Amusements.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"Adonis.
CASINO—"Nanon."
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Willow Copse."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Clio."
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—Minstrels.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—"Romeo and Juliet."
THALIA THEATRE—"Siberia."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Mikado."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Chatter."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—"Mikado."
14TH STREET THEATRE—"Mixed Pickles."

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There were 4,109 new cases of cholera and 1,541 deaths by the disease in Spain on Wednesday. ═ Austria and Germany have made an amicable arrangement of their tariff differences. ═ The King of Spain has resigned the colonelcy of a Uhlan regiment owing to displeasure over the seizure of the Caroline Islands by Germany. ═ Mr. Gladstone's hoarseness of voice has returned. ═ Myers, the American champion amateur sprint runner, won the quarter and half mile handicaps at Rochdale yesterday. ═ A conference of the Irish leaders has been called by Mr. Parnell.

DOMESTIC.—Ohio Democrats renominated Governor Hoadly. ═ The American Bar Association continued its meeting in Saratoga. ═ A dead bank officer was discovered to be a defaulter. ═ A sailor having yellow fever roamed through Philadelphia. ═ Courtney won a boat race. ═ Aufdemorte was captured in Mexico. ═ Saratoga races were continued. ═ Lawn tennis was played at Newport. ═ The croquet tournament was continued at Norwich.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Grant Monument Committee resolved to ask for $1,000,000. ═ Cyrus W. Field talks about the telegraph controversy. ═ Arrest of a blackmailer. ═ Yachts becalmed in their first trial race. ═ End of Electric Light Conference. ═ Miss Woodford won the great match at Monmouth Park. The other winners were La Sylphide, Lulu, Luminous, Elgin, Jack-of-Hearts, and Rory O'More. ═ The Metropolitan Baseball Club defeated by Athletics. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 81.25 cents. ═ Stocks active and after some improvements declined sharply and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 63°; average, 71°.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE *readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact official title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.*

Encouraging crop reports are coming in from various sections of the country. From the Eastern fruit-growing regions, although this is the "odd" or non-bearing year for apple trees, the reports indicate a yield only 25 per cent short of the average for the bearing years; while from the South the reports show that the crop prospects severally are remarkably good.

Experience with the bark John Gibson, which has been taken back to Quarantine after landing a case of yellow fever in the city, shows the danger in which the country stands from a possible importation of cholera. It is some satisfaction to know that the city authorities are vigilant in such cases; but vigilance may be of little avail if the disease once gets past Quarantine. There were 4,109 new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday.

The internal revenue collectors and their subordinates, having no fixed terms of office, were the first "to go" under this Civil Service reform Administration. The bad effect of the sweeping changes made in this branch of the public service is already becoming evident. Not having experienced officers to cope with, the moonshiners are doing an increased business, and the Government is being defrauded by tricks and devices which experienced officers would immediately detect. This is a result that might have been expected from the old spoils system of making appointments which has been followed in this bureau.

There ought to be no serious difficulty in the way of raising $1,000,000 for a national memorial to General Grant. That is the sum which the General Committee having the matter in charge has set out to raise; and it is a work which every citizen of New-York and of the whole country should take pride in assisting. The committee has its arrangements for effectively promoting the work nearly completed, and better results than have yet been accomplished may be expected in the future. Mayor Grace made some excellent suggestions on the subject yesterday, and set a good example in giving a personal subscription, which other members of the committee may follow with advantage.

The defects which have been found in the new building law were no doubt unintentional, and the result of the loose methods of legislation at Albany. Senator Daly, who introduced the bill, gave special attention to the matter for several years, and previously had introduced other such measures, all of which failed to become laws. The members of the Legislature no doubt trusted largely to his knowledge of the subject, but that will not excuse the committees to which the matter was given for investigation and report. The defects are, however, not so serious but that the law is still better than the old one. The case is another illustration of the decided need of reform in legislative methods at Albany, so that bills can be passed with deliberation instead of being rushed through in the closing hours of a session.

Mr. Randall's course in the last Congress, in blocking legislation by withholding the appropriation bills, has naturally led to a scheme to change the methods which give such power to one man or to one committee. In the short session of the last Republican House of Representatives the appropriation bills were reported early, ample time was given for discussion, and before adjournment the business of the session was finished in a decent manner. Under Mr. Randall's management, however, appropriation bills were delayed and then rushed through in a scandalous fashion, it being utterly impossible for the members of the House, excepting those connected with Mr. Randall's committee, to know what these important bills contained. The Senate had to take them on trust, or else force an extra session. It is clear a reform of some kind which will prevent the repetition of such a scandal is badly needed. It is doubtful, however, if it should take the form of altogether abolishing the Appropriations Committee, as some members of the House propose.

