most liberal grants or leases, but it is provided that the company may release the canal at the end of 100 years, for ninety-nine years longer, on the condition that the Government shall receive 25 per cent of the net profits. The original line of the canal was along the marsh of the San Juan River, from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua, with sixteen miles more of canal to be made to the Pacific shore, after leaving the lake. He had observed, however, during his many journeys through the country, that starting from Greytown in a direct line across the country, it was level for many miles around, undulations here and there appearing, but no mountains. He proceeded onward to the bend in the river, where the river bends downward and then upward in a sort of basin shape, making almost a half circle, emptying into the Atlantic. This straight route from Greytown to the bend in the San Juan River saves seven miles in distance. The River San Juan is to be dammed at its great bend so as to force enough water into the canal to raise it to sea level. Some seven or eight locks will be made to assist in this work on either part of the canal to raise the vessel to the level of the lake. He represents the net cost of the proposed scheme as estimated by the company at $45,000,000, but by the shortening of the route $7,000,000 will be saved, making the probable cost now stand at about $38,000,000.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

ON MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LATEST WORK.—Even where one has the misfortune to disagree with a writer who has shown, as much in his own poetry as in his criticisms, how sure is his instinct in fields where instinct alone can be sure, the fascination of his style—that style so delicate and yet so firm, so free at once from languor and from violence—is certain to be a satisfaction and a delight to any reader who is worth satisfying and delighting. Indeed, we cannot but think that Mr. Arnold writes better as he gets older. The "dandyism" with which he has been charged, if it ever existed, has been toned down by intercourse with a world which, though it has the misfortune to be Philistine, is yet a good-natured world, willing to be schooled, and, on the whole, comfortable and useful till we reach a better. That consciousness of culture with which his earlier pages blushed has become less embarrassing to himself and his readers. If he still persists in certain mannerisms—such, for instance, as that strange one of using the word "grandiose" in a sense opposite to that in which it is commonly used in England—he is not irritating, for he has the rare gift of making us feel, as he feels himself, that any solecism of his is a solecism because the world in general is in the wrong. To say that his delicate criticism he has no living equal is to say much, and yet not enough; he has had no equal in our literature.—[The Athenæum.

WHY ATHEISM IS HATED.—We may at least remark that some atheists have done their best to provoke and justify the feeling of antagonism. It becomes at any rate intelligible when a French atheist writer of the day bluntly assures us that "virtue and vice are the results of a current of electricity, and are natural products in just the same way as sugar and vitriol"; while a German writer of the same school, Hellwald, points the moral of such teaching in the cynically frank avowal that "the object of science is to destroy all ideals, and to show that belief in God is a fraud, that morality, equality, freedom, love and the rights of man are lies." It would be absurdly unjust to hold atheists, as such, responsible for these and similar offences against the common feelings of mankind; but they may serve to explain, if they fail to justify, the popular estimate of atheism.—[The Saturday Review.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S "COWPER."—It appears that Goldwin Smith has regard to the simplicity of Cowper's character, the homely russet qualities of his verse, and the monotony of his career, as elements which greatly enhanced the ease of his undertaking, and here we think, he has been his cardinal error. It needs no great delicacy of insight or lightness of touch to describe with force the hair-breadth escapes and frantic adventures of a hero of melodrama. His terrific lease, his crafty discomfiture, his feats with dog and gun have a charm in themselves which leads the reader breathless from one climax paragraph to another. So, in a less degree, but a moderate amount of literary skill is needed to describe the life of an Addison or an Alfred de Musset, where all is at fever-heat, and the narrow vicissitudes of emotion succeed one another with startling rapidity. But to interest the reader in the life of a shy recluse, whose calm, equable mind was tinged with melancholy religious madness, who saw loudest expression of passion and thought never rose above the key of a manfully prosaic piety, to give to the exact flavor and the perfume of this musk-tinctious flower of literature—this requires consummate art and skill. Mr. Goldwin Smith has not done this; he has scarcely attempted to do it; we may go further still, and say that he has apparently not perceived any necessity for doing so.—[The Saturday Review.

ON MR. MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK.—There are several reasons why a book of this kind is difficult to criticise. For one thing, there is little or no room for literature with which it can be compared outside of the previous works of Mark Twain himself. He is the greatest writer living of travel-containing an odd mixture of sober truth, droll exaggeration, and occasional buffoonery, all mixed up together in the most incongruous way. Inimitable. There are few books better worth reading than his "Innocents at Home," with its vivid pictures of life among the Mormon miners, on the west coast of America. And next to that book we may place the "Innocents Abroad," although it lacks the vivid freshness of the first. Both are full of entertainment, and the first named has not a dull page in it from the beginning to the end. Compared with these two books, "A Tramp Abroad" seems to us in nearly every respect inferior. At all events, we began early to quarrel with it, and by the time we reached the second volume found it often very hard reading indeed. Here and there the traces of Mark Twain's early skill and lightness of hand were visible enough, but as a rule, the process of manufacturing the jocularity was so obvious that it spoilt the reader's enjoyment.—[The Spectator.

