A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

POOR PROVISION FOR PUBLIC STORES.

NEGLECT OF CONGRESS TO PROCURE A SUITABLE BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Treasury Department has received the report of the committee appointed to appraise the property occupied for the Appraiser's office and public stores in New-York and arrangements are being perfected to renew the lease for three years. The property has been appraised at $810,000 and the rent is fixed at 8 per cent of that sum. The yearly rent paid now is about the same, $64,500. Since the Government rented this building in 1874 it has expended nearly a quarter of a million dollars in alterations and refitting in addition to the rent, and still the building is declared by the Department to be wholly inadequate for the proper transaction of the public business. Early in the session Secretary Manning sent a letter to the House on the subject urging the great importance of providing suitable accommodations, but while that body has found time to appropriate several million dollars for buildings in villages, in some of which the Government now pays no rent whatever, it has wholly neglected to give a moment's consideration to the Secretary's letter. Last year merchandise of the value of $382,653,016 was received, examined and delivered in New-York, and $122,635,797 was collected in duties. Referring to this matter the Secretary of the Treasury says:

If any importing house, or any number of importing houses, had received, handled and sold such an enormous quantity of most valuable merchandise of every variety of fabric and form, I think it can be safely said that conveniences, facilities and machinery for the transaction of such business would not have been like those which this Government has used and is using at the port of New-York.

In a letter written to the Secretary by Appraiser McMullen, he says:

The building was originally a sugar-house, extending from Washington to West-st., and covering about half the square between Laight and Hubert sts. When it was rented each alternate floor was removed so as to give sufficient height of ceiling. Subsequently an addition was made to the main building by incorporating with it three old dwelling houses which adjoined it. Still later another addition was built. Recently the owners of an adjoining restaurant have added three stories to their building, and these are now occupied by the laboratory. It will thus be seen that the present building is not the outcome of any original plan, but has resulted from the joining together of old buildings of radically different construction and the erection of new parts as the necessities of the service demanded additional room. In other words, the building is a piece of patchwork, ill contrived and faulty in every particular. The floors of the various buildings are on different levels, and there is no communication between the upper floors of the original sugar-house buildings and the two new parts erected on the Hubert and West-st. fronts. A more serious consideration is that the sugar-house building has been so weakened by the removal of the alternate floors that great seams or gaps have made their appearance in the walls under the strain caused by the storage of heavy examination packages. Only recently the condition of one floor was so dangerous that the deputy-collector in charge was obliged to transfer to bonded warehouses a large quantity of wool and other heavy packages awaiting appraisement. The third floor of what is known as the new building has so sagged with the great weight of glassware and other merchandise stored there that the pillars intended to support the roof have settled away from the girders overhead and afford no protection. Even if the building were sufficiently strong to bear the required strain there is not sufficient room for the large number of examination packages constantly stored in it. There are on an average some 13,000 of these examination packages always in the store, and frequently the floors become so blocked or the weight so great, as already mentioned, that large quantities of these goods have to be transferred to other warehouses at great expense to the Government. The lack of adaptation of the building to the purposes for which it is used requires the employment of a large amount of extra labor that would not be needed in a suitable building, and the arrangement of the offices of the assistant appraisers, examiners, etc., causes crowding and confusion in the transaction of the work of the office. There are few suitable examining rooms, and the number of these rooms of any sort is so small that two or three examiners have to be crowded into one of them to the detriment of the work of all.

