers of the West. One who knows him well says of him in the Chicago *News*: "There are plenty of bankers whose names you see oftener in print, but there's none of them got the grasp on financial matters he has. He is as crisp and clear-cut as one of the scarce $1 bills. He is the head and front of the First National Bank, and is recognized as a high authority on the subject of money. Sam Nickerson is the president of the bank, but he can do nothing but sign up and look wise. He doesn't compare with Gage. Gage has excellent judgment and rarely makes an error in trusting a man. He is an accommodating—much more so than [illegible] casual acquaintance might think—but he is very firm, and when he says a thing it stands for a long time. Scores of big firms owe their present prosperity, or a great part of it, indirectly to the accommodation they received at Mr. Gage's hands from 1873 to 1877. Some of them have since treated him very shabbily, too. During the excitement which followed the failure of Grant & Ward and the other Wall street firms and banks last year and many depositors of the First National Bank withdrew their money and placed it in the safety vaults down stairs. Among those who did this were firms that Gage's courtesy and kindness had saved from ruin ten years before. When the excitement was all over they brought their accounts again, but each was told to call on Mr. Gage. When they did so he politely informed them that as they had shown such a distrust of the bank it would be better for them to deposit it at some other institution. He absolutely refused to accept their business."

IRA DAVENPORT was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Republicans of New York, on the third ballot, thus defeating the hopes of the friends of Mr. Andrew D. White, late Minister to Germany, and later president of Cornell University. Gen Carr, who was a formidable competitor of Davenport, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation, as were Anson S. Wood for Secretary of State and James W. Wadsworth for Comptroller. The work of the convention was quickly done, and a harmonious spirit prevailed throughout. Of the platform, it is fair to say that it is thoroughly and narrowly partisan, and is discreditable to a body of men purporting to represent any proportion of the intelligence of the first State in the Union. It indorses John Sherman's suggestion to curtail the representation of the South in Congress, and urges a protective tariff, a tariff for the benefit of the monopolist, but in cowardly and lying words claims that it is for the workingman. In the same lying spirit it accuses the Democratic party of paralyzing trade by its efforts at tariff reform, and it declares for a further trial of the law of 1883, which Republicans in Congress have admitted to be a unjustly discriminating act. It demands the improvement of the Erie canal by the National government, and arraigns the Democratic papers that have clamored against Cleveland's enforcement of the civil service law while calling upon the Republicans in the Senate to oppose the confirmation of the President's appointments. It throws a sop to the workingman by demanding that sanitary laws shall be enforced for his benefit in cities, but it has nothing about starvation wages as the grinding monopolies that are trying to break his spirit and hope by compelling him to accept his already meager pittance. It is, in a word, the platform of a disorganized and broken organization vainly grasping for the straw that might save it from the total destruction by which it is imperiled. The Democrats can easily beat it and ought easily beat their nominees at the ballot-box.

DORMAN B. EATON,

In a Lengthy Letter to the President, Tenders His Resignation as Chairman of the

Civil Service Commission, Which Was Accepted, to Take Effect November 1st.

The Causes Which Induced Him to Give Up the Office—Mr. Cleveland's Reply.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The following letter of resignation by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and the President's reply thereto, which were given out by Mr. Eaton this morning, have been furnished the Associated Press for publication:

MR. EATON'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1885.

