DARK DAYS FOR IRELAND.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN SAYS THE OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY.

Home Rule Will Come, but the Land Question has Trouble in Store—The Bitter and Obstinate Landlords—Cries to Alarm.

From the Tribune.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—T. P. Gill, M. P., has had the following interview with the Most Reverend William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin:

Mr. Gill—Your Grace has no objection to my asking you a few questions as to the view you take of the present state of affairs in Ireland?

The Archbishop—Certainly not. So far as your questions seem fair and proper I shall answer them with pleasure. The outlook, I think, is in one way as gloomy as gloomy can be. As for home rule, it must come. Mr. Gladstone's bill, with the conflict that has arisen out of it, has made it impossible for the English Liberal party to go back, and I take it that it is the Liberal and not the Tory party that has the future of English politics in its hands. It would, of course, by no means surprise me if home rule came to us from the Tories, but come it will, and that very soon. When I speak of a gloomy outlook I am thinking rather of another question—the land question—and the trouble that I fear it has in store for us. What fools our Irish landlords have proved themselves to be!

Mr. Gill—Your Grace then thinks that the democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old notions about rent and the obligation of paying it?

The Archbishop—You misunderstand me. The rent question in Ireland has but little to do with the questions of democracy or aristocracy, or with any other merely political question. Let me tell you of an incident that bears on this. Not long ago an English gentleman who had come to Ireland to study the land question did me the favor of calling upon me. His great difficulty was about rent and the payment or non-payment of it. It may seem a little amusing to you, but the view he took was that the rent question in Ireland was in the main a question between Catholics and Protestants, and in this sense a religious question, for, as he put it to me, the bulk of the tenants being Catholics and stanch Catholics, and the bulk of the landlords being Protestants and stanch Protestants, he took it that the difficulty about the payment of rent in Ireland was an unwillingness on the part of our Irish farmers to let so much Catholic money go into Protestant pockets.

Mr. Gill—But this Englishman must have known very little of the state of the country?

The Archbishop—Manifestly he knew practically nothing about it. He told me that his strongest sympathies were with us, that he was anxious to help on the Irish cause, that already he had done some good work for us in England, but that he now found it had become useless for him or for any one like him to put his views on Irish affairs before his fellow countrymen, whether in public or in private, unless the man who put them forward was able to speak from personal knowledge of Ireland; and so he had come over to see things for himself.

Mr. Gill—After all, this is not an unreasonable view for Englishmen to take.

The Archbishop—No, on the contrary, it is a most reasonable view; that is to say, it would be a most reasonable view if they took it all round, but they don't. What happens is that any Englishman who takes the Irish popular side on any Irish question is at once pulled up with the remark, "What do you know about Ireland? How long have you lived there?" and so forth; but when Mr. Chamberlain gives out his speculations, or Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Caine, no such question is raised—or even thought of. If, indeed, the settlement of the Irish difficulty was really left to the judgment of those who know our country and our people the prospect of peace and reconciliation between the two nations would be a bright one indeed. But to return to the point. Your very natural observation turned me aside for the moment from what I was about to say. My English visitor came over to Ireland full of the idea that the Irish land question was in the sense that I have explained a religious question. You seem to look upon it as more of a political one. Well, as I told our sympathetic friend from the other side of the Channel, it is neither one nor the other. It is a plain commercial question, nothing more an I nothing less. It is a struggle between the landlords as a class, who insist upon obtaining extraordinary rents for the land, and the tenants as a class, who are unwilling, and, indeed, unable to pay more than the land is really worth.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace, then thinks, that if due allowance were made in legislation for the difference between the commercial circumstances of the two countries there would be no more difficulty about the question in Ireland than there is in England?

The Archbishop—No more difficulty in Ireland than in England! Are you not aware that the difficulty as it now exists in England is far more serious than any that exists in Ireland? Or perhaps I may put it more accurately thus—that the difficulty in England would be greater, and would in fact be insuperable and appalling, if English landlords were as unwilling as too many of the Irish landlords have shown themselves to be to deal equitably with their tenants, and to make those reductions in their demands of rent which the present conditions of the agricultural interest render imperative. When I say imperative I mean, of course, imperative in the sense that they are absolutely necessary, it agriculture is not to end in bankruptcy. In England, as you know, there are hundreds and hundreds of farms for which no tenant can be found—farms which landlords would willingly hand over to any solvent tenant for even a nominal rent, and in many instances for no rent at all, merely to get rid of the obligation of paying local rates.

Mr. Gill—Your English visitor seems to have overlooked this?

The Archbishop—Strange to say, when I put it to him in this light he made the very candid observation that it was his own case. He then told me that he is himself an English landlord, and that he has farms on his hands which he finds it impossible to get tenants to take from him on any terms at all.

