MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

Amusemente To-Day,

ra House-Rooms for Bent. Ennaell's Museum Brighway and 9th at Daly's Theatre-Cindersits at School, Cennd Opera House-The Backer's Daughter, Moverly's 14th St. Theatre-the Strategists Haverly's Nibto's Garden-Ny Geralding. Maverly's 5th Avenue Theater—Smill Madison Square Theater—The Professor. Metropoliten Concert Hall-Concert. Standard Theatre—A Massenger from Jarvis Section, U Ion Square Theatre—Coney Island. Windsor Theatre—Evidentina

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 20, 1881, was:

Last evening's bulletin from the President's sick room announced that his stomach had again rebelled, and that the administration of food in the natural way had again been suspended. The physicians say that the nausea was not provoked by the food the nationt had swallowed. Whatever the cause, the result is grave, for it is a question how much longer he can be nourished without the stomach's help. It was reported late last night that the President was delirious, and that his pulse had risen alarmingly, while the temperature of his body remained ominously low. The morning's news will be awaited with grave anxiety.

#### No Ill Wind.

No ill wind ever blows to the President's

When the tube will penetrate his wound only three or four inches, they are happy in the evidence it affords that the wound is rapidly healing.

When the tube will go in over a foot, they rejoice because it drains the wound better, or would drain it better if there were anything to drain.

See their bulletins. Bound to be satisfied and gratified, those doctors!

### Stealing Behind the Barometer.

The Signal Service Bureau costs about a million dollars every year, without rendering service that can be called a fair equivalent for the expenditure. It is a mixture of military and civil organization, and is independent of the orders of the General of the Army.

As in the case of some other so-called bureaus which have grown from small beginnings into enormous excrescences on the Government, the appropriations for the signal service are so scattered that only an expert can find out the actual annual expense. For example, in order to ascertain the cost of instruments, telegraphic reports, maps, bulletins, books, stationery, furniture, and the like, it is necessary to go to the Sundry Civil bill. These items amount to about \$400,000. Other items, omitted in the Sundry Civil bill, appear in the Deflciency bills. Then the Army bill provides for five hundred men for this special service, estimated at \$1,000 each, thus appropriating \$500,000. Congress is liberal with the people's money, and makes no inquiry into the expense.

Capt. Howgate, who for years under Gen. Myen disbursed the regular fund, is now held at Washington on charges of embezzlement and forgery. The stealing by false vouchers thus far discovered is said to be more than \$40,000. The prosecuting officers of the Government, say that the embezzlement may exceed double that sum. In fact, it is not known yet what amount of ublic money has been appropriated by HOWGATE.

Two things will strike the ordinary observer: First, that the appropriation must be far beyond the needs of the service, when It can be depleted to this extent without being noticed; and, secondly, that the accounting offices, as well as the management of the Signal Bureau, must be exceedingly loese in their methods when such bold trauds can be perpetrated and go so long

undiscovered. If the statement be true that Gen. DUNN. who had charge of the bureau from the death of Gen. MYER until the appointment of Gen. HAZEN, was made aware of How-GATE'S "irregularities," and yet permitted him to resign, then Gen. DUNN ought to be called to account.

The Howgare case is only another proof of the rottenness pervading the public service. The Signal Bureau was known to be an expensive humbug, but people supposed that it was conducted honestly, if extravagantly. It will be remembered that How-GATE was strongly supported for the post of Superintendent, after Gen. Mynn's death.

# What Ireland has Won.

To-day the new Land act, as flually amended by Mr. GLADSTONE in partial compliance with the demands of the Lords, will be put in force in Ireland. What benefits will this measure, which Parliament has spent seven months in framing, confer on the Irish people, and wherein will it fall short of the promised melioration?

The sole provisions of the law which have obtained the cordial sanction of the Land League, are those extending the operation of the BRIGHT clauses in the Land act of 1870. The creation of peasant proprietors by a process analogous to that followed in Russia, viz., by advancing a large part of the purchase money of their holds ings, in the form of a Government loan, can now be carried out on a considerable scale. The sum available for this purpose will hereafter be much larger than has hitherto been the case; but it still falls far short of that which even the Duke of ABOYLL would have allotted to that end, and it can benefit after all, but a small fraction of the Irish tenantry. We should add that Mr. GLAD-STONE has neglected to embody in his measure the regulations needed for reducing the present heavy expenses of conveyancing, an oversight which is largely chargeald with the failure of the previous experiment

in the same direction. The principal aim of the new bill is not. however, to transform the tenant into a landsweer, but to settle and improve his relation to his handlord. In its original shape the bill unquestionably would have secured to him the three precious privileges for which Mr. Burr contended -fair rents, fixed tenure, and freedom of sales. As much cannot be said of the law in its amended form. The rents, indeed, will still be fixed, either by agreement or by the arbitration of the Land Commission; but the value of a landler i's interest will not be promptly or easily determined under the altered phraseplogy of the act, and the judgment of the of Appeal, which is unlikely to favor the

right, while in the provisions giving him compensation for disturbance, as well as for improvements, he has strong guarantees for fixity of tenure. Yet the most important, undoubtedly, of the Three Fs is the fairness of the rent; and the conditions governing this fundamental adjustment are, as we have said, much less definite and satisfac-

