The Sun.

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1884.

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THE SUN, New York City.

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending May 3, 1884, was:*

Sunday	140,[illegible]	Thursday	13[illegible]
Monday	13[illegible]	Friday	13[illegible]
Tuesday	13[illegible]	Saturday	13[illegible]
Wednesday	13[illegible]	Weekly	[illegible]
Total for the week			[illegible]

Differences.

It is curious how differently the different newspapers estimate the strength of the parties in the Republican National Convention. Out of 808 delegates already elected, THE SUN attributes to ARTHUR 323, to BLAINE 311, and to EDMUNDS 63. The *Times* says that BLAINE has 340, ARTHUR 287, and EDMUNDS 66. The *Tribune* puts down Mr. BLAINE's vote at 397 to start with, or only 14 short of a nominating majority. The *Albany Evening Journal* has 361 for BLAINE, 265 for ARTHUR, and 82 for EDMUNDS. The *Philadelphia Press* ciphers out 387 for BLAINE, 282 for ARTHUR, and 70 for EDMUNDS. The *Press* also calculates that in States which it regards as surely Republican, New York, New Jersey, California, and Iowa being included in this surprising category, Mr. BLAINE has 304 votes, and Gen. ARTHUR only 73; while from Southern Democratic States, Mr. ARTHUR has 209, his strength, according to this authority being mainly derived from States that will not vote the Republican ticket.

These discrepancies are curious. To some extent they are probably due to the predilections of the various journals, though, as for the opinion of THE SUN, it is not a matter of predilection at all, since we regard the question very much as the woman regarded the controversy between her husband and the bear, when she did not care which whipped. But contradictions of arithmetic upon a subject which ought to be so plain and simple, are not all due to preferences for this or for that candidate so much as to the duplicity of the delegates who have been chosen. There are plenty of honest men among them, of course, but there is also an immense lot of liars; and when these gentlemen say they are for BLAINE or ARTHUR or EDMUNDS, they say, in many cases, what is not true.

The real strength of the different candidates will not be clearly ascertained until after a few ballots in the Convention. Then the lies will vanish and the truth will shine out in full splendor.

Some New Figures.

With the exception of the speech of Mr. DORSHEIMER of New York, the first effort in favor of the MORRISON Tariff bill to attract any particular attention was delivered last week by Mr. FRANK HURD, the Ohio free trader. Mr. HURD's rhetorical powers are free and flowing. He also has the decided advantage, for a statesman who desires to advocate the passage of the new Tariff bill, of not caring two cents which way the election goes next November, so far as concerns the success of Democrats or Republicans.

In the rivalries of these two party organizations he takes little or no interest. He is simply a free trader, and all the varying ideas and circumstances of politics, which are naturally evolved from the maintenance of a popular government, are to him of insignificance when compared with the question of giving to this country a free trade policy. Thus Mr. HURD is able to enter into the tariff discussion in the House of Representatives with an unrestrained resolve to do what he likes, no matter whom it may help or whom it may hurt. But, even with this allowance, it is difficult to comprehend the figures in the following extract from his speech:

"Oh, if I could burn into the brain of the manufacturers of America one sentence, it would be this: 'Turn from this constant introspection to the nations of the world.' Down with walls! Out to the sea! There are 2,000,000,000 people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artisanship. But they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear, and then, O manufacturers! your attention will be diverted from home markets to generous rivalries in foreign trade, in which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day."

Where are these 2,000,000,000 people to be found who are ready to buy our agricultural and manufacturing implements? All the statistics available now show that the population of the whole world, the United States included, is less than 1,400,000,000. Apparently the tariff reformers propose to legislate not only for this country and all other countries, but for the sun and moon and stars as well. To statesmen of such universal ideas it is no wonder that the defeat of the Democracy in 1884 should seem of such comparative insignificance.

A Rumseller to Every 150 Voters.

A correspondent in New Haven is naturally astonished by the figures procured by Mr. INGRAHAM from the Internal Revenue office in Portland. The figures show that since May 1 of last year the special tax imposed by the United States Government on wholesale and retail liquor dealers has been collected from not less than 1,255 persons engaged in that business in the State of Maine. Our correspondent asks:

"Has it not been uniformly decided by courts of last resort that the payment of the internal revenue tax does not license a man to sell liquor where the State law prohibits it? If so, are not these men simply persistent lawbreakers, and is not the assertion about licensed liquor dealers in Maine a monstrous lie?"

The United States Statutes expressly declare that the payment of the internal revenue tax "shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such State." There is no question at all as to this.

There are few, if any, rumsellers, we suppose, who cherish the illusion that in paying to the United States Government the special tax which it looks after so sharply, and in receiving the engraved certificates commonly known as "licenses," they are paying for and obtaining protection against the laws of Maine. The so-called license is merely a license to carry on the business so far as the Internal Revenue Bureau is concerned. The United States Government neither authorizes nor prohibits the sale of liquor in Maine; if it finds anybody selling liquor there or elsewhere it collects the tax prescribed by laws which are made for the whole country.

Of course, the 1,255 rumsellers in Maine who have paid the United States tax are persistent violators of the State law. This is the very fact which gives such significance to the official statistics about the extent of the liquor traffic in a State where the experiment of prohibition has been tried for a third of a century. The voters of Maine are now asked to make the failure of the system still more conspicuous by engrafting it upon the Constitution.

In addition to the rum shops known to the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau, there is in every town of Maine an authorized liquor agency where alcoholic beverages can be procured for mechanical purposes, and by people who are ill or who say that they are ill. There are also the apothecary shops, many if not most of them making a regular business of the sale of liquor to thirsty citizens who are known to be discreet. Other citizens buy directly from Boston or New York by the quantity, making use of the express companies. The total consumption of liquor in Maine must be enormous.