For a man who said he did not want the nomination, Governor Hoadly showed uncommon gratification over his "indorsement" yesterday by the Ohio Democrats. It was generally suspected that he was seeking a renomination, provided he could get it without much opposition, and his words confirm that suspicion. The Ohio Democrats have now rejected "the fraud issue," as their candidate not long ago publicly showed his lack of sympathy with that cry, and was in consequence soundly berated by Mr. Tilden's friends. Hoadly is a much weaker candidate now, for many reasons, than he was in 1883, and the circumstances are much more favorable to the Republicans. The refusal of prominent Democrats to become candidates for the nomination is proof of their distrust of the ability of their party to carry the State this fall. The scandalous record of the Democratic Legislature, its increase in State and municipal debt and taxation, and its partisan legislation to gain control of municipal patronage, are enough to condemn the party in the eyes of every voter caring alone for the honor and prosperity of the State. Hoadly shared in that record, and yesterday publicly defended all of the outrageous acts of that Legislature. The platform is conspicuous for its failure even to mention the subject of Civil Service reform, on which question the Republican Convention took strong grounds. But it is outspoken against prohibition, although certain temperance advocates are indirectly doing what they can to help re-elect Hoadly.

THE CANAL CONFERENCE.

We believe it will be agreed by a large majority of the friends of the canals that the Utica Conference met their best expectations. It was obviously impossible that the result of its deliberations should please all those interested in the solution of the canal problem. The people who are in favor of invoking the aid of the general Government in the work of enlargement are disappointed. So, too, are those who are convinced that a ship canal ought to be built. Included in this minority are not a few clear-headed, sagacious, experienced business men, especially in the division which advocates Federal aid. Nevertheless, judging from the kindly spirit that animated the conference, the minority will yield gracefully and stand by the conclusions at which the majority arrived.

The chief of these conclusions were: First, that the canals should always be maintained and always maintained free; second, that the canals should be improved by lengthening the locks and deepening the channel; third, that railroad discrimination against canal shippers should be forbidden by law; and fourth, that terminal elevator charges should be regulated by law. There is practically no dissent from the first of these conclusions. The objection raised against the second is the cost. Here and there a croaker is to be found living off the line of the canals who protests against the taxation which will attend lengthening the locks and deepening the channel. The conclusive answer to the croaker is that the improvements in question will be worth far more to the people than they will cost, that the public finances are in such a healthy condition that the necessary outlay can well be afforded at this time, and that not to incur the expenses in question is to decide that the prosperity of the Empire State shall be checked and crippled. The third and fourth propositions of the conference will only be challenged by those at whom they are aimed. The general public will say Amen to them.

One of the best results of the conference is the permanent organization which it provided for—an organization to conserve the best interest of the canals. A French writer once said that "we should do our utmost to encourage the beautiful, since the useful encourages itself." The people of this State should do their utmost to encourage the canals, since the railroads encourage themselves. But that which falls to the charge of the people is too often neglected for the reason that what is everybody's business is apt to be nobody's business. The permanent organization appointed by the Utica Conference can confidently be relied upon faithfully and well to look after the interests of the canals.

MORALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY UNFIT.

There has been an interesting time about that "unfit" Judge. Some weeks ago a letter from President Cleveland was published in which he stigmatized one of the Judges recently appointed by himself as a man "morally and professionally unfit." Some eminent citizen, who had recommended this unfit person, wrote to President Cleveland expressing his sense of shame and regret that he, in common with other Democrats of influence, had signed this man's papers of recommendation, not dreaming that he would ever get a place, because everybody knew he was so peculiarly and notoriously unworthy. President Cleveland wrote back that this confession "came too late to be of immediate use to the public service," and then gave the eminent Democrat a piece of his mind. The mind, judging from the piece, must be a mind full of wrath and bitterness, and not appreciative of the patriotism of Democratic statesmen generally.

