The Sun.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Blue Beard. 8 P. M.
Casino—Faka. 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Concert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Irish Aristocracy. 8 P. M.
Koster & Bial's—Folies Parisiennes. 1:30 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—May Blossom. 8:30 P. M.
Madison Square Garden—Horse Show. 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
New York Comedy Theatre—Captain Mitcher. 8 P. M.
New Park Theatre—The Dead Heart. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—The Blue and the Gray. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Devil's Auction. 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Whose Are They? 8 P. M.
Theatre Comique—Dan's Tribulation. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Pegg's Party. 8 P. M.
3d Av. Theatre—The Two Orphans. 8 P. M.
5th Av. Theatre—Well-Fed Dora. 8 P. M.
24th St. Theatre—The Wages of Sin. 8 P. M.

Subscription by Mail—Post Paid.

DAILY, Per Month	50
DAILY, Per Year	$6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	1 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

THE SUN, New York City.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 60 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to $2.50, according to classification.

WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to $2.

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Sunday issue will oblige us by sending in their orders early. THE SUN *will afford space for all the news and all the advertising copy, whether it requires four pages or forty, but its business will be facilitated and its advertising customers better served if orders are sent in on Saturday morning, or better still, if space is bespoken earlier in the week.*

The Decoration Day Parade.

The military procession on Decoration Day is to march from the Central Park through the Fifth avenue to Washington square.

There is one family to a house in the Fifth avenue. If the procession marched down Broadway from Union square to the Battery, or from Madison square to the City Hall, it would be seen by ten families of people to each building on the route instead of by one. Indeed, on the Fifth avenue many of the residents are too proudly indifferent to the militia to look out of the windows when the troops pass by.

On Broadway, however, every available window would be thronged with people interested in the display, and real enjoyment would be afforded to thousands of people who will be prevented from seeing the procession because it is confined to the more fashionable quarter of the city.

Major-Gen. SHALER should not make this mistake. The President could review the troops just as well from the steps of the City Hall, and we should have been glad to look upon his noble figure and faultless costume from the friendly windows of THE SUN office.

What Shall the Harvest Be?

We sometimes find out abroad what is the news at home; and the columns of the *News and Courier* of Charleston set forth intelligence which may compose the doubts of many an anxious New York Democrat. Deprecating all idea of running after TILDEN, this unterrified Southern journal proceeds to assure us that "BAYARD or CLEVELAND can carry New York and can carry New Jersey and Connecticut. There is nothing to be gained by the nomination of the old ticket."

It is agreeable to be informed that either Mr. BAYARD or Mr. CLEVELAND can carry these three States. They are indispensable States. Without them the Democrats cannot hope to elect the President; but our Charleston contemporary states only half the case. While the candidate is important in this election, the platform is no less so. What is the platform to be?

If it is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, honestly excluding every form and degree of protection; if this doctrine is frankly and sincerely expressed so that it will be seen to mean without juggle or equivocation the application of genuine free trade; why then we tell our esteemed Charleston contemporary and all the rest of mankind, that neither Mr. BAYARD, nor Mr. CLEVELAND, nor any other man, can possibly carry either New York, Connecticut, or New Jersey.

Think of these things, men and brethren, and determine for yourselves whether you wish to win the election or wish to lose it. The way to lose it is wide and easy, and the guides who will conduct you into it are earnest, enthusiastic, and numerous.

Where Did the Securities Go?

The eldest son of Gen. GRANT is a member of the firm of GRANT & WARD. In the sworn inventory of the individual liabilities of FREDERIC D. GRANT there appear, among many others, the following items of alleged indebtedness:

First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.	$10,000
Money loaned, secured by $6,000 note of Chicago and Atlantic R. R. Co. to order of and endorsed by Erie Railroad Co.	
First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.	20,000
Money loaned, secured by $25,000 note made by Chicago Atlantic Railway Company, endorsed by Erie Railway Company.	
First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.	20,000
Money loaned, secured by 200 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company; 100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 200 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad preferred stock; 200 shares New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad stock.	
First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.	50,000
Money loaned, secured by $25,000 Tonawanda Valley Railroad first mortgage bonds, $30,000 Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia general mortgage bonds, $30,000 Chicago and Atlantic second mortgage bonds.	
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.	30,000
Money loaned, secured by $30,000 Tonawanda Valley Railroad first mortgage bonds, and $15,000 Chicago and Atlantic second mortgage bonds.	
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.	10,000
Note made by GRANT & WARD, secured by $25,000 note of Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company to the order of and endorsed by Erie R. R. Co.	

