Presidential candidate," he said. "The only point with me is to know who will best represent those principles of progress toward political reform already begun under the present Republican Administration. My nomination as one of the delegates-at-large by the Utica Convention yesterday was entirely unexpected, nor have I held any correspondence or conversation with any person relative to the matter. I am unpledged to any candidate and shall remain so. If I go to the Chicago Convention it will be to support the candidate who best represents the measures of reform already begun and thus far so successfully carried out. If there are any conditions attached to my recent nomination as a delegate whereby any pledge other than a pledge to the principles I have just mentioned is required of me I shall feel constrained to decline to act as such delegate.

"In my opinion, it is largely upon this issue of general political reform, and especially the continuance and development of reform in Civil Service, that the election will turn in the coming Presidential campaign. I do not mean to say that those who distinctly favor such reform are in a majority, far from it, but they form a deeply earnest and devoted minority scattered through all the party of this and some of the surrounding States who have something of that same fanaticism, so called, which animated those of whose ideas was developed the Republican party in the old anti-slavery days. A constantly increasing number of thoughtful people are becoming restive under the old political methods. They believe that a return to better modes of government is now the leading question. To them it is the only living question. The old issues they hold to be mainly gone by. These people in this State at least, and probably in one or two others, hold the 'balance of power,' and it is highly important at this juncture that the Republican party make no mistake in this respect. If they do their opponents, if they are wise, will take advantage of it.

"This better development in our public affairs is to be the central idea in politics more and more. Reconstruction is virtually accomplished. The financial question is not in a condition which arouses much alarm. As to the tariff, the history of the present Congress shows the futility of any attempt to disturb it. But this question of the remedying of old political abuses, which were beginning to eat the life out of the Republic, and the return to a better order of things is a question which grows greater and greater. The Chicago Convention must prove that the Republican party has not yet accomplished its mission and is not yet prepared to give place to another party; that it has the ability to devise reforms for the country earnestly and the strength to fight them through courageously, and its candidate must stand firmly on this platform if he wishes to secure the vote of New-York."

BASEBALL NEWS.

MORE VICTORIES FOR THE VISITING LEAGUE NINES.

In spite of the disagreeable weather yesterday about 1,000 spectators went to Washington Park, Brooklyn, to witness the game of baseball between the Boston League and Brooklyn nines. The champions wielded the bat with more telling effect than the home players and won the game. Both pitchers were batted freely. The fielding was good, particularly that of the Boston nine. Wilson, formerly a local amateur made his first appearance with the Brooklyn nine, and if he continues to play as he did yesterday he will greatly strengthen them. The score is as follows:

Brooklyn.	r.	bh	po	a.	e.	Boston.	r.	bh	po	a.	e.
Greenw'd, 2 b.	1	1	3	1	0	Hornung, 1 f.	2	1	1	0	0
Sweeney, 3 b.	0	1	0	4	2	Sutton, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Cassidy, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Burdock, 2b.	1	1	0	6	0
Benners, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1	Whitney, p.	0	2	1	8	0
Walker, 1 b.	1	1	10	0	1	Merrill, 1b.	1	3	15	1	0
Wilson, c. f.	0	2	1	1	0	Wise, s. s.	1	0	2	4	0
Mack, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1	Crowley, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	7	2	0	Manning, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Kimber, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Hines, c.	2	2	6	2	1
Totals	5	9	24	13	5	Totals	11	16	27	16	4

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
Boston	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	x	—11

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 5.

A heavy batting and poor fielding game was played at the Polo Grounds, between the Providence and Metropolitan nines. The attendance was small, owing to the disagreeable weather. Corcoran and Radbourn pitched for the Providence nine and both were batted freely. Murphy caught for the Metropolitans, but his work was poor throughout. Troy played second base for the Metropolitans, and although he made three damaging fielding errors, he did good work at the bat. The score was as follows:

Providence.	r.	bh	po	a.	e.	Metropolitan.	r.	bh	po	a.	e.
Hines, c. f.	3	3	1	0	1	Nelson, s. s.	0	1	4	9	0
Farrell, 2b.	2	2	2	2	1	Brady, r. f.	1	3	2	0	1
Start, 1 b.	3	1	9	0	0	Esterbrook, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1
Irwin, ss.	2	3	1	3	0	Roseman, c. f.	0	2	4	0	1
Denny, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Orr, 1 b.	0	2	7	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	2	2	2	0	Murphy, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Gilligan, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Kennedy, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, p. r. f.	0	0	0	1	3	Creech, p.	1	0	2	2	2
Radbourn, r. f. p.	1	0	0	3	1	Troy, 2b.	3	3	1	1	2
Totals	13	15	27	15	7	Totals	6	13	27	8	12

Runs earned—Providence, 7; Metropolitan, 2.