At once there sprang up a great discussion as to the name of this new Judge, who had thus been branded as morally and professionally unfit by the President who had appointed him. Rumor pointed to several men, and thereupon investigators sought to reach a discovery by the process of elimination. The entire list of Judges who had been appointed by President Cleveland prior to the date of his letter was hunted up, published and carefully scrutinized. People hoped to learn who the objectionable person was by striking from the list the names of those who could not possibly have been branded as unworthy and unfit. Then occurred a remarkable event. News came in succession regarding nearly every man in the list that he was so notoriously unfit, morally and professionally, that the people who knew him best imagined President Cleveland's words must have referred to him. All this is amusing, but if the result of holding up to the light one small batch of President Cleveland's appointments is such as this, what must be the character of others? Among them all, how many "morally and professionally unfit" persons may there be, if out of half a dozen Judges nearly half a dozen appear to have been of that sort?

But why does the President keep these men? One can understand the possibility of outrageous appointments, if one understands the nature of Democratic politicians and realizes what sort of political debts they have to pay, and what sort of persons they are anxious to oblige or to get rid of. But, having appointed bad men, the President appears to be under no necessity to keep them. Various excuses are made for their retention, but not one meets the case. The President is able to suspend or to remove Republicans who are eminently worthy, and he does so on no other or better ground than that they do not neglect their political duties as citizens, while performing faithfully their official duties. But it does seem that a Democrat who is morally and professionally unfit cannot be got out of office. Why not?

THE DEFEAT OF FREELAND.

Some thousands of people who went to Monmouth Park yesterday came home with worn-out voices and aching heads. They spoke in hoarse whispers because they had shouted so long and lustily over the result of the great match that they had no louder tones left. There has been excitement on Eastern race tracks before and hosts of spectators have greeted the triumphs of popular favorites with tumults of enthusiasm. But the scene of yesterday has had no parallel for many years in this part of the country. Miss Woodford had overcome Freeland in the final, crowning contest and had resumed her position of supremacy. As Maud S. bears the trotting laurels of America, so Miss Woodford bears those of thoroughbred racing.

It was the East against the West, too, and though a large number of Western turfmen were present, of course the masses were Eastern and exulted over an Eastern victory. It is true that Freeland had been successful in two previous contests with the famous mare, but it was perfectly plain that she was not at her best. She had been petted and indulged too much, and had not been given enough of the severe training that is indispensable for success against rivals of the same class. That Freeland must be counted in the same class with Miss Woodford is now beyond dispute, and that these two can outrun any horse in the country is equally clear. Their names will not be forgotten while the turf is kept up in America.

A true and worthy son of the majestic Longfellow, whose superior for speed and staying power could not be found in his time, Freeland has the same tremendous stride, the same stubbornness that will not falter or weaken while the horse can stand on his feet. Freeland is not beautiful. He is uncouth, angular, long and tall, and his proportions, except when he is looked on as a racing machine, are not admirable. His action, except when he is fully extended in his stride, is rather awkward. But when he is flying up the homestretch at the finish of a fast race, his movements are smooth and easy, while they display marvellous power and swiftness. His ankles are swollen and somewhat stiff, and no one who saw him in repose would hail him as the champion of the West and the superior in speed of any horse from Canada to the Rio Grande except Miss Woodford.

But there is not much to choose between the two for speed. Though her victory yesterday was a brilliant one, the mare was forced to do her very utmost, and the race was decided by a neck only. Freeland beat her by a neck on Tuesday, and many Western men are still firm in the faith that if the prince of colored jockeys, Isaac Murphy, had not been sick yesterday, Freeland would have won again. Possibly. But Murphy showed no weakness or wavering in the race. Both Miss Woodford and Freeland were admirably ridden. No other jockey could handle either so well as the young men who sat in the saddle yesterday. The two minutes nine and a half seconds of the race gave the keenest enjoyment to all lovers of racing in its highest and best form. They saw the two fastest animals now on the turf on this side of the ocean put to their greatest speed and handled with the nicest skill by two masters of riding. And every second was a second of thrilling excitement, for the race was in doubt to the last stride.

Such stirring contests as these clear the air of the turf, too often thick and foul from the noisome stenches of selling races and other abominations. We have far too much racing now, and far too much book-making and swindling generally. The Freeland-Miss Woodford series recalls the better days before Brighton Beach became the favorite resort of our prize-fighters and other criminals, and before the influence of professional gamblers became so potent on our tracks.

MR. THOMPSON AS JOCKEY.