tory than they were in the original bill. The clause authorizing the use of public funds for the reclaiming of waste land can, if judiciously and vigorously carried out, be made to render good service to the Irish people. It is to be hoped, however, that under this provision money will not be lent to landlords on the pretext of assisting them to reclaim part of their estates, for, as Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL has conclusively shown in the case of Lord LANSDOWNE, most of the landlords would contrive to make a profit out of their hardworking tenantry from the sums thus advanced. As to that feature of the bill which contemplates State aid to emigration, it is vehemently denounced by the representatives of the Irish people, and

has found few advocates in any quarter. On the whole, this plan of reform, which has cost the British Legislature seven months of harassing toil, and has involved a revolution in the forms of parliamentary procedure, does not promise to meet the main end for which it was devised, viz., to satisfy the bulk of the Irish tenantry. But it can hardly fail to leave the tenantfarmer in Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, if not in Ulster, better off than it found him. Now let the British Government suspend the execution of the Coercion act, and see to it that the new reforms, such as they are, are promptly and properly carried out. We are quite willing to believe that the intention of the GLADSTONE Cabinet was better than its performance, and there will be ample room in the course of the next few months for the demonstration of its good feeling.

#### The Cornell Disgrace.

SHINKEL'S faint at Vienna was not the last straw on Cornell's back\_it was only the last but one. Incomparably worse than Corneil's defeat would be the proof of her being sold by her stroke oarsman to lose the race. Such a disgrace was never before inflicted on American college rowing; and a visit to Europe, with an international race, has been

ade the occasion of inflicting it. After American amateurs had beaten all igiand in the Centennial regatta at Philadeiphia, and after Columbia had shown what stuff American college crews are made of. by her victory at Henley, Cornell has only seen able, in Europe, to injure the prestige both of American amateurs in general and American college oarsmen.

As if this performance were not enough, Cornell now gives an infinitely worse stab to the fair fame of American amateurs, and particularly to that of American colleges, by proclaiming that one of her crew acted the part of a blackguard. And yet, if anything could add to the conduct of SHINKEL, it is that of the rest of the crew. Could they not have hidden their disgrace, on discovering it, for the sake of their countrymen, and of the reputation of American colleges. which they have undertaken to represent? Had they been successful in England, and had they then been driven to explain a suspicious defeat in Vienna by the bribery of one of their number, they would hardly have been excusable. But after a uniform course of defeat, to thus blazon their shame shows a lamentable want of pride and instinctive decency. That they could lack the tact to see that, after associating for years with SHINKEL, and after lately introducing him to English hospitality at dinners, they ought not to rush into publicity in order to call him a scoundrel, is mortifying.

Their wretched display of carsmanship could be forgiven, but not this lack of tact and a sense of shame for themselves, their college, or their country.

# The Population of Canada.

The population of Canada, according to a census taken on the 4th of last April, is 4,350,933, or about that of our single State of Pennsylvania. The increase during the last ten years has been 865,172, or a little less than a quarter. The proportionate gain, therefore, was not equal to that made in the United States between 1870 and 1880, for we added to our population in that decade something over thirty per cent., and our increase alone was nearly three times the total population of the Dominion to the

northward of us. But the growth of Canada, though it has not been rapid, has been healthy, and it exceeds the rate of progress recorded in European countries. The proximity of the republic, however, seriously interferes with the increase of population in the Dominion. We are all the time making drafts on Canada's inhabitants, and the temptation to cross the border is so strong that our northern neighbors reasonably take great pride in their increase of one-quarter during the last ten years. In that decade we received 2,261,964 immigrants, and nearly one-fifth of the total, or 404,024, came from the different

countries of America, by far the greater part from the British possessions. That is, Canada lost to us between 1870 and 1880 nearly half as many inhabitants as it gained. And this immigration has been steadily increasing of late years, the number of arrivals in 1880 having exceeded one hundred thousand. The foreigners who land at Canadian ports are ant to cross the border either immediately or within a short time, and the greater opportunities for enterprise and the larger demand for labor in the republic are constantly bringing hither many of the most active spirits and the most skilled workmen in the Dominion. Though there is in Canada a fair average of prosperity, and the province of Ontario is especially rich agriculturally, large fortunes, measured by those obtained in the United States within recent times, are very rare; manufacturing has got a small foothold, and the dependence on England is too great to encourage its establishment on an extensive scale.

Our New England manufactories, therefore, always invite labor from the Dominion, and our goain lands at the West, with their better facilities so far as concerns transportation, constantly tempt the agricultural class to cross the border. It is only another case of the greater absorbing the less; and that ultimately our northern neighbors will see the necessity of easting their lot with the great republic cannot be doubtful. If we make any addition to our domain, certainly we shall gain most by taking British America, with its sturdy population.

There are in Canada only three cities of large size, Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, and the greatest of them contains less population than our third-rate towns. Montreal has 140,600 inhabitants, or about seven emission may be set aside by the Court | thousand less than Washington. Toronto has 86,445, not as many as Albany by three claims of tenants or countenance doctrines | thousand, and Queloc has only 62,477, which at variance with the law of contracts. But is several hundred is a than the population it does not appear that, the rent once fixed, of New Haven. The city of the greatest the tenant can be subjected to any serious growth during the last ten years has been interference with the free sale of his tenant | Toronto, which shows an increase of 554

per cent, against 63 per cent, for Chicago; and Quebec has made the smallest proportionate gain, or only 41 per cent. St. John has actually lost nine per cent, of its population. In Canada, however, as with us, the percentage of increase of inhabitants has been most in the cities and large towns; and yet in the whole Dominion there are only nine cities with a population of fourteen

thousand and over. Of the four provinces, Ontario is the most populous, it containing nearly one-half the total number of inhabitants in the Dominion. Quebec comes next, with about a third, and then follow New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which together have only 761,714 people, or about as many as Minnesota, which thirty years ago contained only about six thousand inhabitants all told.