A PLEASANT BRITISH VIEW OF THE REVOLUTION.—Those who contend that myths require a long period and a rich soil of ignorance and superstition for their growth would do well to compare carefully the current American belief and the representations of popular American histories representing the War of Independence with the actual facts of the struggle as they may be ascertained from contemporary records. There is probably not one American in ten who realizes the fact that Bunker's Hill was not only not an American victory, but a combat of which no European soldiery would have been proud; that the American militia simply held their own so long as they were secure behind entrenchments, sheltered (or which they could shoot down the British without danger to themselves; and that as soon as British cannon brought danger unpleasantly near, the patriots took to their heels. But there are two general truths which no one, who has studied the history of the war can doubt, which have not been so studiously misrepresented by tradition, and yet upon which an almost equally profound ignorance prevails. Nearly half the people of the colonies were averse to the rupture with the mother country; and of the willing rebels not one-half—probably indeed, only a few of the more far-sighted leaders—intended that the rupture should be final. These facts may in no small measure account for the lack of foresight, loyalty and patriotism which throughout distinguished the conduct not merely of Congress, but of the leaders and the people, in regard to the revolutionary finance.—[The Saturday Review.

CRITICAL SERIES.—The power of talking at or round about a subject is sometimes found, on careful inspection, to be the chief gift of an assertive critic, just as it is the sole resource of a literary carpet knight. Now, of course, it is not criticism (whatever rank and value it may possess as small talk) to elaborate into an airy paragraph a condensed single utterance with which some comparatively naive and emphatic authority may have contented himself. It would appear that the hurry and the crush of modern necessities prevent that direct personal attention to recognized classic works which is an indispensable element in the formation of opinion, and that a majority allows its literary importance to rest on a skilful reproduction of able reviews, or an elaboration of convenient handbooks and primers. So many excellent exhaustive text-books exist that we are in danger of simply knowing these without going further; we painfully learn criticism and read it, instead of allowing our critic to guide us and to place us where we shall be able to form opinions of our own.—[The Academy.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the last 24 hours.

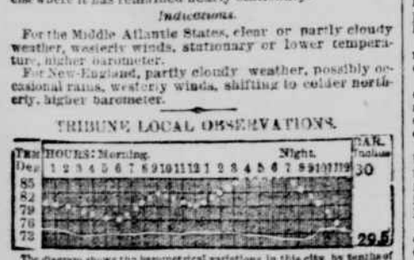
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1 a. m.—The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest in Colorado and Wyoming. Occasional rain has fallen in all the districts. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Middle States and New-England; elsewhere they are mostly southwesterly. The temperature has generally risen in the Middle States and New-England; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, westerly winds, shifting to colder northerly, higher barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the six hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The broken or dot line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 863 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 11, 1 a. m.—There was very little change in the barometer yesterday until 9 p. m., when there was a sudden rise in the mercury just before the thunder showers. Clear and partly cloudy weather prevailed, with light thunder showers after about 9:30 p. m. The temperature ranged between 72° and 85°, the average (79½°) being 1° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 1° lower than on Friday.

Cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract of Meteorological Report for the week ended at 1 p. m., July 10, 1880.

BAROMETER.	Inches.	THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	29.804	Mean (5 p. m., July 9)	78.3
Max. (9 a. m., July 8)	30.075	Max. (5 p. m., July 9)	91.0
Min. (4 a. m., July 6)	29.714	Min. (4 a. m., June 8)	63.0
Range	.361	Range	28.0

Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,129 miles.

REMARKS.	Amount of water.
July 5, rain from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m.	1.65 inch.
July 6, rain from 6:30 a. m. to 2 a. m.	.04 inch.
July 9, fog from 2:50 p. m. to 3:15 p. m.	.12 inch.
Total amount of water for the week	1.81 inch.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CRITICISM.—Critic: "Sorr, it's by taychin' the ignorant public what is good or bad, accordin' to me lights, that I get me livin' intoresting!" Layman: "And how's the ignorant public to know whether you are right or wrong?" Critic (innocently): "By the somnolence of the popular verdict with mon, sorr, or the reverse! But cithorr way I turn an honest penny!"—[Punch.

FAMINE AS A PASTIME.