Runs scored each inning:

Providence	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—13
Metropolitan	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—6

The Providence and Metropolitan nines will play their final game to-day. In Brooklyn the Buffalo and Brooklyn nines will contest.

The Buffalo League club played the Domestic of Newark, on the Frelinghuysen ave. grounds at Newark yesterday. Appended is the score:

Buffalo	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	—9
Domestic	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	—8

Games were played yesterday as follows:

In Washington—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 5.

In Philadelphia—Baltimore Union, 3; Keystone Union, 2.

In Baltimore—Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 3.

LOOSE PLAYING BY THE PRINCETON NINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PRINCETON, N.J., April 24.—The University nine played to-day with the New-York club. There was a slight improvement on yesterday's performance, but the playing of the Princeton men on the whole was careless and loose. The score was 14 to 3 in favor of New-York.

PLAYING OFF TIES AT RACQUET.

The final game in the second ties at racquet was played at the racquet court in sixth-ave yesterday. The contestants were P. Allen and W. F. Morgan, and the game resulted as follows:

P. Allen	15	15	7	7—44.
W. F. Morgan	17	7	15	15—54.

D. E. Starr and M. C. Mantagne will play to-day. The tournament is nearly over; the last games will be played probably next week.

THE MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—The first race of the first day at the meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club was won by Avalon. Distance, ¾ of a mile; time, 1:18. The winner sold in the field. The race for two-year-old fillies, distance half a mile, was won by Blue-eyed Belle, the favorite. Time, 0:53½. The Memphis stakes, for three-year-old fillies, 1⅛ miles, were won by Scamper. Time, 1:57¼.

A VICTORY FOR WALTON'S MR. PICKWICK.

LONDON, April 24.—The second spring meeting of the Sandown Park Club began to-day. The Welter handicap race was won by Mr. F. T. Walton's six-year-old bay horse, Mr. Pickwick. Mr. Lewlon's five-year-old bay horse, Glasgow, came in second, and Sir G. Chetwynd's four-year-old chestnut gelding, Scales, third. There were no other starters. The betting at the start was five to two against Mr. Pickwick, three to one against Glasgow, and eleven to ten on Scales. Mr. Pickwick won by half a length.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It may interest your readers to know that the district where the shock of the earthquake has been most severely felt in England is confined to only one geological formation, viz.: the middle Eocene, and to only one portion of that. This formation occurs in two districts. It reaches from London, in a triangular form, to the sea, from Sheppeyness to Aldborough, and it occurs again in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Essex and South Suffolk, which are the two counties where the shock has been most felt, are one basin and bed of London clay, which attains its maximum depth of about 500 feet in South Essex, near Southend. It is dangerous to theorize, but it may, I think, not unreasonably be suggested that the shock has not been felt in Kent or in the adjacent districts because the firmness of the chalk extending to a great depth has resisted the subterranean forces, whereas the London clay, which is a soft gelatinous formation, has been shaken from below through its whole thickness. To illustrate my meaning by a familiar illustration, the jelly on a supper table will shake from a passing team when its very solid wheels remain unmoved. Any one who will turn to Hull's Physical History of the British Isles, page III, and the map referred to, will find that Colchester, Ipswich, Maldon, Southend, Shoeburyness, Bury St. Edmunds, and all the towns named in the dispatch, are to be found on this one formation. Yours,

New-York, April 23, 1884. BENJAMIN HARDWICH.

LARGE PURCHASES OF REAL ESTATE.

Fire Commissioner Richard Croker has acquired a handsome house on Mount Morris-ave., south of One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., at a cost of $27,000.

