The Sun.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1883.

Amusements To-Day.

Bijou Opera House—Pop. 8.15 P. M.
Casino—Princess of Trebizonde. 8 P. M.
Cosmopolitan Theatre—The Merry War. 8 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—Mazeppa, &c. 8 P. M.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Rob. 8 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Article 47. 8 P. M.
Globe Dime Museum—291 Bowery.
Haverly's Theatre—The Mastodon Minstrels. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Russian Honeymoon. 8.30 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Her Atonement. 8 P. M.
San Francisco Opera House—Beach of Kops. 8 P. M.
Spencer's Palace Music Hall—Variety. 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—The Amadis. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's 24th St. Theatre—Vim. 8 P. M.
Twenty-third St. Theatre—Rosie Among Politicians. 8.
Union Square Theatre—Arkwright's Wife. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—La Belle Russe. 8 P. M.
Windsor Theatre—Her Second Love. 8 P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line $0 40
Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line 0 80
Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per line 0 75
Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50
Banking and Financial (after money article) 0 75
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1 50
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line 2 50
In Sunday edition same rates as above.

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SUNDAY (8 pages), $1.20 per year, postpaid.
WEEKLY (8 pages), $1 per year, postpaid.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *to-send to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.*

The Perplexities of a Governor.

Gov. CLEVELAND can hardly be quite contented in his mind just at present.

The call for an extra session of the State Senate is sure to be greeted by the Republican press with a cry of "Bargain! Deal! Political Dicker!" and so forth.

On the other hand, to deprive the Democrats for a whole year of the spoils belonging to the Emigration Commission and the Harbor Masters' department would be productive of serious discontent in the party. Such, at least, seems to be the opinion of some of the Governor's near friends.

The political situation, aggravated by his unfortunate message to the Senate, is dangerous to meddle with, and yet too bad to let alone.

To intensify the Governor's discomfort, the Commissioners of Emigration have written him a letter exposing the injustice of his intemperate attack upon them. THE SUN has already pointed out the principal mistakes he made, but the Commissioners deal much more severely with the extravagant language of his message. Here, for example, is a pertinent question which they ask him:

"If the persons allowed 'privileges' in Castle Garden practise 'barefaced jobbery' and 'imposition and swindling,' why did you approve the bill passed by the Legislature in April last, which prohibited the Commissioners of Emigration, under any circumstances, from ejecting these 'privileged' persons from the exercise of their alleged plundering before July 1, 1883?"

And in another part of their communication they sarcastically observe:

"You say 'the most disgraceful dissensions prevail among those having the matter in charge.' Upon this ground, and in the light of recent events, should not the executive and legislative branches of the State be abolished?"

We fear this sort of thing will not come as the balm of peace to the perplexed spirit of the man with 193,000 majority.

The Sensible Thing to Do.

The trustees of our free college for young men have decided to proceed with the erection of a chemical laboratory for that institution at an expense of nearly twenty-two thousand dollars.

That is all very well, so far as it goes. A school of practical chemistry might be made of some real use to the young men of the city, so few of whom, as experience shows, care to be educated at the public expense in Greek and Latin and the higher mathematics.

But the more sensible thing to do would be to abolish the humbug college altogether, and substitute for it what we actually need in New York, a great school for industrial and technical education—except that it ought to be supported by private means and not by public taxation.

For such a school there is a wide demand.

The Color Line.

It is very significant that all attempts to unite blacks and whites in churches are more and more unsuccessful, both at the North and the South. Their failure, too, is due not less to the prejudices of the negroes than to those of the whites. Indeed, colored Christians seem to be even more set upon church separation than white Christians. This would seem to be only another illustration of the sort of disagreement which has so often been observed between mulattoes and negroes.

A report concerning the relations of the Episcopal Church to the colored people of the United States, which was last week presented to the Virginia Episcopal Convention, advised that the negroes be "encouraged to prepare for an organization which will be their own, subject, of course, to the General Convention, but independent and separate." And among the committee who unanimously signed that report were three colored men.

The separation proposed would not be a division forced on the colored Episcopalians by their white brethren, but one which is urgently asked for by the negroes themselves. They do not feel at home in the white churches and the white ecclesiastical councils and conventions, and do not have the influence there they wish to exert. They want an organization which they can run themselves. They prefer to have colored ministers over them, and to worship in churches which are distinctively for colored Christians. Nor is the Episcopal Church the only one wherein negroes are trying to make the color line broader. It is the same among the Methodists and the Baptists, the denominations to which the great mass of the colored people belong; and the disposition toward separation is about as marked here at the North as it is at the South. Great efforts have been made to bring the two races together in the churches and schools of those communions, but the tendency to separation is now even stronger than it ever was before.

