The Sun.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—Sea Cadet Opera Company.
Haverly's Theatre—Trilby.
Koster & Bial's Garden—Concert.
Madison Square Theatre—Hazel Kirke.
Metropolitan Concert Hall—Railway, 7th av. and 41st st.
New York Aquarium—Pinafore.
Niblo's Garden—The Child Stealer.
Park Theatre—Joshua Whitcomb.
Union Square Theatre—Boccaccio.
Wallack's Theatre—Kit, the Arkansas Traveller.
Windsor Theatre—Georgia Minstrels.

1876 and 1880.

A sound and patriotic resolution was adopted on Tuesday by the Michigan Democrats:

"The Democracy of Michigan have the utmost confidence in the ability and will of the people to defeat the nomination of the Chicago Convention, and to declare at the polls in November that no man who was a member of the Eight to Seven Commission that assisted in perpetrating the great fraud of 1876 can ever be elected President of the United States by the suffrage of a free people."

With the exception of a word in favor of retaining the two-thirds rule, this is the only declaration of principle made by the Democrats of Michigan. It is enough. The Tribunal of Eight to Seven, infamous in history, overthrew a free and fair election by the people. No man who helped strike that murderous blow at the suffrage should receive honest votes for President of the United States.

JAMES A. GARFIELD was one of the guilty Eight.

The Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

Two years ago CHESTER A. ARTHUR was removed by HAYES and SHERMAN from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, on the direct charge of inefficiency, with the implied charge of dishonesty.

In his message to the Senate of Jan. 31, 1879, Mr. HAYES said:

"With my information of the facts in the case, and with a deep sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question, and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered."

In order that the custom laws might be faithfully executed, Mr. HAYES found himself compelled, by a deep sense of duty, to remove CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

In order that the Custom House might be efficiently managed, Mr. HAYES regarded it as his plain duty to remove CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

In order that the office might be honestly administered, he felt obliged to remove CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

In Mr. HAYES's view, the then Collector of the Port of New York was neither a faithful, a competent, nor an honest officer of the Government.

What was JOHN SHERMAN'S opinion of Gen. ARTHUR at that time?

In a letter to HAYES, dated Jan. 28, 1879, Mr. SHERMAN said:

"If, to secure the removal of an officer, it is necessary to establish the actual commission of a crime by proofs demanded in a court of justice, then it is clear that the case against Mr. ARTHUR is not made out, especially if his answer is held to be conclusive, without reference to the proofs on the public records and tendered to the committee and the Senate. But if it is to be held that, to procure the removal of Mr. ARTHUR, it is sufficient to reasonably establish that gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during his incumbency; that many persons have been regularly paid on his rolls who rendered little or no service; that the expenses of his office have increased, while collections have been diminishing; that bribes, or gratuities in the nature of bribes have been received by his subordinates in several branches of the Custom House; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met his support, and that he has not given to the duties of the office the requisite diligence and attention, then it is submitted that the case is made out. This form of proof the department is prepared to submit."

In short, JOHN SHERMAN claimed to have proof in his possession that CHESTER A. ARTHUR was either a fool, incapable of watching the thieves whom he cherished in his office, or a rascal who winked at their crimes. Indeed, he plainly insinuated that nothing except the actual legal evidence of ARTHUR'S criminality was wanting to put that official into prison instead of into retirement.

What a gratification it must be to Gen. ARTHUR and to his many warm friends to find this very same JOHN SHERMAN and RUTHERFORD B. HAYES now supporting him for Vice-President of the United States!

Deaths in the Summer.

The great and exceptional heat of the last week in May sent the death rate of the city up far beyond the average of the last five years. The number of deaths reached a total of 683, or 141 more than during the preceding week, and 238 more than in the corresponding week of 1879, while the average mortality during the same week for five years past was only 486.

The fatal effects of such an early and sudden experience of continuously high temperatures are thus made manifest; and where the heat tells worst is shown by examining the statistics in detail. Of the increase of 141 over the mortality of the preceding week of May, 86 were deaths among children under five years of age. Of the total mortality, 683, nearly a half, or 329, occurred among such children.

The cooler weather which came in with June at once had the effect of checking the mortality, which had run up to such alarming figures. The deaths for the week ending with last Saturday fell to 501, a total which is not much above the average number for that week. If the month continues to maintain the temperatures which are usual in June, the chances of life among the tenement house children will be about as good as in any month of the year. June, on the average, is one of the healthiest months of the twelve, and at present there is no prevailing epidemic.

But three or four weeks hence, the trying time for them will come. Formerly August was the most fatal month of the year; but latterly July has held that mournful distinction, the death rate of the city usually reaching its highest point somewhere about the third week in July. In the first week of July, 1872, however, the mortality rose to the highest figures it has ever attained in the history of New York—nearly 1,600.