The Jay-st. basin, with parts of the Harrison and Jay st. wharfs, has been purchased by the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo and the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Companies for $300,000, from the Rhinelander estate.

Property on the west side of Fifth-ave., just north of Fifty-sixth-st., has been bought by Mrs. Helen Cutting for $180,000.

CRITICISING THE ENGLISH MILE.

A meeting of the New-York and New-Jersey Auxiliary Society of the National Institute for the Preservation of Weights and Measures was held in Room 24, Cooper Union, on Wednesday. A paper was read by Jacob M. Clark, in which he pointed out the correlation of the ancient historic measures. In answer to a question he traced the origin of the English mile back to the survey of Eratosthenes, and said that it was an imperfect standard of measure.

The foreign news in the New-York papers has become so confoundedly untrustworthy of late that *The Chicago Tribune's* special cables from Europe were rather meagre yesterday.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

AN INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE.

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION PROPOSED.

THE SENATE CONSIDERING THE TREATY, WHICH HAS BEEN SIGNED BY ELEVEN STATES, FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

One of the measures now before the Senate of the United States is the treaty agreed upon in Paris, March 20, 1883, by the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property. The object of the treaty is to settle and protect the rights of inventors and the owners of trade-marks, by giving them equal rights in all States members of the proposed union. The full text of the treaty and protocol, together with explanatory comments by James O. Putnam, United States delegate to the Paris Conference which drafted the treaty, are given herewith.

THE AIMS AND SCOPE OF THE TREATY.

A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE—CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES—ADVANTAGES TO AMERICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate has now under discussion the treaty agreed upon by the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, which was held in Paris on March 20, 1883. The draft of the treaty was prepared in 1880 by a Congress, which also assembled in Paris and at which were present the representatives of all the leading European States (except Germany), the United States, Mexico, Brazil and the rest of the South American States. The treaty attempts to settle the rights of inventors and proprietors of trade-marks, and to give to each equal protection in the countries composing the union. American trademarks are imitated to a large extent in France, England, Germany, and other countries, without redress on the part of their rightful owners. It is obvious, therefore, what importance attaches to the treaty and the discussions which preceded and led up to the form in which it was finally drafted.

At the conference in March, 1883, twenty States were represented: France, the United States, the Argentine Confederation, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Uruguay. Eleven of them signed the treaty. They were: Belgium, Brazil, Spain, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Salvador, Servia and Switzerland. By the terms of the treaty other States not belonging to the union are to be admitted on certain conditions. The text of the treaty reads:

Article 1.—Austria, Hungary, the Argentine Confederation, Belgium, Brazil, the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Guatemala, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Salvador, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and The United States of Venezuela have entered into a union for the protection of industrial property.

Article 2.—The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting States shall enjoy in all the other States of the union, in that which relates to patents of invention, industrial drawings or models, trade or business marks and commercial titles, the advantages which the respective laws accord now or shall accord hereafter to their own citizens. Accordingly they shall have the same protection as such citizens and the same legal remedy for every infringement of their rights, under the reserve of conformity with the formalities and upon the conditions imposed upon citizens by the interior legislation of each State.

Article 3.—The subjects of States not belonging to the union, who are residents of, or have industrial or commercial establishments within, any of the States of the union, are assimilated to the subjects or citizens of the contracting States.

Article 4.—Any person who shall have regularly registered an application for a patent of invention of an industrial design or model, trade or commercial mark, in one of the contracting States, shall enjoy, to effect a registration in the other States, and under the reserve of the rights of third parties, a right of priority, during the period hereinafter named. Consequently the registration finally effected in either of the States of the union, before the expiration of such periods, shall not be invalidated by any facts transpiring during that interval, especially by another registration by a third party, by the exposure to sale of copies of the design or model, or by the use of the mark. The period of the priority mentioned above shall be six months for the patents of inventions, and three months for industrial designs or models, as well as for trade or business marks. There shall be an additional delay of one month for countries beyond the sea.

Article 5.—The introduction by the patentee into the country where the patent has been granted him of articles manufactured in either of the other States of the union shall not work a forfeiture of his patent. Nevertheless the patentee shall be under obligation to work his patent conformably to the laws of the country into which he has introduced the objects patented.