It seems to be manifest that in all the religious denominations where the negroes are numerous, the necessity for pretty complete separation ecclesiastically will soon be acknowledged, and attempts to fight against it will be given up. The negroes will not be easy until they are by themselves, with pastors of their own race, and conventions, conferences, and associations of their own. They want an African Episcopal Church, an African Methodist Church, and to set up and run by themselves individual African Baptist churches.

We see, therefore, that not even Christianity has been able to obliterate the color line. If there is any place where such a line ought not to be recognized, obviously it is in the Christian Church, where all men are equal before GOD, sinners all, and all in need of Divine mercy. But in the Church the color line is drawn as sharply and persistently as it is in secular society. Whites and blacks will not worship together, or, at least, they cannot worship together in comfort; and the blacks even more than the whites are anxious to say their prayers by themselves. They do not enjoy mixed churches.

They refuse to be patronized not only in churches, but politically and socially also. And very likely they are wise in so doing, for thus their self-respect may be increased, and as a consequence they may be held in greater respect by their neighbors. But it is remarkable that instead of bringing the whites and blacks more closely together, emancipation, the suffrage, free education, and civil rights for the enslaved have tended more and more to widen the race separation—so much so that the African type is likely to be better preserved in the future than it has been in the past in the United States!

The Political Situation in Italy.

The recent proceedings in the Italian Chamber of Deputies are calculated to excite profound astonishment in those who are unfamiliar with the anomalous condition of politics in King HUMBERT's dominions. After a week's debate on the Government's internal policy, the Ministry was on Saturday sustained by the overwhelming vote of 348 to 29. Notwithstanding this apparently conclusive proof of confidence, we have since been informed that the DEPRETIS Cabinet is to be reconstructed, and that two of its members, including Signor ZANARDELLI, who framed the greater part of the new Electoral law, have resigned. What is the cause of such an abnormal majority, and why is it that parliamentary incidents which would mean one thing in England seem to mean something quite different in Italy?

The English theory of a parliamentary régime, we scarcely need to say, implies the rivalry of two political parties, which in the long run are pretty evenly balanced, and whose interaction and reciprocal control supply the checks and motors of the political mechanism. Now, at the present hour a government by parties is impracticable in Italy. There was a time, namely, between 1859 and 1876, when the English system, of which CAVOUR was so enthusiastic an advocate, worked smoothly enough; when all the members of the lower House, however they might differ regarding the objects of legislation, concurred in cordially upholding the dynasty; when, in short, his Majesty's Government was duly counterbalanced by his Majesty's Opposition. Although during most of that period the Right or Moderate party kept its grasp upon office, it was constantly held in check by the strong and increasing forces of the Progressists, who occupied the Left of the Chamber.

In 1876, however, the Right was defeated, and in the subsequent general election saw its numbers reduced to a weak minority. Since that time it has continually lost ground, and now, controlling only an inconsiderable faction of the seats in the lower House, is disqualified for the functions of a regular opposition. Nor has any new party arisen on the extreme Left of the Chamber competent to assume the rôle of supervision and obstruction which the Right is too feeble to discharge. It is true that at the last election the Radicals and the Republicans returned twice as many members as they had in the previous Parliament, yet even now they can only muster about 40 in a total of 508.

The result has been that the old Left, having acquired a huge distention and preponderance in the Chamber, and having for seven years been freed from the wholesome restraints of redoubtable competition, has ceased to have a definite programme of its own, and has undergone a rapid process of disintegration. In the absence of a formidable rival, the party has split up into groups which nothing but the remarkable dexterity of DEPRETIS has withheld from open rupture, and even the address and tact of the Prime Minister have not prevented violent dissensions from breaking out at intervals within the Cabinet. Indeed, although his hands were strengthened by the *scrutin de liste*, DEPRETIS entered on the last electoral contest with serious forebodings, and, with a view of offsetting a possible alliance between certain of his Ministerial colleagues and the Radicals, made overtures in a speech which he delivered at Stradella to the surviving remnant of the Right.

The Premier's declaration that he would no longer countenance the more aggressive sections of the Left, and the virtual combination effected between his personal followers and the Right at the polls, created a new political situation, the significance of which has been revealed by the recent parliamentary incident and the ensuing changes in the Cabinet. Signor DEPRETIS kept part of his pledge to the Right by treating with indifference or positive disfavor the projects of the two Ministers representing the more advanced portion of the Left, whereupon they caused some of their partisans to attack the Government. When the debate was ended, and the crisis came, the Right coöperated with the Premier's supporters, and the rebellious Ministers, having only 29 votes at their back, have not only been forced to resign, but for the present must expect to be treated with a good deal of disdain. But even DEPRETIS cannot fill their places without increasing the number of his enemies. If he carries out faithfully the programme indicated at Stradella and gives both posts to the Right, he may alienate some powerful members of the Left on whom he has hitherto relied. If, on other hand, the Right are exasperated by failing to receive the expected recompense for their recent services, they will seize every opportunity to harass the Ministry by combining with its enemies on the extreme Left.