It is in July that the lamentable consequences of our tenement house system grow most apparent. The proportion of deaths in the city is always largest among their inhabitants, and in that month it becomes still greater. Of the 683 deaths during the last week of May, the tenement houses furnished 405; to which we may add nearly all of the 133 deaths in the public institutions, for the hospital patients are chiefly drawn from this part of the population. In houses containing three families or less the mortality was only 122, or less than one-fifth of the whole.

Throughout the tenement houses, the nurslings always have a sharp struggle for existence in summer. Though the percentage of deaths among them is not as great as it once was, it is still so large that the death rate of New York is kept up to a figure which reflects shame on the city.

Premiums on Official Drunkenness.

The Senate on Monday passed a bill entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

The efficiency of the navy stands much in need of being promoted; on examining, however, the Senate's act for this purpose, we find it declaring, as its chief device, that naval officers who have been rendered unfit for service through drunkenness, or other incapacity not contracted in the line of duty, shall not be placed on the retired list, but shall be discharged with one year's pay.

This is a singular method of increasing the efficiency of the navy. A year's pay in some grades is large; in none is it to be disregarded; yet under this proposed act an officer who not only yields to his appetite for liquor, but makes himself such a slave to it as to become unfit for the duties he has sworn to perform, is, on being dropped from the service, to pocket a year's advance pay.

In no private business would a man who should forfeit his position by habitual drunkenness expect, as a parting gift, twelve months' wages. Why, then, should this be the custom in the national service? Many officers of the navy now come from the academy at Annapolis, where years of instruction and thousands of dollars for their maintenance are expended on them from the national resources to fit them for their duties. If they fail to even keep sober, after so expensive a preparation and the provision of a life career, continually increasing in rank and remuneration, what right have they to a year's extra salary on being dismissed in disgrace?

The Senate's bill plainly rests on old laws which were probably not meant to be so perverted. In chapter third of title XV. of the Revised Statutes will be found the substance of the act of 1861 touching the retirement of naval officers by a retiring board. After making careful provisions for that purpose, the act drew this exception, which now appears as section 1,454 of the Revised Statutes:

"When said board finds that an officer is incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity is not the result of an incident of the service, such officer shall, if said decision is approved by the President, be retired from active service on furlough pay, or wholly retired from service with one year's pay, as the President may determine."

Even under this statute there have been some strange proceedings. For example, there are applications now pending before Congress for reinstatements of naval officers who have been retired under this section. In one case, the officer was pronounced "morally unfit" for service, and yet had his year's retiring pay, and now desires reinstatement; in a second case, an officer was adjudged by the board "morally, physically, and professionally unfit for the service," and yet, as his incapacity was not caused by doing his duty, he was retired with a year's pay and allowances.

But even that statute did not mention drunkenness as a sufficient qualification for receiving a year's pay on retirement, as is now provided under the act somewhat queerly styled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

The Sneak News Thief.

We have no desire to keep constantly before the public the facts in the case of JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG; but when he or his friends attempt to misrepresent them, the truth must be stated in correction. Such a misrepresentation is the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"It is just ten years since JOHN R. YOUNG established the *Standard*. Two years had elapsed since he left Philadelphia to accept a leading position on the *Tribune*. He was so brilliant a writer that GREELEY was fascinated with his editorials, and he soon became managing editor. While in this position he incautiously unbosomed himself to a perfidious friend, who sold the letters to DANA for (as it is said) $100. They were published in THE SUN, and produced such a sensation that YOUNG resigned his position, and was succeeded by WHITELAW REID."

Here is falsification direct and indirect. YOUNG was managing editor of the *Tribune*, and as such had access to the telegraphic despatches of the Associated Press. He took advantage of this confidential relation and stole those despatches. Having stolen them like a sneak thief, he conveyed them secretly to a small newspaper in Philadelphia of which he was the proprietor.

Of these facts complete and conclusive evidence was furnished by his own letters. That evidence we published. According to the rules of the Associated Press, the matter was investigated by a tribunal constituted by that body. Its members were the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. After a judicial examination, they reported that YOUNG was guilty of stealing the property of the Association as charged. Both of them united in this report; and then the Associated Press, acting according to its rules, peremptorily required the *Tribune* to dismiss YOUNG. He had to go accordingly without delay.

Our design in publishing the facts and evidence was simply to protect our own property against sneak thieves, and to prevent other possible robberies of the kind, by making the punishment of this individual thief notorious. Since then, so far as we are aware, no instance of such sneak thievery has occurred.