SIR—In the execution of a purpose, of which I informed you several weeks since, I very respectfully tender my resignation as Civil Service Commissioner, but out of deference to your wishes I will not urge its acceptance until such time in the autumn as you may find convenient for a new appointment. It may not, I hope, be thought inappropriate if I add some words of explanation. Prior to the passage of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, I had held under the earlier Presidents, and was then holding under President Arthur, an official position closely analogous to my present office as Civil Service Commissioner. For nearly the whole period I had served without compensation, and had been compelled to bear my own traveling and other expenses, including those of a journey to Europe and the preparation of an extensive report, made at the request of those presidents, but printed by Congress. I had taken an active part, by which my time was largely taxed, in connection with the preparation and passage of that law. When the time arrived for executing its provisions it seemed to me that I could not fairly be called upon to make a further sacrifice of my private interests in aid of civil service reform. Besides, the enemies of reform were so kind as to charge that I had promoted the act for the treble purpose of gaining notoriety, an office, and a salary. But President Arthur, without the least intimation to me of his purpose, nominated me, and I was confirmed as a commissioner. Were I now about to decline, the friends of reform, by whom I had labored for many years in its behalf, insisted I was in duty bound to accept, and those enemies, with amiable consistency, made clear their purpose of charging my refusal to some part as a cowardly shrinking from the speedy and inevitable failure sure to follow my attempt to execute so chimerical and inexecutable a statute. In such a situation I had hardly a alternative of choice, but I entered upon my official duties with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, with which at least the beneficiative work of making rules and regulations and of enforcing a new system at its most difficult stage could be accomplished. At the end of that time I had become more deeply than ever interested in the practical application of the new system. In great utility and easy process it had gained the commendation of the President, united more large a party in its power and secured from a congress of a different complexion the Democratic House of Representatives a unanimous report declaring the great usefulness of the law and rules, and contemptuous rejection of a proposal to limit, efficient, non-partisan and conscientious work of the Civil Service Commission. I could then see no obligation to remain longer. It had already been done which the enemy of reform had declared to be impossible. The law and the rules were vindicated, but there were impure local methods which were not fairly matured, and I remained to take part in their development. When a few months later I was asked to insist on being relieved, those friends assumed me by urging that there would be a critical period in case a new party should come into power, and I saw plainly from hostile journals that I should be charged if I persisted with failing from the perils of that crisis. It was clear enough that no excuse from my long service and no declaration of my confidence in the reform policy of the Presidential candidate, and statement of the dangers from my sudden withdrawal from a doubtful practicability of such a charge. As a private citizen I could scorn the imputation; but as a public officer, and as being in a private way somewhat identified with the cause of civil service reform, I had no right to make my usefulness for its natural enemies in either party to such a charge, to its injury. I felt that there might be reason why I could not tender my resignation, and should have resolved to do so had it been requested, at any time in the time of your accession to office, for I should regard as a pernicious precedent, utterly repugnant to the spirit of the civil service act, to treat the office of Civil Service Commissioner as political, hence as one to be filled at the beginning of each presidential term. These considerations constrained me to continue in public a until the reform policy of your administration, so called, should be established. Its execution should be as unmistakably developed in your acts as President as it had been in your acts as governor of New York. Ample time has arrived. No candid man could longer pretend to regard that policy as indefinite or doubtful. Every one of the five months of your administration, during which the civil service act and rules have been enforced with as much breadth and firmness as under President Arthur, has not only added evidence of the utility of the merit system, upon which I congratulated the country, but has made more definite the settled purpose of your administration to faithfully enforce it in the law and the rules in the future. The few changes you have made in the rule at have but added to their justice and efficiency. So far as I have been able to see, the sentiment of a member of your Cabinet who has not, as the result of his experience in office, a higher sense than before of the need of enforcing that merit system in the public service which the civil service act and the rules have established, and from those at the head of the many offices, in the postal and customs service, and the 1708 business officers located in all parts of the Union, and whether they be Republican holding over or new officers from the other party, there has seemed no reason for believing that the merit system is not welcomed as a great benefit to the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office. Now that the principles of justice on which the system is based, and its tendency to suppress patronage-mongering and official favoritism, its great encouragement of the public schools, and its support of high character and manhood in public life are now being rapidly more comprehended by the people than ever before, I feel sure that it is the near future to have not only a greatly enlarged, but an almost undreamed enforcement. It is really an issue between the people and the politicians—contest for a spoils system of office on one side and for a merit system of office on the other. The friends of the latter contend for the free opportunity of every citizen to win office for himself by his own merits; of the former that the exercise of right of free offices and great political aim to use all of the hundred thousand offices they can control, and all the elements they can extort to bribe voters, to buy the press, to elect themselves and the party they represent in power against the will of the people. Between this contest there is no compromise. A large number of candid and patriotic citizens I do not refer to these facts, so dear to me of the perpetuity of the merit system, with the hope to convert those if they were otherwise, or the prospect was disconsolate, my remaining as commissioner would avail any hing. But I wish to leave no doubt of my above avowed faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy, and no friend of reform has the least reason for thinking I ought to remain in my place. The friends of the merit system are now absolute and the contest already over in that part of the government to which alone all legislative authority and responsibility for appointments and promotions rest, and in which alone the legitimate ough information needed for a correct judgment as to the utility of the new system exist. In other words, it is not for the interference of congressmen and politicians with the executive functions and duties intended liberty of the President and of other officers having the appointing power, there would now be no opposition worth of notice to a merit system of office. Those who oppose it will, with few exceptions, be those only who see participation in appointments and removals is an absolute usurpation and intermeddling by which the counterpoise of the government has been impaired and its perpetuity is be ng threatened. To that usurpation, to the self-vaunt of those who promote it, to the g-then of the spoils and the distribution of offices a are its motive from the open competition of merit for appointment and the suppression of abuses are fatal. President Arthur approved a civil service rule to arrest that intermeddling. Conceds to the President and other appointing officers the liberty which the constitution and laws contemplate, all those who have the best means of making a wise choice between the spoils system and a merit system to be the judge, and I repeat, the final decision is already given and the contest is already over. President Grant decided that issue, and his last official declaration to Congress on the subject declar d it "a source of mortification" that Congress had refused an appropriation he had in a special message requested in aid of the continued enforcement of the merit system, which he declared to be beneficial. President Arthur, in each annual message after the civil service act, reaffirmed that judgment of the executive department—a judgment which, he declared, expressed the view of every member of his Cabinet. In the daily acts of the present administration the same judgment is approved and indorsed. It is possible that a number of prominent active politicians of the dominant party, with a considerable following of officeseekers, may, notwithstanding the vastly augmented strength of enlightened public opinion, regret the folly of those of my own party in 1874, by resisting the well-matured judgment and the definite policy of their own administration on the reform issue. If such is to be the fact, this is not the place for showing why such attempt would be far more disastrous than the Republican restoration of the spoils system against the advice of President Grant. Such a course, and the conflict it would precipitate, would be regardless of the good results of the civil service act, or any experience in its administration. If any part I might have in such a contest I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the propriety of my present office, and I have the honor of being, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, DORMAN B. EATON.