It is, in brief, impossible for DEPRETIS himself, notwithstanding his parliamentary expertness and the immense majority which he ostensibly commands, to form a homogeneous and harmonious Cabinet. In the not distant event of the death or retirement of the present Premier—who, it must be remembered, is a very old man—nothing could prevent the immediate, flagrant, and incurable dissolution of the Left. There would be an instantaneous reconstruction of parties on principles similar to those which DEPRETIS seems to have contemplated at Stradella. By a coalition of the old Right with the less progressive members of the old Left a new Conservative party would be created, while the more advanced sections of the present Ministerialist force would unite with the Radicals and Republicans. Nor would the two opposing organizations thus formed be so unequally balanced as might appear from the composition of the present Chamber of Deputies. Conservative observers consider it, no doubt, an ominous fact that, although the Radicals and Republicans returned only some forty members at the last general election, they actually cast a third of all the votes thrown. With such proofs of strength among the people, they would need no very large accessions from the Ministerial ranks to make the next contest a drawn battle. But if the new Radical party should be tinctured with republican opinions, how could it be intrusted by the Savoyard dynasty with the task of government? That is only one of the questions which Italian statesmen find hard to answer, and which convince them that the adaptation of a parliamentary régime to the peculiar circumstances of the Italian monarchy is as yet by no means demonstrated.

Lager Beer as a Temperance Agent.

"So far from making that which makes drunkards," said Mr. FREDERICK LAUER of the beer-producing town of Reading, Pennsylvania, at the brewers' national Convention at Detroit on Wednesday, "brewers are in fact the real missionaries of temperance and benefactors of mankind."

Beyond a doubt he went a little too far. Brewers are neither missionaries nor benefactors, but simply manufacturers, who are trying to make all the money they can at a legitimate business. The public does not expect them to carry on their breweries on philanthropic principles. It only asks them to produce good honest beer, which, as a matter of fact, they do not always do, owing to their greed for profits. Even if what some of them turn out is not absolutely deleterious stuff, it is a wishy-washy beverage, which is not wholesome, like lager of straightforward manufacture.

It is true, however, that if people drink lager beer they are far less liable to get drunk and disorderly than if they guzzle spirits; and therefore the growth of the demand for the comparatively innocent beverage has been of great advantage to this country. Just so far as it has displaced distilled liquors, the popular drink of old times, lager has unquestionably tended to diminish drunkenness. It may be that people are not temperate in their use of the malt beverage, but it takes very much more of it than of whiskey, for instance, to make them drunk; and it does not excite them so injuriously.

That lager beer has actually driven out spirits to a vast extent was shown by internal revenue statistics presented at Detroit by the President of the Convention. Between 1881 and 1882 the number of dealers in beer increased very considerably, while the number of dealers in distilled liquors in the Union fell off by about two thousand. Despite their increased use in the mechanical arts, the consumption of distilled liquors per head of the population was less in 1882 than in 1863. It was between those years that the enormous growth in the manufacture of beer occurred, and the demand for it, previously almost entirely confined to the Germans, spread among the whole people. In 1863 only 62,205,375 gallons of beer were produced, while the quantity was 525,514,635 gallons in 1882.

The President, therefore, was justified in saying that beer drinking has led away from whiskey drinking; and to that extent it has acted as a temperance agent. At least it has helped very materially to bring about the decrease in drunkenness which has been observable of late years. People may not drink less than formerly, but they take the mild stimulant more, and so are less liable to get drunk.

We accordingly can agree with Mr. LAUER far enough to say that the prosperity of the brewers attests a very desirable change in the drinking tastes and habits of a large part of the community.

It is a very interesting fact that the PARNELL fund has not been crushed in Ireland by the Pope's condemnation of it, and we presume the sum called for could be raised among men of Irish birth in this country.

It would be strange if, in spite of Col. HICKS's victory over the False Prophet, the English Government should cause the Khedive to make terms with him. The probability is that HICKS only encountered a lieutenant of the Mahdi, and that the Prophet himself was far distant, watching the advance of the other Egyptian column. The Mahdi has plenty of followers, and doubtless plenty of money; for in his capture of Obeid alone he acquired about two million dollars, and quietly absorbed the garrison into his own army. His pretensions are enormous, as those of the last prophet, sent into the world to subject all countries to Islam.