Leaving out of consideration all other sources of supply, it is sufficiently startling to learn from the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau that in the stronghold of Prohibition the United States Government has discovered and taxed during the past year one rumseller out of every 518 inhabitants, men, women, and children. That is to say, there is in Maine at the present time one rumseller to every 150 male citizens of the voting age.

The American School at Athens.

It is noteworthy that while an attempt has recently been made in certain quarters to depreciate the value of the study of Greek, the leading colleges of the United States have followed the example of France and Germany in founding at Athens a school of classical studies for the ampler and more fruitful development of Hellenic scholarship and archæological research. This institution, which, while supplementing is intended to enlighten and stimulate academical instruction, is supported by the contributions of fourteen American universities, among which Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Michigan, Johns Hopkins, and Brown may be particularly mentioned. At present the school is under the management of Prof. LEWIS R. PACKARD of Yale, but the work of organizing and launching it was performed by that eminent Greek scholar, Prof. W. W. GOODWIN of Harvard College. In the latter's official report we find an interesting summary of the first year's proceedings.

Prof. GOODWIN reminds us that a school of classical studies at Athens is by no means a new idea. For thirty-seven years the French Government has supported an establishment of this kind for the purpose of completing and invigorating its system of university education. The German Government, also, during the last nine years, has maintained a like institution, which may be regarded as an outgrowth of the well-known academy for German students planted by BUNSEN and NIEBUHR at Rome. The importance of such an adjunct to the normal appliances of instruction is beginning to be recognized in Great Britain, and at a meeting held last June at Marlborough House, under the Presidency of the Prince of WALES, some thirty of the best-known scholars and statesmen earnestly recommended the immediate creation of an English school upon Greek soil. Inasmuch as large subscriptions have since been made, there is no doubt that the project will be speedily carried out. But the third place in the list of national schools at Athens has been already taken, thanks to the concerted action of American universities.

As we have said, the end contemplated by such institutions is twofold. Primarily, they aim to heighten the usefulness of those who purpose to act as teachers of Greek letters and art in the more distinguished seats of learning at home. It is undeniable that for such persons, upon whom the breadth and efficiency of classical education must mainly depend, there is no better preparation than, after acquiring the book knowledge needed for their profession, to spend some time in the study of Greece itself. There, under the guidance of accomplished scholars like Prof. KÖHLER, M. FOUCART, or Prof. GOODWIN they learn that the student lives not by books alone; and they grow alive to the multiform and incomparable expressions of the Greek intellect in architecture and plastic art. Even upon history and geography a new and searching light is thrown by the scientific exploration of mountain passes on which the fate of nations hung, of memorable battlefields, and the sites of renowned cities. It would, indeed, be strange if the eye of a modern scholar, roaming over the Attic plain, could not drink insight and instruction from a scene which, reproduced in fancy by the blind author of "Paradise Regained," proved rich in inspiration:

> Where by the Ægean sea a city stands,
> Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
> Athens, the eye of Greece and mother of arts
> And eloquence, native to famous wits
> Or hospitable, in her sweet recess
> City or suburban, studious walks and shades.

Another end kept in view by the American school at Athens, as by its companion seminaries of French and German origin, is the direction and furtherance of archæological research. The monuments and inscriptions to be found in Attica alone would usefully employ the labors of many years, but none can fail to see how greatly the prospect of historical illumination is enlarged through the work done by the German school in connection with the unearthing of Olympia, by the French school in the analogous excavations at Delos, and by the briefer yet valuable services rendered by the American school to the explorers of Assos. The differentiation, appreciation, and interpretation of the precious spoils obtained at the places named, including statues, friezes, inscribed monuments, and architectural *chefs d'œuvre*, were signally promoted by the presence on the spot of experts trained in artistic intuition and the perfected processes of scientific scrutiny by the nurseries of ripe scholarship which now exist at Athens.

It is pointed out by Prof. GOODWIN in this report that the school at Athens represents the last and boldest step toward the improvement of American methods of classical education. There is no more flagrant error than the assumption that in this department the processes of instruction are antiquated and unchangeable, whereas all other fields of study have been fructified by the modern spirit of renovation and expansion. There is, in point of fact, no province of academical tuition in which more trenchant changes have been effected within a quarter of a century than in the aims, range, and methods of classical studies. A merely grammatical knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, involving only such cursory reference to literary master works as would suffice to illustrate imperfect rules, has for some time ceased in this country, as it ceased long ago in Germany, to sum up the credentials of a veritable scholar. Nowhere is it now more fully recognized than in the foremost American universities that the labor spent upon Latin and Greek will miss its highest aim unless it make the student widely and deeply conversant with the surviving treasures of ancient literature and art. It is, in other words, acknowledged by the colleges which have combined to found the school at Athens, that the study of the classic languages, and especially of Greek, is not only one of the best instruments of mental discipline, but, far from being a mere gymnastic, constitutes the only sure road to the supreme levels of taste, of insight, and of thought.

Women at Oxford.

The vote in Convocation by which on Tuesday last the University of Oxford decided to admit women to the honor examinations is an important and probably decisive victory for the advocates of coeducation in England. It does not imply consent to bestow on female students university degrees, for to this there is, as we shall see, a special objection; but the main stronghold of conservatism has been shaken, and it is improbable that minor and collateral concessions will be long deferred.