## The Burdens of the Presidency.

It is quite common to hear people say that the duties imposed by law upon the President of the United States are too laborious. The argument in favor of making competitive examination the principal passport to office in this country is based upon the assumption, among many others, that the President is overburdened with work. But does not the present condition of public

affairs indicate that this is a mistake? For more than seven weeks, Gen. GAR-FIELD has been so ill as to be able to perform only two or three acts as President during that period. There are profuse assurances from Washington that no one has usurped the functions of his office. We are told that neither Mr. BLAINE nor any other member of the Administration is exercising any undue or extra-constitutional power in consequence of the President's illness. As to the work of the executive department, the Washington correspondent of a Republican newspaper writes:

"In all its ordinary routine administrative features it is going on as smoothly as ever, under the direction of the several members of the Cabinet, each having all needful authority of law to manage his own branch of the service. Not one executive act in one bookerd is required to be done by the President. The great mass of regular Governmental business is despatched by the heads of depart

If these statements are true, how can it be said that under our present system of appointments to office the President must necessarily be overworked? Such a view is utterly incompatible with the representations we have quoted. Assuming that the Government has been lawfully administered under the exceptional circumstances of the past seven weeks, it is plain that the socalled civil service reformers are wrong in their argument that the law gives the President too much to do.

### Give Them a Hearing.

WALTER MALLEY, Jr., and JAMES MALLEY should have a hearing to-day.

If the Coroner's jury have a case against them, even a prima facie case, let it be brought out, without delay. The public will then assent to holding them. But no man should be kept in jail on a mere vague suspicion; and it should be borne in mind that the testimony of the woman known as BLANCHE DOUGLASS goes for nothing, except so far as it is corroborated by other

The political fervor in some of the quarters of Paris, especially in Belleville, that preceded yesterday's elections, led to the appreension of popular tumult on the day of voting. But the elections passed off in a perfectly orderly manner-even the struggle between GAMBETTA and the extreme radical candidates in Belleville.

The Russian police dispute the accounts given by LEO HARTMANN of the Moscow railroad plot. Upon the question who knows the most about the matter, some light may be thrown and the police did not.

The people of Victoria need not feel alarmed at their rumor of the annexation of this country should annex all the islands offered to it, we should have more than we could take care of. The fate of the projects of annexing St. Thomas and San Domingo indicates what will befall Mr. BLAINE if he undertakes to dicker for the realms of King KALAKAUA.

Now that Tombstone is the established name of one of the chief cities of Arizona. It is credible that a pleasure resort in Indiana, remarkable for its healthfulness, has chosen the erim and totally inappropriate name of Shades of Death. In the coarseness which either seects or retains some of the grotesque names of owns at the West, there is thought to be humor; but it is a cheap sort of humor, which one soon tires of. Oftener the grotesque name results from the carelessness with which a description applied to a spot when comparatively uninhabited is allowed to remain as the name

Highwaymen have caused terror at Long Branch the past week. This seems strange But the highwaymen were not of the kind who take charge of national highways, plundering the public by the extortionate tolls they levy. and calling on all travellers or freighters to stand and deliver; such highwaymen are always welcome at Long Branch, and take the high places there. The men who attacked the guest of the Ocean Hotel were ordinary footpads; that is why they caused alarm and indig-

Mr. Lapham Still a Stalwart. SYRACUSE, Aug. 20 .- Considerable anxiety is felt among the leaders of the Republican factions to learn on which side Senator-elect Elbridge G, Lupham will be found in the coming struggle for mastery in the Republican State Convention, Mr. Lapham had always been known as a Stalwart and a vigorous Conkling man. The Half Breed leaders assume that the Senator elect will now act with their faction. for the reason that he became a candidate for Senator while Mr. Conkling was still in the floid, and thus came into antagonism with his former political ally.

Those who reason thus will find themselves mistaken. Mr. Lapham is a Stalwart of the most stalwart sort. He will be found working with the Staiwart branch of his party. Inasmuch as he is the leading Republican of the western portion of the State, his influence east for Mr. Conkling will be a powerful aid to the ex-Senator's success in the State Convention.

#### Staty-five Thousand Lushes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sig: Eighty-two

children were sent to Trustellary State Almshouse in twelvements and in twelve months accounty of them ntered paupers' graves. Sixty five thousand lashes were administered at West-sory Reform e- book in two even months on a self-au three bundred boys. Poys were driven to insanity and smade. State institution at Monson has a most distressing

The records at the State House show the above facts. No words of more can add to the story they tell.

I am greatly encouraged. The people are alreading their yes. No power on earth has helped me so much as Ins. Milrord, Mass. Aug 20.

# A Challenge to the Weather Prophets. TO THE EPITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I will give TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN SUR THE EDITION OF THE SUN SUR THE EDITION OF THE SUN SUR THE SUR TH

BI HERRIES STREET, HEGORIES, Aug 12.