The Brooklyn Eagle assumes the thankless office of candid friend of the Administration. Speaking in behalf of the Kings County Democracy, it confesses that it will have to undergo a great change of mind before it can be brought to look with favor upon the leadership of Mr. Thompson and his associates. It portrays a "vivid picture of the evil that might be "wrought by a band of unscrupulous men con-"trolling the Federal and municipal patronage "of New-York City, regulating the State Ex-"ecutive, and living in high favor at Washing-"ton." It describes these politicians very accurately as having succeeded to the inheritance of the Tweed Ring and as having already "shown themselves willing to resort to the methods of Tweed." It thinks well of Mr. Cooper, but regrets that he is not in better company. "It is much to be desired," it adds, "that he will pause before consenting to be "come a political racehorse with Hubert O. "Thompson in the saddle as his rider."

These are excellent sentiments vigorously expressed. It is gratifying to find that *The Eagle* has not renounced the traditions of honorable independence of judgment which were always respected by its late editor, Mr. Kinsella. But we wonder if it appreciates the full force of its own reasoning. Mr. Thompson and his associates have not succeeded to the political inheritance of the Tweed Ring during the last twelve months. He controlled municipal patronage and regulated the State Executive at the time when delegates to the last National Democratic Convention were elected. He was living in such high favor at Albany that the Tenure of Office bill was vetoed at his instance, and straightway he returned the favor by exerting himself with commanding influence in the State and National Conventions to secure Mr. Cleveland's nomination. Mr. Cooper after all is in no worse company than that in which Mr. Cleveland was found a year ago, nor is he at all likely to "pause before consenting to become a political racehorse with Hubert O. Thompson in the saddle as his rider." Mr. Cleveland himself did not balk nor upset the same jockey in the Presidential race. Why should Mr. Cooper be unwilling to run with Mr. Thompson in the saddle?

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The American Bar Association, now sitting at Saratoga, has grappled with a real difficulty. The discovery and execution of the best methods to lessen the present delay and uncertainty in judicial administration are deservedly attracting serious public attention. Yesterday two of the most eminent lawyers in the country presented to the Association in the form of a committee's report their views on this subject. They pointed out the complications in which suitors find themselves who seek redress for wrongs in the courts; the dilatory habits of counsel and judges in the trial of causes; the expense and delay of repeated trials, prolonged appeals and reversals for slight causes; the crowding of calendars so that each court is a long way behind its calendar and constantly falling further to the rear. The rebuke administered to those, whether on the bench or at the bar, chiefly responsible for this condition of affairs was as emphatic as it was deserved.

But when the statement of the remedy proposed is reached, there is a vagueness about it that is disappointing and leaks to the suspicion that even Mr. Field and Judge Dillon are in doubt as to the precise machinery to be put in motion to accomplish the end desired. It is very well to say, in a general way, that appeals to the court of last resort in the State "should be so limited as not to exceed the capacity of the court to hear and decide them as they arrive." But how shall they be limited? Shall it be by the amount involved or shall it be left to the discretion of the court below as to what is of sufficient importance to be carried further? In respect, indeed, to one means advocated to remove the present "uncertainty" of the law, it may fairly be admitted that Mr. Field is sufficiently explicit, namely, the codification of the common law. But so long as it continues to be true that the great majority of the most intelligent and thoughtful members of the American bench and bar disagree with him as to the wisdom and practicability of that remedy, we are not likely to see it put into operation.

The fact is that the evil as it exists is not one that can be legislated out of existence. The remedy lies, not in the making of new laws, but in the courts themselves. If all our judges, from the lowest up to the highest courts, were as good as the best of them, the present difficulties, or the most serious part of them, would quickly disappear. A healthy, earnest public sentiment on this subject should not only render the selection of unfit judges impossible, but should make itself felt in impressing upon those in judicial office the full obligation of their position.

The wire-pullers and machine-workers in the Democratic party went to Saratoga to get "the straight tip" in order to support the Administration candidate for Governor. They all looked at Mr. Thompson and waited impatiently for it. He was authorized to give it, since his man is in the Custom House and the Brooklyn Navy Yard is "worked" under his direction. He was the chief engineer of the Administration reform machine and his authority was undisputed. The politicians had made no mistake. They got "the straight tip" to kill off Governor Hill before the Convention and then put in Mr. Thompson's candidate.

It is not generally known that Keiley has registered a solemn oath in heaven, express charges paid, that he will yet have a foreign mission, if he has to order a draft.