It is now nineteen years since the first move was made toward opening to young women the educational opportunities provided for young men in the United Kingdom. In 1865 girls were admitted to the Cambridge local examinations, and the example was soon followed by Oxford. This was but a modest gain, however, for the aim of these examinations was simply to expand and elevate intermediate or middle-class instruction by supplying a common standard of excellence and an authentic test of attainment. Measures looking to the higher education of women were next mooted, and the first effective step in this direction was taken in 1869, by founding the institution, organized in all respects like one of the Cambridge colleges, and profiting by the services of Cambridge tutors, which since 1873 has been known as Girton College. In 1871 and 1873 two additional houses were opened at Cambridge for the reception of female students, but these, under the name of Newnham College, were subsequently amalgamated. Although up to 1881 the university authorities did not officially recognize the existence of these establishments, the young women who matriculated at Girton and Newnham were tested by the same papers and under the same conditions which were imposed upon undergraduates, both as regards the preliminary inquisition for admission and the final examinations for degrees with or without honors. A similar informal recognition has hitherto been the utmost that female students could obtain from Oxford, where two resident colleges, Somerville Hall and the Lady Margaret's Hall, have been founded for female students.

But why, it was asked, should a woman whose attainments are acknowledged to be such as would place her, if a man, in the first class, be denied an official declaration of that fact? Why should she be put off with a certificate about which the community at large knows nothing, instead of receiving a regular degree with whatever credentials and privileges it implies? This unanswerable question was evaded by the University of St. Andrews, which, while admitting female students to the examination in arts, conferred on the successful candidates the degree, not of Bachelor, but of Licentiate in Arts. But it was squarely met by the University of London, which in 1878 resolved that all its degrees should be open to women. One right, however, attaching to degrees was still reserved, and it was not until 1882 that female graduates of London University were empowered to vote in Convocation. It is true that this institution merely furnishes the machinery for examination, and itself possesses no appliances for instruction, but two of its ancillary establishments have taken care that the privileges conferred on women should not prove barren. Since 1878 University College, London, has admitted girls to all its lectures, though in the junior classes the sexes are kept separate, and about the same time King's College, London, established separate classes for women in all the subjects taught. The importance of such tuitional services may be exemplified by the case of Durham University, which in 1881 threw open its examinations and first degree in arts to women, but, as no place of residence or means of instruction were provided, the concession was practically valueless.

It was not until February, 1881, and then only under strong pressure from its most influential resident members, that the University of Cambridge consented to formally admit the students of Girton and Newnham Colleges to its *tripos* examinations. Three years have been required to extort the same measure of official cognizance from the even more conservative Oxford. In both cases, it will be noticed, women are still excluded from the ordinary "pass" examination, and are still refused degrees. The resistance to the bestowal of degrees comes mainly from those who oppose the extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to women. Should a girl graduate acquire in due course a Master's diploma, she would be qualified to vote in Convocation, and in the discharge of that function she might claim to participate in the election of the two members of Parliament representing the university. An escape was sought from this difficulty by the University of London through a provision excepting the right to vote for members of Parliament from the privileges enjoyed by its female graduates in Convocation. But the discussion provoked by this unreasonable attempt at discrimination will probably lead to the bestowal by statute of the Parliamentary suffrage on all those women, at all events, who have proved by the attainment of academical honors their competence to exercise all the powers and franchises pertaining to university degrees.

The Connecticut River Dam Case.

A novel question has lately been decided by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, in the case of the Holyoke Water Power Company against the Connecticut River Company.

The defendants maintain a dam at Enfield in Connecticut. The Legislature of that State in 1881 authorized them to increase the height of this dam. Sixteen miles further up the Connecticut River, but in the State of Massachusetts, the plaintiffs maintain another dam, which furnishes water power to operate the extensive manufacturing establishments at that place. Being apprehensive that their property would be greatly injured by the elevation of the dam at Enfield, the Holyoke Water Power Company brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, before Judge NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, to enjoin the Connecticut River Company from going on with the contemplated work. The defendants in answer pleaded the authority given them by the Connecticut Legislature as a sufficient warrant of law for raising the Enfield dam.

As to the extent of the damage which would be done by the proposed elevation the testimony was conflicting, but Judge SHIPMAN came to the conclusion that it would result in some pecuniary injury to the Massachusetts corporation for six or seven months in the year by diminishing the fall of water at the upper dam. This injury, while not amounting to the taking of land, would affect the use of the property.

The express purpose of the Connecticut Legislature in authorizing an increase in the height of the Enfield dam was to improve the navigation of the Connecticut River, and it may be considered as settled, says Judge SHIPMAN, that "where a State, by itself or its agents, in the construction of works authorized or directed by the Legislature of such State, for the benefit of the navigation of a navigable river within its borders, causes, without malice, in the exercise of ordinary care, a necessary consequential injury to land within its borders, no relief will be granted against such injury." This conclusion is sustained by the weight of authority in the State and Federal courts.

But the peculiar question in the case under consideration arose from the fact that the injury caused by the work in Connecticut would be inflicted upon property situate without the borders of that State and in another territorial jurisdiction. Can one State, by virtue of the power of eminent domain, take land in another State or subject it to a public use?

This question Judge SHIPMAN answers in the negative, saying:

"The owner of land abutting upon a navigable river owns it subject to the right of the State to improve the navigation of the river, because the land is within the governmental control of the State; but it seems to me that the State obtains by virtue of its governmental powers no control over or right to injure land without its jurisdiction.

"Jurisdiction comprises the power and the right to inflict consequential injury, but when no jurisdiction exists the right ceases to exist. It is a recognized principle that the statutes of one State in regard to real estate cannot act extra territorially.

"As Connecticut has no direct jurisdiction or control over real estate situate in another State, it cannot indirectly, by virtue of its attempted improvement of its own navigable waters, control or subject to injury foreign real estate."