The return of the Simonoseki indemnity has caused great pleasure in Japan, not only as a just and honorable act, but also as a practical evidence that at least one great Western power puts this Asiatic country on a par with the foremost nations of Europe in its claims to international courtesy and consideration. This result arouses the ill feeling of some of the English residents of Yokohama, who claim that the restoration of the money was not made from a conviction of its justice, but only with a shrewd business aim to secure Japanese favor. Great Britain was one of the countries that joined the United States in fining Japan for acts which the Government of that country was not responsible for, and which were committed by a rebel prince whose animosity was excited by the Government's friendliness to foreigners. It was an outrage to demand indemnity for trivial losses inflicted on foreign vessels and other property from such a cause; and the action of the United States was an acknowledgment of the outrage and a reparation of a part of it. The universal tone of the press and of public discussion here shows that the simple purpose of Congress in restoring the indemnity was to do an act of justice, and not to seek an advantage in trade rivalry.

The proposition, which seemed a jest several years ago, to specially insure houses against destruction by winds as well as by fire, has become almost a thing of ordinary precaution. Hurricanes in the West and Southwest of terribly destructive power cannot now be called exceptional perils.

The transfer of WILLIAM PENN's house from Letitia street in Philadelphia to Fairmount Park is attended with pilferings of odds and ends by relic hunters. Since all the pieces of wood are numbered, there ought to be no difficulty in keeping them and putting them together again. But there will be enough fragments of bricks, mortar, and other material to supply the Quaker city with articles made from it, and, should the sale of such articles prove remunerative, it will not be stopped for any such trifle as the giving out of the original material.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS is out in another card defending the proposed Colored Convention. He charges those colored men who oppose it as seeking notoriety from "assailing the motives of better men than themselves," and characterizes them as traitors.

The attacks upon Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS by other men of color, for his Convention policy, have been very bitter, and the harshest kind of epithets have been applied to him. Now DOUGLASS retorts by calling them traitors. It is a fierce and relentless war that is raging between the leaders of the two sides; and the bad blood that the combatants are stirring up will soon be full of poison. We suggest to our colored friends, while bringing out their strongest arguments for and against the Convention, to show their white fellow citizens a good example, and refrain from flinging foul and false personal epithets at each other's heads.

Civilizing the Utes.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Twenty-seven Ute children have been sent to the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Heretofore the Ute Indians have protested against sending their children to school. The children were taken from the Southern Ute reservation in Colorado.

A New Assistant Appraiser.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President today appointed James R. Davies of New York to be Assistant Appraiser at the port of New York, and Richard Lambert of California to be United States Consul at San Blas, Mexico.

Hard Luck!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is very unlucky for Mr. Dana's boom for the Presidency that it has not the support of THE SUN.

Impossible to Discover.

From the Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Whether Mr. Dana's San Francisco talk about Presidential candidates has set people to talking, or because it is time to talk, it is a fact that bits of conversation and suggestions of opinions are occasionally reported about candidates in the race one year hence. A Democrat and a Republican were discussing the Dana interview. Both agreed that the veteran editor would himself make a first-rate President, but it was in the light of the maker of Presidents that they were considering Dana and his views. The interview, it was agreed, possessed significance. The question was which of the persons named as possible candidates Dana regarded as the coming man. The Republican was prompt to name Gen. Palmer of Illinois.

"In the first place," said he, "Dana and Palmer were friends away back in the war. A reciprocal good feeling has existed to the present time. Like Dana, Palmer was a Grant man in the early days of Grant. Though Dana broke off rather earlier than Palmer, they have since occupied about the same ground as Democrats. Palmer's mental make up resembles Dana's, though the calibre and training of the one does not equal the other. Palmer's independence and boldness amounting almost to eccentricity, while his honesty and straightforwardness tally exactly with the standard which THE SUN constantly holds up as the one around which the Democratic party should rally."

"You are right," said the Democrat, "in describing Palmer as being inclined to eccentricity in manifesting his independence. At Chattanooga there was an instance so dissatisfied was he with Thomas's reorganization of the army corps that he threw up his commission and almost started for home. Thomas understood him, and for days held his resignation under consideration, hoping it would be withdrawn. Kindly messages were sent Palmer, but he was obstinate as a mule. Every one felt how great a mistake he was committing for himself, and how great would be the army's loss. At last Thomas, without approving it, sent the resignation to Washington. Perhaps Palmer thought Thomas would not do this, but would arrange the army corps to suit him. Here he made another mistake. It was not long after the resignation was sent that Palmer thought better of it, an intimation of which caused Thomas to recall the resignation. There was no further trouble. Palmer was not only one of the ablest of the volunteer Generals in the war, but was about the last to leave the service. The Government held on to him, so valuable were his services in the work of reconstruction, the freedmen's problem, and the management of a variety of questions requiring brains and industry. Lincoln was fond of Palmer. He has grown and broadened with years. If he is Dana's favorite, the fact is creditable to him. Should he be a Democratic candidate for President, his election would be a sure thing."