Since this and like information was placed before Congress at this session, it has appropriated over $5,000,000 for public buildings. Taking these bills as they come, it is found that the first thirty-four appropriate $4,015,000 for buildings in places in which the Government now pays only $41,292 rent for the purposes for which the buildings are to be erected. This is $23,292 less rent than is paid for the public stores building in New-York. In other words, on the sum appropriated by Congress for those buildings it will save 1¾ per cent in rent, while 8 per cent—amounting to a much larger sum in the aggregate—is paid for this one building in New-York. But that is not all. As Appraiser McMullen shows, the Government is now put to much unnecessary expense owing to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the present building. Bills have been passed providing new buildings for such places as Monroe, La., which has a population of 2,070 and the total receipts of the post office of which amount to the magnificent sum of $1,665. The Government pays no rent whatever in this place, any merchant being glad to give room in one corner of his store for the post office in order to "draw trade." Opelousas, La., is another specimen place which is to have a public building. No rent is paid there. It has a population of 1,676 and the annual revenue from the post office is $896. The appropriation for Monroe is $100,000 and for Opelousas $50,000. Other instances might be given to show how the public money is wasted in this way, while the Government is obliged to handle $382,653,016 worth of goods annually in a rickety old building in New-York for which an enormous rent is paid. The metropolis is itself largely to blame for this; as it is due to the class of representatives it sends here. At least one of the city members is credited with opposing any appropriation for a new building for the public stores, presumably in the interest of property-owners who profit from the present condition of affairs. No one of the other members has been known to make any effort to aid the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter, nor has any one of them been heard lifting his voice in opposition to appropriations for buildings in country villages.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PENSION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (*Special*).—The President sent to the House to-day two veto messages which forcibly draw attention to the loose manner in which pensions are granted by Congress. Ten days ago 338 pension bills were sent to the President for examination and signature. Immediately upon receipt of them he called upon the Pension Office for information as to the propriety and justice of granting pensions in these cases, but the information could not be furnished until last night. To-day a large portion of these bills became law because the President had taken no action upon them within ten days after their passage by Congress. It was physically impossible for him to examine them. It is stated at the White House that the President is not applying special restriction upon pension bills, but consistently refuses to sign any public or private bill while in doubt as to its propriety. Viewed in this light his veto messages to-day meet the approval of many members of Congress, though those specially interested in the two bills vetoed denounce the President as actuated by a feeling of hostility toward the soldier element. He vetoed one of the bills—the increase of a widow's pension—on the ground that the general law would give the increase from the date of its passage, while the special act gives it only from a date about two months later. The immediate reason for the other veto is a mistake in the name of the beneficiary. In it the President takes occasion to state his views with regard to the subject of special legislation by Congress. He cannot see that a Congressional committee has better facilities for examining pension claims than the bureau created for the purpose, and suggests that if it has better facilities the law should be changed, or if it is found that the bureau is unjust in its action the organization should be changed.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL PAUL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The funeral of Brigadier-General G. R. Paul, United States Army (retired), took place this morning at his home in this city. In consequence of the severity of the storm which prevailed at the time, the order for the Arsenal Garrison to take part as an escort was countermanded, and a detail of six veteran sergeants was present to act as bearers of the coffin. The honorary pall-bearers were: Generals Scriver, Graham, Palmer, McKibben and Duncan, and Colonel Tarbellotte. Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan and many other distinguished officers were present.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House to-day, after some debate, passed by a vote of ninety-three to eighty-eight, the bill increasing the pension of Loren Burritt, of Pennsylvania, from $72 to $100 a month. The Military Academy Appropriation bill, carrying the sum of $297,805, was also passed.

THE PRESIDENT PLEASURE-SEEKING.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President left Washington this afternoon for a short visit to Representative W. L. Scott's stock farm on the shore of Chesapeake Bay. He was accompanied by Representative Scott, Colonel Lamont and William Woodward, of New-York. The trip was made on Mr. Woodward's steam yacht Wanda, which was brought from New-York for the purpose. The party expects to return to Washington on Monday.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Second Controller Maynard has rendered an important decision under the additional bounty act of July 28, 1866. The decision is to the effect that every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, for a period of not less than two years, and was honorably discharged after serving two years for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to the additional bounty of $50 authorized by the thirteenth section of that act provided he was not entitled to any greater bounty than $100 under the laws existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time.

EVASION OF PAYMENT OF DUTY ON WOOL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A curious evasion of the payment of duty on imported wool was reported to the Treasury Department to-day. A flock of sheep was driven across the Mexican border and duty assessed on it as live stock. The sheep were then sheared and the wool placed on the market without having been subjected to duty. This arrangement resulted in the saving of about 50 per cent in the matter of duty alone.

COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

EFFORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (*Special*).—Among the numerous deficiencies in the appropriations made by the last Congress is that for printing. The Public printer estimated that $2,676,107 would be required for his office for the present fiscal year. The House cut down the estimate $500,000, making the appropriation actually less for the long than for the short session. The Senate increased the same, but the final appropriation was $339,000 less than the estimate. Notwithstanding this fact the House has been ordering more printing than ever before. The Public Printer has been put to an expense of many thousands of dollars to engrave maps, etc., to illustrate speeches delivered in the Fitz John Porter debate in the House. The Joint Committee on Printing has now decided that no more maps shall be printed in *The Record*. This will shut off the demand for them by Senators when they come to discuss Porter's case. The committee is also seeking to cut off some other useless expenses in Congressional printing. Not infrequently now both houses order at different times the printing of the same document, although each House is supplied with all bills or documents printed for the other. It is estimated that the reprinting of private bills, reports, and documents relating to private claims, all of which were printed by the last Congress, has cost already $25,000 at this session. The rejection of a claim by one Congress does not prevent its reappearance in the next when all the printing is done over again at public expense. In this way an investigation has developed the fact that for printing alone the celebrated McGarahan claim has cost the Government many thousands of dollars, and within a few years $500,000 has been expended on printing matter relating to private claims. At the close of the last fiscal year the Public Printer had fifty-three separate reports and documents on hand ordered printed by Congress, the total cost of which he estimated to be $1,346,219. The agriculture report alone cost $200,000, while the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry cost $31,000. The printing of the report of the labor investigation made by Mr. Blair's Senate Committee cost $50,000. That investigation cost altogether over $100,000, and now a House committee is making a similar investigation, although the report of the Senate committee is not long out of the printer's hands. In view of these facts and the deficiency in the printing appropriation the joint committe is trying to devise means of lessening the cost of public printing.

DIVIDEND FOR MARINE BANK CREDITORS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Marine National Bank of the City of New-York, payable on and after May 10. This is the sixth dividend paid to the creditors, making 45 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $1,469,539 67.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Captain Gustavus Valois, 9th Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, has been granted leave of absence until further orders for disability, with permission to leave the Divison of the Missouri. Second Lieutenant R. G. Hill, 20th Infantry, now on leave, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General J. H. Potter. First Lieutenant J. H. Waring, 2d Infantry, now on leave, has been ordered to temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1886.

THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC STORES.—The Treasury Department is informed that the Board appointed to appraise the public stores in New-York has fixed their value at $810,000 and arrangements are being made to secure a new lease of them at an annual rent of 8 per cent of that amount.

HOURS OF WORK.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to custom officers directing a stricter enforcement of the regulations making the hours of work of employes of Custom Houses from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock with a half hour's recess at noon.

SHAD FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—United States Fish Commission car No. 1 will leave Havre de Grace station, Md., to-morrow with 1,500,000 shad for the Broad and Saluda Rivers, South Carolina. Car No. 2 is on the road with 1,000,000 shad for stocking the Colorado River of the West. Car No. 3 will leave Havre de Grace station to-morrow with 1,500,000 shad for Portland, Ore., for stocking the Columbia River basin; half to be planted in the main stream and half in the Willamette River in Central Oregon.

THE CHICAGO NINE DEFEATED.

BEATEN AT HOME BY THE DETROIT NINE—THE SCORE 5 TO 4.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Another large crowd witnessed the third game of baseball between the Detroit and Chicago clubs to-day. The Detroits won their first victory from the champions after a hotly contested and interesting game. The visiting club played a model fielding game, while the home players committed many damaging errors, the most costly being made in the closing innings of the match. Getzein's pitching was more effective than Clarkson's. The Chicago men took the lead by scoring two runs in the opening inning. They remained in the van up to the eighth inning, when the Detroit players rallied and scored the winning runs. The score was as follows:

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0—5
Chicago	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Detroit, 8; Chicago, 7. Errors—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 7. Pitchers—Getzein and Clarkson. Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Kansas City club won its first championship game to-day, defeating the Black Diamonds after a contest marked by many interesting features. The visiting nine played a brilliant game throughout, not making a single fielding error. The score was as subjoined:

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Kansas City, 7; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Kansas City, 0; St. Louis, 1. Pitchers—Whitney and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—The Pittsburg club again defeated the Cincinnati nine to-day by bunching their hits at opportune moments. The visiting players outbatted the home club by five hits, but the hits were generally scattered and sent in few runs. Galvin pitched and was highly elated over the success of his club. The score was as follows:

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Pitchers—Galvin and McKeon. Umpire—Mr. Clinton.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—To-day's game between the Louisville and St. Louis clubs was marked by heavy hitting by both clubs and the wretched fielding play of the home nine. The champions won with ease by the annexed score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—5
St. Louis	1	5	3	1	3	2	2	4	x	—21

Base hits—Louisville, 15; St. Louis, 21. Errors—Louisville 14; St. Louis, 5. Pitchers—Sullivan and Foutz. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

The scheduled games at Philadelphia and other places were postponed on account of rain.