These are the simple facts in the case of JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

The Serious Character of the Imperial Movement.

Had the Imperialists commanded only a few votes, the movement might have been treated with contempt and ridicule; but when it is considered that for days GRANT had a larger number of supporters than any other candidate before the Chicago Convention, the grave character of the attempt to subvert our free institutions becomes obvious.

Will the Imperialists abandon their cause?

It seems to us to have been rendered hopeless by the utter failure of this first effort. Those engaged in it stood immovably together to the last; but all exertions to gain accessions to their ranks proved unavailing.

We can conceive of no occasion on which they are likely to unite again and rally their forces anew.

With the lapse of time, public indignation will naturally increase rather than diminish against the third term. Every one feels now the gravity of the peril from which the country has escaped; and on that account any attempt to revive the Imperialist movement would encounter an earlier and more violent resistance than that by which its first appearance was finally crushed.

What Will Gen. Grant Do?

Whatever else he does, he will not be President of the United States. To the people, that is now the one important thing about him.

Gen. GRANT might take another trip around the world now. He will have a plenty of leisure. He says he learned a good deal during his former travels, and he might learn still more if he were to go again. We doubt, however, whether he will learn anything more about third-termism than he has already found out.

Gen. GARFIELD'S room is said to have been filled with a cart load of flowers. We have not heard of any flowers being sent to Gen. GRANT; and just at this time possibly some old Bourbon would be more acceptable. That is as near as he will ever get to being a king.

According to the custom in such cases, it devolved upon Mr. CONKLING to move to make the nomination of GARFIELD unanimous at the close of the thirty-sixth ballot. While the third-term champion was enunciating his *pro forma* speech in spiritless tones, there were cries of "Louder" from the galleries. Mr. CONKLING'S response was curious. "I would speak louder," said the discomfited leader, "*but having sat here under a cold wind*, I find myself unable to do so." Well, the tornado that had just overthrown the Imperialists was very chilling to the Triumvirate.

By the by, Mr. CONKLING was careful not to name Gen. GARFIELD in his speech. It will be recollected that in the only speech he delivered in the Presidential campaign of 1876, he omitted to mention HAYES. When he was asked last year to go to Ohio and take the stump for FOSTER, who was running for Governor, he is said to have replied, "What, *I* go out and speak for CHARLEY FOSTER, GARFIELD, and that crowd!"

Going up Vesuvius by steam railroad is another comfort which modern engineering has arranged for travellers, the first train for the mouth of the crater accomplishing the ascent last Sunday. At Mount Washington the elevating railway is an old story; and Brazil now takes the tourist up the Sugar Loaf at Rio Janeiro by steam. Half a dozen other mountains are ascended in the same way. In the Vesuvius railway the engines are stationary, and pull up the cars on successive grades by ropes, as at Mauch Chunk. Some people will still prefer to toil up on foot, through the ashes and cinders—either because they like to climb, or because they think that Vesuvius ought to be done afoot, or because they feel safer so. But most Americans will be likely to use the railroad—first, because they like machinery; secondly and chiefly, because, while the whole journey afoot takes seven hours, the ascent of the cone can be made in seven minutes.

We observe that S. T. ELKINS, son-in-law of Senator DAVIS of West Virginia, and R. C. MCCORMICK, son-in-law of Senator THURMAN, both BLAINE men, both Ringsters, and both residents of Washington, are members of the new Republican National Committee, the former from New Mexico, and the latter from Arizona. It thus appears that these Territories are represented by ex-delegates who have now no real connection with either of them. There must be a scarcity of Republicans in those parts when they cannot furnish two members for the National Committee who are bona fide citizens.

Now that the Cheyenne war has passed into history, culminating in the hideous butchery of Fort Robinson, the Senate select committee coolly reported yesterday that "the Government is not living up to its obligations with these Indians," and recommending "that the little band be returned to a reservation near Fort Keogh, and that the territorial limits of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes remaining in the Indian Territory be established on a liberal basis." But what of the official people who failed in these obligations, and who caused the Indians, who were escaping to the country which the committee now recommends to them, to be pursued and shot down like dogs, so bringing on a bloody and costly war?

Mr. CONKLING took special pains to get on the record and hold up to reproach the twenty delegates from this State who refused to support the third term at Chicago. He is reported as having said that he intends to put these men down. But he may learn ere long that putting men down is a game that has two sides to it. Judge ROBERTSON, Senator WOODIN, Gen. HUSTED, Senator WAGNER, and their anti-GRANT associates in the delegation, with the hundreds of thousands of Republicans in the State who agree with them, are not of the class that submit tamely to bulldozing. And the nomination of ARTHUR for Vice-President don't help the case one bit, but rather widens the breach between the CONKLING and the anti-CONKLING elements of the party.