Article 6.—Every trade or business mark regularly registered in the country of its origin shall be admitted to registration and protected as such in all the other countries of the union. The country where the principal establishment of the industrial establishment shall be considered the country of origin. If the principal establishment is not situated in one of the countries of the union, the country to which the registrant belongs shall be considered the country of origin. Registration shall be refused if the object for which it is demanded is considered contrary to morals or to public order.

Article 7.—The nature of the article upon which the trade or business mark may be affixed can in no case be an obstacle to the registration of the mark.

Article 8.—A commercial name shall be protected in all countries of the union, without any obligation to register it, whether or not it is a part of a trade or business mark.

Article 9.—Every product unlawfully bearing a trade or business mark, or a commercial name, may be seized upon its importation into any of the States of the union in which such mark or commercial name has a right to legal protection. The seizure shall be made on the request of the public minister, or of the interested party, in accordance with the interior legislation of each State.

Article 10.—The provisions of the preceding article shall be applicable to every product bearing falsely, as an indication of the place of its origin, the name of a specific locality when that indication shall be united with a commercial name, fictitious or borrowed, with a fraudulent intent. Every manufacturer or trader engaged in the manufacturing or sale of such product, and established in the locality falsely indicated as its place of origin, is to be regarded as an interested party.

Article 11.—The contracting parties mutually engage to grant temporary protection to patentable inventions, to industrial drawings or models, as well as to trade or business marks for products that may be exhibited at official or officially recognized international expositions.

Article 12.—Each of the high contracting parties undertakes to establish a special service relating to industrial property and a central office for the information of the public, upon patents of invention, industrial drawings or models, and trade or business marks.

Article 13.—An international office shall be organized, under title of International Bureau of the Union, for the protection of industrial property. This bureau, whose expenses shall be borne by the administrations of all contracting States, shall be placed under the high authority of the superior administration of the Swiss Confederacy, and shall be operated under its supervision. Its prerogatives shall be determined by the common consent of the States of the Union.

Article 14.—The present treaty shall be subjected to periodical revisions, with the view of perfecting the system of the union. For that purpose, conferences shall be held successively in one of the contracting States of delegates of said States.

Article 15.—It is understood that the high contracting parties respectively reserve the right of making separately with each other special arrangements for the protection of industrial property, provided such arrangements do not contravene the provisions of the present convention.

Article 16.—The States which are not parties to the present convention shall be admitted to it on request. Adhesion to it shall be notified diplomatically to the Government of the Swiss Confederacy and by it to all other members. It shall carry with it of full right acceptance of all its provisions and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present convention.

Article 17.—The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subordinated, wherever necessary, to the revision of the existing formalities and regulations under the constitutional laws of the high contracting States, and which they undertake to effect with the shortest possible delay.

Article 18.—The present convention shall come into operation from and remain in force for an indefinite period, until the expiration of a year from the date on which the notice of withdrawal shall be made. The notice of withdrawal shall be addressed to the Government charged to receive the adhesion to the union. The notice of withdrawal will only affect the State making it, the convention remaining in force so far as regards all the other contracting States.

Article 19.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Paris, within the delay of one year from date in faith of which, etc.

PROTOCOLE DE CLOTURE.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following, to wit: 1. The words "industrial property" are to have the most liberal interpretation, in the sense that they apply not only to industrial products properly so-called, but equally to agricultural products (wines, grains, fruits, cattle, etc.), and to mineral products, which enter into commerce, (mineral waters, etc.).

2. Under the name of patents of inventions are included the different kinds of industrial patents recognized by the legislation of the contracting States, such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, etc.

3. It is understood that the final provision of Article 2 of the treaty shall work no prejudice to the legislation of either of the contracting States, in that which concerns any proceedings before the tribunals and the competency of such tribunals.

4. The plenipotentiary of the United States of America, having stated that by the terms of the Federal constitution the right of legislating upon the subject of trade or business marks is, to a certain extent, reserved to the several States of the Union, it is provided that the provisions of the treaty shall be applicable only within the constitutional powers of the high contracting parties.