To the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 11, 1885.

To the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton:

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion for the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is amenable to the rules which ordinarily govern progressive human affairs, or that it could at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they, step by step, could be attained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus has attended your efforts has been in no instance largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the changes contemplated by the reform offer substantial improvement in benefits. A reasonable toleration for a judicious, graceful recognition of every reasonable utilization of every sentiment that promises assistance, and a sustained demonstrate the advantages of order of things are the means by which the reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course, there should be no surrender of principles nor backward step, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed, but the tests by which principles promised will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine, and the vigorous execution of the laws. It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischiefously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and ignoring the conditions which bound and qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand complete and immediate perfection. The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which is gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the government according to reform methods was the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to the cause, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement. I believe in civil service reform, and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to participate in public office-holding, and I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance upon such an opportunity; upon merit of fitness instead of a dependence in the caprice or self interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case, a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office; in the other, the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work, often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service; confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest; called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with the suspicion if not raised in such an emergency that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgment, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people that values a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and p[illegible] of our government. I have deter[illegible] to request you [illegible] to remain your [illegible] 1st day of November [illegible] at which time your question may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform, and your ability to render it efficient aid, and believe the hopes and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A WANTON FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, declares that the statement that he had charged his expenses at Washington to the government is a wanton falsehood. He further says that he did not tender his resignation about the time the present administration came in, and that he would not then have tendered it had it been requested, as he thought a change at that time contrary to the spirit of the civil service act.

