The Sun.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Abbey's Park Theatre—La Cigale.
Bijou Opera House—The Mascotte.
Daly's Theatre—All the Rage.
Grand Opera House—Pique.
Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—Otto, a German.
Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—Olivette.
Haverly's Niblo's Garden—Hazel Kirke.
Mabel's Sacred Theatre—Hazel Kirke.
San Francisco Opera House—Herr Jakob.
Standard Theatre—Billee Taylor.
Union Square Theatre—Rules of the Kitchen.
Wallack's Theatre—The World.
Wood's Museum—Kerry Gow.

A Terrible Mistake—The Presidency Sunk to Nothingness.

Nothing is too strange for belief if conclusively sustained by evidence. Otherwise we could hardly credit the reports from Washington that Mr. GARFIELD has withdrawn all the nominations he had made of friends of Senator CONKLING to office, with an intimation that he will renew the nomination of these candidates provided his own nominations, which are objectionable to Mr. CONKLING, be first confirmed.

This one act reduces the rank and position of President of the United States, as represented by JAMES A. GARFIELD, to that of a Chatham street dealer in old clothes and a huckster.

What! A President of the United States an open, avowed, shameless, and sharp dealer in the spoils of office!

The nominations President GARFIELD had made were either fit or unfit. If they were fit, it was mean, base, contemptible in him to withdraw them before they were acted upon. If they were fit, nothing within the power of another man to do could have made them unfit.

If they were unfit, they should never have been made. If they were fit, they should not have been withdrawn.

President GARFIELD has lowered himself immensely and immeasurably. He has lowered his high office—grand for its power, and glorious because a trust from a free people.

He is the owl that cannot look upon the sun; not the dauntless and never blinking eagle.

Fruits of the Dictatorship.

Going into executive session at this late day will not mend matters in New York. If Judge ROBERTSON's appointment as Collector of the Port had come up for confirmation early in March, he would have gone through the Senate by a vote of three to one; and, in combination with the other appointments from this State, perhaps he would have been confirmed unanimously. At the very worst, the breeze would have soon blown over, and the Republican machine in New York would have run along through the next campaign with only the usual amount of friction.

Not so now! The treatment which ROBERTSON has received at the dictation of Mr. CONKLING from the thirty-seven Republican Senators, simply because he was opposed to the nomination of GRANT for a third term, and from Senators, too, three-fourths of whom had agreed with him on that subject, has fired the blood of both factions in New York. Whatever disposition is now made of ROBERTSON's case cannot heal the feud. CONKLING, ARTHUR, and their following on the one side, and GARFIELD, ROBERTSON, and their following on the other, must fight it out this year in New York whether ROBERTSON is confirmed, or is defeated, or is hung up till the regular meeting of the Senate in December. The bitterness of the conflict may depend somewhat upon the way the Republican Senators handle this thorny question; but they have gone too far in their dogged, stupid course to prevent serious disasters to the Republican party of New York at the next election.

The contest in November will be of unusual importance. A Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer and Surveyor are to be chosen. The whole State Senate is to be elected for two years, and the Assembly, as usual. A cloud of minor officers, like County Judges, Sheriffs, and County Clerks, are to be chosen. An immense amount of power and patronage will turn upon the results of this year's struggle at the ballot boxes.

The dictatorship of Mr. CONKLING in the Senate will throw the State of New York into the hands of the Democracy in the coming November, provided the rank and file of that party are united, and the leaders show a reasonable amount of common sense.

A Phase of Brady's Conspiracy.

It is always difficult to prove a conspiracy, but if there ever was a case in which circumstantial evidence, link by link forming a complete chain, established criminal intention to plunder the Treasury through a conspiring combination of thieves, it is that of the Star service jobbery. The central and controlling spirit of that conspiracy was THOMAS J. BRADY.

He received all the straw bids. He made all the contracts with a chosen band of confederates. He raised and expedited all the routes after they passed into the hands of these favorites. He accepted all the straw bonds. He manipulated the whole Star service, in conjunction and in collusion with other officials of the department, and with the full knowledge of the Sixth Auditor and his deputies.

The proof of most of these facts has already been given to the public in a variety of forms. The remaining link is now to be supplied. The great steal was organized mainly in 1878-79. It was of the first importance to the jobbers to conceal from Congress all the corrupt operations of the Star service until BRADY had strengthened his hand in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. When he was ready for the contest, the country was astounded with the announcement of a deficiency of two millions, to which no reference had been made in the regular report of the Postmaster-General a few weeks previously.

The conspirators were desperate in their efforts at concealment. Section 510 of the Revised Statute, prescribes as follows:

"As soon as practicable after the last day of September in each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, a register (the Blue Book) shall be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. * * *

"4. A statement of allowances made by the Postmaster-General within the same period of two years to each contractor on contracts for carrying the mail, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sums paid as additional allowance."

