The Sun.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre—Le Voyage en Suisse.
American Institute—Industrial Exhibition.
Booth's Theatre—Richard III.
Brooklyn Park Theatre—Morna.
Bijou Opera House—The Marquita.
Cricketers' Hall—Lecture.
Daly's Theatre—Quiz.
Grand Opera House—Tony Pastor and Troupe.
Haverly's Niblo's Garden—The Wild.
Haverly's 14th St. Theatre—William and Susan.
Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—Miss Priggy.
Madison Square Theatre—The Professor.
New Theatre Comique—The Magic Mirror.
Standard Theatre—Fatinitza.
San Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 14th st.
Thalia Theatre—Dona Juanita.
Union Square Theatre—Forget Me Not.
Windsor Theatre—Across the Continent.

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

The last services over the remains of President GARFIELD took place at his funeral in Cleveland yesterday. Scriptural selections were read by Bishop BEDELL, and a funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. ISAAC ERRETT of Cincinnati. A favorite hymn of the dead President was sung by a choral society. The aged mother of the late President, as well as the rest of his family, attended the services. The hearse was accompanied to the cemetery by a long procession of troops and civic societies.

Now his widow will go back to Mentor; the mourners will return to their homes; the newspapers that have been in black will hereafter resume their customary appearance; and the funereal drapery that has garnished the buildings of a thousand cities will soon be taken away.

The Future Administration.

There is some speculation as to whether President ARTHUR will or will not retain the present Cabinet, who have tendered their resignations, and it is to be supposed in good faith.

The Cabinet is not composed as Gen. GARFIELD originally intended. It was made up finally at a late hour on the night of the 4th of March, almost under duress caused by the sudden withdrawal of Mr. ALLISON's acceptance of the Treasury, and by Mr. MORTON's previous refusal to take the portfolio of the Navy. These changes in the first cast deranged the President's plans seriously, so that he cannot be said to have exercised the full freedom of his preferences when he nominated this Cabinet. Mr. WINDOM, Mr. KIRKWOOD, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. HUNT were accidents not contemplated at Mentor, as even within the range of probability.

Every member of Gen. GARFIELD's Administration was necessarily identified with the President's side of the quarrel which split the Republican party in this State, and which seems to rankle now with as much bitterness as when the breach was first made. Any dissenting member was bound in honor to have resigned his seat, and in that way to have relieved the President of discord in his Cabinet, if there were any. It must, therefore, be taken for granted that there was perfect unanimity, as no resignation was offered.

Now, it is very plain that the retention of the GARFIELD Cabinet would be regarded as an approval of the policy through which the Republican organization in New York is rent into two hostile factions—one headed by ROSCOE CONKLING, and the other by Collector ROBERTSON and the officeholders.

To retain one or more members of this Cabinet, and to accept the resignations of the others, would be to draw a broad line of distinction between the two, and to exhibit a partiality which the public would fail to appreciate. A mixed Administration always results in failure. Mr. BLAINE fully appreciates this difficulty. He has frankly said that it is the duty of himself and of his colleagues to retire without condition.

Nobody believes that the President will act rashly, or even indelicately, in this matter. This is the season when all the departments are preparing their annual reports for Congress, and it is only proper that the heads of them, who are responsible for the public business since the 4th of March last, should have opportunity to report upon its condition. After that work is completed, they will doubtless insist upon withdrawing and leaving the President free-handed.

The choice of a Cabinet is the personal privilege of the President, the exercise of which casts no reflection on those who may be superseded of the same party. His advisers naturally receive and return the fullest confidence. They ought to hold, and generally do hold, toward him the most intimate relations—such, indeed, as could hardly be expected to exist, notwithstanding their friendly dispositions, between President ARTHUR and Gen. GARFIELD's Cabinet.

The exactions of party too often curtail this privilege of the President; but he is fairly entitled to select the men who shall compose his council, and in exercising that right he is only supposed to consider how the public interests will be best promoted. With marked propriety, Gen. ARTHUR has given no sign of his future intentions; and this very discretion is a promise in itself that he will act wisely in other respects.