### IS THERE AN INTERREGNUM?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The question of the President's inability to discharge the duties of his office has got hold of the public mindrather, the public mind has got hold of it-and is being vigorously discussed. What first is noticeable is that it should have forced itself up in its important practical bearing at the moment of the deepest sorrow. The condition of the President and surround-ing circumstances have done this in spite of everything, and the greatest circumspection characterizes the discussion which is going on, more or less intelligently, wherever one goes. This is in rather marked contrast with what was the case as recently as one short week ago.

More than ever, the topic engages the attention of members of the Cabinet. Although this, it may be said, is with no direct reference to action, yet in individual minds there is a full comprehension that the question may become a subject for practical determination.

In the absence of legislation, the question of the President's inability is left just where the question of his death is left. No judicial determination is requisite when he dies. The Vice-President, on sufficient information, may take the oath of office, and thus become President, wherever he is at the time he receives the news, If the fact be established by common fame, the Vice-President may do this. It is his duty to do it. A Cabiret officer informed Vice-President Johnson of Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Fillmore became possessed of similar information by being on the spot. Mr. Tyler took the oath of office on being informed of Harrison's death, In the same breath that the Constitution provides for this it provides that in case of the President's inability to discharge the duties of his office the same shall devolve on the Vice. President. There is much said as to the way this shall devolve in the case of his inability, as in the case of the death of the President. It is the fact that will determine. To ascertain that is not difficult in either case. It is not an abstruse question. The conditions are obvious, only in one case a little less so, possibly, than in the other.

What is inability? Describe accurately Gen. Garfield's present condition, and it is probable that the description would set forth as clearly as language could a state of inability as contemplated in the Consillution. It is when the President cannot discharge the duties of his office. It is for this reason that for some time they have not been discharged; for it is a fact that things have been left undone because the President could not do them.

It was four days after Lincoln died that Johnson took the outp of office and became the President. In ordinary times, at the present, for instance, ten or twenty days, or even a longer time, might elapse and no harm be done. That would be to reason why the delay should occur. Things might happen any moment creating the necessity. Seven weeks have clapsed since the President was shot. During much of this time he has in no proper sense been able to perform a single duty requiring the vigorous exercise of mind or body. Luckliv things could waithave waited. Any moment semething may happen requiring the exercise of all his faculties. Could be discharge the duty thus suddealy coming up? Surely the Constitution presupposes inability of the President. If the present condition of Gen. Garfield does not realize that idea, what will? Does the fact exist? is the only question both as to death and as to inability.

The public is reasoning somewhat after this fashion. Its logic may not be the most exact, the methods of is reasoning may not be wholly correct, but its conclusions are in accordance with common sense and the intent of the Constitution. Whether the gap shall be filled is another question. That it exists is felt to be indisputable. To wait and let it close treelf, as every one prays it may, is one way. It is the way of the present.

In the better informed circles, and where the

nost hopeful feeling concerning the President exists, it is felt that it must be a considerable time before he will have the strength to resume the native performance of duties requireme the exercise of not only physical but intellectual from the fact that Hantmann and his associates | strength. The mere signing of his name, if arranged the machinery to blow up the train, | that were all, he might do, though not new, Could be comprehend the nature of the instrupress an opinion concerning anything relating to the affairs of the Government no one prethe Sandwich Islands by the United States. If | tends is possible for him to do. The Presidential function is absolutely suspended, and the continuance much longer of this state of things will necessarily give rise to important compil-

cations, and may cause unexpected results. In the atsence of any law of Congress judicial decision, or precedent, the clear intent of the Constitution is to be taken. If the President is unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Cabinet will as soon know it as anybody. If they become convinced of it, what is manifestly the proper course for them to pursue? If the President should die, what would Mr. Blaine do but inform the Vice-President? Is he or any member of the Cabinet to-day less convinced as to the President's inability Probably not. In the affairs of life, in the most important affairs outside of the Government. with just so much of authority and intent made clear, what course under similar circumstances would be pursued?

#### The Spread of Mohammedanism From the Post-Disposich.

Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, the well-known Orientalist, has just completed a census from the best obtain able authorities of Menammedanism. According to him the erced numbers 175,000,000 behavers, divided into four sects, of which the Sunites are 140.000.00. There were 83.250 pilerims at Moces last year. But the most singular feature of Binny's record in the spread of Islam ism into the heart of Africa. In the Dark elections the faith is alive and at work, and is present thing as fis resty as in the days of the Caliphe of Burtad. Each year ald thousands of converts to the raith of the Prophet, and the result will shortly be the ejection of another Kubammedian Calculate in Soutan, which is now largely Islamite. The work which this cored has done in too civilization of the world will never be appreciated, and new again in Africa as conturns ago to Enruge, the Crescent is change brightly upon a Kenichted people Our debt to the Arabe in Spain and to the Ottomans in southeastern Europe will hever be paid. Their philoso-phers and the tounds him of almost every sciences that modern war. It would be printed it below took a new loase of life in the others part of earth and spounded fresh's norms its peoples. It is a severe which is to freen standard of the Prophet ma, yet take her place

# The "Kaiser Withelm University,"

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sur. The Goran-American Militarkee Bread published a me time on letter from a nectany Dr. Lewe in Stottzert rath ne of the master and States.
A stream of the United States.

# The Boss and the Reformer,

From the Richleylow Harrisgn. Mr. Conkling was a great political " loss."