Mr. Gill—Would you infer, then, that the law of supply and demand has done for the English tenant farmers all that the Land acts of 1871 and 1880 have done for the tenant farmers of Ireland?

The Archbishop—Done as much for them! That is putting it very mildly indeed. In England, for the most part, the law of supply and demand has brought down the rent of land to something like its actual value; in Ireland the land legislation, even of our good friend Mr. Gladstone, has proved ineffectual to do this, even in three out of every twenty cases. With a return of prosperity and reductions made by the Irish Land Courts since the passage of the Land act of 1881, and they were something to this effect: In the year 1881-'82 the percentage of reduction was 19.5 per cent.; in 1883 it was 18.4; in 1884 it was 16.7. You are, of course, aware that without land acts or land courts the rents in England have been reduced during the same period on a much more extensive scale. It is the blind obstinacy of our Irish landlords, as a class, that is keeping our unhappy country in a chronic state of confusion.

Mr. Gill—If your Grace's view be sound, as I confess it seems to me to be, how are we to account for the fact that these English landlords who own estates also in Ireland have not made here in Ireland in favor of their Irish tenants, quite irrespective of the decisions of the Irish land courts, such reductions as their experience as English landlords must have taught them to be only just?

The Archbishop—I am glad you have put it to me in that way. I should wish indeed that some enterprising journalist would undertake the task of collecting information on the point touched upon by your question. If this were done a flood of light would be thrown upon the present condition of the Irish land question. The answers to such questions will mainly account for a good deal of what is inconsistent in the action of these land owners to whom you refer. They know, of course, that they cannot succeed in exterting impossible rents in England, and so never dream of attempting any such extortion. In Ireland the case is different. An Irish tenant is practically at the mercy of his landlord, and so the landlord, if he be a rapacious landlord, as unfortunately very many of them are, seizes his chance. An English farmer, if the landlord were foolish enough to overrent him, would have only to walk a short distance and take another farm. Eviction then has no terrors for him. But where has the evicted tenant in Ireland to turn? You remember how A. M. Sullivan in "New Ireland" paints the contrast between the two cases. With the English farmer, as he says, the termination of his tenantry is in many cases little more inconvenient than an ordinary Michaelmas flitting of a town resident from one house to another. He has a hired farm with all the appurtenances furnished in good order by the landlord, just as one might rent a shooting lodge for a season. But to the Irish tenant the farm from which he is evicted is a very different thing. To him and to his forefathers for generations it has been a fixed and cherished home. Every field and every path was for him some association which is part of his existence. Whatever there is on it above the surface of the earth has been put there by the tenant's hand, and, in a word, as this eloquent writer puts it, this farm into which he finds dominion, his world, his all; he is verily a part of it. Like a sheer oak that has sprung from its soil, removal in his case is a tearing up by the roots, while transplantation is death."

Mr. Gill—Then the Irish tenant is, in a certain sense, a fixture?

The Archbishop—In a certain sense, yes, but it is a very unfortunate sense. He is a fixture so long as it is possible for him to bear the strain of exorbitant rent; but when the time, even without being raised, becomes exorbitant, let us say from a succession of inclement seasons, to such an extent that it is impossible for him to pay it any longer, then out he must go without pity and without mercy. And then to save appearances, if, indeed, the landlord thinks it worth while to have any care to save them, nothing more is needed than to raise the cry that the rents in Ireland are not paid, and so tenants have to be evicted, because in Ireland the question of rent paying is a question of politics or religion, a question of letting "Catholic money" go into "Protestant pockets," or some equally extravagant fiction. A few words of alarming sound, like "communism," and some references to red flags and bloody spectres do the rest. The public opinion of England is thus stirred up against our people, and the unfortunate tenant who has all but starved himself and his wretched wife and children in the desperate struggle to pay the rent, no matter what other debts he may have had to leave unpaid, is held up to public scorn as a rogue and villain, dead to every sense of justice and morality.

Mr. Gill—But this sort of thing cannot go on forever. It must reach its end when those exorbitant rents can no longer be paid.

The Archbishop—No doubt of it, and in my opinion, so far as many parts of Ireland are concerned, it has practically reached its end now. You remember what I said to you at the beginning of our conversation? I remarked what fools Irish landlords have proved themselves. Twenty years' purchase of their net rental offered to them—that is, to any of them that might deem it to their advantage to accept the offer—by Gladstone's Land bill; how many years' purchase do you think will be deemed as "normal rate" of purchase in the next Land Purchase bill that may be offered to them by an English statesman? Mr. Chamberlain, whose name was so loudly cheered at the recent Orange meeting in Dublin, will have something to say on that point. Meantime landlords have to look for their rents. For their own sakes I should wish to be able to feel confident that they have even now learned something like wisdom, and that they will now be satisfied with demanding what is fair and just, having some regard to what is going on in England. Unhappily, I can feel no such confidence, and it is on this account that I regard the outlook as so gloomy.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace made an observation about the importance of collecting and publishing information as to the contrast between the dealings of landlords in England and of landlords in Ireland.