ON AND OFF CHANGE.

LEMONS, $3 50@5.

WEATHER COOLER.

OCCOANUTS are worth $3 50@4 per hundred.

ST. LOUIS quotes flour steady, at the previous day's advance.

NO CALL board at the Merchants' Exchange—why, is not explained.

THERE was a pressure for a decline in oats in Kansas City yesterday.

PORK and all hog products were considerably off in Chicago yesterday.

THE marble-top tables continue to figure as ornaments to the Merchants' Exchange.

DEAD green hides are worth 6 to 7c and green salted 7 to 8c per pound on this market.

The Union depot was the absorbing theme with citizens and railway people yesterday.

THE St. Louis grain market sympathized with Chicago yesterday, and closed with declines all round.

KANSAS CITY reported corn and wheat unchanged yesterday, excepting 1c higher for October and 1@2c higher for November wheat.

There were a large number of visitors to the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges yesterday, notwithstanding the other show on the bluffs.

CAP. WEBB says Sells Bros. can put up tents faster than any other combination that ever visited Memphis, and it must have been a good show.

THE Memphis Elevator reported in store yesterday 3485 bushels and 4170 sacks of corn, 10,614 bushels and 4795 sacks of oats, and 1708 bushels of wheat.

The Chicago grain market opened with advances all round yesterday, but at the close there was a general decline from the previous day's prices, excepting for oats, which showed advances sustained.

SOME one authorized an advance in the price of lemons Tuesday which was not justified by facts. Lemons are plentiful at $3 50@5. Only Louisiana oranges are offering, which are quoted at $5@5 50.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE visitors yesterday: Miss Emma Hodge, Henderson, Ky.; Fred J. Warren, Bartlett; W. J. Sanders, Louisville; Miss Mat Ellis, Miss Bessie Chapman, Miss Maud Geffries, Mrs. G. K. Gaffney, Miss Blanche V. Brown, city; Mrs. E. S. Trezevant, New York; Mrs. M. Swain, city; W. S. Bransford, Nashville; J. E. Kinney, Miss.; Mrs. B. F. Ray, Miss Kate Saddler, Miss Frankie Ray, Miss M. E. Hansell, Early Grove, Miss.; Jerry Holshaw, Brooksville, Miss.; Nora Haughan, city; J. B. Wishendo ff, Chattanooga, W. R. Harcy, Mississippi; S. R. Davis, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Gus Davis, Crawfordsville; W. H. Wright, Little Rock; John Starrett, Newbern, Tenn.; J. A. Coffman, Friendship, Tenn.