#### A Voice from the Gallery. Front the London Montal

#### LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .- With the conclusion of the Cowes Regatta, what may be called the English season has come to an end. There are still a great many people kept in England and indeed, in London, by the late sitting of Parliament; but to all intents and purposes the dinners and parties, the receptions, balls, and "at homes," are over. Americans see this, for pretty nearly as fast as they reach London they pass on to Paris, thence to all parts of the Continent. Nobody stays in London who can get away. The few that are here would go if they

MISS WILBERFORCE.

her will, Miss Wilberforce. Now, I do not propose to repeat one word of what has appeared in the papers about this dame. I only wish to mention that some startling developments may be expected almost directly in regard to a baby. not the one which Miss Wilberforce is charged with having had, but another baby, the child of another party to the suit under consideration.

Miss Wilberforce gave a hint of this at the last examination but one, and that night one of the prosecution went to a daily newspaper office and tried to get all mention of the baby struck out of the reports. Miss Wilberforce has, however, since intormed the paper in question precisely the kind of exposé which she intends very shortly to make, and consequently the prosecution has faited to suppress the baby. I do not pretend for a moment to say whether Miss Wilberforce is or is not what she represents herself to be. But one thing is certain, she is a stranger here, has no money, and apparently no friends. Against her is all the power of the public prosecutor, so that she really has very little chance of getting free, unless unlooked-for help comes from some source or other. THE DARONESS AND HER BOY HUSDAND.

It is now finally arranged that you are to have the honor of a visit from Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her young husband, who last week, by the way, added another name to the long string he already had, and is now called Mr. William Lehman Ashmesa! Bartlett-Coutts-Burdett-Coutts. The poor old lady, who has been sadly laughed at for her folly, is, it seems, anxious to get out of the way for a time, and has an impression that, as her husband is an American by birth, therefore the United States will be precisely the country to look to for sympathy. So she sails for Hailfax in October, goes through Canada, and thence down into the States, where she proposes to stop till next March. I do not pretend to know what is thought on your side of the ocean of ladies who own to 66 years, and who marry youths of six-and-twenty; but in England the feeling remains the same as it did on the day when the engagement was first of all announced. There never was any feeling against Bartiett as an American. The only thing society felt about the matter was that so aged and infirm a woman ought not to have committed any such prank with anybody. But Bartlett's conduct since the matringe has made matters worse. He has capoled, threatened, and whined to the writers in the public press to avoid laughing at him; he has employed editors to mention the parties he and his poor old wife have given; he has submitted to almost any humiliation rather than forego notoriety, and the result is that he is simply the but to unceasing relicule. Perhaps this may mend in kees the advice of a gentleman belonging to a Landon daily paper, who lately admonished him soundly as to his foolish behavior an I gave him counsel how to comport himself in future.

American doctors have, during the Congress

AMERICAN DOCTORS.

American doctors have, during the Congress just held in London, received the highest praise and gained the greatest laurels. It is a fact that the great discoveries of Bigelow in lithourity were considered by everybody assembled at the Congress as being the greatest event chronicled of late years. Mr. John Eric Erichsen, the President of the surgical section, went so far in his opening address as to say that "it is undon-ted that a complete revolution has been effected by the skill and enterprise of one of our American brethren, for it cannot be questioned that Bigelow's operation has completely changed the aspect of lithotrity, and there is every reason to believe that it constitutes one of those real advances in a method which marks an epoch not only in the history of the operation itself, but in the treatment of the disease to which it is applicable." This is tremendously strong language, when it is remembered how very poor an opinion the majority of English doctors have professed to entertain of American medical and surgical practice; and to-day the Pacily Telegraph, in a leading article, or editorial, calls special artention to Bigelow as one of the leading surgeons of the day. This should be and I know is es-AMERICAN DOCTORS, tion to Bigelow as one of the leading surgeons of the day. This should be and I know is, es-pecially gratifying to the American surgeons who are in London at this moment.

who are in London at this moment.

THE PENIAN SCARE.

The Fenian soare continues rife among us, and it was rumored at Cowes on Saturday last that some dynamite had been found on board the Osborne, which as you know, is the steam yacht in which the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family are at present staying. There was a prompt official contradiction of this, and also of the report that the royal party were not entertaining in consequence; but, official contradiction netwithstanding. I happen to know that a great scare did prevail on beard the royal yacht at some discovery which was made, and which is being kept secret. The truth is, the Fenian threats and the discovery of the infernal machines on board the Malta has rendered everybody here immensely uncomfortable. Every one, of course, professes to disbelieve in the affair; but there is none the less troof that "infernal machines" and dynamics are looked for everywhere, and that a catastroube is confidently expected. The reneral apprehension is not calmed either by the attitude of the police here, who maintain an attitude of mystery not at all in accordance with an absence of fear, and the conclusion drawn is that more is known by the authorities of Scotland Yard than has been divulged, for fear of alarming the populace. THE FENIAN SCARE. fear of alarming the populace.

# The Costly Search After Gold and Silver.

From the Engineering and Mostny Journal. As every one knows, the Comstock mines at se present time are all in "borrasca," or poor ground, and not one of them is to-day paying a dellar in divicods. On the contrary, they are all levying assessments, and are spending enormous sums in prospecting and driving after that will-o'-the-wisp bonanza that is forever being predicted as just a little beyond the levels a every nime on the lode.