5. The organization of the special service of industrial property mentioned in Article 12 shall include, so far as may be, the publication in each State of a periodical official journal.

6. The common expenses of the International Bureau, instituted by Article 13, shall in no case exceed in any year a total sum representing an average of 2,000 francs for each contracting State.

In explanation of the foregoing treaty and its protocol, the salient points of which only have been given, James O. Putnam, the United States delegate to the Paris Conference, writes to the State Department, under date of December 10, 1880:

The dispatch accompanying my instructions suggests that I give my own impressions on the general subject. I will say, first, that the peculiar relation of the Federal Government to the several States of the Union, and the consequent domestic character of much of our legislation, were appreciated by the Congress and individual members excessed to me a desire so to shape its action that the United States might be able to give its adhesion to the convention. The Congress readily adopted my amendment (paragraph 4 of protocol) relieving parties to the union from requirements of the treaty which were not within their constitutional powers. This was a concession to the United States. The reservations relating to the internal legislation of the several treaty States were made with a view of meeting same difficulties, as marked in connection with our legislation as in that of any other country. The provision giving any State power to make separate treaties with other States was another important concession.

THE ADVANTAGE WITH AMERICA.

As to the great central idea of the convention or treaty, the granting equal rights to inventors in all countries of the Union, and the exclusive right of registration in all the treaty States of patents of invention to the first registrant, for a period of seven months to citizens of America and six months to citizens of European States, I have thought no country could derive so large advantage from the concession as the United States. The inventive genius of our people in all the practical arts and industries is prominent. Its fruits are as widespread as civilization. The rapidity with which our inventors give new and efficient inventions and improvements to the world, is a marvel of the time. And in the very centres of European industries their works are in many branches surpassing native inventions. But I am advised that, owing to the want of adequate protection abroad, our inventors have not received the inventor's reward. Should the United States see its way clear to give its adhesion to the convention, I think no country would be so largely benefited by its provisions.

BALANCING LOSSES AND GAINS.

A patent taken out by one of our citizens, if he be first in the field, gives him the command of Europe and America. He has seven months of priority of right, in which to register his patent in every other of the treaty States and the faith of every State in which he registers within that period is pledged to protect his rights. It is true that it is a question of balancing losses and gains. An inventor in a European State has the same advantage accorded him if he be the first to secure a patent. In other words, it extends the principle of priority, which now obtains in every individual State to all countries within the treaty union, and so makes one great empire of industrial property. The instrumentality of inventive genius ceases to be local, and the inventor, in character as such, becomes a citizen of the civilized world. It is a recognition of the principle of equality of all men before the law, in that which concerns the honors and rewards of inventive genius. As a theory I think it sound. It will be observed that the United States are expressly exempted from obligation to enact any laws or afford any protection to trade marks or any branch of industrial property which are not within its constitutional powers. (paragraph 4 of protocol.)

THE INVITATION FROM FRANCE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1883.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:—By the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 24d of March last, you informed me under what circumstances Mr. Morton, the United States Minister at Paris, had been authorized to take part as the delegate of your Government in the deliberations of the Diplomatic Conference convoked at Paris for the purpose of definitely concluding the convention, which was drafted in 1880, with a view to securing international protection to industrial property. . . . . As you will see, Mr. Secretary of State, a special stipulation of the convention of March 20 (Article 19), reserves to States that have not signed that diplomatic instrument the privilege of adhering thereto. It has, moreover, been decided, as appears from the report of the signatories of the convention, that such agreement shall be officially brought to the notice of all the States that have not signed it, and that such States shall be invited to avail themselves of the privilege of adhesion, to which they are entitled. Finally, it has been agreed, as also appears from the report of signing, that such communication is to be made through the agency of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. The French Government would likewise be notified of such adhesions as may take place before the time fixed for the convention to take effect, after which date all adhesions must, according to Article 16 of that instrument, be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. In pursuance of these decisions of the Conference the Minister of Foreign Affairs instructs me to express to your Government the desire which is felt by the Government of the Republic in reserve, as speedily as possible, the adhesion of the United States to the union which has just been formed for the protection of industrial property.