DR. TANNER BECOMING WEAKER.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE—OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS—NOT A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION—A QUIET DAY—THE GREAT HEAT—AN UNTIMELY HEARSE.

Dr. Tanner for the last few days has seemed to suffer more from the heat than from his fast. Dr. Miller, after careful chemical analysis, gives it as his opinion that Dr. Tanner, if he persists in his fast, will not see another Sunday. Professor Vander Weyde an eclectic physician, decides that Dr. Tanner may complete his fast if he be kept quiet. Dr. Tanner seemed irritable and worn yesterday, but was confident of success.

TWELFTH DAY OF THE FAST.

A hearse stopped in front of Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. Instantly there was a commotion throughout the neighborhood. Heads appeared at the windows of the factory opposite; firemen and horse-dealers crowded toward the steps. There was a hush of breathless anticipation, broken only by the voice of a small boy: "Say, do you s'pose the ole man's gone up?" But the driver of the hearse, after a long, earnest look at the windows of the hall, nodded ominously at his companion, and the ill-omened vehicle passed on.

Dr. Tanner will have completed the thirteenth day of his fast at noon to-day. He still appears energetic, but his energy seems to come more from nervousness than abundant muscular power. His face looked worn yesterday afternoon, and there was a wild and peculiarly unnatural look about his eyes. He has suffered terribly from the heat in spite of the wet towels that have enwrapped his head, and the sponges soaked with ice water with which he has cooled his face and hands. He is moody occasionally, cheerful at one time, and soon after irritable. He has seven times changed the hours of admission of visitors, and soon loses his temper if his own will is not allowed free play. His confidence remains unabated, and the physicians at the hall, whatever may be their belief in his success, all profess faith in his honesty. The mental worry to which he has been subjected and the annoyances by cats, cornet-players and visitors have all told upon him and lessened his chances. A physician spoke as follows yesterday in regard to his case:

"The only answer that can be made to the question 'Has he eaten anything?' is this: In the opinion of watchers and attendants he has not. It is impossible that he should have been continuously fed throughout this time, and it is improbable, though possible, that he has received food at all. But this bare possibility destroys the scientific value of the experiment, and if Tanner lives for forty days he will find the apple of success turn to ashes between his teeth. The evidence as to a total abstinence from food would satisfy eight persons out of ten, but unfortunately it is not exact and must therefore be discarded by scientists. Taking the probability for a feat, and assuming that Tanner has had no food for twelve and a half days, this problem is presented: Here is a man who carries on bodily and mental exercise, both exceedingly vigorous, without supplying from external sources any fuel to the fire within, and still remains in good condition as to body and mind. But as force cannot be created anew, and can only be changed from one form to another, there must be a source for the energy that Dr. Tanner does so freely dispense. Singular as it may seem, the force evolved in Dr. Tanner's walks and various exercises comes from the sun, and it is the sun that has supported him during the last two weeks. This will hardly seem so striking in remembering that the same can be said of each one of us. Air and nature furnish a slight supply of material to support the processes that have constantly been going on in Dr. Tanner's body, but the main supply for force production has been derived from the eighteen pounds lost since the beginning of the fast. These eighteen pounds have been the fuel consumed to carry on the vital functions and to be expended in muscular action. Now, the force evolved in muscular action has its source in the material which has been supplied to the body in the shape of food. All food comes primarily from the vegetable kingdom, and vegetable products are built up through the agency of the sun's rays. It is true therefore that the energy of these rays is rendered latent, to be afterward disengaged as muscular force derived from food. Scientists have given it as their opinion that the eighteen or nineteen pounds lost since the beginning of the fast may have been sufficient to sustain life. This point, however—the exact relations of physics and physiology—is something as yet unsettled, and only an opinion can be given. So the case appears one of probabilities. It is probable that he has taken no food, and it is probable that the daily loss of flesh has been enough to account for his bodily and mental activity. If the latter probability be accepted as a fact, it becomes evident that Dr. Tanner's bodily functions must be exceedingly slow and sluggish. It must be recognized that he possesses a temperament and constitution differing from any that have heretofore been examined."

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT.

With all the adverse circumstances the opinion is increasing that he will be unable to accomplish the task. Certain peculiarities noticed yesterday by Dr. Miller led him to the opinion that Dr. Tanner will not see another Sunday fasting. Of course no certain or positive statement can be made. But the spectacle at Clarendon Hall became at times almost distressing. The white-haired, pallid man lies upon his couch, beset by flies and visitors and heat, sponging his hot face or wistfully eying the water that is measured out to gargle his throat. He absorbs water, of course, from the towels and sponges, and he rinses his throat once every fifteen minutes, retaining each time on an average one drachm of water.