The Yellow Jacket, that at one time had a famous bo-

names which paid in dividents \$2.154.00 previous to 1871, and which has been a steady assessor for the greater part of the past ten years, has prospected the e to a depth exceeding 2,000 feet, by a shaft which, op a lat of July last, had cost, without interest, \$1,074. D. O. and is yet without ore. The assessments of this company have already amounted to \$4.000 000, and dur-ing the year culture June 20, 1881, the expenditures at the mines were \$540,740, of which \$27,200 were on ac During the year 1,555 bet of drifts were run, and 980 feet or dismonstrate prospect holes, which was all the effective prospective done for ever half a cultion dollars. The greater part of the outlay was for pumping and repairs. The Superintendent says: "From April 10, when con-nection was made with the Satra Tunnes, to June 20, or in a little more than one month, we pumped and hoisted sociations gallons, or 260,000 tons, of water. We have had some that time a steady flow of 40 miners' inches, or 720 since that time a strady they of so miners inches, or 720 gaileds per minute. This win and 27 lons per minute, of about 2000 toks 4 day, is raised from the 2,800 and accel to the sum Thinne meants 1500 feet, and involves an expense creater than that required to work some of the largest and most products mines in the country. You time present time the Yellow Jackets samply a prospect, and all these expent times are merely present time to the prospect, and all these expent times are merely present time to the prospect of the same country as the prospect of the same country. cting expenses themred in the hope of finding som thing. And this is but non-one of a whole of mines pros-pering the constors, none of which pass expenses. Note: Lebow in the history of the world have such the main sime been expended for prospecting as we see to-in) on the Complexa. The same amount productly invested in in-sexpensive and more promising districts

# Lord Coleridge on Breach of Promise.

From the London Times. In summing up in an action for breach of produce of marriage at the Liverpool Assizes Yesterday, Lord Chief Justice Coleradae, abiliting to some remarks as to the expediency of this class of action, and that what much be the enightened conclusion of Parliament on the question he fill not know. Parliament might think fit to absent breach of promise as a ground of acthen, but it was much to be considered being that con-semmation was arrived at whether in certain rames in He women would have any preferrior against the mis-conduct of men. It was too much forgotten that these actions were often extremely useful in Leeping people within the bounds of July, which if there were not such laws they would avoid. It very of ea happened that a woman gave up forcestly and affectionately, the less years of her the to a particular man, and put aside all thoughts of marrising are one else. When that man die housely and illegally transe has contract with her, the oner compression the conduction for the wrong dine to her was to seen heavy and substantial damages in a

#### An Artistic Bowl of Wild Flowers. Array the Josephus Woods

The pretiest and most artistic dinner table Mr. Vanderbill Huyling a Florida Piantation.

From the Indexestile Color.

It is runnored that the New York millionaire Vanderbill has parchased a place at Lake Weir, Marian County. This purchase cause an advance of 100 per cent in the lands in the ricinity.

The providest arising distributions who recently rested deplant, was the other with the war an immeried was an immeried wa

# LORENZO DELMONICO.

The great caterer of America is a native of the canton of Tecino, Switzerland. He is so unassuming and so averse to notoriety that but somparatively few persons in New York know him even by sight. His name, however, is known all over the country. It should be spelled Dei Monico, this being the true name of the family of reslaurateurs which first settled in New York in 1827 at 21-25 William street.

The first partners of the now famous firm were the brothers John and Peter, and a nephew of theirs, François, father of the present manager of the Twenty-sixth street house, popularly known as "Charley" Delmonico, The present head of the firm, Lorenzo Delmonico, joined his two uncles and his eldest brother in 1832, when he was in his twentieth year, and became a clerk in the restaurant and cale, which they had already established.

John Delmonico died in 1842, and Lorenzo became a partner of his uncle Peter, whom he bought out in 1848. In addition to the restaurant in William street, a hotel had been opened at 76 Broad street, but was burned down in 1845. Meanwhile a new building had been erected and opened in 1837 at the corner of Beaver and William streets, where the headquarters of the firm are still situated. After the fire of 1845 the hotel formerly in Broad street and Broadway, and subsequently different establishments were opened at the corner of Chambers street, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, 22 Broad street, 112 Broadway, and finally at the corner of the Twenty-sixth street and Madison square. In 1835 Lorenzo caused his two brothers. Constant and Siro, and his cousin, John Longhi, to come over to this country. Upon the death of François, Lorenzo caused his two brothers. Constant and Siro, and his cousin, John Longhi, to come over to this country. Upon the death of François, Lorenzo caused his two brothers. Constant and Siro, and his cousin, John Longhi, to come over to this country. Upon the death of François, Lorenzo caused adapted to the business and was made a partner in the concern.

Lorenzo Delmoni One American lady is here very much against

dren of Constant. Only one of these nephews, the present "Charley" Delmonico, proved adapted to the business and was made a partner in the concern.

Lorenzo Delmonico married the widow of M. Miege, who had already two daughters, one of them married to M. Renault. In this way Lorenzo Delmonico is a grandfather, and has to look after the welfare not only of innumerable nephews and nieces, but of the children and grandchildren of his wife. Some twenty odd years ago, and when he had become already possessed of a considerable fortune, he was induced to take a large interest in a petroleum company, and subsequently to become its President. The concern, through mismanagement by some of its employees, collapsed while its President was on a visit to Europe. Upon his return he found both himself and the company irredeemably involved. His responsibility in regard to the concern was very heavy, and he had to liquidate his entire assets and to put the restaurant and hotel business up to auction. When the day of the sale came, however, the creditors declared that "Delmonico's was an institution, and had to remain." No bid was made, and Lorenzo Delmonico was reinstated in his firm. The petroleum speculation brought him a loss of over half a million of dollars, which he paid up in a very few years.