The aggregate amount of the five loans which FREDERIC D. GRANT swears that he obtained of the Morristown Bank in his individual capacity, and the one note on which his liability is contingent, is $140,000. In each case the character and the amount of the securities used as collateral are distinctly stated.

The stocks and bonds pledged by FREDERIC D. GRANT with the banks from which he borrowed personally were apparently furnished to him, without security, by the firm of GRANT & WARD. They figure again in the schedule of individual liabilities as unsecured loans to FREDERIC D. GRANT by GRANT & WARD. The money loaned by the banks on these stocks and bonds and turned over by F. D. GRANT to the concern figures still again among his nominal assets as due to F. D. GRANT individually by the firm of which he was a member.

The total of these loans by F. D. GRANT to GRANT & WARD, as included in the nominal assets of the former, is $695,000.

The total of F. D. GRANT's liabilities to the banks and bankers with whom he pledged securities, as stated in the schedule, is $820,300.

Here is a difference of $125,000.

It has been seen that FREDERIC D. GRANT swears that he obtained $140,000 of the First National Bank of Morristown, putting up collateral enough to cover the six loans which amount to that sum.

Yet the President of this bank, Mr. THEODORE LITTLE, visited the newspaper offices of New York as soon as the inventory had been published in the evening newspapers of Tuesday and declared that FREDERIC D. GRANT's liabilities to the First National Bank of Morristown were only $20,000. He has written for publication the following letter:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 27, 1884.

In the schedule of the liabilities of F. D. GRANT, as published this evening, this bank is made a creditor to the amount of $140,000. GRANT & WARD and F. D. GRANT owe the bank two loans of $10,000 each, and no more, for which we have ample security. The other loans mentioned in the schedule never had any existence.

THEO. LITTLE, President.

Here is a difference of $120,000.

Mr. LITTLE may be supposed to know what he is talking about. Of the securities said to have been pledged with the First National Bank of Morristown to cover loans of $140,000 that bank has really in its possession enough only to cover loans of $20,000. "The other loans," says Mr. LITTLE, "never had any existence."

Where did the securities go?

A Word for Brother Harrison.

Close observers may notice an incipient stoop in the walk of that distinguished Hoosier, the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON. This has been caused not merely by the weight of hereditary honors, but more especially by a habit of ducking the head as if in apprehension of a stroke of lightning. By Tuesday or Wednesday next it will be known whether this apprehensive stoop was unnecessary or not.

Meanwhile we may all feed upon the pleasing, dreadful thought that, when the booms are buried, and the slates are broken, BEN HARRISON's name may lead all the rest on the tally sheet. For Brother BLAINE is kind to him, and he is also well thought of by some Republicans who sniff haughtily at the magnetic phenomenon from Maine.

The innocent speculations of Mr. HARRISON's friends have even gone so far as to name the second name upon the harmonious ticket whereupon "BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana" is placed first in letters of living light and largest type. The second name is that of our friend Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY of North Carolina, New York, and Connecticut. "HARRISON and HAWLEY" would be an orotund ticket. Such a ticket might also be described as pyramidal, with its vertex in Indianapolis and its base in Hartford. But this is merely a matter of speculation. Perhaps the Convention may prefer to make up the ticket in accordance with the Galtonian Hereditary Genius theory. In that case HARRISON and LINCOLN might be thought appropriate.

But, whatever the ticket may be, Mr. HARRISON as a delegate at large from Indiana will have a hand in making or marring it. The brazen tongue of rumor even asserts that he wants to be at the head of the Indiana delegation in the place of that surprising and shifty old sea dog, DICK THOMPSON.

Does Mr. HARRISON believe that the GARFIELD trick can be worked twice? Perhaps it might if the Indiana delegation were instructed for GRESHAM. Unfortunately the delegation is divided; and, besides, Judge GRESHAM is an ARTHUR man.

While OLIVER P. MORTON was alive, there was only one Republican leader in Indiana. Since MORTON's death HARRISON has shot up, but in spite of his thoughtful support of numerous relatives at the expense of the Government, he cannot do all he would. The thought of GRESHAM evidently makes him sad. If GRESHAM would only move out of the State, perhaps a second Tippecanoe campaign might be attempted.

Mr. Clarence Seward's Sophistry.

Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD is an able lawyer and a nice man. He takes a long vacation every summer and goes to Europe. On the steamer he rarely emerges from his stateroom to charm the society of his fellow passengers until the hour of high noon has arrived; and it has often puzzled people to conjecture why he does not come on deck earlier in the day.

They need be puzzled no longer. Mr. SEWARD stays below engrossed in studying the Philosophy of the Sophists.