The Archbishop—Yes, and by speaking of it now you remind me of one point that I wished specially to mention to you. It may perhaps have escaped our attention. It is the case of Lord Fitzwilliam. He is, as you may be aware, an English landlord and an Irish landlord, too. What I wish now to refer to is his dealings with his tenantry in the two countries. You know, of course, that the tenants of an ordinary Irish estate, who would think of naming forty or even thirty per cent. as a fair figure of reduction last year or now would inevitably be regarded by champions of so-called "law and order" as criminals, and have their epitaph written in the hardest and most opprobrious terms to be found in the dictionary. But what was the action of Lord Fitzwilliam, who was not only an Irish landlord but an English landlord as well, and who thus had English as well as Irish tenants to deal with? Mr. Parnell brought out the case effectively in one of his speeches in the House of Commons last session. Lord Fitzwilliam's Irish estates are in the County of Wicklow, and there, to the consternation of local landlordism, he made a reduction of no less than 50 per cent. in rents. I know there has been a good deal of confusion about the facts in this case, for there was naturally a good deal of indignation on the subject among the gentry and landlords of the neighboring districts. They had only Irish tenants to deal with, and they did not see why "communistic" principles, as they would term them, should be encouraged and propagated. Lort Fitzwilliam's agent then made an ingenious attempt at stating the facts of the case so that they might bear a somewhat different complexion. But one who, as it happens, is not only Irish and a landlord, but is also to some extent a tenant of Lord Fitzwilliam's, was able in the House of Commons to state as a fact that the reduction of 50 per cent. was made on the Fitzwilliam estate, and that it had thus been made to himself as one of his Lordship's tenants. Sweeping reductions of rent are of absolute necessity just now in Ireland as in England; that is, if rents are to be paid at all. In many parts of the country English landlords see the necessity plainly, so far as England is concerned, and they act accordingly. Irish landlords—many of them—prefer rather to intrench themselves behind a barrier of class prejudice, which they try to glorify with the names of "law" and "order." The result, I fear, will not be satisfactory to them, so far as collection of their rents is concerned. They cannot but soon have reason to regret their folly in not coming forward in sustainment of Mr. Gladstone's generous proposals.

Mr. Gill—This view of the case does not seem at all to have come home to the mind of representatives of the interests of Irish landlordism.

The Archbishop—No, strange to say, it has not. Only a few days ago I read in the *Dublin Evening Mail* a sneer at the folly of the Government in sending an armed force to an island of Scotland to enforce payment of crofters' rents. This is, the writer said, a year when, even in the south of England, the farmer cannot make his rent; but of course no such principles are to apply to Ireland with our poor people. Possible or impossible as rents may be of payment, their payment must be insisted upon, and if they are not paid, the tenant must go upon the roadside. If *United Ireland* were to write about rents in Connemara or Donegal as the London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail* has written about the rents of the Scotch crofters, how vociferously the cry of "Communism!" would be raised.

Mr. Gill—Communism seems to be a term of rather pliable significance?

The Archbishop—Its significance is definite enough, and it signifies a system of manifest and unqualified folly as well as wickedness; but as the word is commonly applied by political parties in this country it means assaults upon the character of the Irish people. I know no better definition of it as thus applied than that given, as you probably know, by a well-known journalist, Frederick Lucas. Communism, he said, required a very philosophical mind to explain it. He had heard a great many definitions of it, all of them but one very unsatisfactory. The only one that ever satisfied him was given by a quaint writer naively that it was a "tin kettle, very convenient to the tail of any unfortunate animal which it was desirable to hunt to death." Communism, indeed, is a term of very definite significance, but in this, its true sense, it is utterly inapplicable to the demands of the Irish tenants so far as I have ever heard them put forward. We must do our best to keep these demands still within the limits of right and justice, but our task has not been made easier by the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's bills.

Mr. Gill—Yet the landlord party seems to rejoice at that rejection?