A Few Words with British Journalists.

One of the brightest, best-informed, and most influential of British Radicals, Mr. J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, is now sojourning in this city. Mr. ROGERS took a first-class at Oxford, and was subsequently Professor of Political Economy in that university. He is now a member of Parliament, and has long been a frequent contributor to London newspapers.

Few Englishmen who have lately visited the United States are so well qualified as Mr. ROGERS to institute a candid and intelligent comparison between the British and American press. There is one point which he is certain not to overlook, and as to which, we imagine, he will tell his countrymen some plain truths when he goes home. We refer to the woful exhibition of ignorance regarding American politics made by the most prominent London newspapers in their comments on the significance and consequences of President GARFIELD's death.

We cite two or three of these remarkable lucubrations. The *Times* concludes an article of eleven columns with this enigmatic sentence: "Gen. GARFIELD's short administration will not be barren of important political consequences, if it should lead, as seems probable, to a serious reconsideration of the existing constitutional system, so far as the relations of the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency are concerned." What does this mean? That we propose to pass a constitutional amendment defining more explicitly the term "inability," as applied to the President? No such proposition has been made; nor is there the least likelihood that any such amendment will be attempted.

Now let us hear the *Daily News*. In a leading article it says: "Gen. ARTHUR's high character and personal reputation encourage the hope that he will not change the policy of his predecessor." What was President GARFIELD's policy? The prosecution of the Star route frauds in the postal service? But this, as everybody knows, was undertaken at the special instance of Postmaster-General JAMES, who, when appointed, was understood to be a devoted friend of Messrs. CONKLING and ARTHUR. What show of probability has there ever been that Mr. JAMES's plans would be interfered with by his old friend?

From the London *Telegraph*, which is more explicit, we get a clearer idea of what it contemplates by a change of policy. "Mr. ARTHUR," says the *Telegraph*, "will not dare to deviate from the policy of Gen. GARFIELD, or *to substitute new men of his own choosing for those whom he finds in office.*" Is the implication in this sentence that the new President will not be justified by public opinion in surrounding himself with such Cabinet officers as he desires; or, coming down to minor posts, that he has not just as much right to reinstate Collector MERRITT, for instance, as his predecessor had to remove that official before his term of office had expired? In either case, the averment is ludicrous from its dense ignorance of the prerogatives vested in the Federal Executive by the Constitution. By the way, is there any reason to infer, from the discussions of American affairs in these London journals, that a copy of the Constitution of the United States exists in the metropolis outside of the British Museum?

The comments above cited are silly enough, but the climax of absurdity is reached in the *Standard*. In the judgment of that journal, England has no particular reason to congratulate itself on Mr. ARTHUR's inauguration. Why so? Because he "owes his election to Irish votes." It is added that "in New York his constant associates were Fenians." The broadest farce does not offer anything more side-splitting than the latter affirmance. It is as if a New York journalist, knowing absolutely nothing about the Prince of WALES except his rumored friendship for Col. VALENTINE BAKER, should announce that "in Marlborough House his constant associates are jail birds."

We have no doubt that Mr. ROGERS has noted these silly comments respecting current American affairs on the part of London journals, and that he is fully alive to their imbecility. We would now point him, by way of contrast, to the articles on British and Continental politics which appear almost every day in the principal New York newspapers. A little observation will convince him, we think, that no American journalist could venture to betray, in writing of European matters, such grotesque and fundamental ignorance as is disclosed in the passages above mentioned. The flagrant contrast can no longer be explained, as it once would have been, on the ground that the United States have more reason to feel interested in British affairs than Englishmen have to feel concerned in events that happen on this side of the Atlantic. The facts point just the other way, as the reports of the London Stock Exchange and the British grain market sufficiently attest.

It will be a long time, we apprehend, before London journals talk with as much knowledge and good sense about American matters as New York newspapers evince in their references to European politics. But we hope when Mr. ROGERS goes home he will urge on his friends of the press the propriety of devoting at least as much thought to the history and current affairs of the United States as to those of Tunis and Morocco.