An injunction was ordered to issue. The importance of the decision to different States through which the same navigable rivers flow is obvious. The precise question does not appear ever to have been decided before, but we cannot doubt that the conclusion reached by Judge SHIPMAN is correct.

The Great Guilt of the Woman.

Both the colored man and the colored woman who were concerned in the assault upon Miss HARVEY in the Sloane flats, have now been sentenced to long terms in prison. They have each been sent up for eighteen years and a half, and if they serve out their time they will have passed from youth to middle age when they again get free.

The conviction of the woman was inevitable after that of her lover, for it was made evident that she knew of the crime and aided in its commission. Nor did she try to escape at his expense. She only protested that they were both innocent, and practically acknowledged that they were in the same boat. If he was guilty, so was she.

The woman was faithful to her lover, and stood by him to the last. She practically invited for herself the same punishment meted out to him. Criminal as she is, she is, therefore, not lacking in womanly fidelity.

But her punishment will not be greater than her deserts. She was an even worse offender than the man, for she betrayed the confidence of her employers in assisting her lover in his assault. Whether she planned the crime herself, as Judge COWING seemed to suspect, or only connived at it, she was a twofold offender. A domestic servant who gives a thief the benefit of her familiarity with a household, is an especially dangerous offender, and, when her guilt is proved, she deserves the severest punishment.

This woman, GERTRUDE ASH, has also done serious injury to female colored servants generally. She has excited distrust of them, so that colored men have written to us protesting against the frequent disposition to make a whole class suffer because of an outrage committed by a single individual.

Her offence was, accordingly, graver in its consequences than that of the man whom she introduced into the household she served, and her punishment is not too heavy.

A Candidate of the New York Times.

The Assessment Commission bill now before the Legislature provides for the appointment of Mr. HUGH GARDNER, a well-known Republican machine politician with an omnivorous appetite for office, to be one of the new members of the Assessment Commission in this city.

We recently suggested to Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who exercises considerable power in whipping Republican legislators at Albany into good behavior, that he would do well to keep Mr. HUGH GARDNER out of this place if possible; whereupon our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Times*, is moved to make the following remarks:

"'Is HUGH GARDNER the sort of Republican that THEODORE ROOSEVELT thinks the Legislature of the State of New York ought to appoint to an important office in this city?' THE NEW YORK SUN asks. We cannot speak for Mr. ROOSEVELT, but we have yet to find the man who can say that Mr. HUGH GARDNER is not thoroughly honest and fully competent for the office of Assessment Commissioner."

In 1873 Mr. HUGH GARDNER was a Police Commissioner of the city of New York. As such officer, on the 3d day of November in that year, he committed a crime against the laws of this State by illegally removing an inspector of election from office. For this crime he was indicted at the instance of BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, a Republican District Attorney, and upon his trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer he was duly convicted. The conviction was affirmed, first by the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice DANIELS, a Republican Judge, and finally by the Court of Appeals, where all the Judges concurred in affirming it.

A man who has been convicted of criminal misconduct in the administration of an office, and whose conviction has been affirmed by the unanimous judgment of the highest court in the State, is not a fit and proper person to be appointed to any public office.

Some Republicans don't want ARTHUR because he doesn't do enough. A great many are against BLAINE because they are afraid he would do too much. A compromise between these two conflicting ideas might naturally result in the nomination of EDMUNDS on the impression that nobody knows what he would do.

The curious effects of the sudden overcasting of the sky with smoke clouds from the burning swamps and forests about this city on Friday evening recalled in a striking manner the phenomena of the red sunsets and green suns and moons which astonished people in all parts of the world last fall and winter. Not only the sun and the moon, but the planet Venus, turned fiery red when seen through the smoke, and the half-illuminated sky reflected a greenish light, almost precisely like that which overspread the heavens a few months ago. This furnishes a singular confirmation of the theory that the red sunsets and their accompanying phenomena were due to finely triturated matter, like smoke or dust, floating at a great elevation in the atmosphere, derived either from the tremendous volcanic eruptions of last summer or from outer space.

The referee who yesterday decided the case of the child CARLOS WILSON, claimed by two women in this city, apparently had a more difficult task than SOLOMON when he delivered his famous judgment. SOLOMON depended solely upon the natural instincts of a mother to detect the true parent of the child for whose possession two women strove before him, and as the false claimant knew her own deceit, she was easily unmasked. But in CARLOS WILSON's case no such test could have been successfully applied, for the referee reports that the woman against whose claim he gives his decision is honest and sincere in her belief that she was the child's mother. So he had to resort to the study of physical resemblances, and after a careful comparison of toes, fingers, and looks of hair, he renders his decision in favor of the present possessor of the child. From the nature of the case this decision cannot have the convincing effect of SOLOMON's judgment, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of justice, that it is no less sound in reality.

The man who had imagined that walking matches were a played-out attraction in this town discovered his mistake last night if he chanced to pass THE SUN's half-hourly bulletin and saw the greatest crowd that had lingered there of a night since the last general election. At 9 o'clock the score was bulletined announcing that the battle was over, and that the astonishing Alderman from over the river had kept the bulk of the winnings from going over the sea. We beg to congratulate Mr. FITZGERALD, and to observe that yesterday was a great day for Ireland, not to mention Long Island City.

All friends of Ireland will hope the rumor that the steamship State of Florida was sunk by the explosion of a dynamite machine on its way to England in charge of Irish conspirators will prove to be entirely without foundation. Stories of dynamite plots are now so common that such a rumor quickly obtains wide circulation. The story recalls the terrible tragedy at Bremerhaven in 1875, when eighty persons were killed by the explosion of a dynamite machine which one THOMASSEN had left on the wharf to be shipped in the steamer Mosel with the purpose of blowing up the ship in midocean, in order that he might obtain some insurance. The Bremerhaven disaster also suggests that criminals have found other uses for dynamite besides the destruction of the lives and property of Englishmen.