The Archbishop—Undoubtedly, and so far they seem to show no desire to shirk their share of the responsibility of having thus brought about increased difficulty of getting in their rents which now awaits them. It is, of course, quite manifest that one main cause of Mr. Gladstone's defeat at the polls was the unwillingness of Englishmen, whether workingmen or capitalists, to run the risk, as they regarded it, of buying out the Irish landlords. Naturally they were influenced by the unprejudiced statement, made a few months ago in the *Times* newspaper, which authority in Sir James Caird, that "of 66,000 holdings in Ireland the rental of 53,000 is practically irrecoverable by anybody, whether landlord, English Government, or Irish Government." It may be a pleasant thing for the landlords to shout over their Mr. Gladstone has been for a time defeated in his projects of Irish legislation, but they cannot long keep their eyes shut to the fact that he has been defeated mainly because he tried to stand between them and financial ruin. They have made their choice; so far they do not appear to regret it. It remains to be seen what Mr. Chamberlain and his new allies are prepared to do for them. One thing, at all events, is clear—that the Irish people will not again consent to pledge themselves to the terms of a land purchase bill so favorable to landlords as was Mr. Gladstone's bill, which has now been shelved. We were pledged to the fulfilment of terms imposed upon us by that bill. I can have no doubt that the national pledge thus given would have been fulfilled at any cost. No such pledge is likely to be given in the future. Indeed, it is plain that no English Minister can ever venture to make so generous an offer to the landlords of Ireland. No such pledge, then, will ever again be asked for.

Too Thin, Mr. Flood.

Nothing could be learned yesterday of the whereabouts of Rosie Cresci, the little Italian girl who charged Policeman Edward F. Flood with having assaulted her on Aug. 1. She did not appear to prosecute Flood when the case was called on Wednesday at the Tombs, and the case was postponed

"Rosie is in the country," is all that her sister could or would say.

The charge against Flood is "only disorderly conduct," the clerk at the Tombs put it. The complaint is drawn carelessly. It charges Edward F. Flood with being drunk and using bad language, and then charges "the said Edward with using insulting and indecent language toward the complainant." This may be a slip, or it may be an attempt to provide a technical loophole for Flood in case the girl should be found and compelled to prosecute the charges.

Mr. Loew Says It Isn't So.

Comptroller Loew said yesterday that the resolution adopted by the new Aqueduct Board, asking him to send his paymaster along the line of the aqueduct each month to pay the forces employed there by the city, thus saving the time expended by their coming to the city for their pay, was wholly uncalled for. He said that the statement that he had counseled the engineers, inspectors, and other persons employed by the city along the line of the aqueduct to come to the city and get their pay, or contemplated doing so, was false. It had been the custom of his paymaster ever since the work on the aqueduct was begun, to go over the line of the work and pay the engineers and others in the employ of the city. The city engineers, he said, had written, corroborated this statement, giving in detail the various division headquarters visited by him along the line of the work.

Decided Against Actor Davis.

Judge Peckham decided yesterday in the Supreme Court that Jennie Davis, who is suing Charles L. Davis, the actor, known as "Alvin Joslin," for an absolute divorce, has made out a case strong enough to retain the order of arrest against the defendant, and has therefore denied the latter's motion to vacate the order of arrest, with $10 costs. Davis was arrested upon a writ in which $5,000 is the amount he is required to pay his wife, declaring that he was a non-resident and about to leave the State. The demand that she is his wife, and asked to have the order of arrest vacated upon the claim that he is a resident of this State.

FLYNN'S SUBWAY MONOPOLY.

Will It Be Able to Get to Work by Aug. 25, as the Contract Requires?

Mr. Sidney F. Shelbourne, President of the New York Electric Lines Company, which holds a franchise from the city to construct underground electrical subways throughout the city, is still awaiting the result of his application to Commissioner Squire for permission to dig up certain streets. This application, made several weeks ago, was referred by the Commissioner of Public Works to the Corporation Counsel for legal advice, and the advice has not yet been received. The question involved is whether the act of the Legislature of 1885, giving to the Subway Commissioners absolute control of electrical subways, operated to annul the franchise given by the city to the Electric Lines Company in 1883.

The latter company claims that it had secured vested rights, and was preparing to proceed with the work of constructing its underground lines when the Subway Commission came into existence. It then sought to work in harmony with that Commission, and delayed its work until the Commission should devise its policy. But when the Commission assumed to ignore this company and its rights and itself organized a company, conferring upon it the exclusive right to build subways in the city, then the Electric Lines Company decided to go ahead independent of the Commission, relying upon its franchise alone.

Mr. Shelbourne remarked yesterday that the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which holds the contract from the Subway Commission, and which is under bond a million dollars bonds to begin the actual work of construction within three weeks from Aug. 4, or on or before Aug. 25, has as yet made no application to the Department of Public Works for permission to open the streets. The law creating the Commission and defining its powers, after directing it to provide a general subway plan and put it in operation, also requires that the subway shall be constructed "subject to the rules and regulations prescribed or to be prescribed by the local authorities having control of such streets." It is one of the regulations of the Public Works Department that the surface of the streets shall not be disturbed without its permission. When Jacob Sharp undertook to connect the ends of the Eleventh-Twenty-third street and Bleecker street lines with his Broadway line without special permission, the Commissioner of Public Works tore up his connections and undid his work, and the courts sustained him, though adjudging that the companies represented by Sharp had a right to make such connections, and the Commissioner must grant a permit.