The firm, as at present constituted, consists of Lorenzo Delmonico, with his headquarters at the Beaver street house; of his brother, Siro, manager of the Broadway house; of his nephew. Charles, in charge of the Twenty-sixth street house; and his cousin, John Longhi, attending to the wants of the Wall street fratornity in the Broad street establishment.

Unhappily for the well-to-do classes of New York, age begins to tell upon the indefatigable worker, and Mr. Delmonico's heatth has become of late so unsatisfactory as to almest preclude him from the possibility of attending to business. The general management of the firm is, however, in excellent hands, and the epicuros need not entertain any apprehension in regard to the ultimate

### The Theosophists in Ceylon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun you notice a paper published in Ceyion by the Theosophical Society, but I am sure that you are so overwhelmed by near American news, you could not dive into that journal, printed as it is in Singhalese. As I am possessed of some facts about the work that society is doing in Ceylon, interesting to those numerous readers of yours who are in the habit of paying out their hardearned money for missions in India, Timbuctoo, and other heathen places. I offer them to you for publication, which is justifiable, because of the silence of the missionarr agents here, and, as the family motto of the Mahara-

Besides publishing the paper you have noticed, and the magazine called the Theosphot, now in the second haif of its second year, the society have opened an aggressive campaign in Cevion, and so a first step have esta lished what are called there "Buddhist schools." The schools have the countenance and support of nearly all the indiscense notices of the island, carrying along with them, or course, the uses indiscense. They are only op-posed by the Protestant missionaries and their organs, and, supplies how. them, to course, the assemble carrying along with them, to course, the assemble main. They are only opposed by the Frotestant misoboaries and their organs and, subside done, are for the present at least, enough and, subside done, are for the present at least, enough and their organs. The Conton Gutobe Moscogor on Nar 10 saves: The Theosophists cannot it any case he worse then the sectation of the conton o

# The Central Park Savings Bank.

To the Epiton of the Sun-Sir: After waiting in p verty for five or six years, on the 9th ult I received from Mr. Marcus T. Hun, 25 North Pearl street, Albany, the receiver of that exploded swindle, the Central Park Savings Bank, a note saying that he hoped to be able in two or three weeks from that time to pay me some of my hard-earned money which was recovered by action against the trustees for their fraudulent or im provident management. Up to the end of sand term I heard nothing and received nothing from Mr. Hun or any one else on behalf of said bank. Then I again wrot

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sur A misapprehension exists in the mind of the chitor of Food and Hould, as shown in her suggestion quotes herewith:

when the animal is slaughtered. Anothera fairnes.

# From the Shelvering Arms.

Be autiful hard of the occase, Not ad out have strong white which; Flass the simulations have a that where the bine wave swings. Drop in the bend of the billion, Point ther should are it. The the while frame is the heavens, bush at about they breast

Shrink from the breast the sea breeze, Straing to the arms of the sea. Speed ther through solid but and startight, Besistant, joyens, and from

Tall, and in the alcoherous haven, Where the ship from her mooring swings,

#### BUNREAMS.

-George Witt eloped from Wrightsville, III., and next day his deserted wife went off similarly with a married neighbor.

-Count von Moltke has gone to Drottning-

bolm to pay a visit to the Ring of Sweden, who has to vited him to spend a fortnight with him. -A peculiarity of the lynching of Charles

Stewart, a Mississippi wife murderer, was that his rather-in-law prayed for him and helped to adjust the mosso. -The London Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Animals has made an appeal to people who

are leaving town to make due provision for the support of their cats during their absence. -The nomination, on his return to Con-

stantinople, of Hobart Pasha to the post of Minister of Marine, tends to show that the English element is again coming into favor with the Sultan. -Over 800 students of various German

universities held recently a grand anti-Semitic meeting is the Thurineia Wald. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to Prince Bismarck and the Emperor. -A Kansas reformer asks the Legislature to prescribe by law the quantity and quality of food which a person may eat in that State. He believes that

-The Prince of Wales has joined the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club, of which Princs Ed-ward of Saxe-Weimar is the Commodors, and has intimated his desire to take part in one of their races. -During the last English steeplechase

most of the ills of mankind arise from overfee-line

season three fatal accidents occurred. It is curious that none of these accidents occurred in consequence of the fences, each having happened from falling on the flat. -The men who managed the fireworks last Fourth of July at Myrtleville, Idaho, are now on trial for their official acts on that occasion. They soaked

six shaggy dogs in camphene, set fire to them, and let -The Golos, the well-known Russlan ewspaper, has been suppressed for the term of six months. The reasons assigned are: Firstly, an article riticising the Prince of Bulgaria; and, secondly, a feull-

eton animadverting on the behavior of Russian naval officers when in foreign ports.

—Alderman Erdman sent word to Justice Shawn, at Louisville, that he would call next day to col-lect \$10 which had long been owing. The Justice re-plied that the Alderman would get horsewhipped if he came on that errand. Then the Alderman made the

promised visit, but used a pistol before the Justice could -A contract has been signed between Mr. Neuman, the exclusive manager of Wagner's "Nibelungen," and Mr. Mapleson, by which four eveles of this opera will be given in the month of May at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, under the personal superintendence of Herr Wagner. Mme. Materna and the leading Wagnerian

ingers will take part in it. -At a dinner of the London Society of Apothecaries, in responding to one of the teasts, Dr. Quain said that when, flity years ago, he was an articled pupil in Dublin, it was the custom for one medical man to ask another. "Do you believe in the stethescope?" In the present day, that would be the same as asking

whether you believed in your own life.