Mr. SEWARD is now acting as counsel for Gen. GRANT. He refused on Tuesday to make any statement on behalf of his client in reference to the letter in which Gen. GRANT says:

"*I am willing that Mr.* WARD *should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring.*"

Mr. SEWARD will have to take another trip to Europe and study the arts of sophistry still more assiduously before he can ever make these words shine with the whiteness of innocence.

The Metropolitan Bank and the Ironclad Miantonomoh.

As everybody knows, Mr. JOHN ROACH has long been engaged in an heroic attempt to finish the celebrated double-turreted, fraud-clad monitor Miantonomoh, with the assistance of the United States Treasury.

When it became necessary to procure armor plates and bolts for the turrets of this historic vessel, under the appropriation of Aug. 5, 1882, Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. ROACH discovered to their mortification that they would be obliged to send out of the country. A contract amounting to about $120,000 was made by the department with Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co. and Messrs. CAMMELL & Co. of Sheffield, England, through WILLIAM H. WALLACE & Co. of this city.

Documents recently furnished by Secretary CHANDLER, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for copies of the Miantonomoh contracts, reveal a very curious fact. One of the two sureties of the representative of the English manufacturers, whose intervention in the business of building a United States navy has caused Mr. JOHN ROACH so much grief, qualified in the subjoined affidavit:

"*State of New York, county of New York.*

"GEORGE I. SENEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; that he is a freeholder, and that the value of his property, over and above all debts and liabilities incurred by him, is over $50,000. "GEO. I. SENEY.

"Sworn and subscribed this 13th day of November, 1883, before me. "MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector."

The affidavit of the other surety required by law was as follows:

"*State of New York, County of New York.*

"GEORGE J. MCGOURKEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the city of New York, in the State of New York; that he is a freeholder, and that the value of his property, over and above all debts and liabilities incurred by him, is over $50,000.

"GEO. J. MCGOURKEY.

"Sworn and subscribed this 13th day of November, 1883, before me. "MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector."

These two gentlemen are the sole guarantors of the faithful performance of the English contractors' agreement with the United States Government.

One of these two sureties was President of the Metropolitan Bank. The other was the cashier of the Metropolitan Bank.

Thus it appears the officers of one of the well-known financial institutions of the city have been doing their share to uphold Secretary CHANDLER and Mr. JOHN ROACH in the noble work of naval regeneration.

Has it indeed been decided that Mr. BLAINE's name shall not be "presented" at Chicago by the great, glowing, and glucose-tongued JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS, the Michigan MIRABEAU? Alas for eloquence, poesy, BLAINE, and BURROWS! But perhaps the matchless "Columbian orator" will make himself heard after all. He will if he talks at all, and school speakers yet unprinted may convey to generations yet unborn the echoes of his majestic oratory.

A great race, no doubt, but unsatisfactory, was the Derby yesterday when Harvester and St. Gatien stuck their noses so close together when crossing the finishing line that the judge couldn't say which was first. Such an accident hasn't occurred since the year 1828, when the Duke of RUTLAND's Cadland did the same thing in conjunction with Mr. PETRIE's The Colonel, afterward beating The Colonel in a deciding trial.

This race, of course, adds renewed lustre to the fame of Lord FALMOUTH, from whom Harvester lately passed into the hands of his present owner. Harvester was sold for 8,400 guineas, and now divides Derby honors; and at the same sale Busybody brought 200 guineas more, and afterward won the Oaks. So it seems that Lord FALMOUTH retired from the turf when he was most brilliantly equipped for a successful year.

In this race the favorite, a daughter of Hermit, was third, and though prior to the race Harvester was much fancied, no sporting authority pinned his faith to him, and St. Gatien was hardly heard of.

It remains to be said that the Plunger's horse, Richmond, was somewhere among the great unplaced.

The opinion of Mr. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, the referee in the MARIE GARRISON case, on a motion to exclude certain evidence, fills 112 printed pages in the 13th volume of ABBOTT's New Cases. At this rate the final decision will make a whole library.

The following remark of the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING is reported by the *Herald:*

"Gen. GRANT, like many of us, may have to wait a long time for the truth to come out."

We believe that Mr. CONKLING does himself great injustice.

If JOHN SHERMAN had behind him the solid and earnest delegation of Ohio, he might win at Chicago next week.