At Oswego—Star, 2; Oswego, 0.

At Rochester—Toronto, 6; Rochester, 4.

The schedule game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, between the New-York and Washington League clubs, had to be postponed on account of the rain, and the New-York club started for Detroit on the evening train. The rain also prevented the game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn and Metropolitan clubs.

There will be no game at Ridgewood Park to-day, on account of the rainy weather of yesterday. The Atlantic and Brooklyn clubs were scheduled to play an American Association championship game.

GYMNASTICS AT AMHERST.

AMHERST, Mass., May 8 (*Special*).—The annual exhibition of light gymnastics was held in the Pratt Gymnasium this afternoon, the three under classes competing. There was a small attendance on account of the rain, but the exhibition was of exceptional excellence. The prize of $100 was awarded to the juniors. This is the second year they have taken this prize. The following sophomores will speak for the Kellogg prize in commencement week: Fred L. Chapman, Elgin, Ill.; Arthur B. Russell, Aurora, O.; John Seymour, Meriden, Conn.; Edward H. Waldo, Amherst; John D. Wright, Amherst.

YALE-HARVARD GAME POSTPONED.

NEW-HAVEN, May 8 (*Special*).—The Yale-Harvard baseball game has been postponed on account of the rain.

WINNERS AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8.—A large crowd attended the races to-day. The weather was fair, track good and betting brisk. The first race, six furlongs, brought out The Slasher (113, $40); Gold Star (106, $24); Hattie D. H. (101, $36); Wolfton (101), Leon (99), Stormer (101), Bettie Wilson (96), Chance (130, $20); field, $12. The Slasher won by two lengths handily, Chance second, a length in front of Bettie Wilson third. Mutuals paid $8 30.

In the second race, Clay Stakes, 1¼ miles, the entries were: Boaz (118, $52); Mary Ann (113, $50); Montana Rexent (118), Macola (113), Pinda (118), Wahoo (115 $40); field, $10. The winner was Boaz by four lengths, Macola second, Mary Ann third. Mutuals paid $14 20.

Third race, blue furlongs, Irish Pat (118, $105); Fox Hound (117), Zotumm (110), Cheat Fellow (97, $18); field, $6. Irish Pat won handily by a length, Fox Hound second, Cheat Fellow third. Mutuals paid $5 90.

The fourth race, ½ mile, brought out Annie J. (107, $14); Hecla (107, $50); Relax (107, $22); Calcutta (107, $20). No mutuals sold. The race was easily won by Calcutta, Hecla second, Relax third.

VATICAN WINS AT KEMPTON PARK.

LONDON, May 8.—This was the second day of the Kempton Park spring meeting. The race for the Kempton Park Great Breeders' Produce Stakes was won by Lord Lovelace's chestnut colt Vatican. Lord Hartington's chestnut colt Isosceles was second and Sir R. Jardine's bay colt by Fitz-James out of Princess Katinka third. The last betting was 4 to 1 against Vatican; 16 to 1 against Isosceles, and 16 to 1 against the Fitz-James colt. The Duke of Westminster's brown colt, Red Cross was the favorite, the bookmakers placing even money against him. There were twelve starters. Vatican won by two lengths. There was one length between second and third.

IVY CITY RACES POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The second day's races of the National Jockey Club have been postponed to Monday on account of rain.

THE BIRMINGHAM PROTEST.

THE RADICAL TWO THOUSAND AGAINST HOME RULE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, April 22.

Yesterday was a field day in English politics. The Parliamentary recess, it has been tacitly agreed, is to be a campaign for and against Home Rule, or rather for and against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme; not quite the same thing. Well, the campaign opens with something very like a pitched battle. Lord Spencer and Mr. John Morley spoke for the Government at Newcastle, being the heroes of what is called a demonstration in the Town Hall of that grim Northumbrian capital. The Duke of Argyll addressed a mass-meeting of the citizens of Glasgow in St. Andrew's Hall; a gathering of people of all political shades agreeing only in their dislike to the proposed establishment of a separate Parliament for Ireland. In Liverpool, meantime, Mr. T. P. O'Connor expounded the Parnellite view of Mr. Gladstone's scheme—a speech curious and significant from more points of view than one. At the same hour the Two Thousand of Birmingham assembled to hear Mr. Chamberlain define his position, and to declare the sentiments of the Midland Capital on the question of the day. I mention only the chief meetings. There were others, many others, going on at the same time, but the roar of the great guns is such that the sound of the lesser ordnance reaches the ear but faintly.