The Reformed Synod yesterday, after further lively debate, adopted the mildly-worded report and resolutions of its committee on the secret society question. This action is satisfactory to the Masonic brethren, since their order is not explicitly condemned, and it is declared by implication that membership in it should not be made a ground of exclusion from the holy communion or a test of fitness for church membership. In the course of the debate the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR said he was informed that several members of the Synod had refused to partake of the communion on Thursday afternoon because one of the officiating ministers was a Mason; and an elder from the pine woods of the great Northwest explained to the Synod that Free Masonry was "the doctrine of BALAAM" spoken of in the book of Revelations. Having disposed of this vexed question, the Synod went to Coney Island and ate clams.

It is to be hoped that the preachers who agreed to pray for first-class nominations this year will not be disheartened by the apparent non-efficiency of their supplications to date. GARFIELD and ARTHUR, to be sure, are discouraging, but let the preachers have faith. Cincinnati may more than make amends for Chicago.

> If a President you'd be;
> If as Judge the laws you'd scan;
> If you're for an embassee,
> You must be an Ohio man.
>
> A spruce and spry Ohio man,
> A sleek and sly Ohio man,
> Oh! there's no such thing at all for luck
> As being an Ohio man.
>
> If as General you'd strut,
> Or as Admiral, spick and span;
> If in office you'd be put,
> You must be an Ohio man.
>
> A spruce and spry Ohio man,
> A sleek and sly Ohio man,
> Oh! there's no such thing at all for luck
> As being an Ohio man.
>
> In the game of politics,
> If to win it is your plan,
> If you'd rake in all the tricks,
> You must be an Ohio man.
>
> A spruce and spry Ohio man,
> A sleek and sly Ohio man,
> Oh! there's no such thing at all for luck
> As being an Ohio man.

We desire to enter a protest, this early in the campaign, against the injustice of holding the Campbellite denomination responsible for GARFIELD'S backslidings. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. GARFIELD is the only Campbellite preacher we know of who either takes bribes or tells lies.

MARQUEZ and the Army of Reform are now in rapid retreat in Sonora. The military manœuvres in that region, however, can hardly be on a gigantic scale, as it appears that one of the contending armies was completely routed by suffering a loss of three killed and several wounded.

We said Tuesday morning that the last ballot at Chicago might be a greater surprise than the first one. It was.

"Would you be willing, sir," said a SUN reporter to the Hon. W. M. EVARTS, "to retain your office under another Administration?"

"That," replied the eminent counsel, putting an additional twist in his legs; "that would depend. Do you happen to know MRS. GARFIELD'S views upon the Rum question?"

A Delicate Opinion About Garfield.

From the Springfield Republican.

He is not of the stainless and irreproachable integrity of Edmunds.

WHERE OUR CEREALS ARE GROWN.

What are at present our chief grain-producing States, and what change has taken place in this respect within the past few years? Some data in regard to the production and distribution of cereals, as well as the capacity of different sections for advance in this direction, have lately been published by the Bureau of Statistics.

It appears that the total product of cereals in the United States increased in ten years from 1,450,000,000 bushels in 1868 to 2,178,000,000 in 1877, and 2,392,000,000 in 1878. Of the whole national supply, only 3 per cent. was exported in 1868, 10 per cent. in 1878, while in the twelvemonth ending June 30, 1879, the shipments reached the unprecedented figure of 240,000,000 bushels, or nearly 11 per cent. of the entire yield. The relative proportion of each crop retained for consumption is, in the case of corn 93¾ per cent., of barley 88 per cent., of rye 80 per cent., of wheat 75 per cent., of oats 99 per cent., while of buckwheat the whole amount produced is used at home. As to barley, we observe that, although less than 10 per cent. is sent out of the country, nearly all of it is moved from the places of its growth, and about one-third from the States in which it is produced. Corn is necessarily consumed mainly in the neighborhood of its production, and a survey of these statistics shows that, though maize is grown in every part of the country, and constitutes five-eighths of the whole cereal harvest, less than a fourth of the States have a corn supply exceeding their requirements. Nearly all of the available surplus is found in a single group, the river States of the West—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. The so-called lake States—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—have barely enough corn for home consumption, which is less per capita by a fourth than the average of the United States. Their comparative deficiency in this cereal is best seen in the number of swine returned, which varies as 40 to 116 reported for the corn belt. The proportion of cattle, too, in the same sections was as 66 to 87. The immense preponderance of corn growing in the seven central States of the great valley is attested by the product of sixty-two bushels per head—this, too, in a region less exclusively agricultural and more conspicuous for manufactures than any other section of the West or South.