It is now admitted by the counsel of the Subway Commission that Mr. Maurice B. Flynn is a stockholder in the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. Since the little unpleasantness which was created in the Department of Public Works by the publication of private documents has attracted so general attention to the acts of that department, it is doubted if Mr. Squire will suffer Mr. Flynn's subway company to proceed without permit, or if he will venture to grant such a permit, without referring the case to the Corporation Counsel for advice, as in the instance of the application of the Electric Lines Company. Thus do obstacles thicken in the path of this bold undertaking. Flynn, Dorsett, O'Brien, Fitzhugh, and their associates, who flattered themselves but a few weeks ago that they had secured the rich plum and had only to walk away with the priceless monopoly of all electrical transmission in and through the city, find themselves now embarrassed in raising money to carry out the great undertaking. Then Commissioner Plower's engineer slips into the specifications a little provision as to the depth at which they shall place their subway which nearly trebles its cost to them. Now this restriction in the Street Department threatens to operate as a complete stopper to them and an embargo on all their enterprise.

CHIEF CLERK COMAN DISMISSED.

A Charge of Dishonesty Destroys the District Attorney's Confidence in Him.

District Attorney Martine, while at the Hotel Kaaterskill on Friday, received a telegram, signed by his assistants, Nicoll, Fitzgerald, and Fellows, telling him that a charge of dishonesty had been made against Chief Clerk John M. Coman. Coman held a very important and responsible place in the District Attorney's office. All the indictments passed through his hands, and it was in his power to pigeonhole them, and, except in cases on which the public eye was particularly directed, they might stay pigeonholed for years. On Saturday Mr. Martine hurried downstairs from the mountains, and as soon as he got into his office he sent for Coman. He told him of the charge, the truth of which the chief clerk denied, and insisted he had never acted dishonestly in his office or anywhere else. He asked for an investigation. Mr. Martine said that he had lost confidence in him, and that the best thing he could do would be to write out his resignation. Coman wrote it on the spot.

Coman's absence from his desk since Saturday was explained by a statement that he was confined at his summer home in New Jersey with rheumatism. Yesterday the story of his dismissal leaked out. District Attorney Martine, however, refused to tell what the charge of dishonesty was.

"I have been looking up the evidence brought against Coman," he said, "and so far it has been very unsatisfactory. I will continue it, however, but hope, in all sincerity, that the innocence of Coman will be fully established. The charges now before me are not of sufficient weight to warrant his being made public. But I am determined that this administration of the District Attorney's office shall be a clean one, and should even the office boy lose my confidence he will be dismissed forthwith."

Coman is Secretary of the County Democracy of the Twenty-third ward. He was in Tammany Hall, and left it with Police Justice Andy White, who has been Coman's friend ever since Coman brought him out as a Tammany Hall politician when White first went to Harlem from the Fourth ward. When Andy White was appointed Police Justice his first act was to make Coman, who was then practising law in the Harlem Police Court, his clerk, at a salary of $2,000 a year. When Martine was elected District Attorney Coman was at once made chief clerk of his office at a salary of $4,000. The chief clerkship has always been looked upon by office seekers as a bonanza place, and it is said that an unscrupulous man, with the power that it confers, could more than quadruple his salary.

Coman had also the honorary title of Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and sometimes appeared in cases in the police courts. Around City Tweed Coman's office was a police court clerk, and then got the name of "Honest John Coman," which has since stuck to him. It was about this time, too, that he was made a lawyer. He is a brother of Tom Coman, a well-known but ancient politician of the Second district.

Recorder Smyth, Chief Justice Daly, and Commissioner of Jurors Jeroloman, will take Coman's place until his successor is appointed. It is said that Brennan has a good chance for the place.

There was a rumor also yesterday that Coman was in league with the bicycle Aldermen to save off prosecution. He made a trip to Montreal not long ago, where he saw Billy Mooney, about whom he told an interesting story on his return.

The Cost of the New Aqueduct So Far.

The Commissioners of Accounts have examined the books and accounts of the Aqueduct Commission from October, 1883, to Aug. 1, 1886, and say that they found them correct. This covers the time when James W. Mc'Cullough was Secretary. The expenditures were as follows: Expenses of Commissioners' office, $135,241.33; expenses of Commissioners of Appraisal, $162,314.14; expenses of engineers, $398,572.21; expenses of Croton Lake survey, $24,726.42; expenses of new reservoir, $1,112,881.19; land damages, $4,127,124.40; damages for injury to property, land agents, $82,935; expenses of diamond rock borings, $7,067.42; purchase of rock boring drills, $4,640.06; miscellaneous expenses, $3,000; expenses of building the tunnel, $146,721; model gate house, $1,225; observatory tower, $1,866.95; soundings south of 135th street, $12,18; traveling expenses of Examining Engineer, $1,815.05; expenses of Board, $14,397.49; contracts, construction, $4,530,252.10; agreements, under section 37, chapter 490, Laws of 1883, $12,241.07. Total, $5,174,574.31.