As you will see, moreover, the Conference, taking into consideration the desire expressed by the States of adhesion, has authorized in advance the Government of the Swiss Confederation to receive the adhesion of the United States, with the reservation which was formulated in Paragraph 4 of the draft of the final protocol prepared in 1880, but which could not be retained in the final protocol, since the United States were not a contracting party.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Secretary of State, to call the attention of your Government to this decision, whereby the conference has furnished unmistakable evidence of its desire to secure the valued co-operation of the United States in the upright and beneficent work inaugurated by it. TH. ROUSSIAN,

To Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

On February 13, 1884, M. Roussan again wrote to the Secretary of State, as follows:

Referring to the letter which I had the honor to write to you on the 24th of May last, in relation to the International Convention for the protection of the rights of inventors and manufacturers, which was signed at Paris March 20, 1883, I have to inform you that the ratifications of that convention are to be exchanged within one year at the latest, my Government has just proposed to the representatives of the signatory Powers that that formality be accomplished on the 17th of March next. I have been instructed once more to tell you, on bringing this fact to your notice, how high is the value which the Government of the Republic would attach to the reception, before the date aforesaid, of a favorable reply to the communication which I had the honor to address to you last summer with reference to securing the adhesion of the United States to the convention in question.

On February 27 the Secretary of State addressed the following communication to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, Mr. Miller of California:

With reference to the communication to the Senate from the President, submitting for consideration the International convention signed at Paris, March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of your committee, copies of correspondence on file in this department in relation to the matter, which it is thought may aid the committee in understanding the grounds upon which the signatory Powers agreed to the convention in question. Adding that the matter contained in Mr. Putnam's dispatch, No. 57, of the 10th of December, 1880, is particularly important on account of the details of the negotiations contained in it.

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

FOUR REPORTS SUBMITTED FROM A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day submitted four reports relative to extending the right of suffrage to women. The adverse majority report was prepared by Representative Mayoury, and says, in part: "To permit the entrance of political contention into a home would be either useless or pernicious—useless if man and wife agree and pernicious if they differ. In the former event the volume of ballots alone would be increased without changing results. In the latter the peace and contentment of home would be exchanged for the bedlam of political debate, and become the scene of base and demoralizing intrigue."

Messrs. Reed, E. B. Taylor, T. M. Browne, and McCold, in their minority report say: "The association of the sexes in the family circle, in society, and in business having proved improving to both, there is neither history, reason nor sense to justify the assertion that association in politics will lower the one or demoralize the other. . . . No reason on earth can be given by those who claim suffrage as a right of manhood which does not make it a right of womanhood also. If the suffrage is to be given man to protect him in his life, liberty and property, the same reasons urge that it be given to woman, for she has the same life, liberty and property to protect."

Mr. Dorsheimer, while concurring with the majority in recommending that the matter be laid on the table says: "I think it probable that the interests of society will soon require that woman should have the right of suffrage, and I am not willing to say more than that the present is not an opportune time for submission to the States of the proposed amendment."

Mr. Poland's report says: "The office and duty which nature has devolved upon woman, during all the active and vigorous portion of her life, would often render it impossible, and still more indefeasible for her to appear and act in caucuses, conventions or elections, or to act as a member of a legislature or as a juror or judge."

TO BRIDGE STATEN ISLAND SOUND.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Frye reported favorably to the Senate to-day the bill introduced by Senator Miller, of New-York, to provide for the construction of bridges across the Staten Island Sound, known as Arthur Killor Kill Von Kull, with amendments. As amended the bill authorizes the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company to build a bridge across the sound from a point at or near Elizabeth, Union County, N. J., to the town of Northfield, Richmond County, N. Y., and the Staten Island Railway Company to build a bridge between the city of Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, N. J., and Westfield, Richmond County, N. Y. It authorizes the companies named to charge a reasonable rate of toll, such rate to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War and to change by him from time to time. It provides that the bridges shall be pivotal drawbridges, each with a draw over the main channel of the river at navigable and navigable point, and with spans of not less than 200 feet in length in the clear on the sides of the central and pivot pier of the draw, the next adjoining spans to the draw to be not less than 250 feet, if the proper location of the draw, over the channel will admit of spans of such width between it and the shore; that the spans shall not be less than fifteen feet above mean water mark and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark.