Not till the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER arrives in Chicago will the fun really begin. Before that time there will be a multitudinous buzz of enthusiastic delegates and eager "heelers" holding up the hotel bars, and vainly endeavoring to stanch the abnormal thirst produced by prolonged political discussion. There will be an occasional fisticuff argument in the corridors. There will be a big crowd of outsiders swallowing the abundant rumors with unfailing appetite. The lulled little LOGAN boom will be unswaddled and made to squall vociferously under the charge of "LONG" JONES. There will be a deluge of big talk, and many sadly spavined nags will be exhibited as dark horses of wonderful "game" and gait. There will be bargains and whispers of bargains, and fierce suspicions, and naughty, angry passions will gnaw the breasts of young reformers. There will be the beginnings of a very promising hurly-burly. But when Mr. CHANDLER comes, look out for business. Mr. CHANDLER always means business. And the BLAINE men will have to gird up their loins. Mr. CHANDLER will soon be at work.

The House of Representatives, instigated thereto by the Committee on Printing, have resolved to disseminate 400,000 copies of the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the elegant and massive Dr. LORING. No doubt the printing of such a large edition will be a great boon to agriculture and indirectly to junkmen. A steel portrait of the Commissioner ought to accompany each copy of the book. The cost of the whole edition is not expected to exceed $160,000, and the pleasure of the reader would be greatly increased if he were enabled to enjoy Dr. LORING's portrait as well as the printed matter of the report. If a steel engraving be deemed too expensive, a wood engraving would surely be feasible, and even in a chromo the Commissioner's majestic form and features would be a thing of beauty. But perhaps a chromo would fail to render accurately his hard and horny hands, the certificates of his long devotion to farming.

According to the *Tribune*, the choice of the BLAINE men for temporary Chairman of the Convention is the facetious HORR, the ornament of Congress and of East Saginaw, Michigan. The *Tribune* suspects that the little band of delegates who are expected to stand by JOHN SHERMAN gaze with a frowning eye upon the ever-beaming HORR. If the *Tribune's* suspicions are well founded, it would appear that many of the delegates look upon the work of the Convention as a highly humorous piece of business. Possibly they are right, but it's mighty serious business to some of the candidates writhing on the anxious seat and waiting yearningly. HORR won't brighten them up in the least.

Jo Chaffee.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the men who went down in this week's panic in Wall street is Jerome H. Chaffee, generally known as Jo Chaffee, the father-in-law of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. Twenty years ago he went to Colorado, then a poor Territory, and located in Clear Creek county. He has related himself how he spent his last twenty-dollar piece in treating his fellow travellers at the end of the journey. He went to work at the mines, and in ten years he could probably have cleaned up $100,000. He embarked in politics, secured Colorado's admission to the Union, and became her first Senator. His political sagacity soon secured him a high place in the national councils, and for many years his influence at Washington has been very large.

When the Leadville deposits were discovered he went into them with ardor, and was the ruling spirit in the coalition which took $2,500,000 out of the Little Pittsburgh and Chrysolite claims, and about as much more out of the pockets of Wall street gulls. None knew better than he that great horizontal deposits of lead carbonates, carrying from 100 to 1,000 ounces of silver, were sure to peter, and that at a certain depth the veins would turn into common sulphides, lean in the precious metals. He sold his stock at the top of the boom, bagged his million, and went to Florida. The collapse occurred while he was on his voyage.

But he was not satisfied. He matured a grander scheme. Las Animas and other southern counties in Colorado are a desert, not worth 5 cents an acre. Yet along their northern border runs the Arkansas, and, if tapped at a point near the Grand Cañon, there is ample fall and an ample supply of water to irrigate the whole tract. Chaffee offered two propositions to the Government. First, he offered to construct the required ditches and reservoirs, provided the Government would give him an option on 5,000,000 acres of land for five years at $1.25 an acre; secondly, he offered to buy 5,000,000 acres out and out on the Government terms if the Government would undertake irrigation works, which he agreed to contract to construct. In either case the profit of the operation would have been something like $45,000,000. To carry out the scheme it was proposed to Mr. Arthur to give Chaffee the Interior Department. This was declined, but Chaffee was to name the man. He named Mr. Teller, but whether the latter proved less pliable than was expected, or some obstacle intervened, the scheme has never been publicly broached.

He is one of the most adroit manipulators in politics—withal, a singularly outspoken and indiscreet man. He was to run for Senator in Colorado against Hill next January; yet he told a party of clergymen who called on him for a subscription that he had no use for churches. He wrote to the leading Republicans of Colorado, who begged him to come and help them at an election, that he would come some day, would hire a hall, hold a matinee, and they might all come and kiss his foot.

And now he is smashed—nothing left but some unproductive mines and a few idle mills in Colorado. There is one man who will be glad, and have reason to be glad, and that man is the Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices. If Chaffee had kept his money, he would have had Hill's scalp next January.

Dynamite Under a Newspaper Office.