The Blue Book was published when Congress met, but for the first time the information required by the statute was deliberately suppressed. How was that done? The following note tells the story:

"It has been found impossible, on the part of those having the matter in charge, to supply the statistics relating to the postal service of the United States in time to admit of the publication of the Official Register, in its usual form, earlier than March or April, 1880.

"It is therefore deemed expedient to issue the work in two volumes, in order that such portion of it as could be prepared might be available for the use of Congress at its convening in December."

That note was a falsehood. All the information necessary for the Blue Book was in BRADY's office when this story was concocted to cover its concealment. He not only kept it back designedly, but he violated the law in order to carry out the schemes of the Ring. If the act had been complied with, all the extra allowances on the Star routes would have been disclosed without any investigation, and in the fullest form, when Congress met in December, 1879. When BRADY was examined on this point he sought to escape responsibility by pleading ignorance:

"Q.—If that list had been made up and published in the Official Register, as the law requires, would we not have all the information before us now which we are trying to get as to these extra allowances for compensation? A.—I presume you would.

"Q.—Is it or is it not the first time, so far as you know, in the history of this Government, that this Official Register has ever been published in two volumes, or that the section of the Revised Statutes which I have read has ever failed to be complied with since its passage? A.—I cannot say.

"Q.—Do you know of any instance in which the information required by this statute has been withheld from Congress? A.—My impression is that we have never been able to get that statement prepared in the Post Office Department earlier than February or March.

"Q.—Look at the Official Register for 1877, now handed to you, and say whether it does not contain the information required for that year. A.—I presume it is all in here.

"Q.—Is there any reason why this work should now, for the first time, be published in two volumes, and that the issue of the second volume should be delayed until March or April next, except the failure on the part of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's bureau to furnish this information about the allowances made on original contracts and extra compensation made? A.—I should be compelled to investigate the matter before I can answer that question.

"Q.—Do you know of any other reason now? A.—I know of no other reason now."

BRADY attempted to shift the burden of this suppression on the Sixth Auditor, in the face of a letter from that office showing that all the figures came from his own bureau.

The next witness was Mr. C. LAURIE, who, since 1848, had charge of this branch of the service, with all the accounts, in BRADY's office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General:

"Q.—Has the Sixth Auditor any information upon which he can make this report except that received from the Second Assistant Postmaster-General? A.—None that I know of. * * *

"Q.—Then do you know any reason why the Official Register should not have been published in 1879, the same as it has been every other year? A.—I do not; I cannot tell.

"Q.—Would it not be a very easy matter as these things are going on to have a copy made for this report in the Blue Book and sent in to Congress? A.—I do not see why it should not be.

"Q.—I understand you to say, as statistician of the department, that so far as the work in your office is concerned there was no reason for delay in the publication of this information, in its ordinary course, as in previous years? A.—No, sir, none.

"Q.—Your work has been as well up for the preparation of this book for the last year as it was in previous years? A.—Yes, sir."

It is thus demonstrated that BRADY intentionally violated the law and emasculated the Blue Book of 1879 with the sole object of keeping Congress in the dark as to the rascalities of the Star Service Ring. If Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. MACVEAGH are in earnest, they will know what should now be done.

An Explanation That Is In Order.

We publish in another column a report from the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, which, we do not doubt, will presently receive an authoritative contradiction.

According to this report, a large sum of money was furnished by Star route mail contractors to Senator WALLACE of Pennsylvania, and was used by him to procure an anti-RANDALL delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. In return for this pecuniary service, Senator WALLACE is said to have displayed a great deal of zeal and energy in getting through Congress a large appropriation for the Star route men.

This is the tale as it is told. It is notorious that Mr. WALLACE rendered most efficient service last year to this party of mail contractors. He got through Congress a large appropriation which was indispensable for the prosecution of their schemes; and he did this in the face of the exposure which had been made by the investigating committee of the House of Representatives. This course excited universal comment at that time; but it was not then supposed to proceed upon a direct money consideration, as is now averred by the writer of the *Boston Herald*.

Of course, Mr. WALLACE will not remain silent under the present imputation; and it is proper to wait for what he has to say before a final judgment is formed upon the whole affair.

Why Do We Not Hear More of Judge Hilton's Plan?

Simply because it is in reality what some politicians have been hypocritically advocating.

He proposes to clean the streets, thoroughly, and in the most economical way.

The trouble is that no political patronage attaches to Judge HILTON's simple, practical, and economical plan.

What have the Committee of Twenty-one—which shows they are of age—to say to Judge HILTON's plan?

Let us hear from Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES *et al.*

Chinese Immigration Checked.

The two treaties negotiated with the Chinese Government last November were both ratified by the Senate yesterday. One of the treaties deals with Chinese immigration to this country, and the other with the commercial relations between China and the United States.

