REMOVED BY MAYOR GRACE.

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Sent to Gov. Cornell for His Approval—A Hearing in Albany Sought by the Commissioners—The Courts to be Appealed to if the Governor Approves the Mayor's Action.

Mayor Grace yesterday removed Police Commissioners Stephen B. French, Sidney P. Nichols, and Joel W. Mason, and sent to Gov. Cornell his official certificate of their removal. The certificate and the Mayor's reasons for his action were put in the Governor's hands in Albany at 2 P. M. No charges were made against Police Commissioner James Matthews, because he went into office after the commission of the acts by the Police Board upon which the Mayor's accusations were founded. The notice sent to Gov. Cornell is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1881.

To His Excellency, Alonzo B. Cornell, Governor of the State of New York:

I, William R. Grace, Mayor of the city of New York, do hereby certify that, in virtue of the authority vested in me by section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the city of New York," I have this day, for cause, after opportunity duly afforded him to be heard, and after hearing his counsel and witnesses in his behalf, removed Stephen B. French from the office of Police Commissioner of the city of New York.

The cause of the removal is, as appears from the accompanying opinion, entitled "In the matter of the charges and specifications against Stephen B. French, Joel W. Mason, and Sidney P. Nichols, Police Commissioners of the city of New York."

That the said Stephen B. French, as Police Commissioner of the city of New York, did knowingly and wilfully, during the period from the 24th day of November, 1880, until the 23d day of March, 1881, fail to well and truly do and perform the duties imposed upon him as such Police Commissioner by section 1 of chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

[Seal of the Mayoralty.]

The notice received by Commissioner Nichols is as follows, those sent to the other Commissioners being in the same form:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1881.

Sidney P. Nichols, Esq.

Sir: Take notice that in virtue of the authority vested in me by section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the city of New York," I have this day, for cause set out in the accompanying copy of my opinion in the matter of the charges and specifications against yourself and others as Police Commissioners of the city of New York, removed you from the office of Police Commissioner of the city of New York, subject to the approval of the Governor, as provided by law, and have duly certified such removal to the Governor. W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

The Mayor's opinion comprises some six thousand words. It begins with a quotation of the laws making it obligatory for the Police Commissioners to remove the ashes, dirt, and garbage from the city. The Commissioners' defense, that the duty was not theirs, but that of the Inspector of Street Cleaning, is declared to be contradicted by their conduct in assuming to do the work and in their defense to the Mayor's charges. The Mayor asserts that the testimony of unimpeached witnesses proved that for weeks at a time not a mile of the 385 miles of paved streets in the city was cleaned; that during the past winter the condition of the streets was indescribably bad, and that certain streets were covered with ashes, garbage, and dirt, not removed by snow and ice; that the sidewalks were continually lined with boxes and barrels filled to overflowing with ashes and garbage; that the streets became quite generally hidden under a mass of miscellaneous dirt, impeding travel and producing offensive odors.

The opinion sets forth that the testimony of Capt. Alexander S. Williams established that in nearly all the streets the dirt that covered them in March was the accumulation from November down to the time of the spring cleaning. Capt. Williams's testimony is quoted to show that the bureau ran over its appropriations in the spring of 1879, but made up the deficiency in June, July, and August, so that the fall appropriation was available in September, October, November, and December, 1880; that $14,000 or $15,000 was saved out of the January and February appropriations, and some in December. The Mayor argues that the Commissioners had plenty of money to remove the ashes and garbage in winter if they had seen fit to do so. The testimony of Capt. Williams is quoted as sustaining this view. With reference to the claim made by the Commissioners, that they allowed the dirt to accumulate in the winter so that they should have enough for the spring cleaning, the Mayor holds that such a proceeding is contrary to law; that the money should have been spent in each month as it was received, so as to prevent the accumulation of ashes and garbage in winter. The Mayor declares that, until every dollar was expended, the excuse of want of funds could not be urged. He says that if the Commissioners were justified in overstepping their appropriation, as they sometimes did, it was their duty to spend all the appropriation as long as there was any dirt to be removed. He further claims that the real reason for not cleaning the streets was not the want of money. As to the plea of the Commissioners that the severity of the weather prevented the cleaning of the streets, the Mayor quotes the testimony of all the chief men in his employ that the weather did not prevent the performance of their duty.

The Mayor discredits the evidence of the ashmen that they performed their duty, and declares that "in some cases, if manner be not altogether deceptive, they had no conception of the duty of an ashman."