Above all the din, however, was heard the voice of Bradford, expressing itself in an Irish brogue. Bradford, where for a quarter of a century Mr. Forster had been the one supreme political influence, turns its back on him the moment he is in his grave. Perhaps I ought not to say Bradford; it is only the central division of Bradford which declares itself content to see Mr. Shaw-Lefevre preach Home Rule from the same platform on which Mr. Forster had so long appealed to his fellow-citizens in behalf of the Union. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre comes back to the House of Commons, and the party whips are rejoiced, for it means one more vote in support of the Irish Government Act and the Land Purchase Act. Gladstonians who take a broader view of things cannot but think the Bradford incident an ominous one. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's 780 majority is an Irish majority. The Irish voters in Bradford number 600 to 700. They were against Mr. Forster to a man. They were for Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to a man. Yet the English Home Ruler has less than half the majority given to Mr. Forster, and since the Irish make up nearly the whole of it the inference must be that out of Mr. Forster's 5,000 supporters nearly one-fourth have declined to vote for Mr. Gladstone's candidate and Mr. Gladstone's measures.

Birmingham is perhaps a greater blow than Bradford. For the past week or two faithful organs have given out that the Caucus would turn in the hand of its chief creator. In Birmingham itself Mr. Chamberlain was to be overthrown, and overthrown by Mr. Schnadhorst, his first lieutenant, the man who had perhaps more to do with the actual organization of the "machine" than had Mr. Chamberlain himself. The spectacle actually before us is very different from this. It was quite open to Mr. Chamberlain to avoid meeting Birmingham as a whole, and to present himself before only that division of it—one-seventh of the whole—which he actually represents. With characteristic courage, and also with obvious confidence in the result, he chose the broader course. The occasion lay ready made to his hand. The annual meeting of the Two Thousand was to be held. I have explained fully long ere this the constitution of this remarkable organization, but there are readers who may like to be reminded that each of the seven electoral districts of Birmingham has its association, numbered in hundreds, each all powerful within its own limits, and that these associations unite in a general organization for the whole city. It is this latter which goes by the name of the Two Thousand. There are more reasons than one for the existence of this body, but there is one which is decisive. Now, as of old, the able and energetic and intensely earnest Liberals of this great city are resolved to make the opinion of Birmingham heard and respected. Cut up into seven voices nobody would listen to it, nobody would give it the weight of the old Birmingham. Mr. Bright once spoke for it but Mr. Bright has fallen out of the van. Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded to a very considerable part of his authority, but other times, other customs is a maxim which, old as it is, applies to the headquarters of the New in English politics.

Not Mr. Chamberlain nor any other man can any longer claim to be the mouthpiece of Birmingham. It takes 2,000 to express its purpose with an authority adequate to the altered circumstances, and that is why this body exists, and why its meeting of yesterday is of such tremendous importance as a factor in moulding the general opinion of the country. There is not in all England and Scotland any one centre of political energy comparable to Birmingham. The school of political thought to which Birmingham has given its name, the Radicalism of which it is the source and origin, has done more to direct the movement of opinion throughout England than any other single influence whatever. It vitalized the Liberal party, gave it enthusiasm, found a mission for it, and was not less efficient in method than inspiriting in its aim. And this is the community which at this critical moment has flung all its influence against Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. It has been the fashion among the faithful, ever since Mr. Chamberlain's secession from the Ministry, to belittle the effect of that secession and to disparage Mr. Chamberlain's position in the party and influence with the country. Those who took this line forgot Birmingham, or perhaps, as I was saying, believed Birmingham could be manipulated. Their state of mind this morning is one of something very like dismay.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech before the Two Thousand is a very powerful piece of criticism on the central principles and on much of the detail which go to make up Mr. Gladstone's two bills. Delivered to an ordinary audience, its effect in its printed form on the great audience all over the King dom which listens to him would have been damaging enough to the Ministry. But the thing which gives this speech such weight is its acceptance by Birmingham. Behind Mr. Chamberlain arrays itself that compact, disciplined, intelligent, experienced body, not of opinion merely but of trained politicians to whom politics are a religion. Mr. Chamberlain has defined his position and theirs. He will make no attack on Mr. Gladstone; he eulogizes him. He will join no coalition; enter no cave. But he has shattered those hopes of his return to the Ministerial fold which but a few days since were rife. He has stated the terms on which alone he can again join hands with his former leader. The representation of Ireland at Westminster must be maintained; a separate Assembly must be granted to Ulster and then a separate Parliament for Dublin may be set up without restrictions; because—this is my addition—it would be absolutely subordinate to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. These alterations must be conceded by the Government, not in committee, but before the bill gets into committee—before the second reading. If Mr Gladstone will do that and if he will abandon altogether that "bad bill" for buying out the Irish landlords he can have Mr. Chamberlain's support. If not, not. Sooner than sanction a scheme of Land Purchase Mr. Chamberlain would go out of politics altogether, he tells us; and of his sincerity there is no question. He has suffered much, sacrificed much, for conscience sake in this matter. At whatever cost, he must persevere to the end, bitter though the end may be.