Twice a year forest fires rage with a regularity as marked as that of the river floods, caused by the clearing away of the forests. Already the need of more trees is severely felt in many parts of this country, and yet no organized efforts are made to prevent these fires, by which millions of valuable trees are destroyed every year. Our forests already have enemies enough without being subjected to the peril of negligence.

COSTLY CUSTOM HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the recent resolution of the House of Representatives calling for the number of officers and employees in each customs collection district, their rank and pay, the amount of fees and perquisites, and the cost of collection in each district, presents some instructive facts. The tables that accompany the Secretary's report are all useful, particularly those that exhibit the culpable waste of public money in maintaining Custom Houses that cost far more than they produce, and are practically asylums for political pensioners. Some of the facts are herewith presented in condensed form:

Alaska—Expense over receipts	$10,977 60
1 Collector	No report.
Albemarle, N. C.—Expense over receipts	1,188 86
1 Collector	1,478 83
1 Special Deputy Collector	600 00
1 Inspector	1,095 00
Alexandria, Va.—Expense over receipts	142 18
1 Collector	500 00
1 Deputy Collector	1,200 00
1 Inspector	1,095 00
1 Janitor	480 00
1 Watchman	360 00
Annapolis—Expense over receipts	884 67
1 Collector	762 90
1 Deputy Collector	292 00
1 Deputy and Inspector	1,095 00
1 Boatman	180 00
Atlanta—Expense over receipts	1,646 15
1 Surveyor	1,000 00
Barnstable—Expense over receipts	3,038 79
1 Collector	2,327 08
1 Deputy and Inspector	1,095 00
1 Deputy and Inspector	885 24
1 Deputy and Inspector	863 00
1 Deputy and Inspector	748 25
1 Deputy and Inspector	748 25
1 Deputy and Inspector	402 75
1 Deputy and Inspector	401 50
1 Clerk	300 00
1 Boatman	60 00
9 Storekeepers (private stores)	450 00
Belfast—Expense over receipts	986 41
1 Collector	1,640 58
2 Deputy Collectors	2,190 00
1 Deputy Collector	400 00
1 Deputy Collector	292 00
1 Deputy Collector	200 75
1 Deputy Collector	109 50
1 Storekeeper	100 00
2 Storekeepers	100 00
Bristol—Expense over receipts	1,224 08
1 Collector	80 79
1 Deputy and Inspector	1,095 00
1 Deputy and Inspector	255 00
1 Boatman	216 00
Castine, Me.—Expense over receipts	2,123 50
1 Collector	1,281 80
2 Deputies and Inspectors	2,190 00
3 Deputies and Inspectors	2,463 75
1 Temporary Inspector	102 00
Cherrystone, Va.—Expense over receipts	507 16
1 Collector	1,157 62
1 Deputy and Inspector	1,277 50
1 Deputy and Inspector	365 00
2 Boatmen	100 00
Eastern Maryland—Expense over receipts	1,884 94
1 Collector	3,587 27
1 Deputy Collector and Appraiser	1,095 00
1 Special Deputy Collector	[illegible]
Edgartown, Mass.—Expense over receipts	4,346 04
1 Collector	537 88
2 Deputy Collectors and Inspectors	1,888 00
3 Inspectors	1,587 75
1 Night Watchman	800 00
1 Boatman	300 00
Frenchman's Bay, Me.—Expense over receipts	2,332 99
1 Collector	1,496 75
1 Deputy Collector	1,200 00
1 Inspector	1,095 00
2 Inspectors	1,204 50
1 Inspector	18 25
Georgetown, S. C.—Expense over receipts	587 39
1 Collector	571 94
1 Deputy Collector	600 00
2 Boatmen	600 00
Great Egg Harbor, N. J.—Expense over receipts	1,309 50
1 Collector	548 42
1 Deputy Collector	600 00
2 Inspectors and Boatmen	1,278 00
Humboldt, Cal.—Expense over receipts	69 01
1 Collector	3,000 00
Kennebunk—Expense over receipts	578 76
1 Collector	135 65
1 Deputy and Inspector	564 00
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.—Expense over receipts	865 01
1 Collector	517 71
1 Deputy Collector	486 86
1 Inspector	508 30
1 Inspector	170 00
Machias, Me.—Expense over receipts	1,246 53
1 Collector	1,942 61
1 Deputy and Inspector	1,095 00
2 Deputies and Inspectors	1,642 50
Montana—Expense over receipts	1,307 78
1 Collector	1,082 80
1 Deputy and Mounted Inspector	882 50
Nantucket—Expense over receipts	1,059 53
1 Collector	313 04
1 Deputy Collector	667 54
1 Deputy Collector	337 50
Natchez—Expense over receipts	205 40
1 Collector	500 00
Newport—Expense over receipts	1,546 26
1 Collector	873 75
1 Deputy Collector	1,000 00
4 Inspectors	2,226 85
1 Boatman	400 00
Saco, Me.—Expense over receipts	582 28
1 Collector	352 70
1 Deputy Collector	450 00
St. Augustine—Expense over receipts	2,085 96
1 Collector	534 00
2 Deputy Collectors	960 00
2 Boatmen	480 00
1 Boatman	180 00
St. Mary's, Ga.—Expense over receipts	844 62
1 Collector	687 90
1 Deputy Collector	600 00
1 Boatman	300 00
Southern Oregon—Expense over receipts	333 64
1 Collector	1,000 00
1 Special Deputy	200 00
Teche, La.—Expense over receipts	4,480 85
1 Collector	1,000 78
2 Deputy Collectors	2,190 00
2 Inspectors	2,190 00
3 Boatmen	1,440 00
Waldoborough, Me.—Expense over receipts	2,088 00
1 Collector	3,000 00
1 Special Inspector	1,460 00
1 Deputy Collector	1,460 00
1 Deputy Collector	1,095 00
1 Deputy Collector	912 50
1 Deputy Collector	730 00
1 Deputy Collector	693 50
Wiscasset, Me.—Expense over receipts	2,116 35
1 Collector	1,403 48
1 Special Deputy Collector	1,277 50
2 Special Deputy Collectors	2,190 00
York, Me.—Expense over receipts	277 52
1 Collector	280 86