WABASH, Ind., May 28.—Much interest has been caused in Xenia, near this place, by the discovery of half a pound of dynamite, with a three-foot fuse attached, under the *Journal* office. The proprietors of the paper suspect the perpetrator to be a person whose enmity has been incurred through some publication.

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

Yesterday's editorial in THE SUN on the subject of Gen. U. S. Grant's connection with the swinders' firm of Grant & Ward was the subject of general comment in Wall street circles. It opened the eyes of even the blindest of men to the ignominy of the fact that the greatest living General of this country, a man who for eight years was its highest executive officer, and who has been feasted all over the world as no crowned head has ever been, is being found guilty of associating with the worst kind of swindlers for the sake of making money for which he has practically no use. A man who used in his early days to beg for a loan of a barrel of potatoes of his neighbors, and whose family enjoyed recently an income of nearly a million of dollars, had evidently no justifiable reasons to prostitute his name and his signature in the way Gen. Grant did. His tastes were neither cultivated nor extravagant. A glass of good Kentucky whiskey and a fair Mexican cigar were practically all he wanted to make him feel happy at any moment of his life. What did he want any money for and why should he have exposed himself to the chance of being locked up in jail with swindlers like Ferdinand Ward are psychological problems which only future generations of Americans can solve.

Every incident in connection with the Grant & Ward case is now becoming of lively interest, and a good illustration of the way in which money was stolen by the firm is obtainable from the following incident: Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the ex-Alderman and well-known iron founder, being a very rich man, was approached several times with an invitation to put up some money in the Grant & Ward concern. Immense profits had been promised to the jovial, strawberry-haired gentleman, whose fondness for making money is exceeded only by his wit and good looks. Mr. Mott answered to all invitations of Grant & Ward: "I am done with Wall street. I don't want any more skin games. I find stoves, pipes, lamp posts, and real estate good enough for me. If you can sell me Madison or Union square I will buy them right away, but I don't want any Wall street securities. I have been there before." The retort was that the concern did not have anything to do with stocks, that Government contracts were its main line of operation, and that Gen. Grant was in the business. "All right," answered the ex-Alderman, "I know an old Government contractor, and will consult him. If he thinks favorably of the matter I'll chip in for a flyer." The contractor, upon being consulted, declared that *prima facie* the whole scheme must be a d——d fraud, for there was never a cent to be made out of any Government contract if honestly carried out. "As I am not in the habit of going blind in any jack pot or pool, I laid my hand down," added Mr. Mott, "and I am happy to see myself out of the game at this juncture."

Wall street had quite a flurry on Tuesday, but it fizzled all out yesterday. Mr. S. V. White, the scholarly and pious squeezer, came once more to the front with a Delaware-Lackawanna deal, and put the stock some twelve per cent. up. The advance lost some five per cent. yesterday, and, the shorts being all scared out, the stock is likely to go back to its legitimate figures. The semi-official announcement that New York Central is going to reduce its dividend to a six per cent. instead of an eight per cent. rate brought the price of the stock down to 105½. As it is well known that the road is not able to pay even six per cent. out of its legitimate earnings, there is no reason whatever why its stock should not sell at about the same price as that of St. Paul, which has always paid seven per cent., and is not considered cheap just now at 70 a share.

Wall street has been somewhat excited about the merits and demerits of Mr. J. E. Simmons, who is the regular nominee for the Presidency of the Stock Exchange made vacant by the failure of Mr. A. S. Hatch. Mr. Simmons retired some years ago from the well-known firm of Grant & Co., and has not since then done any active business. He is but little known to the younger members of the Exchange, but he has had ample experience of the banking and broking business, for before his connection with Grant & Co. he was for several years cashier of Palmer & De Forest. Besides, he is a good lawyer, and, as his Masonic position shows, must be a good presiding officer. On the other hand, his want of acquaintance with the boys in the room is a drawback, as is also the fact that he has never served on the Governing Committee. Mr. Charles M. Stead, the only other person as yet nominated, is very well known in Wall street, but his pairing with Mr. Bowzon at the time of the expulsion of Hutchinson "for obvious fraud," makes a strong feeling against him, as does also a mining enterprise in which he was interested, and in which the street lost a great deal of money. There will probably be more candidates in the field, and Commodore Jim Smith may still come to the front. The trouble with him is that he is waxing rich, lazy, and gouty, and will not exert himself to canvass those in power. Whoever the next President may be, he should be a man of high standing, unfettered by any entangling alliances—one, in fact, who cannot possibly fail himself or be dragged down by the failure of others.