It seems that Commissioner Black has begun a new crusade against Miss Ada Sweet, the Chicago Pension Agent. Balked in his effort to remove her without cause, he has set industriously to work to obtain one. His labors have resulted in the discovery of "gross irregularities." We counsel General Black to go a trifle slow. He should have discovered by this time that Miss Sweet is a lady who knows both her rights and her duty.

The San Francisco Chronicle publishes a story of hardships and cruelties alleged to have been suffered by one Max Wielinsky, at Saghalien, where he was transported by the Russian Government, without trial, on a charge of connection with Nihilism. According to this man the Russian officer in charge of the island fortress abuses his prisoners shamefully, stealing the food and clothing allowed them by the Government, half starving and keeping them in rags. Still more revolting stories are told of the treatment of the female political prisoners, many of whom are young, beautiful and well educated. Wielinsky says that the commandant has the heads of all the prisoners, both male and female, half shaved, to prevent them from escaping, and a tribe of Japanese aborigines inhabiting the island serve as outer guards, pursuing and recovering all who try to get away. This man was fortunate enough to evade the natives until he fell in with a company of American cod fishers, who took him on board their schooner and carried him to San Francisco.

Thurman positively declined to be defeated for Governor this fall. That's where the proud proprietor of the crimson bandanna was wiser than Hoadly.

How the Civil Service law is defied by Hubert O Thompson's naughty chiefs in the Custom House, and how the revenue suffers from fraud because this wicked Administration, illustrating the spoils system, has removed all tried officials from office—all this is set forth under violent head-lines in the news columns of *The Evening Post*. But *The Post*, on the editorial page, keeps chanting in blank verse that patronage is dead, that the victor has no more spoils—and Grover has ushered in the reign of holiness. Verily *The Sun* is right. Some compromise or reconciliation should be made between the fellow who tells on page one why the saints should be sad and the fellow on page two who slides in the daily instalment of his great epic on the Baffled Spoilsmen, or Reform Accomplished.

The World makes an odd accusation against THE TRIBUNE. It alleges that we are trying "to kick up a fight of some kind" in Virginia. It must be frankly acknowledged that THE TRIBUNE occasionally enjoys a quiet little fight; but the present situation in Virginia needs no outside help. It is pretty enough as it stands.

Under this Administration the claimant of an office who thinks he will get it, is undoubtedly crazy.—[Chicago Times.

Yes, if he bases his claim on such an old-fashioned recommendation as fitness or character. But if he happens to enjoy a bad eminence as an ex-Rebel, or if his grandfather once gave a dinner party to Secretary Bayard's grandfather, or if he is a blood relation of Mr. Lamar, or if he can show himself useful within Mr. Manning's idea of the meaning of usefulness, or if he can get drafted in Mr. Stevenson's fourth class postmastership wheel, which runs at the rate of 500 a day, he has quite a good show.

The Indiana farmer who captured three tramp burglars single-handed, and then gave them their choice between the penitentiary and a hundred lashes apiece, well laid on by himself, will probably be respected hereafter by thieves, though the legality of his proceedings is more than doubtful. The tramps thought that in choosing the present whipping they were doing the best for themselves, but they had not allowed sufficiently for the farmer's strength of arm, and before the punishment was over they would probably have preferred imprisonment.

Mr. Davis, the new pension agent in Philadelphia, who appointed the unrepentant Confederate Barbiere as deputy, has had a second unfortunate experience. The protests of the Grand Army officers led to the removal of Barbiere and on the recommendation of Commissioner Black, Mr. Davis appointed Captain Thomas H. L. Payne, as Barbiere's successor. Payne is not exactly a "physical wreck," such as General Black, but it seems that he had tried to make his Grand Army comrades believe such to be the case. He was arrested for systematically victimizing the Grand Army Posts by representing himself in unfortunate circumstances, and he pleaded guilty to the charge. Davis, on these facts being brought to his attention, removed Payne. The same day Mrs. W. H. Wharton, one of the new appointees in the Philadelphia Mint, was removed because it was learned that she was the person whose trial for the murder of General Ketchum caused such a sensation in Baltimore. The new Administration seems to be very successful in choosing the wrong kind of persons for responsible trusts.