The annual cost of these Custom Houses over the receipts is about $125,000, or more than the interest on four millions of three per cent. bonds. They might be consolidated with other collection districts where there is any necessity for them at all. But the greater part of them should have been abolished long ago, and they have only been kept up for the benefit of politicians.

The money for collecting the revenues from customs is voted in a bulk sum of $5,500,000, in addition to the sums received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and from different fees paid into the Treasury. Hence these abuses have continued, and in one sense they have been protected by this general system. The remedy is to cut off these excrescences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On a railroad there are two styles of coaches, known as old and new coaches. In designating the key that will open the new coach doors, A says that the sentence "new coach key" is wrong, and "key to new coach" is right." B says both are correct. Which is right?

TRAIN MASTER'S OFFICE, LONG ISLAND CITY, May 2.

We answer this not for the sake of teaching A grammar, but in order as much as possible to ward off mistakes on the Long Island Railroad. Both expressions are correct.

Afraid of the Ceiling.

From the Albany Times.

Young Mr. Roosevelt is not over five feet eight in height, but it is observable now that whenever he enters the Assembly Chamber he ducks his head as he passes under the high doorway.

THE SPOLIATION OF THE PROPAGANDA.

The Resolutions Passed by the Late Meeting Ought to be Carefully Revised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To what you have said so opportunely and so well about the Propaganda I beg to add a few practical suggestions, in order that the movement inaugurated at the great meeting in the Cooper Institute may not stop there, and that the upshot of such important gatherings may not be what the French call *un coup-d'épée dans l'eau*, or a brilliant display of oratorical fireworks, with resolutions "passed unanimously," which end in smoke, leaving the midnight darkness as dense as before.

Resolutions passed by the most numerous and enthusiastic assemblage, on a subject confessedly of the most vital importance, and transmitted to the Executive for the purpose of being communicated to a foreign power, must be so worded that they offend none of the forms and courtesies usual and indispensable in diplomatic intercourse. Most certainly the resolutions passed by the meeting of Tuesday evening last were not, in my poor judgment, and in that of much more experienced persons than myself, such as the President of the United States could be expected to transmit to the Italian Government, or, if transmitted, such as could be accepted by King Umberto or his Ministers.

Apart, however, from the objectionable and undiplomatic form of the resolutions, there is very grave reason for doubting whether the isolated action and most admirably worded resolutions of any one great assemblage among us, are the proper and timely thing for the Executive to proceed upon. More than this is required of American Catholics in the present emergency. There should have been, or rather let me say that there should be at once, simultaneous public meetings convened in all the cities of the Union. A memorial to the Government of the United States should be previously drawn up, to be read, adopted, and signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of each meeting, and forwarded to the Executive, to Congress, and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Propaganda question, or what was heretofore called the "Roman question," is (and it is time we should understand it to be) an American question, one which nearly concerns every person professing the Catholic faith from Hudson Bay and Alaska to Cape Horn. The memorial to be presented to our Government as the expression of the sentiment of the entire Catholic community should embody in all its essential aspects the history of the Papal sovereignty, its ecumenical character, the necessity of its absolute independence of any one power or people, and of its dependence on all Catholic and civilized Governments in order to be free and able to fulfil its spiritual mission. The civilized world was too much dazed, too much disturbed by the Franco-German conflict of 1870; the Protestant world was too much elated by the creation of a great Protestant German empire from out the ruins of the Napoleonic power, to take any active or efficient interest in saving the city of the Popes from the revolutionary forces of the apostate monk Cadorno and of Gen. Garibaldi. We Americans, forgetful of what we owed to France in her extremity and her misfortune, applauded Bismarck because he had destroyed a nominally Catholic empire, and Garibaldi and Cadorno because, as it was thought, they had given the death blow to the power and independence of the Papacy.

After the lapse of fourteen years, when the dust of the great conflict has cleared away, allowing men to see more clearly; and when the successive measures of aggression and spoliation introduced by the Piedmontese masters of Rome, make it apparent that it is sought to compel the Holy Father to quit Rome altogether, if he would be free to govern the Church, even Protestants begin to change their minds on the "Roman question."

They see that, for a great religious communion, constituted as is the Catholic Church, with a roll call of members numbering some 200,000,000 belonging to all nations, countries, and races, there can be no central Government properly and efficiently equipped for its vast administration, that is not independent of every other civil or religious sovereignty.

These fourteen years of comparative quiet, together with the spectacle offered by the incompatible dual sovereignty conflicting in Rome, within the patrimony of St. Peter, have made our Protestant fellow citizens think that we Catholics have a real vested and indefeasible right in the independence of the Holy Father, in the preservation and restoration of the temporalities, without which his independence and freedom to govern would be a chimera. Americans are quick to see and acknowledge right—the rights, especially, inseparably connected with freedom of conscience. Some six or seven millions of their Catholic fellow citizens claim that they have a most sacred and inalienable right in the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, their spiritual father and head, because this temporal sovereignty is the essential ground and guarantee of his spiritual independence and necessary freedom in the discharge of his sacred office. This right, in its complex aspect, has been consecrated by the international law of Christendom, of the whole civilized world, for more than a thousand years.