I need not repeat the resolutions which Birmingham adopted—they are familiar to you for they were published in advance. It is enough to say that while they profess admiration for Mr. Gladstone, and every confidence in his motives, they condemn those features in his scheme which he regards as vital and which Mr. Chamberlain regards as fatal. An effort was made, not to reject, but to adjourn this declaration. It was defeated easily. No amendment nor no negative was moved. There were dissentients but they were an inconsiderable minority, and the resolutions were carried by an overwhelming vote amid loud cheers. There is no comfort for the Government to be got out of Birmingham. The case for the Government was stated at Newcastle; which I must reserve for another letter.

G. W. S.

HOW LONG BRANCH LOOKS.

DEVASTATION BY THE WAVES.

PREPARING FOR THE SEASON—THE HOTELS—THE HOLLYWOOD COTTAGES.

The train of three or four yellow-painted cars which puffs out of the dingy station at Communipaw at about 11 o'clock each morning and to which the attention of the traveller is directed by a board inscribed "Long Branch Train," presents a different appearance from that which six weeks hence will leave the same place for the same destination. The half-dozen cars of the June train will be packed full of well-dressed men and better dressed women, whose place is taken in early May by a sprinkling of Jersey farmers returning from their early market, old women laden with bundles on their way to "drop in" at a relative's for a two weeks' call and the usual miscellany to be found on board a "way train." Half a dozen of the passengers, it is true, will look like summer birds who have mistaken their season, for Hollywood has its visitors even in winter and still more in early spring. A New-Yorker made the journey one day last week behind an engine which gasped its way through fields of fresh-smelling earth, past groves of trees whose leaves of tender green scarce hid the russet-brown of their supporting twigs and branches, by orchards covered with snowy blossoms tinged with faintest pink. He found his trip, in company with a car full of farm hands stained with Jersey mud till they vied with the noble red man, well repaid at its end. The day was perfect, the sun's rays, unpleasantly warm in the city he had left, were tempered, as he stepped out on the platform, by a cool breeze reminiscent of the sea. The turf, in summer to become brown, hard and slippery, was in its newest dress of green, and yielding but springy under the foot. The roads were dusty, it is true, but Jersey dust has a slight advantage over Jersey mud, and one or the other must always be taken in that much-abused State.

But if the visitor could appreciate and enjoy all his surroundings the few Long Branchers he met seemed to "care for none of these things." They seemed melancholy indeed and possessed of a great sorrow, the cause of which a walk along the beach revealed. A high tide and a heavy swell last Sunday have done incalculable damage to the bluff at the West End in particular, though all along the shore the ravages are visible. Below the Howland House the great masses of masonry which it had been hoped would keep the embankment secure against the severest of winter storms proved unavailing. A yawning hole gapes where once the blocks of granite were, and extends beyond the line of the avenue itself, as is shown by a fallen telegraph pole which has leaped into the gulf below. Opposite the West End Hotel the damage is even more serious, though Mr. Hildreth surveyed it with calm equanimity. "By the time I am ready to open the West End," said he, "I shall have it fixed up properly. It is annoying, though, that the sea should just have gobbled up my bathing pavilions and left the embankment on each side undisturbed." Mr. Hildreth added that he should not in all probability open for business until after the 15th of June "though of course," he said, "I shall be governed by the weather. As a rule, I find that people don't care to leave town until forced by the heat. If they would only come early in June and stay till the end of September we might make some money." The West End Hotel itself looked gaunt and inhospitable with all its doors and windows closely barred, and in this respect its neighbors resembled it. Of these the Howland will be managed by Mr. Walter of the Albemarle, and Mr. Wilkinson, once of the Brunswick. Laird and Van Cleaf of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, will run the United States, which they had before last year's lessee, Mr. Rogers, took it.