The immigration treaty that has now been established gives our Government the power to regulate, limit, or suspend the incoming of Chinese laborers, but not to prohibit it altogether. The Government may apply this power whenever the good order or the interests of the country are endangered, or are likely to be endangered, by that immigration. The power is to be applied only in the case of laborers, not in that of merchants or other classes of Chinese subjects.

The Chinese Government has acted liberally in the acceptance of the terms of this treaty, and its confirmation by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate yesterday indicates the strength of the sentiment by which it is supported in this country. The treaty accords with the demands of the anti-Chinese party of California, and provides for the execution of those demands in a legal manner. It takes out of California politics a question which, for years past, has been full of disturbance.

The text of both the immigration treaty and the commercial treaty will be found in to-day's SUN.

The necessity of doing something to replenish our rapidly diminishing timber supply becomes more apparent with each year's reports from the forests of the Northwestern States. The quantity of lumber felled during the season just closed in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin was over six billion feet. The logging next summer will increase this to seven billions and a half. At this rate of encroachment, the supply of timber will not last a dozen years. A lumber famine is plainly near at hand, unless practical steps are taken to prevent it.

By proclamation of the Governor of Michigan, the 25th of April has been made a public holiday, to be known as Arbor or Tree Planting Day, and efforts are to be made to have it generally observed every year in the manner indicated by its name. It is expected that the Governors of other States will take similar action. If this serves to interest the people thoroughly in the question, and to awaken them to its importance, it will help toward averting a serious danger.

President GARFIELD yesterday withdrew the whole batch of New York nominations which he had sent to the Senate before the nominations of ROBERTSON and MERRITT. When Mr. DAWES's Directory waited upon him to propose that the case of Judge ROBERTSON should go over till the regular session of Congress next winter, the President agreed, provided all the New York nominations should take the same course. To this the Directory were not willing to assent, because there were some of them that the Republican members of the Senate wished to confirm. The President, however, gets ahead of them by withdrawing the entire lot. ROBERTSON remains before the Senate, but the others are taken back. In this way, none of them can be acted upon in advance of ROBERTSON. There can no longer be any doubt that Mr. GARFIELD is a smart man.

The managers of the Cincinnati College of Music seem to have forgotten a sound old proverb which affirms that enough is as good as a feast. What with symphony concerts, quartet soirées, and other harmonious and melodious entertainments, they gave Cincinnati more music than it wanted or could digest. The result is, according to the *Anzeiger* of that city, that Cincinnati is worse off now as regards the popular love of music and opportunities for gratifying it than it was when the college was started. Its old-time singing clubs are silent, many of its musicians have gone to other cities, the number of popular concerts has decreased, and an attempt to get up a series of symphony concerts broke down for lack of support. Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD confirms this gloomy report of the actual situation, but hopes for better things presently.

The question has been raised in Paris whether the lady of the house should be the first or the last in going from her drawing room to the dining room. Some authorities assert that she should in all cases go first, because it is she who receives, who leads the way, and who has to point out to each guest his appointed seat. In this country and in England it is well settled, on the contrary, that the hostess should allow all her guests to precede her, both from deference to their quality as guests and for the sake of enabling her to see that all are properly attended to and that everything is as it should be.

The fate of the proposed world's fair in this city indicates that one essential element in the earlier successes of these enterprises has worn off—namely, novelty. Hereafter they will probably need to be either specialty exhibitions, like the fish shows, the electrical shows, and others lately popular, or else, if they are universal industrial fairs, they must either be combined with the patriotic celebration of a great historic event, or be put on a purely business basis, and be demanded by a commercial sentiment. The mere feature of curiosity about such enterprises has largely diminished.

The long delay to mark the birthplace of WASHINGTON is now about to be followed, according to the testimony of a lady who, as a distant relative, bears the name, by putting the monument ordered by Congress upon the wrong spot. This would be a queer result. There seems to be a fatality about Washington monuments of almost any sort. Some time ago there was a project afoot to erect a monument to ADAM; but it never came to anything, though could the Garden of Eden be correctly located probably subscriptions enough might be obtained for the purpose. But WASHINGTON's birth was more recent, and the place where it occurred ought not to be so difficult of exact determination; yet Mrs. WASHINGTON says it is really a considerable distance from the point selected by Mr. W. M. EVARTS.

The proposition of Mr. COURSOLL that Canada should send a regiment to help celebrate the Yorktown anniversary is fresh and striking. Hitherto on such occasions the descendants of the victors have been thought the only people who should enjoy it. But the Canadian idea would show the real change in sentiment wrought by a hundred years. In addition, if a sham battle were required at Yorktown there would be a regiment all ready to take the part of CORNWALLIS's troops and surrender at the proper moment. This would give a realistic touch to the affair, and, besides, it might save the feelings of the patriotic American troops who would otherwise have to be detailed to play the ungracious part of Britishers.