It is needful that the proposed memorial should clearly set forth this right—this great and venerable historical reality. Let its premises and conclusions be so carefully drawn up and worded, so thoroughly approved by historical and judicial science, that the foremost statesman in Congress and the most enlightened Judge on the Supreme bench may find nothing that does not compel their assent. Let it be such in substance and in form, so complete, so convincing, and so courteous withal, that the President and his Cabinet shall feel no hesitation in sending it to Italy as the conscientious claim for redress of six millions of American Catholics, a claim sustained by the whole influence of the American Government.

Should THE SUN be instrumental in originating, in forwarding, in bringing to a triumphant issue such a movement as this, it would bestow on the Catholics of the United States a priceless boon, for which, I doubt not, every person among them would feel as deeply grateful as BERNARD O'REILLY.

MAY 2, 1884.

Marriage Brokerage in India.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 19.

A curious phase of the system of caste in India was brought to light in a recent suit in the Bombay High Court. The defendant was the eldest of three brothers, whose mother had been put out of the Lohana caste for misconduct. The plaintiff, who was manager of the whole caste, made an agreement with the family under which the three sons were to be readmitted into the caste, and married to girls of the caste, on their giving a feast and making a present of caste vessels. The plaintiff, before he had performed the agreement, lost his position as the representative of the caste, and his successor refused to carry it out. The plaintiff now sought to recover 5,200 rupees, which he alleged was due to him under the agreement. Mr. Justice Scott held that the plaintiff's successor alone could express the wishes of the caste, and he thought the suit was not maintainable on that ground, as well as on the ground that the contract was immoral and contrary to public policy, even in the present state of matrimonial relations in India. To marriage brokers, his lordship remarked, a legal status should not be given such as would enable them to enforce their contracts by law. The tendency of such a decision would be to still further degrade the position of women and to perpetuate the inequality of their relations. In his opinion the contract was void, and he gave a decree for the defendant with costs.

A Mutiny on a Russian Convict Ship.

From the London Daily News.

ODESSA, March 24.—The Nishni-Novgorod, one of the largest vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and engaged for some years past in the transport of Russian convicts from this port to the penal settlement of Saghalien, had, on her last outward voyage, a narrow escape from disaster in the shape of a mutiny by her convict passengers. These convicts numbered between 500 and 600, and the most desperate characters were confined in huge cages between decks.

One of the cages was situated immediately above the ship's armory, and the inmates, having possessed themselves of a couple of large nails, set themselves with incredible industry and perseverance to cut a circular aperture through the flooring. They had scarcely succeeded so far in their enterprise as to be able by a slight blow to drive in the almost severed portion, and waited only for midnight to descend singly, arm themselves, shoot down the guards, and murder the ship's crew, when one of their number asked for an interview with one of the officers and disclosed the plot. Measures were immediately taken, but the wretched informer, despite his entreaties, was inhumanly thrust back into his cage, where his eyes were gouged from their sockets with the nails with which the convicts had cut the flooring, and he was subsequently rescued more dead than alive, in a shocking condition. This unfortunate man had in all probability saved the ship and its living manacled freight from a dreadful fate. The Nishni-Novgorod leaves Odessa to-day for Saghalien with 500 convicts, political and criminal.

Drunkenness in Paris.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

There are two days in the week—Sunday, day of rest for respectable people, and Monday, day of rest for those who work on Sunday to show their contempt of God and religion—when you can see as much drunkenness here as in any other city in the world. All the mannezingues, as the lower dens are called, are crowded with male and female customers, who drink wine which does not contain a single drop of grape juice, redhot eau-de-vie made out of potatoes, and liqueurs strong enough to scald the tongues of honest men and women. I have ventured to remonstrate with these people and they told me that they drank to give themselves strength, and that wine takes the place of food. Now, alcohol in the animal stomach undergoes no change whatever, it will be found in its original state in the brain, in the blood, and in the liver, and it escapes unaltered from the system, causing most frightful physical, mental, and moral ravages. Those who have lived in Paris for a few years cannot but have noticed that this vice of drunkenness is on the increase. There are sections of the city where every other door is a liquor shop. The State derives vast revenues from the sale of this poison. The annual amount spent by Parisians for drink exceeds $125,000,000, and half of it is expended in intemperance.

A Rash Assertion.

From the Chicago Daily News.

The two greatest liars in America to-day are probably Harry Brown and Joe Mulhattan.

When your liver is out of order use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will assist the biliary system in regaining a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.—*Adv.*

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The unexpected arrival of summer weather on Friday turned all the world out of doors, and the city suddenly put on the holiday dress of delicate green foliage in squares and parks, and brightly blooming flowers on balconies and window sills, which render it, while its freshness lasts, as beautiful as any city of the Old World. The cheerful notes of the guard's horn are heard, too, at every corner, and the incessant roll of coaches, landaus, and dogcarts toward Central Park creates a spectacle of luxurious confusion which would cause an old New Yorker, suddenly recalled from spirit land, to wonder whether he had been set down in London, Paris, or Vienna. He certainly would not see a landmark to remind him of the home of fifty years ago.