The damage done by the waves extends to Elberon, and Con. Jones, who will, as usual, manage the Elberon, was busily employed last week in looking after matters of that account. If there was a sense of loneliness hanging about the large hotel and cottages along the avenue, there was bustle and to spare along Cedar Avenue. It was difficult driving along to it, for the main avenue had a deep trench down the middle and on the heaps of sand by its side huge iron pipes were lying. A company controlled, it is said, by "Phil" Daly is giving to the Branch its first system of drainage, which, it is sincerely hoped, may prove successful.

Seated in a comfortable little basket phaeton is a figure as familiar to New-York as to the Branch. It is John Hoey, driving about his Hollywood cottages and giving to each detail that personal attention which has made the place as perfect as it is. He has just come from giving some instructions to the workmen who are finishing the latest addition to the comfort and pleasure of Hollywood's guests. This is the new pier and bathing pavilion at the end of Cedar Avenue. Though a pier, it is not intended as a landing place and will serve only as a lounging-place for the bathers and their friends who will be the occupants of the private and hotel cottages at Hollywood. It is close on three hundred feet from the bluff to the end of the pier and the latter has three decks, forty feet wide, well provided with comfortable chairs and sofas. On the lower deck are thirty-four bath-houses, which are as far beyond the ordinary bath-house as the Hollywood cottages are beyond the ordinary seaside hotel. In the first place, they are uncommonly large and each consists of two rooms, one of which contains a shower-bath of fresh water; the other is carpeted and furnished like the dressing-room of a private house, so that one can dress in comfort after one's bath. Above are reading-rooms and refreshment galleries, where teas and cold luncheons are to be served. The place will be as private as the hotels, friends of guests having to be introduced as at a club. There have been changes at the cottages, too. They are now under Frederick Hoey's superintendence and he manages them with discretion beyond his years. Delmonico-haunters will doubtless remember Leon the perfect and irreproachable. He now has charge of the restaurant, and as M. Leon Cottentin has lost none of the graceful civility which made him a favorite at Twenty-sixth-st. and Fifth-ave. He took his visitors through the four cottages which form part of the "hotel" and, as he pointed out, the hotel feeling has been skilfully got rid of and the semblance of a private house as skilfully insisted upon. For those who wish to carry their business even into their pleasures, provision has been made by the establishment of a branch office of the firm of Green & Bateman, who have their private wires from Hollywood to all their offices.

Of the thirteen private cottages all but two have been let. Those who have already taken cottages are A. J. Cassatt, J. B. Houston, J. H. Bailey, Elliott F. Shepard, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Wolff, John King, of Brooklyn; Mr. Smith, of Boston; Mr. Mainzie, and Dr. Dennis. Among those who have visited Hollywood during the past week are Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Miss Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Seligman, Mrs. H. D. Babcock, R. K. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, W. H. Morgan, Mme. La Comtesse de Caumont, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss J. Armour, A. Van Santvoord, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Jesse Seligman.

BABYLON, LONG BEACH, MANHATTAN BEACH.

GETTING READY FOR THE INFLUX OF SUMMER GUESTS—CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Glancing at a railway map of Long Island, with the lines of the different railroads indicated with serpentine traits of black ink, three places which first strike the eye as being particularly easy of access from New-York, are, first, of course, Manhattan Beach, then Long Beach, and still further along the coast Babylon and Fire Island. The names are all familiar, and equally so is the fact that each place is a popular summer resort and rejoices in a summer hotel of more or less imposing aspect. Two of them, in fact, are hotels and nothing more, while the third and last in order of naming is one of the most attractive suburban settlements around Manhattan Island. Babylon is a place to be visited at all seasons of the year with a certainty of finding something more than wind-swept verandas, closed windows and barred doors. A trip taken there a day or two ago proved a jaunt perhaps as enjoyable to a solitary visitor as one taken in the height of the season. Babylon, as most people know, is a sea-shore place which is not on the shore, but is none the less attractive on that account, for the beach is only distant an easy walk, and when reached is for bathing purposes unequalled, while at Babylon itself is to be found all the verdure and shade so longed for at most shore resorts.