—After one of the numerous dinners given uring the International Medical Congress by the London foctors to distinguished confrères, a foreign M. D. was heard to complain that he went prepared for solid Eng-lish fare, and found the cooking so refined that every-thing was half digested for him before he began, and by -Acting on a theory that human beings

were made to stand upright, and therefore ought never to lie down, a Californian sleeps in an apparatus which ustains him comfortably in a perpendicular position. A Nebra-ka physician is equally certain that the vital organs are injuriously affected by being joited downward n walking, and to counteract this he gravely stands or his head five minutes every day.

On the Czar's recent railway journey to Moscow the line was guarded throughout its length by oldiery. At every hundred paces bayonets glistened.

and at intervals tents shone white and camp fires gleamed. The Emperor was anxious that the Empress hould remain behind with the imperial children at Peterhoff, but she insisted on accompanying her husband, to share his fortunes whatever they might be. -A circular by Gen. Farre of the French rmy abolishes the virtual prohibition of the marriage of ron-commissioned officers, massaged as recent egisla-tion has opened a real career to them. Permissions to

marry are to be given to such officers having more than five years' engagements, on condition of the wife having at least 5,000 frames, or 250 frames a year. In the interest of discipline, non-commissioned officers' wives may no open a cafe, billiard room, or canteen. -Few men have been as successful as Lord Falmouth in the breeding of race horses, but of late he appears to have been producing a succession of unsound animals, whose propagation will certainly not be conducive to the improvement of the breed of English race horses; and as Lord Glasgow's name is associated

of hand mares, so will Lord Palmouth be remembered as the breeder and owner of speedy ros ers-Farnese, Charibert, and Bal Gal. -The Douglas monument and sarcophagus erected at Chicago at a cost of about \$75,000 is now receiving its finishing touches, a bronze table; metallion being added which represents "legislation," and which viil have a place on one side of the base. The body of Douglas reposes within the sarcophagus in an iron cas-ket. The marble of which the sarcophagus is made came from Hutland, Vt., Mr. Douglas's native county. On its

with unnamed racers, and Fir Tatton Sykes's with sleight

front sides are these inscriptions: "Stephen A Douglas -- Born April 23, 1813 Died June 3, 1801 " "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution." -A melancholy accident, the indirect remit of a practical joke, occurred recently just after the Orient line mail steamer Potosi left Plymouth for Australia. When four miles at sea and proceeding at the rate of eleven knots an hour, acry gross of "Man everboard." The Captain, who was on the bridge, ordered the vessel be stopped and to run astern. The starboard fifeboat was being lowered, five men seated in her when the forward falls became entangled, and all the scamen were precipitated into the water. Two were drowned. The

starm is supposed to have been a passenger's practical -Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave a garden party at Holly Lodge, Highgate, to the professors and members attending the Medical Congress, and a general invitation was given to the members of the Forst Coleges of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as private friends remaining in town. The Coldstream quarts hand, a string band, and the police hand belonging to the 8 Division were engaged. Unfortunately, the rain completely upset the arrangements. The mintary band had to leave the lawn facing the terrace and seek statter on the versite da, and the circular tables under the electric trees were foresken. However, nearly one thousand confident men and a large number of radios objected the hospitality

of the Baroness - It was only ten years before he was Dietater on the Loire that would like became a French citizen. He was naturally done a formal adversion of the French nationality ween about to start to prosecute the law in Paris. He is red; much his success to a devoted maternal matter about After receiving his license to practice taw he wished to raite Paris. His inther, doesn ing success there hap has without money or interest, opposed this, when his aunit James Wassahle, wha had an annuity of about Sev. said she would so be live in Paris, and give how whome. They to a a house in the Quartier Land. On Sandays Gamesta had his triends bout him, who retain the pleasanted resided ton of the old last "which is new about a new and a very dishes. Her death, a 1817, was a great great to be

-Indians are like a great many white men in sometimes less in their character of the ground for a diet. Suffly Bob and Schurz-Sam young braves of the Santer Same, were as squally attractive in the even of Sa. Mails, their chief's doubt-ter, that she would not choose between them. She from keed, however, to accept the auranous of a look and if was agreed that the fight should be a feetly or with at the headed was ciths. The new ting was recommend in a fight degree, and it was only after lengthy obtains deries that the two man, its mounted on these armed with the murdering chose and this six in war much fixed each other for the susmining. They are not as and There is no ideed in beef. That is trained out of it for an hour, harmined whooling and a second when the animal is slaughtered. Another human How to Fix Up the Plymouth Ro.k.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sur: As THE quick interest and a result in the following state of the sure of t

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sur. As The Sun-Sur is the first surface of the Secure for from yours out with a forest. To have attended for automing for the cours, he conduct by a section that he was not neglect duced evidence no vinc one later's that we fact. He said trigitations and has interest on ting her, through fer two ullistics to lie mater durity temesates a fer a constant material and the at legath absoluted for his mid will must after his arms at its would not accord-aceuse, however, and he was competed to any

Now wield the girls the mallet sides With strengt internation.
And means the risk of a thanks frica a With contest cardinated that it is a fine to win. Their mails to see 7.2 for a time to win. Regardless of the first of the