The instructions published by CARLYLE's niece, in which the famous Craigenputtoch philosophizer forbids the printing of his reminiscences without the strictest editing, will probably open a new phase of the literary controversy with Mr. FROUDE. But the lesson seems to be that people who leave reminiscences for posthumous publication had better take the obvious precaution of editing them themselves. Otherwise they may fall into the hands of a chap who will think the strictest editing to consist in printing them entire.

The effort to stir up a Ute war seems to be so far successful that six companies of cavalry have been sent from Forts D. A. Russell, Sanders, and Steele to reinforce the troops in cantonment on White River. As the whole business of the spoliation was iniquitous, it would not be astonishing to find it assume a blacker hue by a terrible war.

"Now we shall know whether the throats of our French guns have forgotten how to roar," remarked a Paris editor when the Tunis expedition set out. But before the throats in question have had time to become comfortably hoarse, news arrives by the way of Madrid that another week will see peace restored and an end of the roaring. If it does, many Frenchmen will feel that the Government has not given them the worth of their money.

Railroad trains smashing into other railroad trains and passenger steamboats bumping into other passenger steamboats are an old story, but a collision between a railroad train and a passenger steamboat would be a novelty indeed. Yet the possibility of such a collision was demonstrated Tuesday evening, when a train pulled up on a railroad bridge over the Connecticut River within thirty feet of an open draw through which a Hartford passenger boat was puffing. If the train had had a little more momentum we should have had a queer addition to the long list of the perils of travel.

A curious collision between Church and State is reported from Quebec. Fifty years ago the parishioners of the parish of St. Jean, in the island of Orleans, assessed themselves to buy a piece of land and put up on it a building for a parochial school. The title to the property was vested in the parish priest and two church wardens. In more recent years the school passed wholly under the management of the Government School Commissioners, who ran it until 1877; then the building had become so unsafe that they had it torn down, and were getting ready to put up a new one when the Church authorities interfered, declaring that the property belonged to them. The Commissioners were for giving way before this claim; the Superintendent of Education ordered them to go on with their building; they refused; the question was taken into the courts, and finally the Superintendent won his case. Thereupon the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Province, Hr. TASCHEREAU, issued a pastoral declaring every one having anything to do, directly or indirectly, with putting up the new school building on the old site to be by that very fact in a state of excommunication. This is interpreted as applying to the Superintendent of Education, three Judges who decided in his favor, the counsel who appeared for him, the prothonotary, clerks, criers, bailiffs, and court small fry generally; and an angry Canadian contemporary wishes to know whether Archbishops are to be allowed to do this sort of thing.

GARFIELD'S FIRST TWO MONTHS.

What Republicans Think and Say About Him.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—I am able to say on the best authority that the report that Senators Conkling and Platt are at variance on Robertson is untrue. They are in perfect accord not only on that but on all questions as affecting Conkling. It is equally true that Conkling does not shirk the Robertson question, but is quite willing to have it come up any time. The same is true of Platt. Other Republican Senators wish that the collision should not occur. Nor is Conkling doubtful about the result now or hereafter. It is not likely he will bring the question up; he may interpose the objection provided by the Safety Committee—he or Platt. Thus the prospect is that the question will go over.

The report that Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Mr. Dawes, the head of the Directory, is supported by good authority. The denial is made by Garfield's friends, not only because of the folly of writing a letter at all, but chiefly on account of its contents. That the President complained, in a letter designed to be read at a Senatorial caucus of his party, that somebody had been throwing mud at him in a newspaper, that he whined about what insignificant persons had said about him, was, of course, reason enough for a broad denial that such a letter was ever written. Garfield has not even Hayes's idea of the dignity of the station. He professes to have no feeling which way the Robertson question is decided; of course he would be glad to have that gentleman confirmed, but says he will undertake to use no influence to that end. In this there is a characteristic deception, for it is well known that he has exerted himself strenuously to procure confirmation. It is a fact, however, that the White House has no winning cards whereby to save Robertson. Combinations may yet be made, though they are altogether improbable.

"Who will become the head of this Administration when things get settled?" I asked of an observing New England Republican.