The Chicago market had its ups and downs in grain to the extent of about two cents a bushel, but all hopes of putting breadstuffs to high prices are evidently given up even by Mr. Alexander Mitchell and his Milwaukee crowd. They take advantage of every cold or rainy day and of every bushel fraudulently reported as shipped to Europe, yet prices don't hold, and in another six weeks the Southern crops will begin to come in and put prices upon their legitimate level. Mr. Armour seems so far to have been the only Chicagoan who has had any success. He marked up pork yesterday to the famine price of $20 a barrel, but nobody seems to want it, and the probabilities are that he and his associates will have to eat it all themselves.

There was a larger amount of betting done here this year than usual on the English Derby. The probable reasons were that there are a good many sporting Englishmen at present in New York, and that Plunger Walton's horse Richmond was supposed to have something of a show in the race. New York betters must have got badly stuck, for they were all on Queen Adelaide and Richmond. It must, however, have been a glorious sight, even for those who lost their money, and another century may pass before there will be such a close finish for the Derby as a tie for first place with the third close at their heels.

France has lost one of its most illustrious chemists, M. Charles Adolphe Wurtz, for a time a pupil of the famous Liebig and a successor in the chair of Orfila and J. B. Dumas at the Faculté de Médécine of Paris. He was an Alsatian by birth, and died suddenly at the ripe age of 77. He worked mostly in poisons, and his discoveries in the compound ammoniacs were of the highest importance. The French students of chemistry considered him as the brightest representative of the glories of Lavoisier, Gay-Lussac, and Berthollet.

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Position of the Nebraska Democrats.

OMAHA, May 28.—The attention of Dr. Miller, editor of the Omaha *Herald*, says that the statements to the effect that Nebraska's delegation to the Democratic National Convention favors radical tariff declarations because J. Sterling Morton was elected delegate, and for other reasons, is a mistake. "Mr. Morton," he says, "was elected in spite of his radical views of the policy, and not on account of them. The sentiment of the State Convention is overwhelmingly for conservative action at Chicago." He believes the delegation will act in accordance with the views expressed by the Hon. James E. Boyd, one of the delegates at large, in a speech before the state Convention, wherein, after favoring the nomination of Mr. Tilden for President, Mr. Boyd said: "should he refuse, then I believe it to be the duty of the delegates to the National Convention from the minority States, as far as is consistent, to consult the wishes and defer to the judgment of representatives from New York and New Jersey and other States, whose electoral votes are to decide the Presidential contest.

We are in receipt of the last report of the *Athenæ Louisianais*, a society of New Orleans established for the purpose of perfecting the French language in Louisiana, of cultivating and encouraging science, literature, and art, and of providing for the mutual protection of its members. Meetings are held at stated intervals, at which papers are read and discussed. Gen. Beauregard is a prominent member of the Athenæ, and takes great interest in its welfare.

A WRIT OF PROHIBITION WANTED.

The Defendant in Marie agt. Garrison is Not Pleased with Referee Dwight.

The long pending and complicated Marie-Garrison suit, begun in 1878, involving $3,000,000, which the plaintiff claims from Commodore Garrison, and which has been referred to Referee Theodore W. Dwight by order of the Superior Court, was brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, in a new form yesterday. This proceeding is regarded by the bar as presenting some startling questions of law.

While the reference was in progress before Referee Dwight Mr. Henry L. Clinton and his associates, on behalf of the defendant Garrison, went to Judge Donohue and asked a writ of prohibition to compel the referee to refrain from doing certain things in the hearing before him. The substance of the prohibition asked for was that the referee should be compelled to try the case as a case at common law, and not as a case in equity, and the main ground of the application was that the right of the defendant Garrison had been prejudiced by the admission of incompetent evidence.

Referee Dwight appeared for himself, and Roscoe Conkling and Mr. Tyler, counsel for the plaintiff Marie, also opposed the application for the writ. Prof. Dwight argued that Judge Donohue had no right to prohibit him, because he is an officer of the Superior Court. He also called the attention of the court to the further complications that might ensue should the referee refuse to be bound by the writ of prohibition, and thus be liable to punishment for contempt.

Prof. Dwight took occasion to explain the fact stated in the papers, that his fees were to be $100 a day. He said that sum was fixed by the counsel, and not by himself. As to the allusion in the papers to the length of his opinions, he said that he had been requested by the counsel to prepare elaborate opinions.

Judge Donohue said he had no doubt of the power of the Supreme Court to prohibit any court from exceeding its jurisdiction, so that the question was narrowed down to the right and duty in this instance on the facts presented to grant a writ of prohibition.