When the Custom House appointments were made late in June, *The Evening Post* remarked: "Mr. Beattie, the new Surveyor, is also well known and has precisely the qualities necessary to make him a valuable officer." It now feels constrained to remind him that he is not put into the Surveyor's office to run it as he pleases, but as the law requires. "He seems," it adds, "to have entered upon his duties with the curious idea, which is a very common one among politicians, that the Civil Service law is not a real one, to be obeyed like other laws, but a kind of fancy law to be winked at good-naturedly and ignored whenever the interests of the party require it." Indeed! Yet this public was informed barely six weeks ago on the authority of *The Evening Post* that this was an ideal appointment, as Mr. Beattie had "*precisely* the qualities necessary to make him a valuable officer." Who would have suspected that the ideal candidate for Surveyor might possibly consider the examinations "scholastic humbug" and make a fantastic use of them in order to set himself above the Civil Service law?

PERSONAL.

Dr. G. B. Farnam, of New-Haven, has received back the bath-chair used by General Grant at Mt. McGregor. He had made it a personal and friendly loan to the illustrious patient.

It is understood at Newport that the Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of Washington, has accepted the pastorate of the Channing Memorial (Unitarian) Church.

Mr. Harry Furniss, of *Punch*, says that favorite cartoons are frequently framed and preserved in honored places by the subjects of them. Lord Randolph Churchill has one of Tenniel's hanging in his room, which shows him as a clown taking the gun of leadership from Sir Stafford Northcote as "Pantaloon," to bring down Gladstone, represented as a crowing cock. Sir William Harcourt does not like being made fun of, and he was angry about Furniss's drawing in *Punch*, showing a House composed of none but Harcourts, to which Lord Salisbury referred in one of his speeches. Mr. Furniss invented Gladstone's collars, which have become proverbial, and through his continually caricaturing Ashmead Bartlett's old trousers, he was obliged to buy a new pair. Mr. Broadhurst, the workingmen's member, was once recognized at a public meeting only by his extra thick boots as caricatured in *Punch*. The Sergeant-at-Arms has paid the compliment of pasting some of the "black-beetle" sketches of himself on the walls of his private room in the House.

Ex-Senator Powell Clayton is now out of politics, and is devoting himself to building up Eureka Springs, one of the most promising watering-places in Arkansas.

Senator and Mrs. Logan, who go this week to the Thousand Islands, will not return to Washington until late in October.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When the offertory taken up on Sunday morning at St. James's Church, New-London, Conn., was counted, an uncid, a bronze coin of the early days of Rome, was found in one of the plates.

To the student of statecraft no figure in modern history is more suggestive than that of the Hon. Jimmy Oliver. The popular pulse in Paradise Park beats in unison with his. In the winter he legislates for the Park and in the summer he takes it on picnics and excursions, and gives it concerts. "If I live till the next Legislature," said the Hon. Jimmy to the Park, having it all assembled at his feet on a picnic, "you shall have seats and electric lights in the park and you won't have to pay for them. The city shall do that." Eminent statesmen who guide the destinies of nations, and who rise, totter and fall on the wave of popular favor, can find a great deal to think about in the system by which the Hon. Jimmy Oliver works Paradise Park.

Woman suffrage has been established in Kansas in the election of school officers, and *The Kansas City Times* reports that at Seneca the other day "the ladies were out in full force and exercised their franchise according to the dictates of their husbands." What is the good of this? We have been assured that the women would make the men vote right if they were given the opportunity.—[New-Haven Journal.

A deacon of a church in Jonas County, Miss., recently visited New-Orleans, and when he came home told the brethren of the wonderful things he had seen. Among other things he said that he had seen ice form when the thermometer stood at 95 degrees in the shade. The brethren at once decided that such a monstrous liar must be expelled from the church, but the deacon appealed to them so piteously that they consented to send a committee to New Orleans to investigate the deacon's story. The committee saw the ice-machine at work, and when they returned reported that the deacon's story was literally true. Then the authorities of the church rose in their wrath, and expelled both the deacon and the members of the committee for gross and obvious falsehood.

A CAMP-MEETING SCENE.

In a hammock swinging
To and fro;
Love above them winging
As they go;
Happy man is clinging
As they glide
To a maiden singing
On each side.

'Tis a scene that pleases
Passers-by.
But the boy that teazes
Winks his eye;
Creeping on his knees, he's
At the tree,
Cuts the rope in pieces
Two or three.

Breaks the pretty sandwich
Those three made,
With a roguish hand which
Bears the blade;
Spoils the dream so grand which
Hung aloft;
Down they go on land which
Is not soft!
—[Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

A temperance reform is badly needed in Belgium. There is a public house to about every ten inhabitants.