"At present," said he, "Blaine is the head, and probably he will be as long as he remains. Your question contemplates that, in any event, some one besides Garfield will be the head. I think that this probably is the reasonable and necessary view. I know Garfield, having served in Congress with him. He possesses few of the elements of leadership. Had he been seriously proposed for President and brought under discussion before the Chicago Convention, his nomination would have been impossible. His nomination was one of those lurches which no one can foresee, when men act as they would not act the next hour. The next morning the Convention, by an overwhelming vote, would have effaced the proceeding, for the first wave of reason would have taught them, and did teach them, the unwisdom of Garfield's nomination. There is no questioning his learning, which, I suspect, is rather of the showy order, or his capacity for public speaking; but it is no unfriendly criticism to say that he lacks executive ability, power of will, tenacity of purpose. It is because this is the true outline of Garfield that I agree with you that it is a question who will be the head of his Administration. I think," continued the New England Republican, "that Blaine will stay no longer than the year out; perhaps not so long. Garfield, feeling the need of some one to lean on, and having had Blaine for a leader and support throughout his public life, naturally turned to him. Besides, he had wit enough to know that Blaine's disappointed supporters would be placated thereby; but Garfield didn't have the wit to perceive that Grant's friends would, in a sense, be antagonized. Precisely what Blaine took the place for, I am not certain. I think it was to punish enemies and reward friends; a dangerous purpose, as Garfield is finding out. It has already got his Administration among rocks. It will wreck him speedily and hopelessly, if persisted in. I think Blaine doesn't care. Having done his work, he will be off for England, in Lowell's place."

"How extensively is this view of affairs shared by Republicans, Senators and others?"

"So far as I have been able to form an opinion it is the view quite generally accepted. But you asked who would become the head—I presume you mean when Blaine ceases to be. I have turned that over a good deal in my mind, and I can express my meaning in no other way so well as to say, after Blaine the Administration appears to be all tail. And Garfield seems to have so meant it, so intent is he on being his own successor. There is Windom, a thoroughly respectable man, but in no sense a leader in national affairs, nor does he possess the capabilities for becoming one. MacVeagh is a bright man, and active enough; but it is preposterous to think of him in that sense. It is not unfriendly to say that neither Lincoln nor Hunt is to be conversed in that light, though I will say Lincoln probably has the most future of them all. There remains Secretary Kirkwood and Mr. James of the Post Office Department. Should the former remain long in his present post, it will be at the expense of the proper business of the department. Mr. James is a reputable young man, who has already found out the difference between managing one post office and several thousand. I see no leader or head man amongst them. The Cabinet appears to have been selected to make Blaine's leadership necessary, and without interference. I look for a crash in short order."

"Then you would say, around a good deal," said the gentleman from New England, "and that, so far as I can discover, will be the way your question will receive an answer. This Committee of Safety, which Dawes is running, is a necessary outcome of Garfield's blunders or Blaine's malice, whichever it is, and greater and more beneficial results to Garfield will likely come of it than the movers at first contemplated. It must cause Garfield a feeling of humiliation, though, if he views it in the only real light. Think of it! At the end of the first sixty days his Administration is an inextricable shambles and himself in the hands of a Directory! I doubt, however, if Garfield views it as all the world must, he is so used to having some one to lean on, and it is so essential for him."

The New Englander said he thought there would continue for some time to be floundering, which would probably end in some strong hand taking hold of Garfield and directing him with tolerable success. "It must be confessed, however," said he, "that up to this hour he is a total failure. The man who in the first twenty days of his term antagonizes a majority of the Senate, and gets factious quarrels on his hands for as many different reasons, must be an unheard-of blunderer. It will not do to accuse Conkling or anybody. Garfield was bound to be wise enough to have peace. It won't do to strike Conkling in the face and then accuse him of breaking the peace. With me Conkling is no favorite, and I think him a bad one; but as well as a very able man, Garfield was bound to be wise accordingly. The officer who should undertake to swim a turbulent river with every prospect of being fatally submerged, when he might go by a practicable ford, might with as much reason claim to be a brave and prudent leader of his men. He was simply bound not to have any such consequences, if it were possible to avert them. So far as I can see," he continued, "it is blundering by Garfield or revenge by Blaine."

I have thus given this conversation because it reflects the average Republican feeling about Garfield. It is a brief summary of his first two months in office by an intelligent and distinguished Republican.

The Offices in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The dispensing of Federal patronage in the Southern States is a matter that is wringing the souls of numberless patriots. Garfield conceived the idea at the outset that the course to pursue, as described by a Southern Republican, was to reward your enemies and punish your friends. That the statesman from Mentor should have some difficulties where more than three-fourths of his party are negroes is natural.

Garfield's intercourse all his life has been exclusively with white men and on a limited scale—principally in Washington. Of the negro he knows nothing experimentally. That the Republican party in the Southern states is made up of negroes chiefly is a fact he probably never fully comprehended. When he comes to deal with it as a repulsive reality he betrays not only ignorance but all the prejudice of one who has dwelt in the exclusive atmosphere of philosophy and sentiment. Naturally enough, he looks for white men on whom to bestow patronage, overlooking the fact that among the negro population his own equals in the practical management of affairs are frequently found.

In Georgia, Mr. Garfield is trying to build up a new party, or faction, greatly to the disgust of colored Republicans. A committee of them, after spending some time here, on the outside of the White House, have gone home to kick up a row. They are going to tell their brethren that Massa Garfield is a sham. This is equally true of other States where without the negro the Republican party is nothing—and not much with him.