The seat of corn production was, we need not say, formerly in the South. As late as 1859, fifteen slave States produced 52 per cent. of the whole crop. In the year 1869, the corn-growing States were ranked as follows: Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee; but ten years later Iowa had dislodged Ohio from the second place. In 1878 Illinois and Iowa retained the first and second rank; Missouri and Kansas both passed Ohio, and then followed the other States mentioned in the same order as in 1869. The crop of all the Southern States was only 10,000,000 bushels larger in 1877 than it was the year before the war, whereas that of the other States has risen in the same period from 400,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels. The centre of production has moved, however, more rapidly westward than northward. Amid all these changes the relative yield of the central belt between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River has declined by very slow degrees, and will continue for a time to recede slowly, until the lands of the Missouri Valley are more fully occupied. Already, however, the proportion of the corn crop grown in the trans-Mississippi zone reaches nearly forty per cent. It is also clear from the latest statistics that the increase of cattle feeding in Indiana and Illinois threatens to relegate to the country west of the Mississippi the business of shipping corn in grain. Thus the most bulky form in which this cereal can be exported is that in which it is tending to be sent the greatest distances to market—an apparent violation of the plainest principle of economy. Of course the anomaly arises from the necessities of primitive agriculture, which lacks capital to buy the requisite animals for the condensation and conversion of the grain.

Of our wheat crop, the Atlantic coast now produces only 17 per cent., against 30 per cent. in the year before the war. The central belt has fallen in the same period from 54 per cent. to 40 per cent., while the trans-Mississippi region has risen from 14 per cent. to 42 per cent. The surplus is now produced only in five States lying between the Ohio River and the lakes, and in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Oregon. The portions of our own country requiring part of this surplus comprise New England, the Middle States, and the Cotton States. New England produces only three-tenths of a bushel for each inhabitant; the Middle States grow three and one-third bushels, or a little more than half the quantity necessary for a full supply; the Southern, Atlantic, and Gulf States almost as much, while Kentucky and Tennessee, with nearly six bushels are self-supporting. Of course, the requirement of wheat is not the same, per capita, in all sections. In the South there is a large quantity of corn used, by whites as well as negroes, and taking the twelve States from Maryland to Texas together, four bushels per head is deemed the mean amount consumed.

While the westward progress of corn production has of late been very slow, the tendency of the wheat centre to move westward is still active, and may continue so for many years, as wheat culture subdues the high plateaus and mountain valleys between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean. We must bear in mind that wheat can be grown from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of maize culture. For Washington Territory, for instance, from which maize growing is virtually excluded, competent observers predict a yield of wheat, in the near future, three times as large as the present supply of California. Of Dacotah, it is affirmed, on trustworthy authority, that the area especially adapted to wheat growing does not fall short of 40,000,000 acres. A considerable part of Wyoming and Idaho can be turned to account in the same direction, and even Montana, though better suited to grazing purposes, was computed by Prof. Thomas of the Hayden expedition to contain nearly 8,000,000 acres on which wheat could be raised. Counting but one-tenth of the intermontane region, which includes two States and six Territories, with four-tenths of the area of the Pacific slope on the west, and of Dacotah on the east, we have upward of 160,000,000 acres of land, from much of which the growth of maize will always be debarred, but in which wheat farming will ultimately exist as a specialty, dominating, for a time, all other arable culture.

With such opportunities of expansion, it is plain that our wheat area cannot fail to supply any deficiency in the world's production for many generations, without stinting the requirements of our rapidly increasing population.

New Scheme of Taxation in England.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Morning Post* says: "The House of Commons will be asked to-morrow to go into Committee of Ways and Means to consider certain financial resolutions to be moved by Premier Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is believed that the resolutions will embrace propositions of some magnitude, involving the imposition of new taxation, the reduction of taxation, and the rearrangement of taxation. The necessity of providing for the excessive expenditure on account of the Afghan war will be put forward as one of the reasons for disturbing the financial policy of the late Government, and making proposals very much in the nature of a supplemental budget. It is also probable that a proposal will be made to borrow a portion of the cost of the Afghan war on the imperial revenues."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will on Thursday address the House of Commons, impugning the financial policy of the late Government."

Civil War in the Argentine Republic.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Standard* this evening says: "We are in a position to confirm the reports of the actual outbreak of civil war in the Argentine Confederation. President Avellaneda has, it appears, left Buenos Ayres with an army, and the city is now in the hands of the provincial government."

The *Times* this morning says: "It appears that nothing is known here of any disturbances in Buenos Ayres. Many exaggerated reports are circulating, which are either baseless or distortions of precautionary measures adopted to preserve order."

The Defeat of the Third Term.

From the Jersey City Argus.

THE NEW YORK SUN deserves the lasting thanks of the American people. To it more than to any other paper belongs the credit of defeating the third-term conspiracy. It bore the most conspicuous part in the battle against the nomination of Grant, and dealt imperialism the most telling and effective blows.

VIRGINIA'S MIXED JURY CASE.

An Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States Recalled.

DANVILLE, Va., June 8.—The celebrated case of the Reynolds negroes, which was remanded from the United States District Court, Rives, Judge, to the Circuit Court of Patrick County, came up for trial there last week, and on motion of their counsel the venue was changed to the Circuit Court, at Danville, Judge Green. A special venire has been ordered for their trial here on the 21st inst.

The Reynoldses were indicted in the State court for murder. A motion to so modify the venire that one-third or some portion of the jury should be composed of colored citizens having been denied, Judge Rives of the United States District Court, on petitions of defendants, took the prisoners out of the custody of the State officials, and held them for trial by the Federal court on the ground that they had been denied by the State tribunal such a trial by competent jurors, without distinction of race or color, as the laws of the State guaranteed to them. Judge Rives based his action on section 641 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the equal rights of citizens of the United States. The State of Virginia petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus compelling Judge Rives to restore the prisoners to the State Court, and in granting this petition the Supreme Court said that as the Constitution and laws of Virginia do not exclude colored citizens from service as jurors, the petition for removal did not present a case for removal under section 641. The denial of the motion for a mixed jury, the Supreme Court decided, was not a denial of the right secured to the defendants by any law providing for the equal rights of citizens of the United States, or by any statute, or by the Fourteenth Amendment. A mixed jury in a particular case is not essential to the equal protection of the laws. It is a right to which any colored man is entitled, that in the selection of jurors to pass upon his life, liberty, or property there shall be no exclusion of his race, and no discrimination against them because of color; but that is a different thing from that which was claimed as a right, and denied in the State courts, viz.: A right to have a jury composed in part of colored men.

THE SYNOD'S DECISION.

Concluding Not to Interfere with Free Masonry in the Reformed Church.

The discussion of Free Masonry by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America was continued in the First Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday. As it proceeded one minister after another arose, and, in the course of his speech, testified for Masonry from his personal experience, until the anti-Masonic delegates began to express surprise at the number of Free Masons in the Reformed Church pulpit. The resolutions of the Committee on Overtures, deciding not to interfere in the subject of Free Masonry, were nearly unanimously adopted. The decision displeased the Western delegates, who had expected a different result.

In pursuance of the Synod's acceptance of the invitation, on Saturday, of Elder John Lefferts of the Brighton Beach Company, through the Rev. Mr. Wells of Flatbush, to visit the beach, about one hundred and fifty of the brethren, with a small sprinkling of ladies, assembled in front of the First Reformed church at 3 P. M. Elder Lefferts provided open horse cars to take the company to Prospect Park, whence they were speedily whirled by steam to Brighton Beach. A few idlers had been attracted by the rumor that the dominies were to have an old-fashioned clam bake. But the dominies, after standing for a few minutes in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel, to catch an appetite from the fresh sea breeze, straggled one after another down to Manhattan Beach, and for a brief space clams and ice cream were in demand. A train was provided at 6 o'clock to bring them back to Brooklyn.

RESCUED BY A BOY.

A Five-Year-Old Mariner's Perilous Adventure in a Racing Shell.

On Monday afternoon George Gallant, the five-year-old son of the Rev. Walter Gallant of Paterson, N. J., who resides on the river bank on the Godwinville road, and is a venturesome youth, jumped into a paper shell boat moored at the bank, and, with a small stick for a paddle, boldly pushed from the shore. As the shell drifted rapidly with the current toward a dam but a short distance away, the little fellow seemed to realize his perilous situation, and cried for help. A playmate named Everitt, aged 8, stood on the river bank and watched the boat in terror. In a few minutes the boat would be swamped on the edge of the dam or hurled over it, and young Gallant would be drowned, as the current was rapid and the water deep. Young Everitt, although totally ignorant of the management of boats, jumped into a flat-bottomed one close by and went to Gallant's relief. At the time Rev. Mr. Gallant arrived on the scene. Both boats were well out in the river, and the narrow racing shell was in danger every moment of being overturned by its frightened occupant. Young Everitt, however, reached his little friend, caught the painter, and cautiously towed the boat to the shore. The two boys were received enthusiastically by the throng that had gathered on the shore.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Strathern the Winner, and Parole at No Time Prominent in the Race.

LONDON, June 9.—The race for the Royal Hunt Cup came off to-day at Ascott Heath, and was won by Mr. Foy's 4-year-old bay colt Strathern. Sir G. Chetwynd's 5-year-old chestnut horse Lord Clive came in second, and Mr. H. Hall's 3-year-old Tertius third. Thirty-one ran. The betting just before the race was 25 to 1 against Strathern, 20 to 1 against Lord Clive, and 20 to 1 against Tertius. Strathern won the race by three lengths, with one length between Lord Clive and Tertius. Mr. P. Lorillard's Parole, who started at 17 to 1 against him, was never prominent in the race, and finished with the middle lot. Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Ruperra came in among the last.

Orders for the Enforcement of the Religious Decrees Against the Jesuits.

PARIS, June 9.—The Prefects of departments in which Jesuit establishments are situated were received by the Minister of the Interior on Sunday last for verbal instructions respecting the execution of the decrees against unauthorized religious societies. The Minister told the Prefects to make a clear distinction between Jesuits and other unauthorized orders. Jesuits are not to be invited to dissolve themselves and reconstituted, but are ordered to dissolve, and on the 30th of June the Company of Jesus must disappear and evacuate the establishments it now occupies. For teaching establishments, however, the respite is prolonged till the 31st of August. The other unauthorized orders will receive before the 30th instant official summons to declare whether they will submit to the decrees. Several Prefects expressed the conviction that few of the orders would bend in their statutes. The Minister said he was of the same opinion, but he believed there would be exceptions.

The Last of the Sunday School Parades.

The Eastern Sunday School Union's army of children had their fifth anniversary parade in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The ringing of the church bells at 12 o'clock called the children to assemble at their churches, where they sang anniversary hymns and listened to speeches and prayers. At 3 o'clock they formed in line and marched down Lafayette avenue to the music of bands, waving banners and flags. The private dwellings and churches were in gala day appearance, displaying bunting and silken flags. The Sunday school army, representing nine churches, numbered 3,000, and was viewed by no fewer than 100,000 spectators. Mayor Boswell and Alderman Powers reviewed the parade. This is the fourth and last of the Sunday school parades in Brooklyn.

Throwing Firecrackers to Stop the Music.

On the night of Decoration Day Mary Delaney gave a hop at her house, 220 Park avenue, Brooklyn. The young people of the neighborhood participated in the entertainment, which continued until 3 o'clock on the following morning. Among those present was Miss Mulligan, who takes lessons on the piano, and she favored the company with music. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, who are neighbors, however, objected to the music, and especially Miss Mulligan's playing, and they threw firecrackers into the window with the intention of breaking up the party. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were fined $5 by Justice Courtney yesterday.

Appealing for More Money for Ireland.

LONDON, June 9.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada as follows: "I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by the small farmers who depend upon home crops, which will not give out until their crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period."

The Case of Sir Bartle Frere.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Daily News* says: "We understand that Sir Bartle Frere's salary, as her Majesty's High Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope, will be paid to about the end of the present month, and then all further payments on that account will cease." The services of Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner have, in fact, ceased.

A Horse Drowned in a Breaker.

Bernard Bass, a Gravesend baker, while attempting to drive his horse and wagon load of bread along the beach at Coney Island, on Tuesday, was struck by a breaker which swept his horse off his feet, drowning the animal and destroying the load of bread.

Congressman Springer Renominated.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Hon. William M. Springer was to-day renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twelfth Illinois District.

MR. OCH HUNG'S COMPLAINT.

Charging that a Policeman Threw an Obnoxious Parcel into his Laundry.

"Mr. Och Hung will now tell his story," said Commissioner Voorhis, yesterday, after the complaint of the Chinese laundryman at 111 Hester street, charging Policeman Harper of the Eldridge street squad with throwing a dead cat into his window and afterward assaulting him, had been read by the clerk of the Police Court room.

"First June," began the Chinaman, glibly, "'bout 'leven 'clock in nightee, policeman thlow papel palcel in my loom, sayin', 'That's you baby; Chinee baby.' The palcel was not good smellee, and it was a dead cat. If you wantee see it, I'll bling it here. I thlow it out, and he thlow it back through a bloke glass in the door; I wentee out, and he said, 'You —— Chinaman,' and then he fightee me. He stluck me hundled times."

Ah Sang, Mr. Och Hung's assistant, testified in Chinese, through an interpreter, in corroboration of the foregoing. Two lager beer saloon keepers, a tailor, and a sewing machine operator, who lived in the neighborhood, testified that Mr. Och Hung called the policemen names for not arresting the cat thrower, who apparently was not the policeman, and that the latter gently forced Mr. Och Hung back into his laundry. One of the witnesses testified that two small boys, who ran away, had thrown the cat.

The accused policeman said that he knew nothing of the cat throwing, and that he only gave Mr. Och Hung "a little push," and that the two Chinamen had "unqualifiedly committed perjury when they swore that he threw the cat."

A witness as to Mr. Och Hung's character testified that he was "a perfect gentleman," and could write beautifully in Chinese.

Decision reserved.

NO HIGH TRACKS ON THE BATTERY.

The Park Commissioners Notify the Company to Remove the Structures.

At the Park Commissioners' meeting yesterday President Wenman brought up the subject of the occupation of the Battery Park by the New York Elevated Railroad Company, and read the resolutions relating to that matter, which he brought before the Board last fall, at which time the whole subject was referred to Commissioner Lane for investigation. The resolutions of President Wenman recommended that the officers of the New York Elevated Railroad Company be notified that their railroad structures must be removed from the Battery Park within six months from the time of their receiving such notification, and that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to institute proceedings against the company if this notice was not complied with.

Commissioner Lane read a long amendment to the resolutions, setting forth the reasons why the licenses granted to the New York Elevated Railroad Company should be revoked. The chief points were that they had neglected to fulfil their agreement to place ornamental iron work upon the columns, and to paint them attractively, and also had allowed grade to rise in the Manhattan Railroad to run over their structure, which was in direct violation of their license, it being a personal one, and not assignable.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and notification was sent to the company.

SUMMER RESIDENTS EXERCISED.

Protesting Against the Proceedings of United States Engineers in the Shrewsbury.

The summer residents of Oceanic, Pleasure Bay, and other villas surrounding the junction of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers are much aggrieved at the action of the Government officers in the improvements which are being made in the Shrewsbury River, in the expenditure of the appropriation which Congressman Ross secured for that purpose in the River and Harbor bill. They are making extensive dikes near Black Point with the view of deepening the channel of the Shrewsbury up to Red Bank, the only point at which there is any commerce to be benefited by the added depth of water. The summer residents aver that there is no need of the improvements which are in progress. The effect of deepening the channel, they say, will be to close up small creeks and streams and seriously affect the drainage of surrounding property by cutting it off from connection with the main channel, and thus generate stark water and make the vicinity liable to malarial influences. The navigation of the adjacent waters by pleasure craft, by which they are chiefly used, will also, it is claimed, be seriously impaired by the shifting bars and sands of the river. Persons who have been investing large amounts of money in villa sites in the vicinity are solicitous lest the value of their property should be seriously impaired. They have made representations to the New Jersey Riparian Commission, which, however, is powerless to interfere with the Government work. The Government officers have made some slight modifications in consequence of the protests of property owners, among those who own valuable property in the vicinity are E. S. Winston, President of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company; Klaus H. Peckham, the lawyer; William H. Scott, the banker; Benjamin F. Romaine, John L. River, and other New Yorkers; Judge Depue, Senator McPherson, District Attorney Keasbey, and many other Jerseymen.

Explore Ireland!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I suggest to the Irish historical societies and to the Royal Irish Academy to make explorations in Ireland, principally in Leinster, northeastern Munster, in and around Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Dublin, in order to discover remains of Phœnician arts and inventions. The facings of mines found in Leinster are similar to those found outside the ruins of Carthage, in Africa. There is a Tarshish of the islands, mentioned in the Bible, with which the Phœnicians traded. Possibly this was located in Britain or in Ireland.

Theologians, historians, and antiquarians are in doubt as to the origin of the round towers. May they not be of Phœnician origin? There are similar round towers in India, erected by the Phœnicians or by a kindred race. Churchmen who contend that the finding of some material, say stone, in churches contiguous to the round towers shows that they are of Christian origin prove nothing, because the same quarries may have been used thousands of years ago. Quarries of marble are now used in halls that were in use in the days of the Cæsars.

The world constantly advances in the use of railroads, steamships, electricity, galvanism, ballooning, chemistry, Bysine, science, and art. Why should it not look into itself to discover the broken links of history? Yours respectfully, A CELT.

Is not this a Good Suggestion?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Our hot summers bring upon us a great increase in sickness. This sickness chiefly takes the form of cholera infantum. Looking at the vital statistics, we see that this disease does not make its appearance till the thermometer rises above 75°, and then its ravages are in accordance with the height of temperature. A great deal of money is spent in furnishing physicians, excursions, artificial food, and the like, without much good being realized.

I wish to point the public to a better plan. Let a hospital be established where apartments can be furnished with artificial cold. Rooms at a uniform temperature of 65° will do more toward relieving the little sufferers than a drug store or a mammoth exc