"If it is a new departure you are contemplating," observed a veteran in politics, a Republican as much as anything, "you have not gone deep enough. While Gen. Palmer is a good man, he scarcely fits the idea."

"Where is there a better?" the others asked.

"It is a difficult question, I grant, but I am ready with an answer. Gen. Don Carlos Buell is the man," was the confident response. "In every respect he is the equal of Palmer," continued the new departure man. "In some important respects he is greatly his superior. He stands in the front rank of the great soldiers."

A Butler man who had joined the circle here broke in, "I am for Buell after Butler. As for that, they would go well together. Buell's all right. I agree to all that has been said about him. But the job to be done requires Butler's genius. He tears things up by the roots, and that's what is wanted. He is odd in the way he does it, but he does it. Who but he is equal to the task of purging the service of the evils which, if not cured, will send the country to the bad? Give us Butler and there will be a grand shake up. It will be a day of judgment to the great army of officeholders who are running the Government. But if it is not Butler, give us Buell. I'm for a new departure."

Here an Indianian began to say something about McDonald, but dissatisfaction was at once manifested, and that campaign closed with the opening. Then Thurman was discussed with deliberation.

"A man who can't carry his own State next fall," said the Butler advocate, "won't be nominated. Will not Ohio go Democratic next time, do you ask? No; nor will New York, nor Pennsylvania, and it will be a close run in Indiana, too. Do you want to know why? Because the tidal wave is going in the other direction and will make the way clear for Butler. He's none of your tidal-wave Governors, like Cleveland and Pattison. He makes his own wave, and you'll find it in New York, Ohio, and lots of other States. That's the idea. You watch out; you'll see it. Butler may not be nominated, but others will be in the same boat."

The conversation soon turned on the tariff question in the next canvass. With the exception of the few who preferred to lose with free trade than to win with protection, there was a general agreement that protection would prove a lively issue for the Republicans in case they got it squarely into the canvass.

"That's where the Irish vote is going to fell," remarked one who had had little to say. "How? Just here. Free trade is the English idea. The Cobden clubs are English. England is an active promoter of the free trade idea in America. Do you suppose the Irish, nine-tenths of whom are Democrats, will not array themselves on the side of the American policy? The idea of spiting Britain will be a lively one. It is already coming up. The idea of buying nothing British was made some time ago. The idea will grow. The Democrats had better look out or they will catch it from a new quarter! The idea will be stronger than any candidate with a large class of voters. Protection—higher the better—will get recruits not before dreamed of."

Gen. Arthur's Hobby Too Strong for Him.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President and the Cabinet are accused of neglect toward the soldiers at the recent meeting of the Society of the Potomac. They were not only invited to attend the meeting at the National Theatre and the banquet, but Gen. Arthur distinctly promised to be present at the former place.

Instead of keeping his promise, without explanation or excuse, he went down the river to witness some of the operations of the Government fishing establishment. Of the Cabinet Gen. Gresham alone went to the theatre; but so defective were the arrangements that the committee, who, after the affair, complained of non attendance, were proved to be the offenders. The fact was that Gen. Gresham, who was accompanied by a distinguished officer in the war, was neither seen nor able to see.

The dissatisfied ones declare that "Say fish to Arthur, and he is off like an old-time fireman at the cry of fire."

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THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Has Mahone a Peculiar Hold on Arthur?

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Boss Mahone has levied his assessments on the Custom House, the Post Office, and the navy yard at Norfolk, without regard to the Civil Service act. He hopes by the use of the money thus extorted from the officeholders, and by the intimidation of the mechanics and the laborers in the navy yard, to carry the local election next Thursday. A failure now would leave him powerless.

Mr. Dezendorf's letters to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Postmaster-General, and to the Secretary of the Navy produced no practical effect. The bargain with Mahone handcuffed the Administration. While there is a professed desire to carry out the civil service regulations, which the President signed on the 8th of this month, there is little disposition to quarrel with Mahone, who, in case of a rupture, would not hesitate to expose every secret of the coalition.