These instances of Garfield will receive attention from the Directory. In fact, it is to be said, Garfield will soon be got where he can do no mischief in the Administration. The Directory is the determinate. Should the Senate get through soon, the Directory would probably remain to manage matters. Garfield's incapacity for the proper performance of the duties of his office without overwhelming his party is a thing that cannot much longer be doubted.

The Beaconsfield Memorial.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Daily News* in a leading article this morning says: "We do not desire to stint the generosity of tribute to the late Lord Beaconsfield as a man, but a national monument in Westminster Abbey would, we believe, bear false testimony to the deliberate judgment of the English people on the essential features and animating motive in Lord Beaconsfield's life."

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

What Brady and Dorsey Threaten Against Garfield.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The tall man from Arkansas made his appearance at the hotels today. He and Brady and Dorsey have communed in earnest. Indeed, they passed Sunday together. If Garfield and James are in the same state of mind as these Stars appear to be, then nobody is very unhappy. The man from Arkansas is not communicative. No more are Brady and Dorsey. "All I want is that everybody shall tote fair, and do the square thing. I'm not going to say much now. Let James and Garfield and that Detective Woodward that is running James now have it to themselves. I'd like to know how James likes it so far as he's got! I'll bet I feel a heap better than he does. He went right smart at first, but would be glad to haul off now. What a sham Garfield must be! Before I came on here I read in the papers that he was the big dog in the tanyard. He was telling James what to do; that he must go to the bottom of things; bounce Brady and kick out French, making people believe a lot of new things had been brought to light. Now, let me tell you just how all that is. You see, Brady went in and helped buy the *Republican* newspaper. He has a fancy for that sort of thing, and is smart as a whip at writing, 'specially when riled. I think he might just as well have let the paper be; but he thought it was a 'useful thing to have around,' and I guess it is, and perhaps Garfield wishes he had one too; but he hasn't. Well, when George was making it uncomfortable for the Disciple—by the way, I don't mean to say any hard things of them sort of folks. I'm a kind of Disciple myself. My wife belongs to the Wash-feet Baptists, and that brings me pretty near. As I was saying, Garfield got a good deal vexed at what George was saying, when Bill Chandler or Blaine or somebody wanted to know why he didn't go for Brady about the Star mail business. 'What's that?' said Garfield. And then they showed him the testimony taken by the Congressional committee a year ago. After he had read it through Garfield was smart enough to see the p'ints he could make against Brady. He took a number of days to study it up. Bill Chandler or some of them helped him. Some say Blaine did; I don't know that. When they got ready he sent for James and MacVeagh—by the way, who is he?—and Windom. He had already sent for the newspaper men. I give Garfield credit. He didn't fire off before he had loaded up. And so you see his order to James to dismiss Brady on the spot, and the prepared extracts from the old testimony, fixed as though it was something new, sent out all together. Garfield knew as little as a string 'possum who else was going to be hit. Guess he didn't stop to think much, he was so mad with the paper. He didn't know that he was setting on foot an investigation of Hayes's Administration; and if he has found that out he probably don't know that if his investigations go deep enough they will find a Disciple branded 'J. A. G.' About Tyner I don't talk now. He will make some-thing nice by and by. But," said the tall one, as if he had forgotten himself, "I don't mean to let anything out; and guess I haven't. Glad there's none of those newspaper men around. I see they are getting a good many things; but they are on the wrong track in a good many places. There's Dorsey now!" And he started across the street, and the two soon disappeared, going toward the avenue together.

It is to be observed that there appears to be less certainty now than at the start of sending Dorsey and Brady (and why not Tyner?) to the penitentiary. No intent was Mr. Garfield on attracting favorable attention to himself as a reformer and investigator, that he did not stop to consider, but permitted Woodward, the detective, to create expectations not likely to be realized. Indeed, without intending to belittle in the least the misdoings, far less to apologize for them, it is not improbable that Garfield will soon be on the defensive in this matter, if he is not already. James says it is not he who is filling the air with things apparently new, but really the proceedings of the investigation a year ago. It makes little difference when the facts were brought out, if only they are facts; but any attempt to make what is old appear new, so as to create the belief that something has been doing something extraordinary in the line of honesty and virtue, is a fraud in itself. It is the old thunder of last winter put Garfield in pumping—none the less fraud on that account, however; only people should not be misled as to an important fact bearing on Garfield's motives. He went back to find something with which to checkmate his enemies, not to expose abuses or punish the authors. He was after a club to defend himself. Thus it appears all there is so far to Garfield in the matter. He has exposed the rottenness of the virtuous Hayes, exploded the fraud of that superior business combination, and got himself in collision with men who will expose the fact that he (Garfield), like Lincoln's jury, who acquitted the third because every man of them had some of the pork, is not innocent of a similar participation.