COTTON EXCHANGE visitors: R. F. Ahlz, Commerce; J. T. Burgess, Tenn.; W. F. Hudson, Port Hudson, La.; Mesdames E. B. and R. B. Armour, city; Sid. A. Douglas, Kerrville; W. L. Bryan, Moscow; H. S. Griffin, Tenn.; F. J. Warner, Bartlett; Misses Margaret Hamilton, Floy and Fannie Cole, Maud E. Jeffries and Mrs. G. K. Jeffries, city; Mrs. E. L. Meneger, Pomeroy, O.; Mrs. Geo. Bowling and Miss Grace Bowling, city; Wm. S. Bransford, Nashville; Joe Meneger, Pomeroy, O.; Mrs. Geo. Bowling and Miss Grace Bowling, city; Wm. S. Bransford, Nashville; Joe Meneger, Pomeroy, O.; Mrs. Geo. Bowling and Miss Grace Bowling, city; Wm. S. Bransford, Nashville; Joe Meneger, Pomeroy, O.; Mrs. G. Bright, New Orleans; James C. Morgan, New Orleans; Laura Martin and Bertie Martin, Chicago; Mice Mallory, city; Miss Mamie Mitchell, Nashville; Joe Mailer, sr., A. J. Mailer, jr., and S. W. Martin, Buntyn; Misses Rosa Goldstein, Ray Halle, Rosa Halle and Eva Gabay and Mrs. A. Ragan, city; R. A. Simpson, Willie C. Simpson, J. L. Klein, W. L. Klein, Miss.; Mrs. Emily White, Mrs. Del. Hampton, Misses Mollie Shuttleworth, Mollie Thane and Emma Thane, city; Miss Bettie Canada, Master Alonzo Canada, Collierville; Mrs. C. H. Henderson, J. B. Wishendoff, Chattanooga; A. R. Bogard, Abbeville, Miss.; J. A. Coffman, Friendship, Tenn.; Philip Cohn, Greenwood, Miss.; R. C. Kyle, O. K. Landy, Miss K. B. Lewis, Michigan City; Mrs. A. Rennert and Mrs. J. V. Handwerker, city.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Malaria is found. Even where the disease is not prevalent—where the general condition of the surrounding country may be favorable to health, isolated cases may exist. Bad drainage, a sump cellar, the escape of sewer gas, the existence of masked cess-pools, proximity to stagnant water—all these are frequent causes, and what town or city of any magnitude is free from them? Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whether in town or country, whether the germs of the disease develop either the bilious remittent or the intermittent form, or that negative, sluggish, but not less obstinate type called dumb ague, is equally efficient, both as a preventive and remedy. Bad digestion, biliousness, constipation, a want of vitality, are also remedied by it, and the happiest results may be surely anticipated from its use, for the relief of rheumatism, kidney and bladder complaints, and nervousness, accompanied by a lack of appetite and sound repose. It is botanic and agreeable.

Mr. Edward F Pope Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

ARKANSAS CITY, September 23.—Mr. Edward F. Pope, who was arrested here on Thursday last for the killing of one Barr in 1884, was tried before Justice Simms in the Examination Court to-day and was discharged.

Students' Demonstration.

BELGRADE, September 23.—The students of this city, hearing a rumor to the effect that Austria was preparing to annex Bosnia under cover of the present excitement, made a demonstration in front of the Royal Palace against such a proceeding. The crowd became so noisy that the police dispersed the people.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

SPORTING NEWS.

Virgie Hearne, Hazarus, Pearl Jennings, Dudley Oaks and Bonnie Blue the Winners at Louisville.

A Good Day's Racing at Brighton Beach, Despite the Rather Wintry Weather.

The Genesta Winner of the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup—The Amateur Bicycle Record.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—A decided change in the weather last night has made the day pleasant and cool. The track is very dusty. The attendance continues good.

First Race—Purse of $400, mile heats. Starters: Bonnie (O'Hara), Mr. Dealer (Godfrey), Idle Pat (A. Boody), Keene (A. Cooper), Madison (Withers), Rochelle (Quantrell), Vergie Hearne (Fuller). Non-starter, Pattie W. First heat—Betting: Vergie Hearne, $100; Boatman, $60; Madison, $40; field, $100. Vergie Hearne led at the start, closely attended by Keene and Madison. There was no change for three-quarters of a mile, where Madison joined Vergie Hearne, and a close race to the end resulted in Vergie Hearne winning by a head; Madison second, Keene third, Mr. Dealer fourth, Boatman, Idle Pat and Rochelle distanced. Time—1:45. Mutuals paid $20. Second heat—Betting: Vergie Hearne, $125; Madison, $80; Keene, $20; Mr. Dealer, $10. Keene at once took a lead of two lengths. Mr. Dealer and Madison even, Vergie H[illegible] last. No change to the l[illegible] Madison had [illegible] hill, where a [illegible] the best of it. It was [illegible] race for the last quarter of a mile between Madison, Keene and Vergie Hearne. Vergie Hearne won by a neck; Keene second, Madison good third. Mr. Dealer distanced. Time—1:44½. Mutuals paid $17 90; winner hot sold.