There is still another point to be considered. The friends of the Administration intend to urge the admission of Mahone delegates to the next Republican National Convention. The organ at Washington has been preparing the way for that achievement for more than a year.

President Arthur will be a candidate for the Republican nomination. He has changed his views and modified his plans on that subject radically. Perhaps the revival of the quarrel between Tammany and other Democratic factions may have precipitated a decision to which Gen. Arthur's mind has lately inclined. He follows in the footsteps of Tyler, of Fillmore, and of Johnson, all of whom had an honorable ambition to succeed themselves, which the people obstinately declined to gratify.

Boss Mahone promises to deliver twenty-four votes in the National Convention for the candidate of the Administration, and he claims to be able to control delegations outside of Virginia. This is his political capital, backed by the success of two State elections and by two votes in the Senate, capable of making a tie in that body, and of leaving the Republicans disabled for any positive party policy.

These facts may partially explain why the Administration has favored Mahone with exceptional power, and also why the urgent appeals of Mr. Dezendorf, as a pronounced and responsible Republican, have received no attention, such as he had a right to claim from the President as the official head of the party.

It has been pretended that the assessments at Norfolk do not violate the Civil Service act, because it does not operate until the 16th of July. This allegation is wholly unfounded. The law went into effect on the 16th of January, and the Commissioners have been acting under it since that date. The President has promulgated the rules required by the act.

The only matter delayed is described in section 7 as follows:

That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter, or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith.

The act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to

Directly or indirectly solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States, &c.

Boss Mahone and his confederates could be, and ought to be, indicted under this law, if the charges of Mr. Dezendorf can be made good. But if they were doubly true it would make no difference. The President is thinking of other things than the enforcement of the Civil Service act.

News from Italy.

ROME, May 6.—During the week just ended his Holiness has twice celebrated mass in the hall of the Countess Mathilde in presence of several hundred pilgrims, namely, on Thursday and on Friday. The congregation received the holy communion from the hands of his Holiness.

During this week, too, his Holiness has received the visit of the Bishops named below, who have come to Rome for their visit *ad limina*:

His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie.
Mgr. Virtue, Bishop of Portsmouth.
Mgr. Egger, Bishop of St. Gall.
Mgr. Jardinier, Bishop of Sion.
Mgr. Theuret, Bishop titular of Hemiopolis and administrator apostolic of the little principality of Monaco.
Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Lepanto.

The Vatican has been officially informed that the coronation of the Czar will take place on the 27th inst.

Mr. Boutenieff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, has left Rome, having been received by Leo XIII., and the Roman representatives of the Holy See to Russia will soon leave for Moscow.

On the conclusion of the accord between Russia and the Holy See Leo XIII. has given various decorations to Russian diplomatists. To Mr. Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, Baron de Jourdin, and Mr. Dournovo the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX.; to Mr. Mossoloff, Mr. Lamsdorff, Prince M. Catacuzene, Mr. Bestujeff-Ruminine, Prince Obolenaky, Mr. V. Lagoda, and Mr. Tcharikoff the Cross of Commander of the Order of Pius IX.; to Mr. S. Salviati, the Russian agent in Rome, the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory; to Mr. Volkoff the Cross of the Order of Pius IX.

The third Hungarian pilgrimage, which was to come to Rome soon, has been deferred to the month of October.

The third centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the Gregorian calendar will be celebrated in Rome by the Pontifical Academy of the Nuovi Lincei. This celebration will be held toward the end of this month, and the academies of Arcadia and Tiberina will take part in the celebration. Various discourses will be delivered, some poems will be read, and some music will be given.

This celebration will take place at the suggestion of Leo XIII., who received in a private audience a few days ago a committee of the Academia dei Nuovi Lincei.

The last note of Cardinal Jacobini to Prussia has been answered, and, though its contents are not yet known, it appears, however, that the Government are willing to abrogate at once all the penal dispositions contained in the laws of May.

The Congregation of Rites has lately resolved, at the request of the Bishop of Newark, that it is not allowed to have gas burners imitating candles on the altars, and the custom must now stop.

This decision of the Congregation of Rites will create a sort of revolution in America, where in every church only two candles of wax have been used, while the bulk of the illumination was furnished by false candles supplied by gas pipes.

The appointment of Sir John Lumley to replace Sir A. Paget as British Ambassador in Rome is agreeable both to the Guelfs and Ghibellines. Sir John Lumley has many friends both at the Vatican and the Quirinal, and his courtesy and refined tact are well known in Rome.