The watch by the regular physicians' corps of observers still continues, and both schools are represented in the daily watches. The end of the fifteen days, so often announced as the limit which people could live without food, is now rapidly approaching, and an increased interest is beginning to be felt in the case. Greater quiet prevails in Clarendon Hall, and the physicians show by their faces and words that they feel the responsibility resting upon them, and are aware that a crisis might be reached. The doctor's temperature is frequently taken, and if a sudden and extensive fall in it were noticed he would be at once stimulated and forced to take nourishment.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION SKETCHED.

As regular physicians are beginning to acknowledge that Dr. Tanner is a wonderful man and is doing an extraordinary thing, the views of some prominent physicians in regard to this case were obtained yesterday. Dr. George M. Beard made the following statement:

"Experiments of this kind with living human beings are the most difficult of all scientific experiments, not excepting the nicer manipulations of physics and chemistry, inasmuch as they require the elimination of four sources of error that do not appear in dealing with inanimate things. In the special case under consideration, science does not know just how long some persons may go taking nothing but water; the question can only be decided by an experiment in which all the elements of error are eliminated. It is my own belief—several times publicly expressed during the excitement in regard to the Molly Fancher case—that it is possible for some temperaments to live, under certain conditions, much longer on no food but water than is supposed; but I have not been able to prove this scientifically in any cases, nor has it yet been proved by anyone. An experiment of this kind, if successful for forty days, more or less, only proves what that man could do under those circumstances; another person might die in half the time. No limited number of successful experiments could establish any universal law. In order to make the present experiment of any value to science, something like the following plan should be adopted:

"1. Some one scientific physician accustomed to experimenting with living human beings should take absolute control for say a week or ten days.

"2. No human being should be allowed in the presence of the faster except in company with the experimenter and by his wish. The reporters, if they must know the details daily, should obtain them only from the chief experimenter and his assistants.

"3. It is not at all necessary that the assistants should be physicians; their duty is simply that of police; and if the superintendent understands his duty it is not necessary that all of his assistants be even honest; if he depends on the honesty of all those who work under him his experiments will be of little worth.

"4. It is of no account whether the faster is honest or dishonest. If the experiments be scientifically conducted the results will be the same, whatever the character or motive of the subject of them.

"As the experiments are now conducted the results will be a matter of belief or probability, but not of science, which is absolute and verifiable knowledge. Experiments with mediums and clairvoyants and mind-readers are too often made in this way. Personally, I believe that a person may go even for weeks without food, but it has never been proven. I also believe that Dr. Bradley was mistaken and Dr. Tanner is honest, but if the evidence as to an experiment rests simply upon a man's honesty, it has no value."

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Maurice N. Miller, of the New-York University Medical College, after careful chemical analysis, makes the following statement: "As reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, my examinations led me to believe that Dr. Tanner has been continually fasting. I have examined the water with which he rinses his mouth without his knowledge. The microscope shows no particle of food. A thousand-millionth of a grain can be detected."

Dr. Lewis Sayre said: "The teachings of science and experience are against a man's fasting forty days, and I believe it impossible. I also believe it impossible to watch a man for that length of time so as to avoid any chance of fraud. But I know nothing positively as to Dr. Tanner. The longest fast or nearest approach to a fast I ever knew of was a sea captain, who was wrecked with two others on a vessel loaded with oats. The ship was water-logged and all the provisions were swept away. They lived for fifteen days simply by chewing oats. One died soon after relief came, and the others were very near dead."

Dr. Van der Weyde, professor of chemistry in the United States Medical College, has made careful chemical analyses since the beginning of Dr. Tanner's fast. His report is that Dr. Tanner has been fasting for the length of time claimed, but has been subject to excessive nervous excitement and a great mental strain, which he fears may give the doctor more trouble than a lack of food. He emphatically recommends quiet and an absence of worry, and adds that if this be done it is his opinion that Dr. Tanner can perform his task.

SCENES DURING THE DAY.

Dr. Tanner's irritability on Friday night seemed somewhat soothed by his bath and the walk taken to dry himself. He retired to his cot in the south gallery of the hall, and slept soundly for an hour. A little later he seemed restless, and frequently moaned as if in pain. Toward 4 a. m. he obtained a refreshing nap. His pulse and temperature were both normal at 6 a. m. At 8 a. m. the doctor arose, and after washing himself complained of feeling very chilly, and showed muscular nervousness. He laid down again and soon seemed better. His conversation was lively, and he appeared bright and cheerful. His pulse was 87, very weak, and his temperature 98° Fahrenheit. At noon, he suddenly rose and asked if it was Saturday. When told that it was he exclaimed: "This is the end of twelve days."