Another Reverse for the Cable Company.

An order having been made by the General Term of the Supreme Court recently denying the motion of the Cable Railway Company that the report of the Commissioners be confirmed, the company applied to the court to have the order resetted, the subject being to have the argument before the Court of Appeals confined to one point, namely, whether the Tenth Railroad act of 1884 repealed the rights and privileges of the Cable Company, founded upon the act of 1875. The court has denied the motion to resettle the order, saying that the opponents of the company are entitled to have the Court of Appeals hear the other legal grounds on which they resisted confirmation of the order.

Mrs. Gill is a Woman of Business.

Robert Wilson, a builder of 2,263 Sixth avenue, was in Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with swindling Mrs. Ellen Gill of Corona out of $317. Mrs. Gill, who is said to own Flushing worth of real estate, says that in May, 1885, she saw an advertisement or lot in Wilson's portfolio for sale on the instalment plan. On May 15 she paid $5 down and began making the lots, which she says she intended to sell. She had the rates to the lots investigated, and says that she learned from the residents of the lots that Wilson was not authorized to sell. Wilson says he can prove his innocence. His wife gave bail for him.

4 Votes for a Democrat, 4 for a Mugwump.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners of the Custom House met yesterday afternoon and tried to elect a secretary in place of Special Deputy Collector Berry, who had been removed from the post of secretary by order of the Civil service Board at Washington. Andrew Comstock of the Naval Office got four votes and Deputy Auditor Davis got four. The Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Davis is a Democrat and Comstock is a Mugwump.

MR. TILDEN'S WILL FILED.

The Citations Made Returnable on the First of Next Month.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden was offered for probate yesterday morning at the office of Surrogate Coffin, in White Plains. It was presented by Andrew H. Green and Lewis Cass Ledyard of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard. Surrogate Coffin is away on his vacation, and the will was received by Chief Clerk Skinner. The will is on legal cap and makes a large package. Mr. Tilden's signature is neatly written in small characters. There is a yellow seal on the document. The three witnesses signed each page of the will.

Citations were issued to Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., George H. Tilden, Mrs. Caroline B. Whittlesey, Mrs. Henrietta A. Swan, Miss Susan G. Tilden, Miss Ruby S. Tilden, and Mrs. Adelaide E. Buchanan. Mrs. Buchanan is an adopted daughter of the late Moses Y. Tilden, and she was cited as a measure of precaution. She lives at 273 Madison avenue. Mr. Green desired to have the will probated at once, but it was not possible, as Surrogate Coffin will not return until September. The citations were made returnable by Sept. 1. The petition for probate was signed by Mr. Green and John Bigelow, two of the executors. It sets forth that Mr. Green, Mr. Bigelow, and George W. Smith are the executors, that Mr. Tilden died at Greystone on Aug. 4, that he was a resident of Yonkers, and that he has no other relatives than those named.

ACCUSED OF TWO MURDERS.

Tough Hays Held for the Killing of Edward Russell and J. G. White in Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, Aug. 12.—John Hays, known as Tough Hays, is now charged with two murders. Coroner Corwin's jury has decided that he caused the death of Edward Russell, who died of a fractured skull. Hays has been in jail for some time on the charge of murdering Isaac G. White, the wood turner of this city, on July 4. Hays is the son of Phillip Hays, a hard working and respectable property owner of the First ward. White and Russell were killed in the same locality—the upper end of the First ward, the rendezvous of the bridge bandits. The victims were intoxicated when enticed into the hollow, in a large open field, a spot hidden from view of any street or house. It is believed that robbery was the sole object of the murderers, but in both cases the victim had to be quieted with bludgeons. White died at once, but Russell lingered at the almshouse a few weeks before he died. He never regained consciousness sufficiently to reveal his assailants. Although Tough Hays and Martin J. Kelly are under arrest, another of the gang, Ed Brogan, is believed to have participated in the murders. Brogan fled as soon as White's dead body was found.

A Cornell Graduate's Sad Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Frank Howard of Ithaca, N. Y., a recent graduate of Cornell, who came to Washington a few weeks ago to visit his brother, was found last evening in his room lying at the point of death from a bullet wound in his temple. His surroundings indicate that the occurrence was accidental. He was of a happy temperament and had bright prospects. He was about to begin the practice of his profession.

Wanted—Females.