Respecting the approaching municipal and provincial elections, the President of the Catholic Interests Association, Duke Salviati, has sent a circular note to all the committees, entreating them once more to cooperate in the election of such men as will not yield to violence or bribery or intimidation, but bring into the Provincial and Municipal Councils a will of their own, and strong determination to show themselves, under any circumstances, good Catholics and faithful to sound principles, even when they have the certainty that their protests will be overcome.

The acquittal of Rugosa and other friends of Oberdank, already pronounced by the Court of Udine, has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Venice. The impression which this event has produced in Austria is very bad.

At Girgenti and Favara the police have arrested 150 persons forming a society of brigands something like La Mano Nigra. The name of this secret association was La Mano d'eterna. The police have long been hunting for this secret organization.

A Quick-handed Parson.

From the Durango Herald.

It was in the Carolina backwoods. A country couple and parson. When he had finished the ceremony he said:

"An them 'uns who God have joined——"

"Stop thar, parson," said the groom; "don't say them 'uns—say these 'uns."

"John," said the parson, "I tech you at school, and I say them 'uns."

"These 'uns," shouted the groom, drawing his pistol.

The parson, seeing the movement, fired through his surplice, and the groom dropped dead, swinging the parson as he went down. There was a lively fusillade of perhaps thirty shots. When the smoke cleared half a dozen men were on the floor. The bride peeping over the pulpit, to which she had fled for refuge, gazed mournfully on the scene, and said:

"Them a self-cockin' pistols is a playin'—with my prospects."

Her Daughter's Husband.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

A traveller saw a woman take a man by the collar, yank him up the steps into a railroad car, jam him down into a hot seat near the stove, pile up a valise and two big brown baskets with loose covers and long handles at his feet, shove a lady into his lap and say:

"Now, sit there until I help Mary Jane on the car, and don't move till I come back."

When the woman reached the door the traveller said to her:

"Is that man your husband?"

"S-A-W-W" roared the woman. "He's my daughter's husband, and she hasn't spirit enough to say her soul is her own."

This true story teaches us that some travellers haven't enough sense to disguise a family party when they see one.

HAD CARROLL ACCOMPLICES?

The City Accountants Say he Stole $169,460—Loose Business Methods.

Commissioners of Accounts, W. P. Shearman and George E. Hill, reported to the Mayor yesterday that the thefts of Coupon Clerk Carroll in the Comptroller's office were $169,460, or $20,830 more than Comptroller Campbell's report made them. They were distributed as follows: 1879, $10,930; 1880, $17,257.50; 1880, $56,732.50; 1882 (up to September, when Carroll died), $74,540. Carroll stole paid coupons which the office had omitted to cancel. He sold them, and they were paid twice or oftener. The Commissioners get at their figures by counting the paid coupons and comparing them with the vouchers of payments. They say:

Of the fact that the coupons passed through the Audit office without cancellation there is abundant evidence in the coupons themselves. We have in our possession large numbers that were audited and did not receive the cancellation by the punch designated and used specially in the Audit office. We have not considered it to be within the scope of our instructions to endeavor to ascertain the names of the persons who conspired to rob the city through the repayment of coupons, more especially as the Comptroller is understood to have employed special means to detect the offenders; but we may venture the opinion that Carroll could not have acted alone in this matter.

Of the condition of affairs in the Comptroller's office the Commissioners say:

Finding the record rooms locked and no person in attendance, we procured the key from the Deputy Comptroller, from whom we learned that the Register was absent on account of sickness, and that no person had been designated to perform the duties of the place during his absence. On opening the rooms we found them in a manifestly disordered and otherwise neglected condition, loose pay rolls, warrants, and returns being found in heaps of dirt and rubbish upon the floors, and other important papers and vouchers scattered promiscuously upon the tables.

It is apparent that the supervision of the clerical work of the department has been exceedingly lax, and that the department is bordering on a state of demoralization. It is also apparent that the clerical force has been reduced to such an extent as seriously to interfere with the prompt and efficient despatch of business. The fundamental organization of the department, which is an inheritance of the past, is radically defective. The Auditor is appointed by the Comptroller, and audits accounts and claims under his direction, so that practically the Comptroller both audits and pays accounts and claims. But it is certain that no system or organization can succeed without the aid of honest and reputable agents and clerks, and it cannot be supposed that they can be had unless reasonable salaries are paid. The business man, as a rule, pays for honesty, talent, and experience, and gets it. It cannot fairly be considered that $1,100, $1,2[illegible], or $1,300 a year is a reasonable salary for a clerk who has the responsibility of handling and accounting for millions of dollars a year.

Comptroller Campbell is ill and has gone to New Jersey for a few days. His absence gave rise yesterday to a rumor that he had resigned his office. Mayor Edson said of the rumor: "I don't know that I would tell you if the Comptroller had resigned, but he has not resigned."