It provides that the bridges shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of the sound as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, the plans and specifications for the bridges to be submitted to him and approved by him before the construction of the bridges is begun.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Controller Knox favors as his successor H. M. Cannon, at present cashier of the Lumbermen's National Bank, of Stillwater, Minn. He says that Mr. Cannon is capable, well-informed and in every respect fitted for the place, and that he has the support of a number of banks and bankers in New-York, among them, for instance, A. S. Cole. Others say that Mr. Cannon's appointment would be a political one merely. Mr. Knox having been appointed from Minnesota, both Senators from that State (Sabin and MacMillan) regard the place as rightfully belonging to them. They are actively engaged in pressing the claims of Mr. Cannon. It is also somewhat significant that F. B. Thurber is here working hard and with much persistence in the Minnesota candidate's interest.

Among Treasury officials Mr. John S. Langworthy's appointment is considered out of the question. Mr. Langworthy is now the Deputy Controller, but is regarded as without ability for the position of Controller. He is a man that does not attend very strictly to business, and at his best, is only a mediocre routine man.

E. O. Graves is spoken of as one of the candidates. He is Assistant Treasurer, and enjoys a reputation for steadiness, good common-sense and considerable ability. He is a man of learning, and is understood to be looked upon with favor by banks and bankers.

Mr. Coon, who has just succeeded Mr. New as Assistant Secretary, is also mentioned in connection with the place. The comments which followed his nomination were of the most favorable character.

Great interest is manifested by the banking interests in the question of Mr. Knox's successor. Letters of inquiry, etc., are daily received at the Treasury. The impression prevails that the President will not make an appointment for political reasons alone, but that he will follow what seem to him to be the wishes of the banks in the matter.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate Committee on Railroads agreed unanimously to-day to report favorably Senator Cullom's Inter-State Commerce bill, an outline of which was given in THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago. Only one amendment of importance, proposed by Mr. Brown, was carried. By its terms the complainant is compelled to pay the costs of the suit, attorneys' fees excepted, in case he should fail to recover damages. As proposed by Mr. Cullom suits were to be brought by the District-Attorney; or in other words, it made the Government the collector of judgments given in favor of private persons.

Mr. Cullom thinks that such a provision would have had the tendency to make the railroads desire a settlement rather than stand out for long litigations, in which as corporations they would have had an undue advantage over private individuals less powerful or less wealthy.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S THANKS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following is the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State April 1, by Coadjutor Archbishop Corrigan:

In the name of Cardinal McCloskey I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., which conveys the gratifying intelligence that the American College in Rome has been exempted from the sale impending over the property of the Propaganda. His Eminence begs to tender his sincere thanks to His Excellency, the President, to yourself and to Mr. Astor, Minister Resident in Rome, for the very courteous, prompt and efficacious interposition in this matter. Besides expressing his own indebtedness for the good offices of the Government so kindly and so successfully interposed, the Cardinal feels that he may also in the premises make himself the interpreter of the gratitude of the other bishops of the United States as well, and of the entire Catholic population.

FAVORING THE STATE OF TACOMA.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Platt reported favorably to-day, from the Committee on Territories, the bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Tacoma. He submitted a report that, in the opinion of the Committee, Washington Territory and the portion of Idaho Territory which is included by the bill within the boundaries of the proposed State have now a population equal to the number required to entitle it to representation in Congress.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Captain R. P. Bradford has been detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard, April 30, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hall has been ordered before the Retiring Board. The following officers of the Navy were to-day placed on the retired list: Medical Inspector Henry C. Nelson, Lieutenant J. C. Freeman, Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Battle and Boatswain Joseph McDonald. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. H. Tenill, who was recently ordered to duty on the Hartford, has tendered his resignation to the President and it was accepted to-day.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1884.

MR. BURROWS DECLINES.—J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who was recently nominated and confirmed as Solicitor of the Treasury, has written to the President formally declining the office.

TREASURY PROMOTIONS.—Secretary Folger to-day appointed C. S. Trevitt, of New-York, to be Chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury Department. D. S. Kellett, a fourth-class clerk in the Appointment Division, has been promoted to be Assistant Chief.