Perhaps what a rough member of the Star combination said will illustrate the extent to which matters may be pushed. "He whose hide is thickest," said he, "will stand it best. Guess it said once at the theatre by the chap they called Cardinal, who was hard to beat, 'All things to crush.' It's a good motto in a hard fight. Ever since I heard it, I've made it my rule. I go by it. Now, Jim Garfield has been in Washington a long while. I've been here some, and I've seen around a good deal; and if he is not a fool or desperately blind, he won't want to have that motto played on him. But it will be done, and don't you forget it either, 'less he minds what he's doing."

Stump Speaking in New York.

From an Interview with Dwight Lawrence, in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

One of the most difficult things in this State is to find the availability of a speaker to a section of the State. There are some men who do very well up the St. Lawrence, who make not the least impression on the Hudson River. There are some extremely effective on the east side of New York city, among the laboring class, who will not draw at all at the Cooper Institute. Charley Foster is said to take first rate in Ohio, but he is one of the least effective speakers we have at Cooper Institute.

On the other hand, Mr. Burroughs of Michigan has turned out one of the best speakers we ever had in the city of New York, and I should rather think that he was about at the head of stump speakers of the present day.

Stewart L. Woodford is exceedingly effective in the Western States, but will not do at all in New York city, where he resides. One of the best stumpers of New York is United States District Attorney Tenney.

Col. George W. Carter of Louisiana is of immense use to us in the city of New York, and we have had him every year going all through the State. George A. Sheridan does very well in the country towns of New York, but was a dead failure at the Cooper Institute.

Murat Halstead did not make a bad speech at all at the Cooper Institute, but he was handicapped with Secretary Taft, who got the first part of the night, and made it very heavy by the time Halstead came on.

Among the New York Germans it is exceedingly important that we place the proper kind of speakers. The Germans hear a speech through, and after it is over they go to the beer saloon and confer together about the points in it, and when they go home to their families they are apt to talk the subject over there again. They want an argument addressed to their materialism, and also their peculiar philosophy. The best speaker we have ever seen among them has been Anson G. McCook, our Congressman. He makes no pretensions to oratory, but having a sober mind gets down to their interests, and we always send him to Concordia Hall when we are making a campaign.

OUR REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The Leading Republican Journal Condemns their Stupidity and Ignorance.

From the New York Times, May 5.

Taking together the performances of the Assembly yesterday and to-day on important tax bills, one will find it difficult to regard the stupidity and apparent ignorance of a large number of the members with any degree of patience, or to find room for hope that they can be depended upon to act wisely in the future.

The Handsomest Member of Congress.

From the Inter-Ocean.

The Hon. Edward S. Lacey of the First Michigan District is dark and medium-sized, with regular features, and a bright, twinkling eye. His form is supple and beautifully proportioned, and that moustache, as it closes down over perfect lips is a something that will certainly cause a fluttering of susceptible hearts when gazed upon from the galleries. Mr. Lacey is unmarried. He was nominated by acclamation in convention, which is the first instance on record of a nomination for congressional before he has served one or more terms in Congress. Mr. Lacey is, I should judge, 40 years of age, a banker by profession, affable, and rich.

Railroad Notes.

It is computed that a freight train enters New York every fifteen minutes, each train averaging thirty-five cars.

The Long Island Railroad Company claim that the loss incurred in running the Wall street Annex Boat from the starts to Jan. 1 last was $52,073.74.

The Mexican National Railroad Company has made the largest single contract ever made for rolling stock in this country. It was made in Philadelphia, for 200 locomotives and 5,000 freight cars.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad paid $880,000 for clearing its tracks of snow during last winter between Creston and Red Oak, including all the branches except the Red Oak branch.

An odd looking car has been run over the Erie Railroad recently. The top of the car was covered with windmills and revolving caps, the object being to determine which shape was best for front of cars in relating atmospheric pressure.

ASKING FOR SEPARATE TRIAL.

Commissioner Matthews Prefers Not to Go Before a Jury with his Colleagues.

Recorder Smyth heard a motion yesterday, in the General Sessions, for a separate trial for Police Commissioner James Matthews, who was jointly indicted with Commissioners French, Nichols, and Mason for official misdemeanor.

Lawyer E. S. Rapallo made the motion, supporting it with an affidavit from Commissioner Matthews, in which he avers that he has endeavored to discharge his official duties faithfully; that the condition of the streets on the 12th of March, as set forth in the indictment, was due to circumstances having their origin in a period anterior to the date of his appointment, the 11th of March last; that Commissioners Nichols, French, and Mason were in office for a long time before he was; that much of the evidence which will be introduced in support of the indictment will be very slightly, if at all, applicable to him, however proper it may be as referring to his co-defendants; that it might unjustly prejudice him in the minds of the jury; that citizens are inflamed by the present or recent alleged condition of the streets; that a jury would have difficulty in disassociating the co-defendants when considering evidence of alleged omission or neglect in the matter of street cleaning; and that he desires to be tried as soon as possible, whereas the District Attorney, as he is informed, will not call the co-defendants for trial until Mayor Grace's investigation is ended.