The chief facts in the doctor's life are that he was born in Tunbridge Wells, England, in 1831, and came to this country when he was seventeen. After studying medicine in Wisconsin, he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he practised medicine. He has neither wife nor child. During the afternoon he talked continually, and was kept busy answering letters. About 4:30 o'clock he expressed a desire to return to the south gallery and have his cot raised up higher. Three tables were procured, and his cot was placed upon them, next the open window. Later in the afternoon the doctor received two more choice specimens of the night-blooming cereus. At 7 o'clock the doctor's pulse was 98, temperature, 96⅗°. The evening was passed quietly, and only a few visitors were present. About 10 o'clock the doctor went to bed and soon fell asleep. The regular physicians on the watch yesterday were Drs. James J. Badnam, Emil W. Hawes, Goodman, H. B. Keeks, N. S. Westcott, Maurice Miller and E. C. Harwood. The eclectic physicians were Drs. Witchs, Kuntze, Wilder, Pierce Goodman, Griswold, H. B. Plunkett, H. B. Kent, Arthur W. Brush and J. E. Wright.

LITERATURE OF THE FAST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Certain gentlemen having seen fit to place the New-York Neurological Society in an equivocal position in regard to Dr. Tanner's attempt at fasting, it becomes my duty, as the executive officer of this society, to see to it that its position in this matter is properly understood. The Neurological Society is in no way concerned in this present undertaking of Dr. Tanner's, has never had any part in it, and so far as I am aware, will not take any share in it. Members of the society who choose to act as watchers of Dr. Tanner have an undoubted right to speak of themselves as members, but it should be distinctly remembered that they act as individuals and not by virtue of the slightest authority conferred upon them by the society. It is not just to make such unauthorized use of the name of a scientific organization of high standing.

Some time ago it was understood that Dr. Tanner was desirous of placing himself in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the Neurological Society. Upon this committee were to be put, among others, the leading physiologists of New-York, if they would consent to serve, men in whom the world, regardless of schools, would place entire confidence; and the conditions of the experiment were to be so rigid as to preclude all doubt as to the result. In this way it was hoped that if Dr. Tanner could really fast for forty days, the phenomena of his fast would be thoroughly studied, and whatever scientific importance they might possess would be accurately understood. The plan was abandoned because it was soon understood that Dr. Tanner objected to the conditions as being too strict. Learning from the papers some time afterward that Dr. Tanner had had a misunderstanding about the matter with a prominent member of the society, and that he was still anxious to be tested, I wrote him, offering to call a special meeting and endeavor to have a committee appointed. In a courteous reply he informed me that his arrangements were made at Clarendon Hall, and could not be altered, but that he would be glad to have a committee cooperate with the medical gentlemen already in charge. To this I answered that it would be impossible to get members of the Neurological Society to act conjointly with gentlemen who did not belong to the regular profession. Moreover, such a loose watch as was maintained at Clarendon Hall would satisfy no one, and conduce to nothing.

Dr. Tanner is a man of sufficient intelligence to understand that he professes to be able to do what has never been done in the history of the world; and that, in order to prove that he alone among the many millions of countless ages can fast forty days, he must subject himself to an examination as rigid and careful as human ingenuity can make it. Even then there will be sceptics. If he is not willing to submit to such a test, it is illogical on his part to complain of the doubt expressed by scientific men. Any person, well versed in sleight of hand, could feed himself or be fed with ease in the watches now being conducted. Such prestidigitateurs as Hermann and Houdin would grow fat in Clarendon Hall. I do not mean to express any opinion whatever as to Dr. Tanner's sincerity, for that would be premature; but the scientific man must remember that, hard as it may seem, a necessary assumption at the outset of his self-imposed test is that he will cheat at every turn. The assumption must be made, although we feel certain that Dr. Tanner is a sincere, enthusiastic man, some day going to demonstrate, with an honest though it may be an irrational pride, his ability to do what no man has done before him.

LANDON CARTER GRAY, M. D.,
Acting President of the New-York Neurological Society.
Brooklyn, July 10, 1880.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In common with some of the city journals a construction has been given to the recent incident at Clarendon Hall in connection with the fast of Dr. Tanner that is apt to mislead readers. The truth is I became a watcher at the request of Dr. Gunn, who has been a pupil in my school of art with Lord Dufferin and other well known amateurs. My presence there has, therefore, been without significance and the optical delusion of Dr. Bender's witness notwithstanding. Of course the charge is too silly to need refutation, but as there are some strangers who may believe that Dr. Tanner is an impostor, I say this much in justice to his whole physical self-denial, whatever value it may ultimately prove to science. FRUEH JOHNSON.
New-York, July 9, 1880.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A GREAT BUILDING IMPERILLED.