Second Race.—The Edgewater stakes, one mile and a quarter. Starters: Grey Cloud (Godfrey), Hazarus (O'Hara), Thistle (L. Jones), Rapido (Holloway). Betting: Rapido, $75; Hazarus, $35; Grey Cloud, $30; Thistle, $15. Hazarus took a lead of two lengths, was never headed, and won easy by one length; Grey Cloud second, Thistle third, one length off. Time—2:12¾. Mutuals paid $12 20.

Third Race.—Purse of $350, one mile and an eighth. Starters: Hopedale (Godfrey), Exile (R. Harris), Lucky B. (Holloway), Monogram (O'Hara), Buchanan (L. Jones), Silpalong (Withers), Pearl Jennings (Stoval), Tennessee (Allen). Betting: Silpalong, $50; Monogram, $25; Pearl Jennings, $25; field, $25. At the start Buchanan made the running, followed by Buchanan and Hopedale. No change to the back-stretch, where Buchanan took the lead, Silpalong and Hopedale close up. On the lower turn Hopedale went to the front but was soon passed by Pearl Jennings, who was not headed and won easily by four lengths; Monogram second, a head in front of Hopedale, third. Time—1:57. Mutuals paid $28 30.

Fourth Race—Purse of $300, three-quarters of a mile. Dudley Oaks (O'Hara), Vim (Tompkins), Little C. (Cooper), Mona (Withers), Susie P. (White), Lord Clifden (L. Jones), and Lavinia (J. Marshall). Betting: Dudley Oaks, $50; Mona, $20; Lord Clifden, $15; field, $15. Dudley Oaks took a lead of one length; Mona second. Dudley Oaks was never headed, and won by two lengths; Mona second, Lord Clifden third, several lengths off. Time—1:17. Mutuals paid $12 80.

Fifth Race.—Purse of $250, seven-eighths of a mile. Rochelle (R. Harris), Mary Ann (Fishburn), John Colter (Tankersly), Bonnie Blue (Godfrey), Fetch 'Em (Withers), Veryie H. (A. O'Leary), Missive (Baxter), and Andella (Coons). Betting: Bonnie Blue, Mary Ann and Missive, $25 each; field, $60. Mary Ann, Andelia, Fetch 'Em and Bonnie Blue were in front at the start. Bonnie Blue went to the front, was not headed, and won handily by three lengths; Mary Ann second, Rochelle third, very close up. Time—1:03¾. Mutuals paid $21 50.

ENTRIES AND BETTING FOR TO-DAY.

Entries, weights and betting for to-morrow are as follows:

First Race.—Purse of $400, one mile and 500 yards. Athlone, 100 pounds, $55; Idle Pat, 98 pounds, $22; Ida Hope, 98 pounds, $75; Volo, 101 pounds, $100; Revoke, 115 pounds, $27; Biddly Bowling, 108 pounds, $55; Roger Eastman, 88 pounds, $11.

Second Race.—Purse of $300, one mile and one-eighth. McBowling, 108 pounds, $50; Jack Woodson, 106 pounds, $200; Roche, 164 pounds, $7; Pattie W., 94 pounds, $7; Moonlight, 90 pounds, $45.

Third Race.—The Walnut Hill stakes, one mile. Kirkman, 113 pounds, $300; Gallatin, 100 pounds, $17; Carolina, 100 pounds, $11; O'Fallon, 110 pounds, $42; Phil Lee, 110 pounds, $12; Brookful, 103 pounds, $14; Kaiulu, 107 pounds, $28.

Fourth Race.—Purse $300, five and one-sixteenth. Clay Pate, 118 pounds, $75; Gold Ban, 115 pounds, $31; Lady of the Lake, 115 pounds, $30; Irish Lass, 115 pounds, $90, and Expert, 108 pounds, $30.