Mr. Clinton argued that the Supreme Court ought to interfere in this case, because Referee Dwight had decided that the case could be one either in equity or common law, and had permitted the introduction of several hundred collateral issues. "Referee Dwight," he said, "is as vigorous in shutting out the direct issues raised by our side as he is in admitting loose testimony on the other."

He declared that, if the methods of the referees were to be permitted, "it would be impossible to try any case within the lifetime of the youngest child living." He said that the writ was asked because there was no remedy at law or in any other way, that such rulings as Prof. Dwight had made were unprecedented, and that it was better to have the writ of prohibition to prevent wrong than to rely upon getting a remedy after the wrong was committed. He declared that the referee had made fatal errors by the thousand. He said that Referee Dwight had so far forgot his position as to speak of himself and the plaintiff's counsel as "we."

"That was a mere slip of the tongue," said Prof. Dwight, rising excitedly; "anything else would be ridiculous."

Mr. Clinton later referred to the same thing again, and Prof. Dwight arose again, excitedly saying:

"I won't be attacked without resistance."

Mr. Conkling in concluding the argument, urged that there was no cause for a writ of prohibition; that Referee Dwight had properly admitted evidence which was Mr. Clinton's cause of complaint. He said that if Referee Dwight had done all that Mr. Clinton charged him with, he had better walk out of Court, instead of advising his client to go on with a case so effectually damned by glaring and ridiculous errors.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

SENATORS IN A MERRY MOOD.

Laughing Over the Alleged Propensity of Old Men to Marry Young Women.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the debate on the Mexican Pensions bill in the Senate to-day, Mr. Allison said that giving a pension to a woman who should after the passage of this act marry an ex-soldier of the Mexican war would be establishing a precedent that had not been observed as to the prior wars.

Mr. Beck remarked that the youngest of the Mexican veterans was now 62 years old, and if he married at all after this time he would be sure to marry a young woman, and under the proposed amendments we should have to pay these young women a pension for life.

Mr. Logan inquired why it was assumed that he would marry a young woman.

Mr. Beck replied: "Because that is the rule with old men, and the older the man the younger the woman he will marry. I would not even trust the old members of this Senate. If they were to marry again I have no doubt they would marry very young women."

Mr. Sherman favored the pensioning of widows who had married the soldiers before their discharge, and even within a few years afterward. He was opposed, however, to extending the pension to young women who had married the soldiers late in life.

Mr. Ingalls wished to exclude from pensions, if possible, all that class of bereaved mourners who married these old men for a pension.

The amendment of the Senate committee, restricting the pensions to those who depended on their labor, was finally tabled by a vote of 30 to 20. Consideration of the bill was not finished.

The House passed a joint resolution to print 400,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, at an estimated cost of $160,000. There was a struggle for precedence between the Legislative and the River and Harbor Appropriation bills. Mr. Randall championed the former, and it was taken up. It appropriates $20,731,876, an increase of $88,190 over the appropriation for the current year. It reduces the number of internal collection districts from 84 to 63, and increases the force in the Pension Office. Mr. Thompson gave notice of an amendment consolidating customs and internal revenue districts, and establishing one tax collection district in each State and Territory. An amendment was adopted forbidding committee clerks to perform any service for any member of the House, and subjecting any member requesting or permitting such service to censure, fine, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the House.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

Not a Greater Skeptic than Thos. Jefferson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My answer to Mr. Addison Thomas's impudent and absurd charge of falsehood will be found in THE SUN of July 4, 1882. I quote enough of the same to humiliate my foolish assailant:

On the 31st of May, 1775, a county committee met and passed a preamble and twenty resolutions of a revolutionary character, but containing no language paralleling with the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). These resolutions were signed by "Eph. Brevard, clerk of the committee," and were printed in the *South Carolina Gazette* of June, 1775.

Those twenty resolutions were signed and probably drawn by Mr. Thomas's "paternal grandmother's uncle, Dr. Brevard," but if the same gentleman drew the two pretended resolutions of a revolutionary meeting held eleven days earlier, May 20, 1775, then Thomas Jefferson, who says he never heard of any such resolutions before 1819, was a plagiarist and a liar.

So you see, Mr. Editor, if I am a "great skeptic," Thomas Jefferson was a greater. W. H. B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.

Women's Tongues.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was very much provoked this morning at reading a communication from Fritz Niederholtmeyersonbarger to the effect that he has "never yet been one woman who could her tongue!" If he will come to New Brunswick I will show him a woman that can perform that miracle—not only can but does! which is probably what he meant to say. And he can see any number of them in any deaf and dumb institution. I had supposed St. Louis was quite a large place. In fact, I thought it had to be accommodate the ladies when they walk! But I must have been mistaken, after all, to judge from the innocent verdancy of Fritz N. and, by the way, just notice what his name sounds like: Neider-holt-meyer-sonbarger.