The village last week wore a charming aspect. The well-kept roads shaded with trees well covered with heir spring coats invited one to stroll, and on each side of the way stood the trim and cosey villas of the regular inhabitants. On the smooth lawns which most of them boast young men and maidens had stretched already the tennis net and were "delivering" and "volleying" with spring-like ardor in the shadow cast by the Queen Anne cottages to which the lawns belonged. Not that all Babylonian dwellings have lawns or are built in accordance with the recent architectural vagaries. But the humbler ones have a picturesqueness of their own. One quaint little cottage, with a gambrel roof Hawthorne would have loved, especially struck the stroller. Painted white originally, with green blinds, the white had taken a grayish tone while the blinds, sunned to a robin's-egg tint of bloomy blue, formed just the relief needed. In front of the low door two gnarled trees in full blossom threw a delicate lace-work of shadow over all the front, while the air was heavy with the scent from the old lilac bushes laden with blossoms.

It is to the Argyle Hotel, however, that a month later most of the arrivals at the little depot will turn their steps. Turn is a fitting word, for the path which leads to it turns and meanders like an English country lane. At this time of year it is fringed by a young growth of budding trees and shrubs, while on the left hand one catches glimpses of the large lake which forms one of the chief features of the hotel grounds. When the path leaves the lake and shrubbery it leads across an expanse of luxuriant turf to the large building with characteristic sky-line which forms the hotel. At present of course it is closed, but about the grounds workmen are busy planting, trimming and weeding. The place, one is told, is to be managed this season by A. H. Haskins, formerly of the Westminster, New-York, who takes the place of R. H. Stearns, the manager for the last two years. Of the thirteen cottages which dot the grounds here and there, all but three have already been taken. Among the tenants will be Sydney Dillon, Carl Victor, of Victor & Acheels; H. Tileston, the stock broker; F. H. Macy, Artemas H. Holmes, R. H. Williams, the well-known coal merchant; H. O. Havemeyer, Charles B. Foelick and Fritz Acheels. Those who have already taken rooms at the hotel include, so the visitor is told, Charles C. Delmonico and Miss Rosa Delmonico, R. G. Rolston, W. H. Henriques, Theodore W. Myers, W. F. Kingsland, Mrs. S. Godwin, B. J. King, T. Tileston, F. S. Douglas, Mrs. J. Morris White and F. H. White. The season will open about June 9, and the first hop will take place on July 4.

Turning backward to New-York, Long Beach is the next important resort to be reached. That this has undergone much change since last year is evident. Workmen were still busy finishing an important addition. This is a new parlor, finished inside with a huge colonial open fireplace and mantel, hardwood floors and furnished with rugs of subdued tones and comfortable chairs and lounges. This is to be the "rainy day" resort. The whole hotel and the cottages have been repainted and provided with steam heat and open fireplaces, while the grounds have been laid out anew. All the work has been done under the eye of C. P. Shelley. The place is now as well adapted for winter as for summer visitors. Of the seventeen cottages only one is unlet for the summer. The others have been taken by Charles Canda, Adolph Herrmann, A. E. Beach, S. J. Drake, P. W. Harding, F. H. Southwick, George T. Switzer, J. W. Mason, ex-Judge J. W. Gilbert, J. R. dos Passos, James H. Work, W. H. Moore, L. G. Schiffer, L. Tim, W. S. Williams and Felix Adler. The hotel will be opened early in June by R. H. Stearns, who last year had the Argyle. The place is now controlled by the Long Beach Hotel and Cottage Company, of which H. Graves is the president. The Point Lookout Hotel and cottages will not be opened this year, the Long Island Improvement Company having obtained permission too late to renovate them properly or get the Marine Railroad into perfect order.

Still nearer home is Manhattan Beach, with its two hotels, the Manhattan and the Oriental. Here also the visitor found great changes. Luckily but little damage has been done by winter storms, but under O. D. Mott's superintendence the grounds have been altogether laid out afresh and a patent concrete asphalt laid on all the walks. The hotels will be under Henry McKinnie's general charge, but A. H. Shelley will manage the Oriental, which will be found as perfect in its details, it is to be supposed, as in former years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrises, 4 45; sets, 7 00; Moon sets .... Today, 4 a. 5

HIGH WATER TODAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook, 11 30; Gov. Island, — ; Hell Gate, 1 05

P.M.—Sandy Hook, 11 49; Gov. Island, 0 01; Hell Gate, 1 53

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Vessel.	Line.	For	Mails Close.	Vessel. Sails.
Wisconsin	Guion	Liverpool		11 a m
California	Carr	Hamburg		11 a m

WEDNESDAY,