Fifth Race.—Purse $250, five-eighths of a mile. Feliciter, 110 pounds, $17; Moonshine, 112 pounds, $24; Marmose, 112 pounds, $37; Eloise, 107 pounds, $25; Nell Swift, 107 pounds, $25; Schettka 107 pounds, $30; Mamie Hay, 107 pounds, $11; Malva R., 102 pounds, $26; Cuban Queen, 97 pounds, $20; Panama, 110 pounds, $10; Kaiowa, 107 pounds, $20, and Vergie Bruce, 107 pounds, $14.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, September 23.—A few of the devotees of the turf assembled at the cold northwester at Brighton Beach to-day. The track was in tip-top condition and the fields were very large.

First Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Bahama won by two lengths, Filot second, Col. Clark third. Time—1:45¾.

Second Race.—For maiden three-year-olds and upwards, selling race, three-quarters of a mile. Punka won by a length and a half, Martindale second and Winston third. Time—1:18¾.

Third Race.—Selling race, one mile. Delilah won by a head; Valley Forge second, Treasurer third. Time—1:45.

Fourth Race.—Selling race, one mile. Weasel won by a length and a half; Hatchamie second, Una B. third. Time—1:43¾.

Fifth Race.—For all ages to carry 100 pounds, one mile. Barnum won by a length; Leman second, War Eagle third. Time—1:45¾.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 23.—The yacht reported having rounded Brenton's Reef light-ship last night at 9:40 o'clock proved to be the Genesta, her signal going up at 9:33 after having got entirely clear of the light-ship. The wind then was from the northeast, blowing fresh. The Genesta did not have all her racing sails on. The waiting thereafter was long and tedious on account of the difference in the two yachts, confirming the news brought here yesterday that off Montauk Point the Genesta was ten minutes ahead. Soon after midnight rain began falling and the wind increased in velocity. At 1 o'clock there was a slightly clearing weather, and at 1:20 o'clock the Dauntless, which had been seen for several minutes, sent up her signals. At 9 o'clock this morning the wind is strong and from the northwest.

FIRE ISLAND, 11:45 a.m.—The Genesta is now southeast of Fire Island, bound home. She has her topmast housed and is plunging well into the sea. The Dauntless is nowhere in sight. The wind is northwest, blowing sixty miles an hour.

SANDY HOOK, September 23.—The Genesta crossed the winning line at 5:23:30 under double reefed mainsail and storm jib, and with topmast housed. The Dauntless is not yet in sight. The weather is setting hazy and the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, with a heavy sea. The Genesta's time is therefore 4 hours, 10 minutes and 30 seconds.

Baseball Games Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 23.—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 23.—Chicago, 16; Providence, 8.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 23.—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 11.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 23.—Athletic, 5; Louisville, 10.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Metropolitan, 4; St. Louis, 7. New York, 17; Buffalo, 2.

The Amateur Bicycle Record.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 23.—George M. Hendee, the amateur champion bicyclist of America, at a public official trial this afternoon under the auspices of the Ramblers' Bicycle Club of this city, lowered the world's amateur records for a half mile, three-quarters of a mile and one mile. The time made was as follows: Quarter, 38 seconds; half, 1:15; three-quarters, 1:55¼; mile, 2:38¾. The record for the half mile lowers any previous time made at this distance, either professional or amateur. The previous best amateur mile was 2:39. The weather was raw and foggy. If the weather permits Hendee will attempt to lower the world's mile record (2:35 2-5) to-morrow.

The Puritan Sold.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The sloop yacht Puritan was sold at public auction here to-day for $13,500. Edward Burgess, who designed the yacht, was the purchaser. After the sale he stated that he had bought the Puritan for a gentleman in Boston, but would not give his name to-day for publication.

THE ECLIPSE

Of the Moon Delightfully Reported in Advance.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The new postal cards are now in general use throughout the country, and are an improvement upon the old ones in texture of paper and in design. The paper is more highly sized and calendared than that formerly used, and consequently it can be written upon with more ease. The printing, however, is not up to the standard, and unless the Stapleton factory uses better ink or employs more skillful pressmen, there will be much grumbling. The labor unions are now said to be stirring up Postmaster-General Vilas because the Staten Island shop is employing cheap boys and girls in the print-ng-room who do not belong to the typographical union. The department saves considerable money on the new contract, and, of course, does not stop to inquire whether or not the labor employed by the manufacturers is regulated by any trade union. The Goddess of Liberty, who looked like a country school-marm on the old postal cards, has been replaced by the cheerful countenance of Jefferson, with a lurking smile in the corners of his mouth and his hair parted in the middle.

If there are any young Democratic dudes the Jeffersonian postal card will be hailed with delight. Some enthusiastic protectionist in Pennsylvania has discovered that this particular portrait of Jefferson bears a striking resemblance to Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Wolworth, the constructor, has been in Washington several days, being called hither by the Postmaster-General. The department demands that a reduction be made on a large quantity of poorly printed cards in the first lot turned out.

The story is current here through a certain attorney at law, that Mrs. Garfield had papers ready to file against her husband for divorce just about the time of the Chicago Convention of 1880. Upon learning of the nomination of her husband she quietly withdrew the petition and nothing more was heard of it. This was one of the stories which the general's political enemies did not unearth during the campaign.

Dr. Yarrow of Washington, the well known scientist, has been in the Rocky Mountain region for several weeks collecting skulls for the Smithsonian Institute. He writes home to-day that on a lonely stage route in Utah he and his companions were held up by road agents and robbed of all their valuables. Dr. Yarrow lost $160 in money, a valuable gold watch and a big revolver stuffed with shells to the very muzzle. When the doctor saw his gun disappear in the capacious pocket of one of the gang his heart sank. The passengers were all well armed, but the robbers got the drop on the tenderfoot travelers. The doctor is a member of one or two shooting clubs in Washington and is quick on the trigger, but this Rocky Mountain game was too big for him.

William E. Mathews, Loans and Real Estate," reads a sign on Eighth street, opposite the Postoffice Department. The man Mathews is a negro. Jew in appearance, being a colored man with a wonderful nose. A few years ago he was a messenger in the Postoffice Department, and obtained an extensive acquaintance among the thousands of clerks employed there. He saved up a little money, and commenced loaning money in small sums at 10 per cent. per month. After accumulating several thousand dollars the officials learned of his usurious practices and dismissed him. He immediately opened an office across the street, and is said to be worth $70,000. Mathews rides in a carriage and sustains a good deal of style. The clerks maintain that his phenomenal success is attributed to his Mosaic nose, for it is a wonderful beak.

Sudden Death of Commodore Semmes.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Commodore Alex. A. Semmes, commandant of the Washington navy yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va., yesterday afternoon.

Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Col. Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, was this morning appointed by the President to be Inspector-General of the Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, to succeed Gen. Nelson H. Davis, retired. Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant-Inspector-General, with the rank of major, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Gen. Baird. Capt Farnsworth served during the war of the rebellion as a quartermaster, and was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The President to-day appointed S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Luther Harrison, resigned.

The Swatara and Yantic Overdue

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, which have about $100,000 in silver coin on board, were due at Washington yesterday, but have not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. The delay in their arrival is undoubtedly due to the present stormy weather, and it is believed that they encountered heavy gales off Hatteras. No uneasiness is felt for the safety of the vessels or their cargo, however, either at the Navy or Treasury Departments, as the vessels are staunch and strong, and are in charge of able and discreet officers.

Water Famine Prevailing.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—This city is suffering a water famine. A break of seven or eight square feet in size has occurred in the principal main in Georgetown and the materials are not on hand with which to make immediate repairs. The city is receiving only one-half supply of water, all of which is reserved for the occupants of the lower portions. When repairs are begun the water will be entirely shut off. Much fear is entertained in case of fire.