A.—UP-TOWN ADVERTISERS.—You may leave their favors for THE SUN at the only authorized up-town advertisement office, viz.: 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st st., till 9 P. M. 953 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 P. M. 1008 West 23d st., corner 9th av., till 8 P. M. 7649 3d av., entrance on 47th st., till 8 P. M. 1553 4th av., corner 14th st., till 8 P. M. 1,2097 3d st., corner 6th av., till 8 P. M. 2257 3d av., between 125th st. and 126th st., till 7 P. M. No extra charge.

A GIRL to reel cord at 3 Lispenard st.

BOOK FOLDERS and stitchers, at WALSH'S mailing agency; experienced hands only. 13 Frankfort st.

CURLERS, preparers, and sewers of ostrich feathers wanted by THOMAS H. WOOD & CO., 573 and 575 Broadway.

CIGARETTE MAKERS.—GOODWIN & CO., foot of Grand st., E. R.

EXPERIENCED operators, in and out door, on fine cloth skirts. REID & CO., 18 and 20 Greenwich st.

EXPERIENCED washerwoman in laundry; new work. LUCHS RIDGE, 137 Greene st.

FREE Sewing Machine school, open daily from 9 to 5, at Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

PAPER BOX.—Experienced hands on glue and paste work. 142 Mulberry st.

PAPER BOXES.—Girls on round and square work. 100 South 5th av.

WANTED—Hands for finishing on jerseys; also trimmers on worsted goods; good pay and steady work. S. M. HERMAN, 334 Canal st.

WANTED—Smart girls on piece work. CANFIELD RUBBER CO., 52 Howard st.

YOUNG GIRLS can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 6c. each at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, one block east of Cooper Institute, under care of Children's Aid society.

YOUNG GIRL, or aged lady for light housework. 75 Lewis st.

Wanted—Males.

A.—"WARNING!" "WARNING!!"

IF YOU DON'T want to be sold, disregard special bargain sales, Broadway offers, and remember that "King of Tailors" sells

$12 Men's Cassimere Suits	$4
$15 Men's Suits	$6
$20 Men's Fancy Cassimere Suits	$8
$25 Men's Corkscrew Suits	$10
$35 Men's Dress Suits	$15
$45 Prince Albert Suits	$15

KING OF TAILORS,
81, 83, 85, 87 Myrtle av., Brooklyn,
two blocks from Bridge entrance.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN to take charge of the finishing room in a chair factory in a New England city; must understand staining and polishing fine chairs. Address stating age, experience, and references, CHAIRS, box 189, Sun office.

A MAN'S SPRING BROKEN.—$30 satin-lined suits, $15; $40 Prince Albert suits, $25; extraway corkscrew suits, $8; $10 men's suits, $3; $10 boys' suits, $3. CAMERON, Flatbush av. and Dean st., Bklyn.

A BOY to learn to feed a ruling machine and make himself useful; must come well recommended. Address X, box 180, Sun office.

A GOOD cutter for ladies' fine shoes. J. & T. COUSINS, 199 Grand st.

BOX MAKERS and sawyers wanted at Kent av., corner of Rodney st., Brooklyn.

BRICKLAYERS wanted in 125th st., east of 2d av.

CRACKER WAGONS.—Drivers having established routes that would like to take up the goods of a well-known biscuit factory and place them before their buyers are requested to communicate by letter with MILES SHORTER, box 142, Sun office, New York.

CASE MAKER to make padded cases; inlisjtoth. ARGYLE PRESS, 24 and 26 Wooster st.

HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, a good stitcher. Apply cor. 15th st. and 3d av. H. BUNGE.

MILLIONAIRES' $25 suits $5; $40 suits, $8; $50 suits, $10. CAMERON, 272 Flatbush av., Brooklyn.

CIGARETTE MAKERS.—GOODWIN & CO., foot of Grand st., E. R.

COOPER DIERS wanted on small presses; steady work. 75 Duane st.

POOR FAMILIES with children wishing to go West may apply to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 24 St. Mark's place.

PAPER BOXES.—Cutter on Clark's machine, men on glue table, and boys wanted. 100 South 5th av.

PLUMBERS wanted by J. MANNESCHMIDT, 120 Hopkins st., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—A gentleman who can write 125 words per minute and transcribe correctly on calligraph; $9 a week and board. Address E. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.

STRONG BOY.—Manufacturing business; state age, salary, &c. STRONG BOY, box 189, Sun office.

TIN ROOFERS. 58 First st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED.—A competent man, who perfectly understands designing and superintending the manufacture of jersey waists. Address A. B., box 142, Sun office, and state salary expected and references.

WANTED—A man to sell saloon hangings and paint in shop. BUCKLEY'S, 335 9th av.

Situations Wanted.