THE GROCERY WAREHOUSE OF H. K. & F. B. THURBER ON FIRE—FLIGHT OF WORKERS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT—THE LOSS.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the large grocery store of H. K. & F. B. Thurber, at West Broadway and Reade-st., which threatened at one time to destroy the whole block in which the store is situated. At the first alarm there was great excitement among the 400 workpeople employed in the building; but their fears were soon allayed by the Messrs. Thurber, who hurried through the various departments. The fire was discovered on the third story in a room where extracts of fruit and essential oils were bottled. This room is under the charge of Maggie Thompson. The bottles, when filled with the various compounds, were stamped on the cork with wax, which was heated at a gas jet. As Miss Thompson pressed the stamp upon one of these bottles, which was filled with essential oil of a highly combustible nature, the bottle broke. The oil, as it escaped, was immediately ignited by the gas jet, and flowed over the floor a stream of fire, igniting everything in its way. Miss Thompson was enveloped in flames, but was saved from death by the exertions of the boys employed in the rooms, one of whom, Conrad Smith, burned his hands badly in extinguishing the flames on her clothing. She escaped injury. The flames spread in every direction like a flash. In the room of the work people from the burning room Jevon Joyce, age twenty-one, fell down stairs and broke his arm. There were several open cans of an alcoholic preparation, exhaling boiling in the room. These were caught by the fire, which devastated the room and was making its way through the ceiling before the people had time to get out of the room. A fire alarm was sent out at once, which was soon followed by a second and a third, and the engines were soon on the ground.

A body of firemen entered the third story for the purpose of arranging the hose, and were at once cut off by the flames, which had by this short time carried away the staircase. They were rescued by means of the ladders. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock the flames burned fiercely, and the intense heat prevented the approach of the firemen to the building. The flames were subdued in the course of half an hour, but they had burned through the fourth and fifth stories and through the roof. The water did much damage. Among the property destroyed were about two hundred cases of honey. The injury to stock is estimated to be between $15,000 and $50,000. The damage to the building is probably about $7,500. The whole of the loss is covered by insurance. The building is insured for $15,000, and the stock for $65,000.

A SCARE AT WHITE PLAINS.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in a stable on Lexington-ave., between Railroad and Lincoln-aves., White Plains, N. Y. The flames communicated rapidly to the workshop of William A. Thomas, a tinsmith, and to the blacksmith shop of S. Munger. The neighboring buildings were all of wood, and it was feared that the village was in danger. Word was sent to Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Port Chester and Mount Kisco, in Westchester County, and to New-York City for assistance. There were prompt responses from Port Chester and Mount Vernon, but the members of a disbanded local fire company, by vigorous work, had checked the fire before the arrival of engines; not, however, until it had badly damaged a four-storied building at Lexington and Railroad-aves., occupied as a clothing store and dwelling. The workshops were entirely destroyed. James Gibson, the owner of the shops and the larger building, puts his loss at $2,500, covered in great part by insurance.

IN A NEW JERSEY FACTORY.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the basement of the large trunk and satchel manufactory of J. Lagowitz & Co., on the Passaic River, at Harrison, Hudson County. Engines from Newark were summoned and succeeded in preventing the spread of the fire from the basement and first story. These, however, were heavily stocked with goods. Much of the valuable stock on the second and third floors was badly damaged by water. On one of the upper floors a number of girls were at work when the alarm was given and they made their escape without any confusion. The loss is supposed to be about $15,000 or $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance, principally in English companies.

AN AWFUL CRAMMER.—Proprietor of boarding-house (taking stout guest aside): "You'll excuse me, Mr. Sharpeet, but your appetite is so large that I shall be compelled to charge you a shilling extra. It isn't be done at two shillings!" Diner: "No! For Heaven's sake don't do that! I can eat two shillings' worth easy; but if I have to do three—I really—afraid I should—but I'll try! I!"—[Punch.

SUMMER LEISURE.

A LAND BREEZE AT LONG BRANCH.

THE FRONT PIAZZAS DESERTED—DANGEROUS RIDE OF TWO CHILDREN—LATE ARRIVALS.

LONG BRANCH, July 10.—The breeze has been off the land all day, and the guests who usually throng the hotel piazzas fronting on the ocean betook themselves to the west side of the hotels to catch the breeze, which for a land breeze was quite cool and refreshing.

The day has been the warmest we have had for nearly a fortnight, the thermometer indicating 92° in the shade.

The noon boat brought about 2,600 excursionists, and the evening trains were large and well filled. All the hotels on Ocean-ave. this evening were finally obliged to refuse guests.