Can it be that he, a man! don't hold his tongue either? And yet, come to think of it, I believe I have seen one or two (!) men in "my travels" who were regular old parrots for talking. And I do think that it is about time, in this advanced age, that the silly, senseless, wholesale slanders against woman were stopped, and they are less frequent among well-bred people than they used to be. The time has been, not long since, either, when a young man could make a brilliant reputation as a wit at a dinner table by some keen remark about a dish of tongue, as, for instance, I once heard a young man say as he passed the tongue to a lady (not tong, "I suppose you don't want any more—got enough now." His effort was received with great applause, but I doubt if it would be now.

What we women want is justice—not flattery nor slander, but the honest, courteous treatment that any gentleman gives to ONE OF MANY WOMEN.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

A Skater's Challenge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I do hereby challenge Mr. Nate Clark of Pennsylvania to skate me a five-mile race for $100 or $200 and the championship of America. I do not consider the race at the Olympian Rink on Saturday evening a fair one, as I was stopped by the spectators while I was leading. If Clark will race in Boston I will pay his expenses.

NEW YORK, May 26. E. A. SKINNER.

Books on America.

At the recent sale of Dr. Court, in Paris, books on America brought unusual prices. It seems that in England and on the Continent there are many collectors of purely American books. At this sale Peter Martyr, 1530, brought $140; Laudonnière, $220; Champlain, 1632, $175; Claude d'Abbeville, $380; Columbus letter, Planck's second edition, $1,650; Cortez in Italien, 1524, $375; Vespuius Cosmographia Introductio, $220; Globus Mundi, $220; Hariot's Virginia, $280; another Vespuius, $550; Ortiz, $180; Oviedo, 1547, $220; Paesi, 1507, $810; Fuga, $240; Sagard, $220; Italien Vespuius, $2,900; Mundus Novus, $640.

NO RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent Ruggles Says it has No Place in the Regular Exercises.

ALBANY, May 28.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. B. Ruggles, has made an important decision affecting every school district in the State. The Board of Education of District No. 4, in Orangetown, Rockland county, wrote that a number of Catholic families applied for permission to allow their children to remain outside the schoolroom until after the devotional exercises each morning. The District Superintendent says the Catholic children had been asked merely to behave during these exercises, and were not asked to take any part in them. He says that to grant the appeal of their parents causes disorder outside the schoolroom, and disturbance and loss of time when the Catholic children enter the room. Upon this statement State Superintendent Ruggles decides that under our law all are equal in respect to the free exercise and enjoyment of the religious profession and worship; instruction is free, and the cost is defrayed by a population characterized by dissimilar religious beliefs and modes of worship. He adds:

If it were possible to devise some limited measure of religious instruction for adoption in the schools, upon which all these diverse classes and sects could harmonize, it would be a gratifying result. But this is manifestly impracticable and impossible. The only alternative, therefore, to preserve the benefits of the constitutional guarantees, in letter and in spirit, and to secure to all absolute equality of right in the matter of religious predilection, must be, however reluctantly the conclusion is arrived at, to exclude religious instruction and exercises from the public schools during school hours.

He says this conclusion evolves the enunciation of no new principle. The Hon. John A. Dix, in 1838, when State Superintendent of Public Instruction, held that a teacher "might open school with prayer," provided he did not encroach on the hours allotted to instruction, or exact the attendance of the pupils. In 1839, his successor, John C. Spencer, held that "prayers cannot form any part of the school exercises or be regulated by the school discipline." Finally, Mr. Ruggles says: "The principles laid down in these early decisions have been followed by every one of my predecessors in office, no distinction having been made between Scripture reading and prayers, but each having been held, in separate and distinct appeals, to constitute no legitimate part of the business of the public schools. They will be my guide and govern my action in all cases of like nature which may come before me."

ANOTHER CHARLEY ROSS.

A Lad Found in Illinois who is Thought to be the Long Missing Boy.

QUINCY, Ill., May 28.—Charley Ross has been found again, this time in this city. He is at the home of Mr. Geo. W. Alexander, a locomotive fireman. Mr. Alexander found the lad hanging around the depot in Palmyra, Ill., some three weeks ago. Something about his forlorn condition attracted Mr. Alexander's attention and he questioned the boy. He finally brought him to Quincy, and wrote to Christian K. Ross at Philadelphia. He received a reply in which Mr. Ross requested that the boy be asked certain questions and his answers noted. This was done, but the boy's answers were