The turnouts in the Park this spring make good show, and if the horseflesh is not in all cases up to the English standard, the pretty people behind it far eclipse any display of that sort the Hyde Park can make. Newly married and engaged couples have taken largely to dogcart driving this spring. Mrs. Frederick Schenck looks to great advantage in her husband's cart, which is as perfect in build and appointments as an equipage of that kind can be. Mr. Appleton and Miss Lanier, looking extremely handsome, are to be seen almost every day, as is also Mr. W. R. Travers, Jr., who, however, is seldom accompanied by a lady, and Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., who, upon the principle, probably, of safety in numbers, has a different beauty at his side every afternoon. Mr. Turnure drives a handsome dogcart with a tandem team, but his horses are not remarkable for beauty or action. A great many low victorias have made their appearance in the Park this spring, and, with good horses and appointments, they are certainly the best park carriages for ladies' use. They are stylish without being showy, and are generally approved on the other side. The tilbury is growing in popularity among two-wheeled vehicles, but as it has no groom's seat it is not considered good form for a lady, either married or single, to drive in it, except with her husband or brother.

The charitable enterprises which have filled the minds and occupied the time of society women since the beginning of Lent were brought to a successful termination at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night. The Kirmess was undoubtedly a beautiful spectacle; the effect of light, color, and motion was unusual and almost bewildering. If the peasants of all countries were as charming as their fair counterfeiters of Kirmess fame, there would be many Lords of Burleigh among their aristocratic countrymen. Among so much beauty and attractiveness it is difficult to make distinctions. The Swedish stall, which was presided over by Mrs. Christine Nilsson, was surrounded by the largest crowd, as many wished to hear the voice of the songstress in ordinary conversation, and paid $5 for half a dozen violets, and the same number of spoken words, without a contortion. Mrs. James B. Potter, who was also at the flower stand, looked more beautiful than she ever does on the stage, and probably brought as much grist to the mill as the Swedish Nightingale herself. The French booth, under the direction of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, was filled with fair young faces. Mrs. Wilmerding's Spanish style of beauty was well set off by the bright reds and yellows of her gypsy costume and her young Alsatian, Breton, and Norman assistants were among the prettiest and best costumed girls in the room. Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Randolph, and Mrs. Frederick Schenck made bewitching fermières, but their brute charges seemed scantily to appreciate the honor of being cared for by them. And the canaries were certainly not at home in the farmyard, even although it was but an imitation one. The Kirmess was, however, generally enjoyed, and "highly commended."

From the charitable to the sporting world is an easy step for a people as adaptable as ours. Next week the "sports" will have it all their own way. The Bench Show opens on Tuesday, when the canine darlings of the great world will assemble in force, and the rivalry among their mistresses in the matter of their decoration, household fittings, and appointments will be as great as if they were babies, instead of dogs. The collar of one fine lady's pet has been made by Tiffany, and is of beaten gold studded with cat's eyes and emeralds. The cat's eye seems to be a curiously selected precious stone for a puppy's adornment, as if it were to come within the little animal's range of vision his temper would not be softened thereby. Among the ladies who will exhibit dogs are Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, the Misses Heckscher, Miss Paulding, Miss Younge, Miss Cheever, Miss Work, and Miss Turnure.

On Saturday the first important races of the season will take place at Far Rockaway, mainly with gentlemen riders. A great crowd is expected, and parties were made up weeks ago to drive down or to go by train. A coach will start from the Brunswick at 11 o'clock, on which every seat has been taken, and Mr. Frederic Neilson, Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn, and several other members of the Coaching Club will probably drive down parties on their four-in-hands. The racing season, thus fairly opened, will continue, with short intervals, for nearly four months, and, indeed, racing, coaching, hunting, and yachting will absorb the thoughts and interest of society men and women until the dancing season comes round again.

The growing disposition to admit women to participation in all manly sports, and the education they are receiving in matters which formerly it was a rule of modesty and good taste for them at least to appear to be ignorant of, is a feature of modern times which may or may not be a good thing for the sex and for society. Not many years ago American girls were almost a laughing stock on the continent of Europe, by reason of their unwillingness to walk through galleries of nude statues accompanied by gentlemen friends. Now American girls discuss with men the points, beauties, and defects of horses and dogs, are well up in their favorites' pedigrees, and give opinions without reserve in relation to breeding and training. They affect, too, the utmost mannishness of attire, and with their cutaway coats, dude collars, narrow ties, and expanse of shirt fronts might, but for the inevitable petticoat, be easily mistaken for the men with whom they talk, bet, and consult. How far their usefulness in after life, or their attractiveness at any age, will be promoted by these new branches of education to which so much time and attention are given, is, to say the least, doubtful. Certainly the familiarity of manner and conversation between girls and men, which is now so general does not, thus far, seem to breed respect.

The departures for Europe, which at this season seem to go on forever, are, thus far, much in excess of the arrivals. In spite of the attractions of Newport, Saratoga, and other summer resorts, very few Americans care to return to the torrid heat of their native shores, when the mountains of Switzerland, the healing waters of Homburg and Carlsbad, or the free and easy diversions of Trouville and Dinan are ready for them, where they are. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor sail on the 27th, Mrs. Astor to take the baths and waters of Schwalbach for the more complete restoration of her health, and Mr. Astor to go through his annual *Kur* at Carlsbad. Their house at Newport will therefore remain closed during the summer, and the croakers are already beginning to predict a dull season at that much too gay and dissipated place. But there is about as much foundation for this report as for the annual prediction of a failure in the peach crop. For every one who goes, another comes, and as society, like nature, abhors a vacuum, the empty places fill up and but few observe the changes.

Among the new belles and beauties who will probably grace Newport this season is Miss May of Baltimore, a cousin of Mrs. William Jay and Mrs. Randolph. She has been on a visit to this city for a few weeks, and has attracted much attention by her unusual height as well as her unusual beauty. Personal beauty has long been an inheritance in the May family. In the previous generation the men were distinguished for their stature and good looks; in the present one the goodly heritage seems to have fallen to the women.