The numbers going out to attend the races at Monmouth Park to-day were large, and the decrease of public conveyances on Ocean-ave. during racing hours is noticeable, and is no drawback to the pleasure of a ride on that usually overcrowded thoroughfare.

Mr. Leonard Hazleton, of No. 54 East Sixty-first-st., New-York, is, with his family, at the West End Hotel. This morning he sent the coachman to a laundry at Monmouth Beach. Two children of Mr. Hazleton, Henry, age ten, and Bertie, age eight, and Florence Wood, age nine, the latter a daughter of J. B. Wood, of New-York, who is also at the West End, accompanied by Mrs. Wood's maid, were sent with the coachman for a morning ride. At the laundry the maid left the carriage and entered the building, while the coachman also left, as he claims, to get a drink of water, leaving the team in charge of the child Henry, whom he instructed to alight from the carriage and hold the horses by the head. While the coachman was gone the horses became frightened at a train that passed quite near, and throwing the boy to the ground they dashed up Ocean-ave. The children maintained their places in the carriage apparently unconscious of their peril. The frightened horses ran with fury, but threaded their way through the throngs of vehicles and avoided collision. As they approached the pier, having already run over two miles, they began to show signs of fatigue, and diminished their pace considerably. Through the carriages congregated at the landing they ploughed, and on past the Ocean Hotel and Manston House, when they again slackened their speed. When opposite Green's drug store the owner, Dr. J. O. Green, rushed out, caught hold of a trace and finally caught the bridle of one of the horses. After he had been dragged a full block he succeeded in bringing them to a standstill just as they were running into an omnibus that was coming out from the United States Hotel. A cheer from the spectators acknowledged the brave act of the doctor. Coroner Britton had just mounted the box and was driving the children home as the coachman dashed up in a buggy. He had run the horse at such a pace that spectators had supposed it a second runaway. He appeared in much greater trepidation than the children.

The office of Dr. Brown, located on Main-st., was entered last night, and clothing and other valuables, amounting to $50, were stolen. The residence of Commissioner G. W. Brown, at West Long Branch, was also entered last night. The residence of Mr. D. Davis, who is occupying Phillips's cottage on Ocean-ave., was also entered this morning while the family were at breakfast, and silverware and jewelry to the amount of $600 were taken.

Hops will be given at all the hotels to-night.

Following are among the recent arrivals at the hotels:

Ocean Hotel—Alvin Sanders and family, Nebraska; Felix Campbell and family, Brooklyn; G. C. Gooding and wife, Washington; Clarence Auair, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas J. Patterson, Chicago; W. H. Hard and wife, St. Louis; Louis Gwacher, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas Wilson, Cinnamack, N. Y.; George W. Miles, Philadelphia; A. C. Comstock, jr., Albany; A. Terry and wife, Mr. Rutherford and wife, Miss Carrie Frisbie, Thomas Moore and son, H. Robbins, A. Frazer, J. C. de la Rua and family, J. W. Watkins, New-York.

United States Hotel—H. P. Cortelyou, Miss S. F. Cortelyou, Franklin Park, N. J.; Miss H. P. Sexton, Staten Island; Mrs. A. Kroft, Miss M. Kroft, Syracuse; Mrs. J. Mosher, Miss Nellie Mosher, Augusta, Ga.; M. Baum, Galveston; B. B. Burnell, Brooklyn; H. Woodruff, Mrs. A. Thompson, Misses Thompson, New-York.

West End Hotel—A. R. Rush, T. G. Redduff, D. A. Jamison, St. Louis; M. C. Woodward, San Francisco; J. A. Blum, Paris; Lieutenant-General Philip Caldwell, U. S. N.; D. Sanders, George W. Vogle, Philadelphia; S. S. Cox, S. A. Josephi, George Kirkland, Dr. N. Zoinawoska, M. S. Morrison, Mrs. H. H. Richmonds, Mrs. E. Wricht, E. G. Marsh, New-York.

Howland Hotel—E. Fitzgerald and wife, Newark; G. W. Forsyth and wife, Newburg; W. H. F. Lee and wife, Virginia; Mrs. W. G. Hoey, Mrs. S. F. B. Wunder, Mrs. G. I. Jones, Philadelphia; Dr. J. G. Adams, Mr. Moore and daughter, Miss M. L. Waring, David Lapsley, New-York.

Atlantic Hotel—Samuel T. Clark and family, Elmira, N. Y.; L. A. Reon, Brooklyn; E. M. Moore and wife, Dayton, Ohio; H. Stow and niece, Cincinnati; William McKinlay, F. G. McKinlay, Elizabeth; H. S. Quickenall, Mount Holly, N. J.; Mr. Dourodoure and family, Philadelphia; Isaac Phillips, John L. Baker, New-York.