MR. WEBSTER RESIGNS.—Amos Webster, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect May 23. Theodore F. Swayze, of New-Jersey, at present Assistant superintendent of the Treasury Building, has been selected as Mr. Webster's successor.

WICKER REMOVED.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day informed Mr. Wicker, Collector of Customs at Key West, of his removal from office, and instructed Special Agent Hobbs to perform the duties of Collector.

PLENTY OF FRACTIONAL SILVER.—Representations having been made that there is a scarcity of fractional silver coin in some business quarters, it has been ascertained that the Treasury has on hand of this coin over $20,000,000, which can be had on application.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The work of laying stone on the Washington Monument will be resumed on Monday and pushed to a completion during the coming season.

A PORTRAIT OF GARFIELD.—The Secretary of State has received from a European house, manufacturers of mosaic in Vienna and London, a handsome mosaic portrait of the late President Garfield, which is intended as a present to the United States.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President has appointed Robert D. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, vice William S. Rodiue, resigned.

MAIL SERVICE SUSPENDED.—Mail service from Galveston, Key West and New-Orleans to Havana and Vera Cruz has been suspended on account of the quarantine against yellow fever.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.—The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the President, whenever in his opinion any portion of a military reservation becomes useless he shall place it in the charge of a Secretary of the Interior, who shall have it surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold.

TO PREVENT TRESPASSING.—The Senate to-day passed the bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to trespassers on Indian lands. It adds imprisonment to the fine already provided for.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.—The Senate to-day continued the debate on the bill to provide for a bureau of animal industry and to suppress cattle diseases.

EMBARRASSMENTS IN BUSINESS.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 24.—William Harty, proprietor of the Hart Steel Spring Works, has made an assignment. His assets are $15,000, and his liabilities, $13,000.

BOSTON, April 24.—Lewis Wolf, dealer in clothing at Lynn, is reported has failed with liabilities of $5,000 and nominal assets. He owes Boston and New-York persons principally.

ELIZABETH, N. C., April 24.—Harrington & Huntington, hotel proprietors here, have failed.

KEOKUK, Iowa, April 24.—Brownell & Co., books, etc., have given a chattel mortgage on their stock for $7,000.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 24.—Roberts & Welsh, liquors, have made an assignment with liabilities of $8,000 and assets of $3,000.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Aiken & Co., woodenware, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at $50,000, assets about $20,000.

A VETERAN OF 1812 ON THE CHEAP CABS.

Several sons and grandsons of veterans of the War of 1812 met at Military Hall, last night, to take steps for forming "The Society of 1812, of New-York," on the plan of that now in existence in Philadelphia. The venerable General Abram Daily presided. Adjutant J. Gould Warner said: "General, they've got a new cab—you can ride all over the city in 'em for 25 cents, and they're painted black and yellow, like a potato-bug, with the Prince of Wales's coat-of-arms on 'em—a round thing with a tail to it." The old General's eyes twinkled, and a smile spread over his face as he said, "Well, if it hasn't been for the veterans of the War of 1812, they'd have all the aristocracy in this country they wanted!" The few veterans present chuckled.

A VERDICT FOR THE BOSTON PACIFIC BANK.

BOSTON, April 24.—In the United States District Court to-day counsel for the defendant made his argument in the case of Receiver Price, of the Pacific National Bank, against the National Security Bank, to recover the amount of checks and other property alleged to have been transferred from the former to the latter in May, 1880. The jury this afternoon brought in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $12,232, the full amount claimed, with interest.

HOW TO WORK IT.—Dumley wanted to stand his landlady off for a couple of weeks' board, and so at the breakfast table he said in a loud tone of voice: "Ah, Mrs. Hendricks?" "Yes, Mr. Dumley." "Ah, will you be kind enough to pour a little cold water in my coffee? It is too strong and hot." After breakfast she said: "Certainly, Mr. Dumley, I will accommodate you willingly."—[Philadelphia Call.

QUITE SO.—A group of wax statuary representing "The Abolition of Slavery in the United States," is being built for a New-York museum. It will contain figures of Abraham Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and Hancock, "and