It is a curious fact that wasps' nests often take fire, as is supposed, by the chemical action of the wax upon the material of which the nest is composed. Many of the fires of unknown origin in haystacks and farm buildings may thus be accounted for.—[Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

A great increase lately in the number of beggars in New-York is noted by THE TRIBUNE. A quite natural result, one would say, of recent and impressive lessons of the respectability of begging. When New-York wants to raise money she passes the hat for "fifty cents all around."—[Cincinnati Times-Star. If our memory serves us aright, New-York has had to pass around the hat on several occasions to relieve distressed Western cities, and expects to do so again when occasion requires. But then New-York never boasts of a little thing like that.

Some one has noted the brewers situated near the East River channel of New-York, and appropriately termed "Hell-Gate Brewery." This reminds some one else that theatres have the index-sign on their stone steps, pointing downward, with the legend, "To the Pit,"—an unintentional frankness.—[Boston Watchman. Perhaps *The Watchman* will be surprised to hear that theatres nowadays do not have a "pit." The editor must be indulging in recollections of his youthful day, when possibly he may have seen such a sign.

MY SALLY ANN.

When de 'possum is a-settin' up in de tree,
An' de red bird's a-hollerin' mighty high,
An' de corn ain a-wavin' in de hot summer air,
An' de clouds goes a-sailin' 'long by,
Oh, den I think of my Sally Ann,
De yaller girl up by de creek,
An' slap my hoe on de bright red san',
Fo' I'll see her de en' ob de week!
O Sally Ann! Sally Ann!
Busy as de bee;
Sally Ann! Sally Ann!
She's de gal fo' me!

When de ole sweet tater's a-growin' mighty fas',
An' de squash an' de pumkin very fin',
When de ole turkey-gobblah goes a-struttin' pas',
An' de water-mellion's rip' to do rin,'
Oh, den I think ob my Sallie Ann,
De yaller gal up by de creek,
An' I work mighty fas' an' I hoe up de lan',
Fo' I'll see her de en' ob de week!
O Sally Ann! Sally Ann!
Fin' as you kin see;
Sally Ann! Sally Ann
She's de gal fo' me!
—["Duvva" in Norristown Herald.

It is a Western paper which tells the story of a girl who was obliged to wear a high-necked dress to a party, but who was so ashamed of her modest attire that she kept her shawl wrapped about her all the evening.

A Canada dealer in hides has issued a circular telling farmers that calves should be partly skinned before they are killed, in order that the hide at the throat may not be damaged by the mortal cut.—[Philadelphia Record.

General "Bob" Toombs stands a poor chance of dying a peaceful death. His Southern countrymen will never forgive him for saying that Grant was a greater General than Lee.

There are ten editors of the college paper published at Princeton—and they have their hands full during the baseball season. One writes editorials showing how American colleges should be conducted in order to increase their usefulness, and the other nine conduct the baseball department.—[Norristown Herald.

EATON TO THE RESCUE.

LOOKING INTO CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONER HAS TO SAY—NO DIFFICULTIES APPREHENDED.

Dorman P. Eaton and Chief Examiner Lyons of the United States Civil Service Commission, visited the Custom House yesterday. They did not visit Assistant Collector Berry or Surveyor Beattie. They went to that portion of the building which is occupied by the Naval Officer and were closeted for a long time with Chairman Comstock, of the Custom House Examining Board. After their departure Mr. Comstock said that Mr. Eaton hopes before leaving New-York to settle satisfactorily the questions which have arisen over the appointment of members to fill the vacant places on the Custom House Examining Board. Mr. Eaton has not yet decided just what line of policy he will pursue. To Mr. Comstock: "He has not yet been long enough in the field to lay out his course. It is, however, an indisputable fact that the Custom House Board depends directly upon the National Board, and not upon the Custom House authorities, and that the power of filling vacancies upon the board belongs, not in New-York, but in Washington. This question was settled by Gresham when he was Postmaster-General. Some difficulty arose between one of the postmasters and a local examining board. Gresham's opinion defined clearly the complete independence of local examining boards from the control of local authorities.

"In the meantime there is no obstruction to the transaction of business by the Custom House Board. The resignations of Messrs. Williams, Kane and Stevens have, it is true, been accepted. But the resignations will take effect only upon the appointment of their successors. Mr. Musgrave is, therefore, the only member that the board has recently lost. Arrangements will be made this evening for the holding of examinations of candidates for various positions."