Mansion House—A. McCluer, Troy; C. G. Thurmond, Lockport, Penn.; R. J. Kirby, Philadelphia; J. N. Ramsey, John Carpenter, J. W. Carpenter, New-Jersey; B. H. Harris and wife, Mrs. J. Taylor, New-York.

NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—A heavy fog has hung over the city for the past twenty-four hours. It was almost equal to rain and it had no pleasing effect upon the visitors. It interfered with the afternoon drives and the hotel guests were deprived of the privilege of occupying their accustomed places on the piazzas. The fog bells and fog horns were heard continually as they warned vessels of danger.

The schooner yachts Haze and Wanderer and steam yacht Theresa are in the harbor.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, will preach at the Unitarian Church on Sunday.

Professor Allen's orchestra of Boston will furnish the music for the Newport Casino during the season.

F. W. Smith and family, of Boston, Mrs. J. C. Baugher and family, of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. B. Harrison, of Atlanta, Ga., have arrived at the Ward Cottage, on Beach-ave.

Count Galli, the Italian Consul at Philadelphia, and Mr. C. E. Gregory, of New-York, are occupying the Fadden cottage on Bellevue-ave.

Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, jr., of Boston, has taken possession of his cottage on Bellevue-ave.

George Brown, the banker, of Baltimore, has arrived at the Griswold villa on Bellevue-ave.

Polo will be played on the polo grounds here on the 24th inst.

The Rev. H. C. Potter, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, will occupy pulpits in this city to-morrow.

Late hotel arrivals include the following:

United States Hotel.—T. Crosswell and family, Frederic W. Rider, F. W. Walsh, T. G. Hall, Boston; F. A. Searle, New-York; J. B. Perkins, Boston; Ernest F. King, Washington.

Perry House—F. O. Davis, H. S. Peabody, Amos Binney, E. La Moss, Boston; T. W. Webster and wife, Washington; E. A. Whipple, H. C. White, H. Wiley, jr., E. W. Farrington, T. N. Ross, A. C. Leach, C. H. Peek, New-York; John M. Greer, Washington; E. H. Shephard, W. C. Ballou, Providence; J. F. Powers, Philadelphia; P. C. Belles, D. Damarest, Newark, N. J.; J. Boardman, New-York.

Hotel Aquidneck—W. N. S. Strong; W. F. Peddrick, Washington; C. F. Coffin and wife, Richmond, Ind.; A. N. Kellogg and wife, Miss Kellogg, Chicago; Dr. Carroll Dunham, Irvington, N. Y.; Mrs. G. W. Wright and family, Milford, Penn.; Frank Ancliffe, L. M. Kortright, New-York; Isaac F. Kellogg, New-York; G. H. Wiggins, E. A. Burgess and wife, F. D. Williams, Providence; G. F. Young, Boston; L. B. Sterling, Hattie Peck, Bridgeport, and Willard Parker, of New-Jersey.

Ocean House—A. C. Bartlett, Chicago; Edwin Kent, Bangor; W. S. Badger, C. P. Greene and family, New-York; W. L. Dickson, Hugo Oppermann, Dr. and Mrs. Moehring, R. E. Rogers and wife, Philadelphia; E. H. Woodman, R. S. Fay, Boston; Josiah Reed, Miss C. S. Reed, South Weymouth; H. A. Shroeder, Brooklyn; D. E. French, H. P. French, Milwaukee; Dr. W. M. Chamberlain, of New-York; Benjamin Dean and family, E. D. Jordan and family, Mrs. J. C. Jordan, and Colonel H. C. Brooks, of Boston; Edward Stickland, of Philadelphia, and Oakes A. Ames, of Massachusetts.

CONEY ISLAND IN ITS GLORY.

OPENING OF THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL—GREAT PROSPERITY OF ALL THE HOTELS—THOUSANDS OF PERSONS LINING THE BEACH—A LAND BREEZE.

"Let's go back to New-York, where it is cooler," was a common remark at Coney Island yesterday afternoon. What breeze was blowing came from the land. It was hot and sultry. The sea was as calm as a mill pond, and the women in the water were very brave. There was, however, a light wind that came from the parched plains of Long Island, which was welcomed by those who had the wit to sit on the back verandas of the hotels. At about 5 o'clock the wind died out completely, and there was a rush for the bathing-houses. By 7 p. m. 6,000 persons had enjoyed a bath at the Manhattan Beach bathing pavilion. The little bathing-houses, of which there are hundreds, are clean and neat. They contain running water, looking-glasses and other conveniences for making the toilet after a plunge in the salt water. Here one can sit, and, in a fit of absent-mindedness, allow the water to drip in his shoes which he has overl