In regard to the claims that the obstructions in the streets, the neglect of the Police Justices to punish violators of the ordinances, and the failure of the Corporation Attorney to prosecute offenders prevented the cleaning of the streets, the Mayor argues that these objections are answered by the Commissioners themselves when they claim that their work was properly done. After concluding that the evidence furnishes sufficient cause for the removal of the Commissioners, the Mayor says:

They understood what the duty was, and undertook its performance. At the same time they failed to perform it, thus losing in the great trust imperatively imposed upon them by the law. That their failure was signal, and that it did not arise from the fault of their trust, does not, to my mind, lay man at a loss, appearing as a justification for their continuance in office. That the law of 1872 has been repealed in nowise alters my sworn duty, which certainly does not tend to prove the administrative capacity and fitness of the delinquent Commissioners, or alter the fact of their proven willingness in the first place to disregard the mandates of the laws they were sworn to obey. Either the Commissioners knew that the work they were sworn to do, and which they took the people's money for doing, was not being done, and, so knowing, failed to do it, or, not knowing, disclosing their unfitness for office, or they were satisfied with their manner of performing the work, and so, in the light of the testimony, they failed to exercise ordinary capacity as public servants. If a municipal corporation has any analogy to a business corporation, and if officers deserve but a secondary and peculiarly privileged class of citizens, then there is cause for the removal of these Commissioners. They have been disloyal to their duty and unfaithful to this municipality, which they were sworn to serve.

In conclusion, the Mayor reviews the argument that the repeal of the law of 1872 repealed the clause that authorized punishment for the disobedience of the law. He says on this point that there was no repeal of the charter powers and duties of the Mayor or of the liability of the Commissioners under the charter to removal for cause. The Mayor claims that the repealed law and its amendments conferred no jurisdiction upon him in the matter. He says:

The law of 1881 contains the declaration that the Commissioners are to be excepted from the operation of the charter in respect of the duties they were sworn to perform, but failed to perform. The only question is whether the facts shown constitute cause for removal under section 25 of the charter which is in the force."

The finding of the Mayor is as follows:

I find that Stephen B. French, Joel W. Mason, and Sidney P. Nichols, and each of them, as Police Commissioners of the city of New York, did, knowingly and wilfully, during the period from the 24th day of November, 1880, until the 23d day of March, 1881, fail to well and truly do and perform the duty imposed upon them and each of them, as such Police Commissioners, by section 1 of chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and I do therefore remove them, and each of them, from the office of Police Commissioner in accordance with the mandate of the law and my official oath.

The Mayor's messenger arrived at the Police Central Office shortly before 4 in the afternoon, but none of the three removed Police Commissioners was in the building. The messenger accordingly left the big envelopes containing the Mayor's proclamation of removal with Second Deputy Clerk Delamater, who, in the absence of Chief Clerk Hanley and Capt. Kipp, was in charge.

Commissioner French had set out for his home at Sag Harbor, L. I. But before he reached the depot of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point he was overtaken by his private secretary, who had received a copy of the Mayor's decision, and had hurried to overtake the Commissioner. To a reporter Commissioner French said that he regarded the Mayor's decision with indifference, because he believed that it would be set at naught. The courts were open to the Police Commissioners, as to all other citizens, and redress against wrong could be obtained by them. Another Mayor, in the case of other Police Commissioners, had been taught this.

Despatches announcing the decision were sent to Commissioner Mason, who is in the country, and to Mr. Nichols, who was at his residence.

Commissioner Nichols said last night that the action of the Mayor did not surprise him. He had expected that Mayor Grace would remove him, and was astonished that papers to that effect had not been served upon him before. "The Mayor's action does not worry me," he continued. "I am used to it, as it is my third experience. I was tried by Mayor Hall and tried and removed by Mayor Cooper. The case is now in the hands of the Governor. I don't know what he will do, but I am satisfied to leave the matter with him." Mr. Nichols added that if the Governor should approve the Mayor's action, his future course would depend upon the advice of his counsel.

Police Commissioner Matthews declined last evening to express an opinion as to the Mayor's action.

Mr. Willard Bartlett, counsel for Mr. Nichols, was out of town yesterday. So also were Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and Mr. Elihu Root, counsel for Mr. Mason. A Sun reporter however, found Col. George Bliss, who is counsel for Mr. French, at his residence.

"Have you heard the decision?" Col. Bliss was asked.

"Yes; what of it?" was the serene reply.

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Well, Martin Grover once said that when a decision is against you one way is to go out and swear at the Court, and another way is to appeal. We do both. We have done our swearing at the Court, and the next thing is the appeal."

"In what form will the appeal be made?"

"We expect to have a hearing before the Governor. We sent a request some time ago for a hearing, expecting that the Mayor would decide against us. It is hardly likely that the Governor will refuse to hear us. It is not likely that he will decide soon, and we do not think he will agree with Mayor Grace."

"And if he should?"

"We have the same course open that was taken in the case of Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, who was removed by Mayor Cooper and Gov. Robinson and reinstated by the courts."

"Meanwhile, what will happen?"

"The Police Commissioners will go on attending to their duties as usual."

"How long will it take to reach a final decision? Can it be done within Mayor Grace's term of office?"

"I can't say."

"What do you think of the Mayor's opinion?"

"I think I could criticise it easily. I think he has hurried it up in the hope of controlling the inspectors of election. I notice that he abandons the second and third charges altogether. Those related to the failure to separate ashes and garbage, the loading of the scows with cellar dirt and private dirt, the employment of incompetent men, and the payment of men who did not work. Those charges were all 'poppycock,' and the Mayor, I see, has abandoned them. As to his talk of doing the work in the winter, if they had done as he says, they would have been obliged to far overdraw their appropriation. I have no idea when we shall have the hearing before the Governor, if at all."

GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

The Organization Delayed on Account of the Non-arrival of Delegates.

ELMIRA, Aug. 23.—There was considerable delay to-day in organizing the Greenback State Convention here. The trains on the railroad were late, and at noon, the hour announced for the opening of the Convention, only fifty or sixty of the delegates were present in Stanecliffe Hall, the call providing for 258, one from each Assembly district and one for each 100 votes or fraction of 100 votes cast last fall for Gen. Weaver. Those present were from New York city, Albany, and this and neighboring counties. In view of these facts the opening of the Convention was postponed until 2 P. M., as Chairman Jones of the State Committee put it, because it would conduce to the better feeling of the whole assembly. At 2 o'clock there were just 163 delegates in the body of the hall, when Chairman Jones proposed Clinton Furbish of Brooklyn as the temporary Chairman. Only a few conspicuous men are here, and the appearance of the delegates is that of men who are accustomed to labor, and with their hands rather than their heads. One of the delegates from Albany County, who was called on for a speech and made it, said that it was the first speech he had ever made, and the first political convention he had ever attended. The working of the Convention dragged slowly, as there seemed to be no direction on the part of the members to speak. There are some delegates here who figured, but not prominently, in the Anti-Monopoly gathering in Utica last week. From the speech of the temporary Chairman it would seem that anti-monopoly was the one great issue that would govern the action of this Convention.

The Committee on Credentials went out at about 4 P. M., and were not ready to report at 6, the hour the Convention adjourned. These two hours were taken up by the Convention in a variety of ways. For a time, it was Mr. Watson, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Greenback Committee, who, with a number of other Pennsylvanians, is here, Galen Miller of Niagara, Dem Healy of Monroe, and others spoke. There is not much talk about the candidates to be named, but a citizen Furbish of Brooklyn and A. J. Feery of Lancaster are mentioned in connection with the Attorney-Generalship, Thomas S. Patterson of this city with the State Treasurership, Peter Hogan of Albany for State Engineer, and Dr. Wieting of Syracuse for Comptroller. It is not expected that the business of the Convention will be finished to-morrow, but that it will go over until Friday. A mass meeting was held at the Park this evening, not very largely attended, where several speakers of no particular prominence were heard.

Among the leading members of the party present, besides Messrs. Furbish and Jones, are George Blair of New York, James Wright of Cayuga, Dr. Wieting of Syracuse, Durian Winn of Albany, Dr. E. V. Wright of Saratoga, and Messrs. Cunningham, Ball, and Gross of New York. George D. Blair of New York will be made permanent President to-morrow, if the Convention does as it usually does. He is a sweet-tempered fellow, and remains unbroken. There will be a serious contest for the Committee on Credentials to decide, but it is understood, with the manifest approval of what appears to be a majority of the delegates, that Dr. E. V. Miller, editor of the *Anti-Monopoly Journal*, will be refused admission because of what some of his party associates term the "base treachery" with which he urged his readers, in the last number of the *Journal* previous to the Presidential election last fall, to vote for Hancock. Open-air meetings have been arranged for to-morrow, to be addressed by the Hons. H. Gillette of Iowa, W. E. Plummer of the Meadville *Tribune*, Richard Trevellick, and Wendell Phillips.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars Resolving to Continue the Agitation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met in session to-day, and were called to order by M. Martin Jones of Rochester, Grand Worthy Chief Templar. There are in attendance 200 delegates, 100 honorary members, and 200 visitors. The lodge met here fourteen years ago, and since that time over 27,000 persons have been obligated in the lodge rooms of this State alone. The following preamble and resolution were offered by J. N. Stearns and adopted:

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State has been in the forefront of the battle for a constitutional amendment for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks as a beverage; and

Whereas, For several years it has prosecuted the work of agitation, and has succeeded in obtaining such an amendment to the people, obtaining some years so many as 190,000 signatures; and

Whereas, The Prohibition and Temperance Convention recently in session at Saratoga, composed of 350 delegates from twenty-five distinct States, unanimously resolved, therefore, work on that line to be vigorously prosecuted; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge appoint a committee of three, who shall, either alone or in connection with committees of other organizations, be empowered to prosecute this work the coming year, issuing petitions, awakening the community, and representing the matter to the Legislature, and endeavor to secure favorable results, that we recommend that a State Constitutional Amendment Convention be called to meet early in the fall to take the whole subject into consideration, with delegates from every church and temperance organization in the State favorable to the movement; that this committee be empowered to call such a convention either alone or in conjunction with committees of other organizations.

The report of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar shows that out of the 935 townships of this State 523 replied to inquiries made, as follows: In 1879, licensed towns, 301; non-licensed, 213; in 1880, licensed, 296; non-licensed, 217; in 1881, licensed, 304; non-licensed, 219.

Base Ball Yesterday.

The League team from Providence gave a fine exhibition at the Polo grounds yesterday of clean hitting for earned runs. They played Brown as catcher and Meyers of Philadelphia as short stop, in place of Gross and Nicholson, Brown catching finely. But Farrell's fielding was the feature of their play. The team won by superior batting, base running, and fielding, and not by the loose play of their six opponents, who did good batting and fielding to meet the innings, being the second game they played in succession. Yesterday's score was as follows:

PROVIDENCE.	R.	O.	A.	E.	METROPOLITAN.	R.	O.	A.	E.
Hines, 1st b.	1	3	12	0	Brady, 2d b.	2	3	4	1
Farrell, 3d b.	2	2	3	0	Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	1	1
York, l. f.	1	2	2	0	Gray, s. s.	1	2	1	3
Ward, r. f.	1	1	0	0	Eaton, 1st b.	0	1	8	0
Gilligan, c. f.	2	2	3	0	Mansell, c. f.	1	1	5	0
Brown, c.	2	2	7	0	Gibson, c.	0	1	3	0
Radbourne, p.	1	0	1	0	Hayes, c.	0	2	5	0
Meyer, s. s.	2	2	1	0	Kennedy, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Denny, 2d b.	1	1	3	0	Doyle, p.	1	1	0	1
Totals	14	16	27	13	3	Totals	6	11	27	7	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Providence	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	4—14
Metropolitan	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—6

Earned runs—Providence, 8; Metropolitan, 4.

In Cleveland—Cleveland, 0; Buffalo, 2.

In Worcester—Worcester, 4; Boston, 8.

In Chicago—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 6—(twelve innings).

In Albany—Albany, 6; Troy, 7.

Troy has resigned from the Albany Club, and has been engaged by the Detroits. The Albany club has joined the League Alliance, so that Leagues managers shall not get all its best players.

Norman Horses for the West.

On the steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool, 218 Norman horses are to be brought to this city. Of these 150 are stallions, 50 are mares, and the others are yearling colts. This is the largest number of horses ever imported at once to this country. They are to be sent to M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Ill., and a special train is to take the horses.

Assassination in Vermont.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Lucius Witham, a middle-aged man in Readsboro, Vt., was fatally shot by an unknown person when about to retire on Monday night. The shot was fired through the window from the outside, and the crime is supposed to be that of a neighbor with whom Witham had quarrelled, and who had threatened the latter's life.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Metropolitan vs. Providence, 4 P. M. Adv.

THORA BEATING CRICKMORE.

Winning the Relief Stakes at Saratoga—Hermit, Uberto, and Jessie K., also Winners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—Four excellent races were run here to-day. Mr. Reed captured the first two very cleverly with Hermit and Thora. Betting men came here last night in large numbers for the sole purpose of backing Crickmore for the Relief Stakes, and consequently Crickmore had the call in the betting. Still there were a number of heavy betters who planked down their $700 with as much confidence as the backers of Crickmore did their $1,000. The race was run, and Crickmore never got further than Thora's head, and when the straight was reached Thora came away with such ease that even the backers of Crickmore had to smile. The other races were taken by Uberto and Jessie K., also in good style. The attendance was very large. On but few occasions this season have the ladies turned out in such large numbers. The weather was glorious, the track in good shape, and the betting heavy throughout. The season comes to a close on Saturday next, unless a postponement renders it necessary to carry the meeting into the following week.

The sport opened with a three-quarters-of-a-mile dash for a purse of $350, of which $50 to the second, and the entrance money, $10 each, to be divided between the second and the third: beaten allowances. The following came to the post: T. B. Davis's Neufchatel, J. Spellman & Co.'s Victim, C. Reed's Hermit, and W. M. Conner's Gladiola. Victim was the favorite in the pools, selling at $160 to $70 for Neufchatel, and $15 each for Hermit and Gladiola. Hermit got the best of the send-off, but Neufchatel headed him half-way up the chute, and showed the way to the seven-furlong post, where Brophy brought Hermit up again, and he won by a head and neck, Neufchatel coming in second, and Victim third. Time, 1:15¾. French pools paid $67.80.

Next came the race for the Relief Stakes, for three-year olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added, of which $200 to the second horse, and the third to save its stake: one mile and five furlongs. The stake closed with fifty-two subscribers, but of these only O. Bowie's Crickmore, 114 lbs., and C. Reed's Thora, 112, came to the post. In the pools Crickmore sold for $1,000, and Thora for $700. Thora took the lead at the start, with Crickmore at her saddle. Both horses were under a pull, and the race did not begin in earnest until the middle of the west turn was reached, when Murphy eased his hold and Crickmore went up on even terms with Thora. Then both began to extend themselves to their best, and Thora drew away. From the three-eighths to the half-mile post she led by half a length. About midway up the turn Crickmore moved up to Thora's head, but he could get no further, and when well into the straight Thora came away and won, hands down, by two lengths. Time, 2:51. The last mile was run in 1:43. French pools paid $12.60. This race was the first renewal of the Relief Stakes. Goldbug won it last year in 2:57, with 107 lbs. up, and Duke of Magenta, who carried 119, and Clarendon, with 98.

The third event was a free handicap sweepstakes, at $15 each, with $450 added, of which $100 to the second horse, and the third to receive $30 out of the stakes: one mile and 500 yards. Five starters were: Mr. Keene's Bancroft and Fireman, Churchill & Co.'s Churchill, J. T. Williams's Amazon, T. B. Davis's Ella Warfield, J. McCormack's Valleria, J. Spellman's Uberto, and J. A. Grinstead's Clan Alpine. In the pools Uberto was the favorite, selling at $40 to $21 for Churchill, second choice, Churchill and Fireman sold at even, and the running abreast. At the pool stands Uberto came away and won by two lengths, Churchill second, and Fireman third. A claim of foul was made against the winner, but was not sustained by the judges. Time, 2:13. French pools paid $17.

The concluding event was a mile dash for a purse of $350, of which $50 to the second, for all ages, selling and beaten allowances. The starters were: J. Carter's Brooklyn, E. C. Barber's Sycamore, C. H. Pettingill's Fair Count, G. Suttcliff's Sir Walter, and H. Chaiser's Jessie K. In the pools Brooklyn was the favorite, selling at $300, to $225 for Fireman, and $105 for Sir Walter. Jessie K. went off in the lead, and won the race, Sir Walter coming in second and Brooklyn third. Time, 1:44. French pools paid $47.20. The winner was bought in.

DECREASE OF CANAL RECEIPTS.

The Board Discussing the Necessity of Restoring the Tolls on West-bound Freight.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the Canal Board this afternoon Attorney-General Ward said that it was apparent that the tolls show a reduction every week this season as compared with last year's reports, and he asked if the restoration of tolls on west-bound freight would not restore the deficiency. There was a surplus of $300,000 at the beginning of the year, and he understood from the Superintendent of Public Works that they had already invaded that surplus to the extent of $100,000.

Superintendent Dutcher said: "We will be able to get through this year all right, but next year there will be a deficiency. Our grain and export demands are not as large as last year. A large portion of the grain is going by way of the Mississippi, and this, together with the railroad war, has diminished the tolls. There seems no end to the railroad war in the near future. Our receipts this year will approximate about $800,000, but the probability is that next year they will not come near up to that sum."

Comptroller Wadsworth asked if the restoration of tolls on west-bound freight would make much difference.

Superintendent Dutcher replied that it would increase the tolls for the remainder of the season from $30,000 to $60,000.

The Attorney-General offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Superintendent of Public Works, Comptroller, and State Engineer and Surveyor, to ascertain and report to this Board the amount of tolls received on the Canals for the fiscal year and the deficiency that is likely to arise, if any, and as to whether it will be necessary to restore the tolls westward, and to report fully upon the same at an early day.

Adjourned until Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

ANOTHER WEATHER PROPHET.

Dr. Lambert Bidding for the Berth of Mr. De Voe in the Farmers' Club.

In the Farmers' Club yesterday, Dr. Thomas arose and asked the Chairman, Dr. Heath, whether or not weather prophets are of any use in the community. "Mr. Chairman," he added, "I move that all weather prophets be excluded from this club. Those weather predictions of one of the well-known members of the Farmers' Club were bosh. They are incorrect. I could guess better predictions."

The debate that followed was lively. Weather Prophet De Voe sat by and said nothing.

Dr. Lambert, late of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, entertained the club for half an hour with his theories of weather prophecy. "When the sun rises brilliantly," he said, "and immediately goes under a cloud, it will certainly rain on that day. I have observed also that if you see condensation in the atmosphere in the southwest in the morning, a storm is sure to take place in 36 hours. (Sensation.) I have travelled from Maine to Mississippi, and I know what I am talking about. Once I began to eat strawberries in New Orleans in February, traveled northward eating strawberries, and finished with strawberries in Chenango County, N. Y., in June.

"It is easy," continued the supposed candidate, "to predict whether the coming winter will be mild or severe. If honey bees work very hard and pack away a good deal of honey, then the winter will be long and severe. Again, if cabbages are scarce and ill-shaped the winter will be 'close.' If cabbages are plump and good the winter will be open."

Dr. Thomas said he had moved to exclude weather prophesying only because the club spent too much time talking about the weather. He had not dreamed of so defeating his own purpose. The motion was tabled, and the farmers congratulated Prophet De Voe that he was still permitted to predict their rain for them.

Suicide to Escape Borrowed Trouble.

Lawrence Knauer, 48 years of age, shot himself twice in the breast at midnight on Monday at his residence, 838 Second avenue. He told his wife that he was tired of life, and admitted having shot himself. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in two hours. Knauer was a baker, and for fourteen years had been in the employ of Hoeckner & Martin, in Third avenue. For some months he had been ill, and on Friday he was too sick to go to work. On returning home he spoke of a loss of extra help, advertised in the German papers for a tailor, and Knauer had the wife that there were looking for a tailor to fill his place. On Saturday and Sunday he was very moody, and it is supposed that he killed himself because he thought he had lost his situation.

Seventy Years Old and Fasting 43 Days.

Terence Connolly of Newton, N. J., while ill, began a fast on July 9, believing that food hurt him. For forty-three days he swallowed nothing but water. On Wednesday he felt ill, and his family again entreated him to take food. He swallowed a little brandy and sipped beef tea. Then he arose and eating a chair. He has since taken two spoonfuls of beef tea a day, merely to please his family. He says he has no appetite for food. He is gradually becoming weaker, but remains cheerful and makes no complaint. He is nearly 70 years old.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 43, 44, 50, 76, 85, 114, 126, 137, 139, 161, 167, 174, 181, 185, 187, 197, 198, 200. SPECIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Keep's Custom Shirts Are Only Made

In one quality, the very best; 6 for $9; perfect fitting. 80 Nassau st., 637 and 1,103 Broadway.—Adv.

THE WEST HAVEN TRAGEDY.

EX-STATE'S ATTORNEY OLMSTEAD ON THE MALLEYS' IMPRISONMENT.

How the Imprisoned Youths Spend their Days and Nights—Many Callers, but Few Received—No Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—Nothing has been done to-day toward getting a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the young Malleys, confined in jail here on the charge of having murdered Jennie Cramer. The counsel for the young men say that they do not exactly like to try, and then fail in the matter. The boys, they say, are willing to stand two weeks' imprisonment if necessary as punishment for their indiscretion. At the same time the papers may be offered any day. The prisoners confidently expected to obtain their liberty yesterday. They were disappointed when Justice Booth refused to discharge them, and again when he refused to accept bail. They are locked in cells 13 and 15 in the county jail. An empty cell separates them. No privileges that are not allowed to the other prisoners are allowed to them. Their cells are each 9 feet by about 4½ feet. These they are not allowed to quit at all. In the week that they have been confined they have been only twenty minutes out of their cells, with the exception of the time that they passed at Thompson's Hall yesterday pending the hearing on the charge of murder made against them and the investigation of the Coroner's jury. They may not sit in the corridor, nor even step into it. They have had no exercise. Permission to smoke has been refused to them. All they can do in the way of recreation is to read during the hours of sunlight and to think. They may have no artificial light in their cells, and there is none in the corridors.

James Malley, Jr., said to the reporter to-day that he had become so weakened by a week of this close confinement that the drive yesterday to West Haven and the attendance during the day upon the hearing and the Coroner's investigation had utterly exhausted him. He is an athletic young man, and is fond of and used to a good deal of exercise daily. Walter Malley, being of more quiet habits, suffers less, perhaps, but the punishment of both the young men is severe. Jailer Stevens and his assistant are kind and generous, but they are afraid to make the slightest departure from custom in their treatment of these boys. There are 150 prisoners in the jail, and in charge of these there are only the jailer, his deputy, and a night watchman. Most of the prisoners work during the day at slipper making. They are assembled in one large room, and in charge of them there is one overseer, who is employed by the contractor. In case of trouble among the men this overseer would ring a bell connecting with the office, and the two jailers would rush to quell the disturbance. It is because such a handful of men are kept in prisoners under extreme penalties, and who are regarded as desperate, are closely confined, "Chip" Smith, who killed the Chief of Police at Ansonia last spring, is in the jail under sentence of death, and is to be hanged in May. He is kept constantly in his cell and may only take exercise when everything else is locked up, and the two jailers can spare time to accompany him in a short walk up and down the corridors. The two Malley boys and "Chip" Smith are treated precisely alike.

Walter Malley spends his days in reading, writing, playing cards, and James Malley in the time to reading. Both of the boys read daily a mass of newspaper reports of their case. Sixteen visitors had called upon them to-day by the time the reporter saw them in the afternoon, of whom they had seen only one, James's father. He was accompanied by two bouquets, which had been sent to him by the little girls employed in the store. Edward Malley calls twice every day and spends a brief time with the boys. Lawyers Fox and Bigelow also call daily.

The partners of the Malley lawyers in advertising for Miss Sperry and Mr. Howe was to prove by them that Walter and James Malley were at Rockville's on the night of Thursday, Aug. 4, in company with Blanche Douglass, and that Jennie Cramer was not of the party. The story of Miss Sperry and Mr. Howe, however, goes to prove that Jennie Cramer was there on that night, and that four persons were in the party. This is not only a disappointment to the Malley lawyers, but it goes contrary to the testimony of the restaurant check, which shows an order of supper for three persons.

Ex-State's Attorney James M. Olmstead of Fairfield County, who was prosecutor in the Buckhold case, said to-day in regard to the arrest of the Malley boys: "In my opinion the authorities had no business to arrest the Malley boys until they had established a prima facie case against the boys. In this instance, so far as I can see, no such case has been established. If the grand juror has such a case it is his duty to make it known. Neither he nor any other prosecuting officer had a right to arrest and hold prisoners charged with a capital crime, unless they show, because the press or the public demand it. In this case the testimony presented to the Coroner's jury has clearly proven an alibi for the boys, as I look at the facts as reported. Of course my knowledge is limited to what I see in the newspapers, and my experience has shown that, as a general rule, the reporters get at the bottom facts in a case as quickly and surely as any one else can. Until I came here to-day I supposed that every one in New Haven supposed the Malley boys to be guilty, but my impression is changed by what I obtain at the press. I am really very much surprised to find how much doubt there is expressed regarding the guilt of the boys, and the apparent siding with them has astonished me."

Mr. Bollman's sentiments having taken any part in the arrest of the Malley boys, he says the arrest was made principally because the press and the people demanded it. He held that the state had proven that Jennie Cramer and James Malley were at the shore together on the night of Friday, Aug. 5, by the testimony of Gilchrist and two other witnesses, the first being a Grand Jury witness, and the other two, though not positive, certainly trustworthy and careful witnesses, who had endeavored strongly to keep within the truth.

Three Against One.

Policeman Flay of the New street station took to the Tombs Police Court yesterday Henry G. Dudley of 53 East 125th street and Frank D. Smaw. Mr. Smaw's head and face were badly bruised, and his clothing was torn. Policeman Flay told Justice Otterbourg that in Mr. Dudley's office at 82 Nassau street he found Smaw held by James Dudley and a man named Armour, and their prisoner was bleeding freely. The policeman understood that in the course of a quarrel Smaw had written to Henry G. Dudley calling him a liar and a coward, and that on the receipt of this letter yesterday Dudley, Armour, and James Dudley had gone to Smaw's office. It is alleged that James Dudley and Armour held him while Henry G. Dudley beat him. Justice Otterbourg held Dudley in $500 bail to keep the peace of Smaw for sending a threatening letter. Bail was given.

Mrs. Reinjer Sent to an Asylum.

Mrs. Mary Pauline Reinjer, who appeared at the White House on Friday last clad in a bathing suit and a skirt, and demanded admittance to the President's room, was after her return from Washington on Sunday in the custody of her husband, Anthony Reinjer of 304 Broadway, taken in charge by the police, and, upon the certificate of Dr. Shaw, was taken to Bellevue Hospital and thence to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. She became insane on the death of her husband. He was declared insane a month ago, and her two policemen to assist in taking her to the police station.

Reconciliation Hudely Interrupted.

James D. Cunningham, an elderly man, of 119 East Tenth street, was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting his wife, Charlotte Cunningham. The evidence showed that the couple had been estranged for several months, and on Monday afternoon the husband followed his wife to a place in Central Park for the purpose of a private collation. The woman says that, while resting in one of the Park seats, engaged in what she supposed was a reconciliation, her husband suddenly seized her by the throat and attempted to strangle her.

His Crutch Better than a Revolver.

As Richard Evans, a crippled newsboy of Union Hill, was walking along Central avenue early Monday morning on his way to this city to get his papers, he was attacked by a man who knocked him down and tried to rob him. The boy beat the assailant over the head with his crutch, for fear that the robber had a pistol, and the man ran off. The boy had a revolver with which he could have blazed at his assailant.

Mr. Stevens Saves his Goods.

The Treasury Department has directed the release, on payment of $400 duties and a small fine, of the undeclared goods taken at the Custom House from the baggage of Nathaniel Stevens Andover, Mass., who refused to pay the duties. The Law Department of the Custom House had recommended the forfeiture of the goods.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

The President's Condition—Marvelous Symptoms Developed—Nothing to Warrant Alarm—Preparing for a Great Celebration—Gathering a Nation's Dead—President Garfield's Condition—The New Haven Murders—Revolting Details of the Coroner's Inquest—Not Guilty of the Murder—Hot Weather—Arrest of the Malley Boys—Cut Down by Lightning—Sunstroke—Drowning Accidents—Drowning in Morris's Dock—Shipwrecking Disaster—Fatal Explosion in the New Cemetery of Brooklyn—Fire Record for Week—Fire Destroys Cotton Factory—Fire Destroys Glucose Works—Fire Destroys Lumber Yard—Fire Destroys Hotel—Fire Destroys Flour Mill—Fire Destroys Distillery—Congressional Apportionment—Great Editors, Lo! Barnum to Remain at American Museum—The Advance in Wheat—Three Dead Men Found—Man Shot Down in Broad Daylight—The Anti-Monopoly Issue—The Contest of the Presidents—The Dayanche Outrage—Arrival of the Dead Bodies—Sad Scenes—Sketch of Dr. Garfield—Sketch of Mrs. Garfield—Sketch of Chester A. Arthur—Interesting Life Insurance—Sewing the Midnight Sun—Correspondence—N. S. Cox, Mr. Bennett and Newport—Poetry—Financial—Foreign—Sol. G. Fleischmann—Domestic—Political News—Editorial—Notes on Science and Industry—Ladies' Department—Many Columns of Religious Articles and Astronomical Matter—Financial Intelligence—Markets—Sporting—Sale of Stocks.

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

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE NEW WARDS.

The Mayor's Commission Decides upon a Route—Applauding Property Owners.

The Commission appointed by Mayor Grace to decide upon an advantageous rapid transit route for the annexed district met yesterday at 170 Broadway to pass decisively upon the routes suggested to them. A majority of the Commission—Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Chairman, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, H. P. De Graaf, Matthew T. Daly, and Elbridge T. Gerry—was present. H. B. Claflin was among the interested property owners present. The first business was the reading and filing of a letter from Corporation Counsel Whitney advising the Commission that the consent of the Common Council and Park Commissioners must be obtained to the occupation of the streets in the annexed district by an elevated road structure.

Then there was an interval of waiting. Clerks were busy in the next room making a clean copy of the set of resolutions which the Commissioners were expected to adopt. Finally ex-Judge R. H. Shannon, senior counsel for the Local Improvement Association of Morrisania, caught up the clean draft before the ink was dry, and hurried into the meeting room. He handed the paper to Secretary Daly, who read the resolutions. They fixed and determined the following routes:

Beginning on the southerly side of the Harlem River, at Second avenue, nearly opposite Lincoln avenue; thence across the Harlem to Lincoln, up Lincoln avenue to 138th street and Third or Fordham avenue; over and along Third or Fordham avenue to College place; across the southerly boundary of the lands of St. John's College, and across and over these lands easterly, over the Harlem Railroad lands, and distant not less than twenty-five feet, or more than seventy-five feet from