Mayor Edson conferred in the afternoon with the committee of Aldermen who were appointed to assist him in any effort that he may make to recover the money stolen from the city, and to hold the officials who are responsible to a strict account. They will hold another consultation to-day.

Deputy Comptroller Storrs said, in explanation of the difference between the figures of the Comptroller and the Commissioners of Accounts, that the Commissioners had evidently made no allowance for the possibility of the loss or the destruction of coupons. Whereas the Comptroller had got at his figures by comparing the actual payments with the amounts that ought to have been paid.

Counsel for William C. Emmet and Frank Forrester, whom Comptroller Campbell removed from the disbursing offices on the ground that their failure to cancel paid coupons had made Carroll's theft possible, have determined to ask the Board of Aldermen to request the Mayor to have a thorough investigation of the Finance Department made. This step, the lawyers say, is preliminary to legal proceedings which they intend to institute.

INGERSOLL CALLS NO NAMES.

He Thinks Any Epithet he Could Employ Would Flatter Rerdell's Character.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Ingersoll continued his address to the Star-route jury to-day, and gave most of his attention to Mr. Rerdell. He said he would not apply epithets to Rerdell. Epithets would glance from his reputation as birdanot from the turret of a monitor. The worst thing he could say about him was to call him Mr. Rerdell. He had always been treated like a friend by Dorsey; had eaten his bread for years. He found no page blotted with an unjust act to charge against Dorsey. He had no complaint to make against his benefactor. Yet, at a time when according to his own testimony he did not believe that Dorsey had done anything wrong, he was willing to sell him to the Government. He turned out affidavits day and night. He said he wanted to save Dorsey, yet offered to bring the books from New York, offered to bring further evidence against him. Why did he do that? The truth was, he found that his evidence had been rejected as insufficient by the expert of the Department of Justice. Mr. Biles had asked why Rerdell did not say that the books were in Washington, if they were material. His answer was that he wished more time for preparation. He feared that his offer would be refused by the Government and wished to run over to New York and learn if Dorsey knew anything of his operations; to ascertain if he yet had a chance to go back to him. He went to New York to get a book, not one line of which had been written by Dorsey. At the same time he had been a letter, as he claimed, in Dorsey's handwriting, showing a payment of $20,000 to T. J. B., a letter that if given to the Government would have caused his welcome as a recruit by the Department of Justice. Instead of producing that, he went after a worthless book. He threw away evidence that was absolute and complete, and kept weak second hand evidence. Who believed that?

Mr. Ingersoll then turned his attention to Rerdell's telegram to Dorsey from Jersey City. He read: "Up to this moment I have been faithful to every trust." In comparison with that cheek brass was a liquid. "The affidavit story is a lie." That was technically true. Nothing pleased a man so much as to be able to work a hair of truth into the mortar of his lie. It was delightful to smell the delightful perfume of a fact in the hell broth of his perjury. The jury was asked to believe a man who would do that thing. He would not convict the meanest wretch that ever crawled between heaven and earth on such testimony.

The foreman of the jury, who had been examining the telegram, remarked upon the differences in the handwriting. Mr. Ingersoll pointed out that it was in three different styles, evidently written at different times.

Mr. Inscroll pointed out the contradictory statements in Rerdell's testimony. He denied that the celebrated red book ever existed, and pointed to Rerdell's conflicting statements, as contained in his affidavits.

IS THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC A MYTH?

Trustees who Stand by Dr. Elmer—The Charges Made Against Him.

Referee Thomas Harland reported that Dr. William Elmer, one of the executors of Samuel Wood's will, ought to be removed. Counsel for Abram Hewlett and other legatees under the will asked Surrogate Rollins, yesterday, to confirm the report. In opposition to the motion, ex-Judge Pierrepont read affidavits from Trustees Marquand, Stephens, and Frye, of the College of Music, which the will endows, opposing the removal of Dr. Elmer, and presented Dr. Elmer's affidavit that certain witnesses for him had not been examined before the referee, and that the charge of dishonesty against himself was untrue and unfounded.

"Dr. Elmer swears," said ex-Judge Pierrepont, "that every dollar he got from Mr. Wood while Mr. Wood was alive was expended honestly for the purpose it was given for. He has, furthermore, never received a dollar from the estate for his trouble and services in connection with the College of Music, although the will expressly provided that he should have a salary of $5,000. He has incurred the hostility of his co-executors because he has striven to force them to make an accounting of their management of the affairs of the estate."

"The attempt is made," Judge Armstrong retorted, "to cloak Dr. Elmer's misconduct and dishonesty with