BOSS BAKERS.—A first-class cake baker that understands his business wishes a situation. Call or address Jos. L. ZAUKMAN, 2a Sumner av., Brooklyn.

COMPOSITOR wants permanent situation; is a rapid compositor and reader; sober and steady. C. G. P., box 70, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Real Estate.

HOMES IN FLUSHING VILLAGE.
$150 LOTS. $5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
$150 LOTS. $5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
$150 LOTS. SEND FOR MAPS AND
$150 LOTS. FREE EXCURSION TICKETS.
JERE. JOHNSON Jr., 52 Liberty st., New York.

Dentistry.

$4.—THE LARGEST and lowest priced first-class dental office in the city; 5,000 square feet devoted to dental purposes; best full gum sets, $4, $7, and $10; old time prices, $10, $20, and $30. No charge for extracting without pain if artificial teeth are to be inserted; teeth filled, teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made while waiting; a lady in attendance. 502 and 504 3d av., southwest corner 34th st.

Branch office, 272 West 34th st. Dr. MODEMANN.

45 YEARS' Active Practice.—Dr. B. H. DUPONCAN extracts the fit, and fills teeth without pain; special attention to children; $4, $5, $6, and $8 for warranted 21 carat gold fillings; $1 up; cleaning and beautifying natural teeth, 50c.; up, from Sundays and evenings until 8 o'clock. French dentist's, 120 Bowery, five doors above Broome. Clip this out. Lady dentist in attendance.

DR. FULLER extracts teeth without pain; elegant sets of artificial teeth, 420 Canal st., cor. Varick.

$4 AND $5 SETS OF TEETH while waiting, day or evening. Dr. CLARK, 375 8th av., 20th st.

Board and Rooms.

A FEW boarders wanted; would let a few rooms or half of house in a pleasantly situated dwelling, on high ground, free from malaria. Call on or address MRS. S. E. THOMPSON, 67 6th av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Amusements.

KNOCKED OUT!
DISTANCE—TIME—EXPENSE.
NO WHOLE DAY LOST! NO FORTUNE SPENT!
NO MARINE DANGERS! NO BARREN SANDS!
SHADY GROVES. PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
AN OCEAN BREEZE SAIL, 10 CENTS.
BUFFALO BILL'S
WILD WEST,
AT LOVELY ERASTINA, STATEN ISLAND.
Under the auspices of the Staten Island Amusement Company (limited).
PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 8 P. M. ALL WEATHER. Afternoon patrons home at 6:30. Evening patrons home at 11.
From the Battery, terminus of all Elevated Roads, fare TWENTY-FIVE ONLY 10c. The Staten Island ferryboats, connecting at Saint George with trains direct for Erastina, leaving Battery for afternoon performance at 11:30, 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 2:30. For evening performance at 5:35, 6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:15, 7:30, 8.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER leaves West 21st st., 1:15; 10th st., 1:30; Pier 6, N. R., 1:45. Evening trip—West 21st st., 6:45; 10th st., 6:30; Pier 6, N. R., 7. Fare, 12½ cents.
Steamer THOMAS A. MORGAN leaves Staten Island Ferry dock, at Battery, to grounds, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. All water route, only 10 cents.
BROOKLYN—Steamer FLORENCE leaves Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, at 10:15 A. M.; 1:30 and 6:45 P. M. Sundays—Williamsburgh, 9th st., 1 P. M.; Bridge dock, 1:30 P. M. Round trip, 25 cents. Parties leaving New York can return to Brooklyn direct. Patent marine brake shoes on the BOYS A. M. trip.
On and after Wednesday, Aug. 11, the SYLVAN GLEN will leave L. I. R. R. dock, HUNTER'S POINT, 6:30 P. M.; foot East 23d st., NEW YORK, 6:45; GREENPOINT, foot Kent av., 6:50; WILLIAMSBURGH, foot South 6th st., 7 P. M. Fare, round trip, 25 cents.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
Amusements through Sunday afternoon, 12:30 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Camp open for inspection, 25 cents.

TONIGHT! A RARE TREAT.
THE FAMOUS JAPANESE VILLAGE
AT SAINT GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND.
"A perfect revelation; interesting, attractive, instructive, and wonderful."
Enchanting open air popular concerts by the Seventh Regiment Band. The beautiful electrical fountains. Young Apollo Club (60 voices) every night except Monday and Friday.
THE PEOPLE'S PRETTIEST PLEASURE PLACE.
The Loveliest Spot for Tired-out Humanity.
BREEZY OCEAN AIR TRIPS. FARE, 10 CENTS.
Admission to grounds only 25 cents. Monday and Friday evenings no charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen. Boats from the Battery 7:30, 8, and 8:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PAIN'S
BURNING OF MOSCOW.
BATTLE SCENES, FIREWORKS.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE