New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLIII...No. 13,323. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1883. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TOPICS OF NATIONAL CONCERN.

CIVIL SERVICE AFFAIRS—ANTAGONIZING DR. LORING—THE ILLINOIS SENATORS.

It is thought in Washington that Mr. Keim will not be commissioned as Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission. The Commissioners are understood to be pleased with the President's action with reference to the proposed rules to govern appointments to the public service. Some of the modifications are noted by a TRIBUNE correspondent. The dismissal of Dr. Collier by Commissioner Loring is calling forth further protests, including one from the Northern New-York Cane-Growers' Association. It is denied that there is bad feeling between Senator Logan and the President. Senator Cullom is in Washington to urge a man chosen by himself for the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and not to speak for Matthews, as has been stated.

THE CHIEF EXAMINERSHIP.

KEIM'S CHANCES THOUGHT TO BE GROWING SLIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In all probability some other man than Mr. Keim will become Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, although he has not given up hope of receiving his commission, nor has he relinquished his efforts to obtain it. The correctness of the statement that Mr. Keim has never taken a hand in political affairs is strongly doubted. It is asserted by men who ought to know the facts, that Mr. Keim has circulated copies of a printed document intended to convey the impression that he was the proper person to look to for official favors from the Post Office Department so far as the county in which he lives he is concerned. It is also asserted that Mr. Keim paid numerous visits to the Post Office Department and talked as a political "boss" would be likely to talk; that on one or more occasions after Mr. Keim had recommended or urged a change of officers or some other change in the postal service, he paid a second visit to the Department and recalled his former recommendation or request, with an explanation to the effect that he had seen "Don Cameron" and found that the present arrangement was satisfactory. It is not asserted that Mr. Keim has done these things since he became a candidate for the office of Chief Examiner.

The Commissioners continue to express surprise at the unfavorable comment of the press upon their choice of Mr. Keim. It is said that they took pains to send a "prominent journalist" around among newspaper men in Washington to find out and report their opinion of Mr. Keim as a journalist. The report was extremely flattering to Mr. Keim, but the Commissioners suspect, if they are not convinced, that it was based upon very insufficient data. They seem to have lost much of their enthusiasm for Keim. They will probably not ask the President to commission him, and should they do so it is believed that he would suggest the propriety of their finding a more acceptable man for the place. Perhaps they have already done so and submitted his name to the President, but they decline to talk on the subject.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Civil Service Commissioners express satisfaction at finding that their views and suggestions in the form of a draft for rules to govern the civil service examinations have been adopted in the main by the President and Cabinet. The suggestion of the Commissioners that in case of a vacancy there shall be certified to the appointing officer the names of three persons, taken in the order in which they stand on the lists of the Commissioners, was modified so as to provide that the names of four persons shall be so certified, not the first four on the list from the State to which the appointment is to be given, but the four who passed the best examination. One of the four is to receive the appointment.

The recommendation of the Commissioners that each applicant for examination be required to make a statement respecting his own moral character was not adopted. Each applicant is to be required to state under oath what information he may possess as to whether any relatives of his are in the Government service, and in what capacity. This the Commission had not recommended. The President decided that no person under twenty-one years of age shall receive a Custom House appointment in any other capacity than that of clerk or messenger. He also decided that an applicant for a place as the head of a bureau should be exempt from examination, and that examinations for promotions shall not be required until after suitable rules for such examinations have been prepared and approved.

The President and his advisers, including in this instance the Commissioners, have devoted a great deal of time and thought to the discussion and preparation of the rules, which, it is believed, will be received with general satisfaction.

FARMERS AGAINST DR. LORING.

THE DISMISSAL OF DR. COLLIER RESENTED—THE COMMISSIONER ATTACKED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Protests against Commissioner Loring's summary dismissal of Dr. Collier continue to reach the President from various quarters. On Saturday Senator Aldrich saw him personally about the matter and made strong representations on the subject. To-day the President received a letter from President Williams, of the Northern New-York Cane Growers' Association, protesting in behalf of the association against Dr. Collier's removal and requesting his reinstatement and the removal of Commissioner Loring.

President Williams writes that, in common with farmers generally throughout the country, the members of the association have heard with deep regret of Dr. Collier's removal and they have requested him to enter their protest against it, and ask that the wrong be undone. The services rendered by Dr. Collier to the agricultural interests of the country are highly praised. The statement is made that the farmers have learned to trust him and to be guided by his reports respecting the growing of sorghum. The present importance and the prospective magnitude and value of the sorghum industry are set forth. President Williams then goes on to complain of Commissioner Loring's inefficiency and to declare that he has done nothing worthy of approbation since he became the head of the Agricultural Department; that his administration will be remembered chiefly on account of his attempt to crush the sorghum industry, etc. He is declared to be incompetent and the President is therefore asked to remove him from office. As an example of Commissioner Loring's incompetency his competitive system of last year is mentioned and condemned with the remark that "the fraudulent prizes" offered imposed extra labors upon sorghum growers, who are compelled to go unrewarded.

The Commissioner is accused of unfaithfulness to the interests which he officially represents. In proof of this he is charged with preventing the publication of the sorghum report of the National Academy of Sciences, although he made haste to publish his own "flimsy address," delivered at the St. Louis convention of sorghum growers. Commissioner Loring is also blamed for repeated refusals to allow Dr. Collier to accept invitations to attend the meetings of the New-York Cane-Growers' Association until he was requested in writing to do so by both the United States Senators and every Representative from that State. In conclusion the letter repeats the request for Commissioner Loring's removal and for the restoration of Dr. Collier.

Commissioner Loring does not appear to feel in the least disturbed by the accusations against him or the strong opposition shown to his administration of the Department. In his behalf it is asserted that time will vindicate the wisdom of his course by showing that not only was the removal of Dr. Collier a benefit to the Department, but also that the appointment of Professor Wiley was a good thing for the sorghum industry.

A NEW BUSINESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A new branch of industry is about to be established in Washington. "Civil Service Institute" are the words painted in large gilt letters on a sign which was attached to a respectable looking building on one of the cross streets two or three days ago. It is apparent that the "Institute" is to be a place where persons ambitious to enter the Civil Service may "cram" for the examinations.

LOGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Respecting the reports of dissatisfaction on the part of Senator Logan toward the President, the Senator has recently taken occasion, it is said, to communicate with the President and say that all such reports are untrue. In regard to the executive order enlarging the boundaries of the Zuni Indian reservation so as to embrace the lands and springs claimed by Senator Logan's son-in-law, it is now declared upon trustworthy authority that the President did not know that Senator Logan was directly or indirectly interested in the disputed claims; and, in fact, that the Senator had expressly declared that he was not so interested. But had he been one of the claimants the President's action would still have been the same.

There does not appear to be any good ground for the complaint of some of Senator Logan's friends in Washington that the President's order of Saturday was "a direct blow" at him or was so intended. For Senator Logan it hardly seems necessary to say that nothing in his long public career justifies even a suspicion that he would countenance any act of injustice, and least of all one toward a defenceless and weak Indian tribe like the Zunis.

SENATOR CULLOM'S MISSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It appears that while Senator Logan recommended Mr. Matthews for the Internal Revenue Commissionership, Senator Cullom's approval of the same person was given without any special reference to that particular office. It happens that Senator Cullom prefers another man for that place, and he has come to Washington to urge the President to appoint the other man. Senator Cullom visited the White House to-day in the interest of his own candidate. This will probably be unpleasant intelligence to Senator Logan's candidate, especially as the Senator is now in New-Mexico and therefore cannot personally engage in a contest over the appointment. If the Illinois Senators shall be unable to agree upon a candidate, no Illinois man will be very likely to receive the appointment.

Senator Cullom's choice is David Litler, a prominent Republican politician and lawyer of Springfield, Ill. He has been for several years a member of the Illinois Legislature, and is described as a man of ability and force of character.

THE CONKLING UTTERANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ex-Senator Conkling's latest political speech has excited considerable comment in Washington, and it is noticeable that the "Stalwarts" find little to praise in "Prince Charlie's" utterances, the spirit of which was certainly in striking contrast to that shown by ex-President Hayes in a private letter to a friend in Washington, written on the same evening that Mr. Conkling's speech was delivered. The ex-President wrote: "The local outlook is improving. The Scott law upheld as constitutional, as it seems to be, will recall many of the wanderers, and that, too, from both wings of dissent. 'Unity' and 'harmony' are the watchwords. We might paraphrase Henry A. Wise's saying, thus: 'The union of Republicans for the sake of the Republic.'"

SAN CARLOS AGENCY TROUBLES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Ex-Agent Tiffany, of the San Carlos Indian Agency, said to-day that he did not intend to state that Commissioner Price was responsible for the removal of the two traders at that agency and the appointment of the agent's son-in-law as sole trader. The changes were made, as Commissioner Price asserted to Mr. Tiffany and to members of the Board of Indian Commissioners in New-York recently, by Secretary Teller, and contrary to Commissioner Price's wishes. Colonel Tiffany also said to-day that the charges against Agent Wilcox, of the San Carlos Agency, alluded to in a Washington dispatch published in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday, have been received by the Board of Indian Commissioners, who, he says, will ask the President to order an investigation.

THE TARIFF LAW AND TRADEMARKS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The new tariff law provides that trademarks which may be adopted by any American manufacturer may be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury and distributed to customs officers, and that when so distributed no goods bearing such trademark shall be imported unless the person owning the trademark is the importer of the goods. Apprehensions have been expressed that under this provision American manufacturers might adopt foreign trademarks, and so prevent the importation of foreign goods bearing the same. The opinion is entertained at the Treasury Department that before any action is taken with regard to the enforcement of this provision the person applying must prove his ownership to the trademark used by him by proper registration in the patent office. No definite action has yet been taken by the Department.

COLONEL BLISS ON S. W. DORSEY.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the course of his argument for the Government in the Star Route trial to-day, Colonel Bliss declared that the official records showed that within three months after the date upon which S. W. Dorsey came into possession of his twelve routes, ten of them had been increased or expedited, and most of the orders had been made while Dorsey was in this city, and no one knew how far the thing would have gone if a new Administration had not come in and the two honest men—MacVeagh and James—stepped to the front. Yet, with incomparable impudence, Dorsey had patched up Rerdell's affidavit, addressed it to the President and had attempted to defame the memory of Garfield by asserting that upon that affidavit Garfield would have removed two of his Cabinet.

THE CASE OF COLONEL ILGES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Iiges, 18th Infantry, to take effect January next, has been received at the War Department, having been forwarded from General Terry's headquarters, Department of Dakota. Secretary Lincoln has directed that it be returned with instructions that if the resignation be tendered to take effect immediately it will be accepted; that otherwise a court martial will be ordered to try him upon the charge of duplicating his pay accounts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7, 1883.

A NEW BANK AUTHORIZED.—The Acting Controller of the Currency has authorized the Logan National Bank of West Liberty, Ohio, to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

RESIGNATION IN THE PATENT OFFICE.—Henry Calver, of Massachusetts, First Assistant Examiner of Patents, in charge of the sewing machine division of the Patent Office, has resigned to engage in private business.

MR. MURCH NOT YET READY.—Mr. Murch to-day, in reference to the affairs of the Supervising Architect's office, stated that he proposed to proceed with the investigation as soon as he could get his papers in shape and prepare his case. He hoped to be able to accomplish this in about a week. Mr. New says that the committee are waiting solely upon Mr. Murch.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the case of William S. McQuilty against the United States for the destruction of the ship "Olive Jane" was argued and submitted. Cases involving claims for the destruction of the ship "Magnolia" and damages were also argued and submitted. Case No. 619 was passed over. Case No. 688 was argued and postponed until Wednesday for further proof. Case No. 602 was argued.

A BOSTON POLICEMAN SHOT.

BOSTON, May 7.—Mr. Wade, Chief of the District Police in Pemberton-square, was to-day shot in the left arm and right shoulder by Richard Brennan, a "crank" recently discharged from the city Correctional Institution. Brennan escaped into the street, but was subsequently arrested. The wound in the shoulder is not serious. The wound in the arm is worse, and the surgeons did not deem it prudent to attempt to extract the ball. There has been great loss of blood, and the bullet lies dangerously near an artery in the elbow. Brennan was a member of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and is now on a three months leave of absence from the Soldiers' Home at Togus Springs, Me.

Later—To-night Chief Wade is very comfortable. The bullet has been extracted from his shoulder, and it is expected he will be about again in a few weeks.

IN PRAISE OF OAKES AMES.

BOSTON, May 7.—The House this afternoon adopted the Senate resolution recognizing the ability, services and integrity of Oakes Ames, and asking for a like recognition on the part of the National Congress. The Democratic amendments to the Appropriation bill for a woman's prison at Sherborn were rejected.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A REPORTED TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

CHICAGO, April 7.—*The Times* will say, "A tripartite agreement has been consummated, the parties to which are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. Under the agreement a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco road is secured to the Atlantic and Pacific, the latter agreeing to stop the construction of its line west of the Colorado River for the present, but to be permitted to complete its road eventually to the Pacific coast, making San Francisco its Western terminus, as originally contemplated. Should the agreement be faithfully kept by the other parties, the Atlantic and Pacific is not to be permitted to reach San Francisco for the full term of the contract, which is twenty years; and the controlling interest which it had secured in the St. Louis and San Francisco is a practical stoppage of the extension of that line, and is equivalent to a merger of its franchises in the Atlantic and Pacific. The connections of this line to the Pacific coast will be from the Colorado River over a branch of the Southern Pacific to Mohave; thence by the main line to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The new arrangement goes into effect at once.

VARIOUS ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The annual meetings of the following railroad companies, which are controlled or operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were held to-day, and officers were elected as follows:

Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad—G. B. Roberts, president; Managers, Wistar Morris, J. N. Dubarry, Jacob P. Jones, A. J. Cassatt, Edmund Smith, John P. Green.

Southern Pennsylvania Railroad and Mining Company—President, Thomas B. Kennedy. Directors, George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, Henry D. Welsh, J. N. Dubarry and Henry M. Phillips.

East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad Company—President, John Cinnog. Directors, William Morton, T. M. Storb, Amos Diller, Strickland Kneass, B. F. Kinzer, J. N. Dubarry, S. M. Felton, Wistar Morris, G. B. Roberts, James R. McClure, Edmund Smith, N. P. Shortridge.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company—President, Strickland Kneass. Directors, G. B. Roberts, Edmund Smith, Wistar Morris, Eli Slifer, James P. Coburn, S. C. Stewart. Secretary and Treasurer, James R. McClure.

Pomeroy and Newark Railroad Company—President, Edmund Smith. Directors, Strickland Kneass, J. N. Dubarry, John P. Wetherill, Henry D. Welsh, Wistar Morris, S. M. Felton. Secretary and Treasurer, James R. McClure.

Chartiers Railway Company—Directors, G. B. Roberts, president; Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. P. Shortridge, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, J. N. Dubarry.

Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad—Directors, H. Dubarry, president; D. B. Cummins, Wistar Morris, H. M. Phillips, George B. Roberts, Edmund Smith, J. P. Wetherill.

North and West Branch Railroad—Directors, D. J. Waller, president; George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, C. R. Buckalew, N. P. Shortridge, Charles Parrish, Edmund Smith, H. W. Palmer, J. P. Green, William Neal, Strickland Kneass, H. K. Welsh. Vice-President, J. N. Dubarry.

Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad—Directors, J. N. Dubarry, president; Strickland Kneass, Wistar Morris, H. M. Phillips, G. B. Roberts, N. P. Shortridge, Edmund Smith.

The Catawissa Railroad, which is leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, also elected officers as follows: President, M. P. Hutchinson. Directors, J. V. Williamson, F. K. Shipper, Emmor Weaver, George C. Carson, Joseph C. Harris, John S. Graham.

Meetings for the election of officers were also held by the Elmira and Williamsport and the Susquehanna and Delaware River railroads, with the following result:

Elmira and Williamsport Railroad—President, Thomas Neilson. Managers, Thomas Kimber, W. Read Fisher, Lewis P. Geiger, William D. Neilson, Alexander Bacon, Bushrod W. Adams.

Susquehanna and Delaware River Railroad Company—Directors, Damon Y. Kilgore, James W. Masters, Edmund H. McCullough, Robert Frazer, Napoleon Desch, Jonestown; F. W. Homer, Cherryville; president, Damon Y. Kilgore.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

READING, Penn., May 7.—The stockholders of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad held their annual meeting here this afternoon. The report submitted showed the gross earnings for the year to be $339,092, and operating expenses, $264,028. The following Board of Directors was elected: George Brooke, Charles Huston, A. L. Foster, Richard Ely, Charles Wheeler and John Gerhard. H. A. Dupont, of Wilmington, was elected president, and P. S. Ermold, of Reading, secretary and treasurer.

MOBILE, May 7.—The Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad was sold to-day in this city at a foreclosure sale for $350,000, and was purchased by George Arentz, Edward R. Bacon and P. D. Barker, of New-York, and D. I. Parker, of Mobile, the purchasing trustees for the bondholders.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Governor has sent to the office of the Secretary of State, without his signature, the resolution appropriating $264,552 for double-tracking the Hoosac Tunnel Line. He says he will not sign it.

REGULATING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TROY, May 7.—There is much excitement at Glens Falls over the excise war. The old board met this morning and granted six licenses, when the Chief of Police served papers on the members, who were taken before a justice. The new board met, but granted no licenses, as they had pledged themselves before they were nominated. The old board, it is maintained, hold to the expiration of their term on account of the new board not swearing in and filing bonds at the time prescribed by the law.

LOCKPORT, May 7.—The first meeting of the Excise Board since the election to consider the license question adjourned to-day to meet on Thursday.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Mayor Stowell to-day issued orders that all liquor stores should be closed at midnight, and no police officer will be allowed to take liquor while on duty.

MELVILLE TELLS OF WARREN'S FATE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The examination in the matter of granting letters of administration upon the estate of Henry D. Warren, one of the seamen of the Jeannette expedition, took place to-day. The only testimony heard was that of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, which was given to establish the death of Warren, who was in Lieutenant Chipp's boat. The chief engineer testified that while making for the Lena delta, on September 12, 1881, a squall struck the craft. He saw her jibe and disappear behind high waves, and believed that she was then lost. Nothing has ever been heard of Chipp or his boat. The Register withheld his decision upon the application for letters of administration.

AN INFANT AND A CRIPPLE ILL-TREATED.

BOSTON, May 7.—At the Tewksbury Almshouse investigation to-day Mr. Carver testified that he had carried to Tewksbury an infant left on his steps. He subsequently took it away, but in the meantime it had been treated so badly that its life was despaired of. Charles Johnson, who had lost both legs, took $20 and a watch to Tewksbury. Marsh refused to return him $12 of the amount. He was not allowed to use his artificial legs at Tewksbury, but was compelled to crawl around on stumps.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

KILLED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 7.—William A. Stevens, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having murdered his father-in-law, Aaron Nichols, admitted last night that he had cut Nichols's throat with a razor but claimed that he did it in self-defence. To-day he repeated the confession before the Coroner's jury. He has been bound over for trial.

ELLIOTT'S SLAYER ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The trial of "Jere." Dunn for the murder of the pugilist James Elliott was called this morning in the Criminal Court, in this city, before Judge Sidney Smith. The regular jury panel was speedily exhausted, and after ordering a special panel to report to-morrow morning the trial was adjourned till that time.

CHURCH DOORS OPENED TO THE PASTOR.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 7.—The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Moorestown, who had objected to the reappointment of the Rev. Dr. Charles Whitecue as their pastor, and who had shut the doors on him, now that he has been sustained by Chancellor Runyon yesterday opened the doors to him.

THE NAIL TRADE LOOKING BRIGHTER.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The suspension of the nail factories for two weeks, which was to have gone into effect to-day, has been postponed indefinitely. Trade is reported good, but stocks are still light and ill-assorted.

THE TOBACCO TRADE AT LYNCHBURG.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 7.—It is estimated that 1,892,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco was shipped from Lynchburg during the week just ended. The total revenue collections at the office here amount to $111,614 12 for the week.

AN AUTHOR SUES HIS PUBLISHER.

BOSTON, May 7.—Edward B. Callendar, author of "Thaddeus Stevens, Commoner," published last spring by A. Williams & Co., of this city, has brought suit against his publishers, alleging false representations in the publication of his book. He sets his damages at $2,000.

POLK RELEASED ON BAIL.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Ex-State Treasurer Marsh T. Polk to-day executed a bond of $35,000, as required by Judge Allen, and was released from custody this afternoon.

DEATH THE RESULT OF A BEATING.

READING, Penn., May 7.—Addison Samuels, a railroad track foreman, who was brutally beaten over the head with a shovel by William Toyler, a colored laborer whom Samuels had discharged, died this morning at Pottstown. Toyler has fled to Virginia.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

AN ADDRESS FROM REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS.

THE NARROW PARTISANSHIP AND GREED FOR SPOILS OF THE MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE—A REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 7.—The Republican members of the Legislature have written an address to the voters of the State, reviewing the course of the Democratic members composing the majority in the Legislature. The spoils-grabbing and partisan acts of the Legislature are referred to in detail. Moreover, it is shown that such laws as will benefit the people originated with the Republican members. The address is as follows:

We, Republican Senators and Assemblymen of the Legislature of 1883, deem it a duty to address the people of the State of New-York as to the recent record which the two great parties have been making in administering the affairs of government.

The long-continued success of the Republican party and the incorporation of its leading principles into the universally accepted policy of the country led the people last fall to look for new, though less important, issues, the popular ambition of the time seeming to be to secure administrative reform. The promises embodied in the platform and expressed by the principal nominee of the Democratic party so commended themselves to the people that a striking Democratic victory resulted at the last election. It is a source of just pride to the Republican party that it has been as able to read aright the lessons of defeat as to discharge its trusts when victorious; and regarding the popular expression last fall as strongly in favor of freeing politics, so far as possible, from the influence of mere office-seeking, we have sought to answer this demand in Albany as it was answered in Washington. In Congress our representatives, acting in accordance with the President's recommendations, passed a measure to enforce Civil Service reform, it being first indorsed by the association organized to advance that cause, and the President has, by his appointments, given the new law into the hands of its friends for application and enforcement. It is with much satisfaction that we also call attention to the work of Republican Congressmen in revising the tariff, adjusting it to the present condition and needs of the country, and yet performing that task with fidelity to the Republican doctrine of adequate protection to American industries.

SHAM CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We, too, have endeavored to satisfy the requirements of advanced public sentiment, and invite the closest scrutiny of our record during the session. Every move in behalf of Civil Service reform has proceeded from Republicans and has received the hearty support of all of us. But the measures introduced in this behalf have been either so amended by the Democratic majority as to destroy their usefulness, or have been killed without ceremony. The two bills on this subject which have gone to the Governor are Civil Service reform measures in form rather than in substance, and are intended to enact many reform words with but very little reform spirit. A prominent Democratic Assemblyman sufficiently indicated the spirit of his party when he said that the Democrats were in favor of Civil Service reform in the abstract but would take their time in applying it. We regret to have to point out that the Democratic Governor led off in the wrong direction, and duly characterized the value of his own very positive ante-election promises by appointing in place of an able and upright Republican a Democratic Judge for Allegany County, a strong Republican county, which had at the election warmly testified its confidence in Grover Cleveland.

The Democrats in the Legislature have consistently followed this example. They have turned their backs on their promises, and have bent their best energies to forwarding schemes for office-grabbing. Their avowed intention to reorganize the Senate and turn out its present competent and faithful employes was only defeated by the insurmountable obstacle of the law.

EAGERNESS FOR THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The two measures which the Democratic State Government most prides itself upon and gives it fancied occasion for self-laudation to attract attention and cause belief in the minds of the voters that Democracy has done the State some service, are the Capitol Commission bills and the Board of Claims act.

The reformation in the manner of constructing the Capitol was suggested, in advance of all legislation, by a Republican—the Attorney-General—who was one of the Commission, and who presented the rare sight of advising the divesting his office of large political power because the duties of his position were so incompatible with the requirements of a building commissioner that a change would be wise for the State. Yet the occasion was seized to supersede not only the Republican State officers from the management of construction, but also to displace a faithful superintendent, who was familiar with the plans and the work, who had officially reported that he could, if allowed, to have his own way, finish the Capitol for less than $3,000,000—whose only fault was in being a Republican,—and continue the huge undertaking with a fresh start, by a new partisan regime and an anticipated expenditure of at least double that reported by Superintendent Eaton.

Nay, more. Under cover of the plea of a necessity for change of the system of the construction of the unfinished part of the new Capitol partisan hands have rudely grasped the management of all the State buildings, discourteously torn from those State officers who are Republicans all power of management or even of suggestion as to the care of the buildings in which their departments transact their business, and given the whole direction and dictation to three Democrats—the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker—artfully contriving that no change of political power shall alter the partisan character of the majority of the Board for three years; so that, for the first time in the history of the State, the comity accorded to the various State departments is sacrificed to petty partisan greed, eager to control a hundred subordinate places and the ultimate duty of direction of the details of keeping the shelter of the various departments of the State devolved upon the Governor of the State and two other gentlemen, one of whom lives at Elmira and the other at Brooklyn for two-thirds of the year.

THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE SLIGHTED.

The change from the Board of Canal Appraisers and State Board of Audit to the Board of Claims was first embodied in practical shape by a Republican legislator—Mr. Scott, of Livingston—in the Legislature of 1882. Nevertheless the then Democratic majority failed to give it life. Now that scheme, imperfectly reproduced, has become a law. Great care has been taken to provide in it for large Democratic patronage for which it is being readily utilized. Far less care, however, has been taken to protect the interests of the State. Warning was given that the act was leaving out a most important subject to perfect the scheme. In 150 cases the State or the claimant had appealed to the Canal Board. The act makes no provision for those cases. The old expensive system of attendance by counsel for the State in these cases yet goes on, and the new costly Board of Claims runs concurrently with it. The Attorney-General cannot attend to the Canal Board causes as counsel, for he is a member of the Board, and therefore a judge to decide instead of a counsel to argue. The new trials which will be awarded in many cases go nowhere. The Board of Appraisers is abolished, and the Court of Claims takes no jurisdiction.

A feeble attempt was made to remedy this defect by a bill drawn by the Attorney-General, but it was deemed of not so much importance as the plan to control the employes in the public buildings, and so was pushed aside for matters considered weightier by our Democratic masters of 1883.

PARTISAN MEASURES AND METHODS.

In extensively remodelling the laws of the State for the benefit of Democratic spoilsmen no more unseemly thing has been done than the passage, partly by stealth and disreputable deceit, of a law changing the mode of letting contracts for the printing of Court of Appeals reports. It was not denied by the supporters of the measure in the Legislature that it was purely "a party bill to give a party paper some party printing." No attempt to seriously defend its morality has been made except by its intended beneficiary.

We condemn the unprecedented suspension of rules and the forcing through of measures under gag law, bills being passed regardless of all the usual safeguards of legislation.

Nothing but an overweening desire for political patronage and power on the part of the Democrats can account for the action of the Legislature in legislating out of office the non-partisan Emigration Commission of the city of New-York, the members of which have for years performed their duties without compensation, and whose official conduct was recently warmly praised, after a most searching investigation by a legislative committee controlled by Democrats. According to this high Democratic authority the Commissioners are worthy of unqualified praise and do not deserve the excited denunciation of the Governor. The purpose of the change was to make for a Democrat a $6,000 position and seize unwarranted political advantages by destroying the non-partisan character of New-York's methods of receiving emigrants. In connection with this subject it should be noted that on the 15th day of March the Democrats, acting pursuant to the advice of Governor Cornell, repealed $70,000 of the appropriation for the Commissioners of Emigration as unnecessary, and on the 4th day of May, when it seemed that the money could be disbursed by Democrats, they reappropriated this $70,000.

After denouncing the whole system of Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, the Democrats passed a law abolishing these officers, who were paid by voluntary fees from those who receive the benefit of their services, and at the closing hours of the session passed another law providing for a Captain of the Port, Harbor Masters, and Port Wardens, to cost the taxpayers more than $35,000 per annum, when the Governor immediately sent in nominations to all of these offices. We believe that the Republican Senators will be sustained by the people in their opposition to the success of this greedy, partisan move.

In line with this spirit was the action of the Legislature in denying the demands of the people of New-York City and placing the vastly important work of providing an increased water supply for the metropolis in the hands of politicians.

The law apportioning the Congressional districts of the State is an unfair gerrymander, varying the population of different districts from 190,000 to 125,000, according to the demands of partisan purposes.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE STATE PRISONS.

We also desire to call attention to the strange attitude of the Democratic party as to the subject of prison management. The party pledged itself last fall against the prison contract system. It has redeemed that promise to the extent of abolishing the manufacture of hats by contract in the Dannemora Prison, and has shown a disposition to submit the question again to the people. While unalterably opposed to all attempts at dodging further responsibility by juggling the subject into an unconstitutional law, we gladly invite the attention of the people to the fact that the question of prison contracts is now a real issue before us. The question between the parties is whether we shall continue our present self-sustaining prison system, or go back to the old system of State factories, costing our taxpayers as high as $700,000 per annum. We can see nothing in this but a retrograde movement having its only shield in a demagogic instinct and its real motive in the desire of Democratic politicians that the prisons be turned over to their use and profit. We trust that the people will accept the issue made for them by the Democrats in the Legislature, and will express their opinion of the proposition that a man should cease to be self-supporting as soon as he becomes incarcerated for committing a crime.

In all legislative raids for spoils the Democrats of every shade have stood together until the last days of the session, when a serious disagreement among them grew out of their inability to satisfactorily divide offices.

As a result of the lack of that careful economy which characterized Governor Cornell's administration the tax levy of 1883 is 3 25 mills, as against 2 45 mills in 1882. The State tax of 1882 was $6,320,022 29, but on the same basis it will be in 1883 $9,046,968 34, but even this sum will probably be increased by increase of valuation by the State Board of Equalization.

We also point to the record of the Democratic State administration regarding the sale of intoxicating beverages. Our opponents have enacted a law which changes previous statutes solely in the interest of the liquor sellers, and have turned a deaf ear to the reasonable demands of the rapidly increasing temperance sentiment of the State. In place of adopting the high license policy urged by the Republicans, the Democrats have not only refused to take any forward steps, but have overturned previously existing restrictions.

ADDING TO THE BURDENS OF NEW-YORK TAXPAYERS.

The Democrats have not listened to the petitions of New-York taxpayers, but have freely added to the burdens of that over-taxed class of our citizens. Instead of attempting to reduce the $30,000,000 levied annually on the property of the metropolis, the Legislature has addressed itself to increasing that sum for Democratic compensation and disbursement.

Partisanship that knew no bounds of justice or even decency was unpleasantly disclosed when, without the shadow of an honest reason, a seat in the Assembly, to which Mr. Sprague was duly and fairly elected, was wrested from him and given to one Bliss, a person not elected. This outrage, like the passage of the Capitol Commissioner bill in the Senate, was so gross that no Democratic paper in the State has essayed a defence of it.

The political attempt of the Democrats to make capital out of one or two vetoes by the Governor is in itself a condemnation of their own course, as in writing such vetoes the Governor has had to indorse the Republican position, thus putting the responsibility for whatever was wrong on the Democrats.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

And finally, we take pleasure in testifying our appreciation of those practical steps toward securing lasting harmony within the Republican party, to be based upon the freedom of every Republican to fairly participate in the counsels and management of the party. With internal disturbances disposed of the outlook is hopeful for the political organization which saved the Union, freed the slaves, maintained the good faith of the Nation, protected the currency from attempts to debase it, and which seeks to defend the freedom and purity of the ballot box, preserve American markets for the products of American industry, improve the methods of filling public offices, and in every way to continue to be the exponent of progressive public sentiment and elevated patriotism.

LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

TEACHING GIRLS TO MAKE CIGARETTES.

Nearly 500 girls of all ages and sizes were gathered in front of the Kinney Tobacco Company's factory in West Twenty-second-st. yesterday morning. They were applicants for positions as learners of cigarette-making. About 350 of them were put to work at pay ranging from $3 to $4 a week. They will be able to make cigarettes in about three weeks, but for two months it will take three of them to do the work of one experienced hand. A committee from the Central Labor Union called on Mr. Kinney yesterday morning to see if the strike could not be brought to a close. Mr. Kinney offered to give the advance, provided the strikers would induce the manufacturers of similar goods in other cities to make an equal advance. He said that he was already paying 10 per cent more than any manufacturer of similar goods, and would not pay any more. A committee of two girls and two men was appointed to inform Mr. Kinney that nothing less than 80 cents would satisfy the strikers. The second conference was without decided result.

THE LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

That collection of unique people calling itself the "Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Labor Reform League" gave a dynamite matinée in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. There were not so many people present as at the Sunday meeting, but there was as much talking. The president of the convention, Mr. Hume, made an address in which dynamite, free love, free rum, mutual affinity and communism were harmoniously blended. A Mr. Vaughn made an address in which he paid himself several graceful compliments and deplored the fact that the laboring men would not listen to such men as himself and Mr. Heywood. "Why," said he, "they will not let Mr. Heywood speak in their meetings, and I have to gild the pill I make them swallow when I speak." Then the speaker put forth a wail of anguish in which he was joined by the rest of the company, because, as he said, the Rev. Dr. Pullman had stolen the ideas of Mr. Heywood and Talmage had stolen his, and neither had given credit.

At the evening session of the convention there was a large attendance. Among the notable speeches was that of T. H. Randall, who settled the finance question. The officers of the League for last year were re-elected.

STRIKES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The striking coal miners near Collinsville, Ill., have become so demonstrative toward the men working in the Abbey Mine that Governor Hamilton has instructed the Sheriffs of St. Clair and Madison counties, on the boundary line between which the mines are situated, to take prompt and effective measures to preserve the peace and to see that the property of the company is not harmed or interfered with.

PITTSBURG, May 7.—The coal miners in eleven pits along the Pan Handle road have reported for work at the reduction. The strikers are working hard to get all the miners out, and expect to make the suspension of work general by to-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 7.—About one-third of the cigar manufacturers of this city having refused to pay the advance demanded, the Union men quitted the shops this morning. It is estimated that 200 in all are out of employment. The other shops have conceded the advance.

BOSTON, May 7.—A labor lockout at various Marblehead shoe manufactories began this morning, and 1,400 operatives in the different branches of shoe manufacturing stopped work rather than accept the new price list. Four factories are involved.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Union printers employed at the University Press, Cambridge, struck work to-day, being dissatisfied with the present rate.

ANXIOUS FOR LOWER RENTS.

A mass meeting was held at Clarendon Hall last evening for the purpose of forming a Tenants' Defence Association. The object is to bring about a reduction in rents and put a check on landlords. Matthew Maguire presided. Addresses were made by Messrs. Chadwick, Osborn, Ward and Robert Blissert. The general tenor of their remarks was against any ownership in land and a reduction in rents to 6 per cent on the capital actually invested in real estate. A committee in each Assembly District was appointed to canvass for members. Professor Mezze