Lawyer F. N. Bangs made the final argument for the motion.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon replied that in cases where felony is charged the wish of co-defendants for a separate trial is regarded as reasonable and proper. But, in cases of misdemeanor, a separate trial is entirely a matter for the discretion of the Court. Ordinarily, this discretion is exercised favorably only when it can be shown that great injury or injustice would result from a joint trial. The indictment sets forth that the streets were unclean on the 12th of March, and have been on different days since then, despite meetings of the Police Board, to which Mr. Matthews has belonged.

Recorder Smyth said that, even if he consented to give Mr. Matthews a separate trial, he was inclined to think that he would not grant him precedence as to the date of trial. He would reserve his decision upon the motion.

A STORY TO BE CONTRADICTED.

Star Route Contractors Said to Have Secured Gen. Hancock's Nomination.

From the Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The discussion of Star route matters is bringing to light a number of curious things. It is reported now, on authority that should be good, that Gen. Hancock owed his nomination at Cincinnati to the Star Route Ring. This does not imply any knowledge of the frauds on his part, nor even any intimation of the source of certain support that proved potent at the Convention.

It will be remembered that the Democratic House Committee reported against the increase of appropriation asked by Gen. Brady. This was in accord with the sentiments entertained by Speaker Randall. The attorney for Messrs. Saulsbury, Patrick, Price, and others of the Ring was an active Democrat. A mutual friend presented the case to Senator Wallace, to the effect that the passage of the appropriation was a political necessity. It was election year. If the Democratic Congress refused the appropriation there would be such indignation in the West that the party would meet certain defeat in the fall. When the bill came to the Senate it was referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Wallace was Chairman. The Ring paid a certain man connected with a Washington paper $2,000 to arrange a meeting between Mr. Saulsbury and the Senator, and prepare a statement of the contractor's side of the case.

Messrs. Wallace and Saulsbury had an interview at which the arguments for the appropriation were presented in a long written statement. The mutual friend arranged that Mr. Saulsbury should appear before the Senate committee, it having been decided to have another investigation by this committee independent of that made by the House. Mr. Saulsbury appeared. The same friend furnished Mr. Wallace, it is said, with questions which must be asked the witness in order to elicit the desired answers.

The result of it all was that the Senate committee reported in favor of the appropriation, and when Senator Wallace made a speech on the floor he adopted the language of Mr. Saulsbury's statement, which had been prepared by the newspaper man alluded to. The result was the measure went through.

It is not alleged that Mr. Wallace had any idea of a swindle in the operations of the Ring, but took the course he did entirely from political motives. He, as is well known, was the determined enemy of Mr. Sam Randall, and, as a part of the transaction, secured the aid of the contractors to defeat him in his own State.

The Ring, in carrying out this part of the programme, furnished $20,000 to be used in Pennsylvania to send an anti-Randall delegation to Cincinnati. To supplement this the McKibbens and others went to Cincinnati with the sinews of war and spent $30,000 more.

This was the secret of the Hancock boom, aside from a few Southern States which sent instructed delegations, and the fact seems to be indisputable that the sudden and easy nomination of Gen. Hancock was due to this $50,000 judiciously expended in his behalf.

Roller Skates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Reading a short time ago that some medical gentlemen had spoken favorably of roller skating and had heartily endorsed the exercise as conducive to health, I make public the views of one of the same class who, however, cannot speak so favorably of the pastime. As a mere matter of exercise, walking is just as healthful, far less expensive, and unaccompanied by the risk of broken noses, sprained ankles, and the even far more serious injuries that are daily occurring as the result of the new mania that has taken hold of the children. Our boys are already tiring of the sport, it is too violent for them, and they are now in the field to the girls, who persist in turning our streets into skating rinks and prolonging winter into spring. It is more especially for the latter that I utter this warning.

Nothing is more commonly seen than a graceful movement in a woman. Be she ever so handsome, if her carriage be awkward the effect is marred. With many this beauty of motion is natural, in others it must be acquired. We all know how hard it is for most people to keep the toes turned outward. For women this is a far more difficult feat than for men, and there is an anatomical reason why it should be so. In females the knees approach and the feet separate so as to form a triangle, having its base below. How difficult walking with the toes outward is, under these circumstances, every one can try for himself, and it is this difficulty that is to be overcome by women. Nine young girls out of ten walk with the foot out straight, or directed more or less inward, and it is only in later life, through teaching and perseverance, that the habit is overcome. It is one of the many little refinements of civilization that distinguish us from the savage. That roller skating increases the inward direction of the toes will be apparent to any one who watches the movements of a young miss as she, like a Bloomer