The Civil Service rules require officers in the various departments affected by the Civil Service law to aid the National Board, by information and recommendation, in appointing examiners in these departments. The officers of the New-York Custom House construed this rule to mean that the nomination of examiners lay with them and their confirmation with the National Board. Some time ago Surveyor Beattie went to Washington asking whether this construction of the rule was correct. The reply to this letter simply requested Mr. Beattie to send in several names from which the choice of an examiner in his department could be made. Mr. Beattie, however, sent only a single name, that of McKeonn. The names of Barre and Berry were not, it is said, not sent to Washington by the Collector. The principal point in dispute between the National Board and the Collector is the right of the National Board to demand a number of names from which to choose an examiner when a vacancy in the Custom House Board occurs. The Surveyor and the Collector hold that the Civil Service rules give them the power of nominating a single candidate, who may be rejected or accepted by the National Commissioners.

Surveyor Beattie's report to the Collector upon Assistant Gauger McBurnie at the end of his probationary term was not unfavorable. The report contained the questions which the Surveyor had put to McBurnie and McBurnie's answers. The subject of the examination was the theory of the gauging of a cask, and not all of McBurnie's answers were correct. At the end of his report the Surveyor states that the fact that some of the answers are not correct does not in his opinion prove that the applicant is unfit to discharge the duties of an assistant gauger. Yesterday Mr. Beattie received a note from the acting Collector, calling his attention to the fact that in his report Mr. Beattie had said nothing about McBurnie's character. The Surveyor has answered that so far as he knows or has been able to ascertain McBurnie's personal habits of life have in no way interfered with the faithful discharge of his official duties. Mr. Beattie says that he does not consider that his office calls upon him to set the spy upon the private life of the men in his department, and that their characters come under his censorship only in so far as the performance of their work is concerned.

John W. Bremner tendered his resignation as an inspector a few days ago. His resignation was accepted, although no cause is assigned.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening Commissioner Eaton said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "There were several resignations of members of the Examining Board sent in, and it became the duty of the Commissioner to fill their places. I came here to look after that business, with the Chief Examiner. The law requires the Commission to consult the head of the department or of the office upon which the Examining Board is to be found. The commission had requested by letter the suggestion of suitable names from which it would choose those to be the Board of Examiners. As the regulations now stand, three members of the board are from the Collector's Office, one from the Naval Office, one from the Appraiser's Office, one from the Surveyor's Office. As the Collector was absent, we began in the Appraiser's Office today and an appointment from that office will doubtless be speedily made. The Appraiser met the matter in the most frank and satisfactory manner. He exhibited no other wish than the selection of a thoroughly competent person. He facilitated the discharge of the duties of the Commission as far as possible. I consider the matter so far as that office is concerned as adjusted. If the Collector is to be back to-morrow, as I suppose he will, proper inquiries for persons for that office will be made to-morrow."

"Then the examiner's case!"

"I consider that if a person [illegible] no stain properly during probation and there is nothing against his character, the rules require his appointment. It is a violation of their spirit to go into a rigid inquiry as to his qualifications for the service. The Commission has already decided that question. If the person has shown practical capacity to do the work well by doing it, it is wholly unnecessary to go into a further examination and wholly unjustifiable to require him to do more than do the work well. As I understand, this man was not deemed for not answering theoretical questions in arithmetic. In our examinations we have certain elementary questions in arithmetic which we do not consider necessary. But we also examine on the practical work. This man by his service in the department had acquired a practical knowledge which made up wholly for his lack of theoretical knowledge."

"Why did the examiners resign?"

"The occasion of the resignation of Mr. Stevens, examiner at the Appraiser's Office, was that his duties have been increased, making it inconvenient to serve. About the others, I cannot speak."

"Is there not much trouble over the law?"

"The newspapers made most of this hubbub and have done it effectually. The letter we sent to the Collectors and Surveyor was the same we have sent to all other offices, asking for names for examiners. I was in routine work. When we have been satisfied with any the selection of examiners has been easily made. In case of suspicion that names were not presented in good faith we have gone on for a personal examination. In this instance we saw fit to publish the letters, and get a hue and cry about it. I do not care to give any name. The whole matter is open to the public. I do not care to characterize their action at all."

"How about the question of one name being certified for appointment by the Examining Board instead of four?"

"The responsibility for that rests with the head of the office. He should give notice beforehand to the Examining Board of what he wants, so that they may hold the necessary examinations. In all technical positions, I think likely a less number of names than four are all that need be procured. It is captious to demand more and it never been done except here. The right to demand, of course, exists. As far as this matter now is