Here is Room for Reform Indeed.

The conclusions to which Mayor GRACE has come after personally inspecting some of the tenement houses of the city are just those which must be reached by every one who visits a large part of the habitations occupied by the poor people of New York. He says that he is more than ever convinced that our tenement house system is not only prejudicial to health, but a great promoter of crime also.

Of course it is. Because of it our death rate is high at all seasons, no matter whether the year is in general favorable or unfavorable to health. The condition of the streets is beyond question a matter of great sanitary importance. If they are allowed to become filthy and to remain so, they assist in spreading disease, especially when the weather is warm. But the noxious odors generated inside the houses, and not in the streets, are the most active enemies of the health of the city. Sweeping the streets is merely cleaning the outside of the platter. Even when they are dirtiest, the air in them is far sweeter than that in some of the tenement houses just after the street sweepers have done their work most thoroughly.

In no other civilized city are the majority of the people packed so closely together as in New York. In most of our tenement houses, and almost invariably in those inhabited by the very poor, the chief effort has been to provide accommodations for as many people as possible on a given piece of land. The buildings have therefore been run up to a great height, and the passageways made as narrow as necessity would allow. And even then, the tenants of rooms and apartments oftentimes sublet their close quarters or take in lodgers. Mayor GRACE, for instance, found that fourteen people occupied one room, about twelve by sixteen feet in size, in a tenement house in Mulberry street. And throughout the establishment the rooms contained three or four beds each. Nor can we wonder that the wretched inhabitants make as much as possible out of the space, since the rent for a room is the enormous one of eight dollars and a half a month, over a hundred dollars a year.

It is true, efforts have been made to improve the character of the tenements, both by individuals and by organizations of philanthropists. Houses which are better adapted to be the dwelling places of human beings have been put up in several quarters of the town, and in general the new tenement house architecture is better than the old. But in comparison with the whole number, the improved tenements are few; and we are sorry to say that even the best are liable to deteriorate, so far as concerns cleanliness and wholesomeness, after a short period of use. They contain so many people that dirt is likely to accumulate, and their conveniences to be abused. The families of tidy habits suffer because of the negligence of careless neighbors; for, although pains may be taken in the selection of tenants, it is next to impossible to secure only those who are orderly in all their ways.

Even the best of the tenement houses, therefore, are open to objections, and are liable in time to run down in character. What shall we say, then, of those which make no pretence of being decent habitations? They grow worse year by year, and yet the prices of their rooms continue so high that the poor can only occupy them by crowding together at the rate which so greatly shocked Mayor GRACE. Under such circumstances, no wonder that their unhappy inhabitants show a death rate much in excess of that of the city as a whole, that vice is nurtured in them, that they sometimes breed indecency, debauchery, and crime.

There are in New York 21,163 of these tenement houses, and therefore it is easy to calculate that the great majority of the people of the city live in them. They can afford no better quarters. More than two-thirds of the whole number of houses, or 11,519, are in nine wards, already the most crowded wards of the city, and the ones, too, which are increasing in population most rapidly. The evils of the system, therefore, are sure to grow more intolerable, the population to be still more dangerously packed together, unless a remedy can be found. Legislation has not yet been able to devise a cure, and the Board of Health has not effected one. Where, then, is it to come from? Mayor GRACE says he has been thinking earnestly on the subject for a long time, and means "to try to evolve something practical and permanent" out of his cogitations.

We wish him all success. Tenement house reform, as he says, is a "grand missionary work. It beats any foreign missionary scheme."

Was there an Honest Autopsy?

Dr. BOYNTON's place among the physicians who surrounded President GARFIELD was a peculiar one. Belonging to a different school of medicine, he was not recognized as a regular practitioner by the surgeons in charge of the case. He had no part at all in the consultations, and no share beyond that of a nurse in the management of affairs at the patient's bedside. Yet his personal relations with the GARFIELD family were such that he could not be shut out, and he watched the case to the end with a physician's eyes from a nurse's advantageous point of view. He was also present at the post-mortem examination.

Two facts must be kept in mind in any fair consideration of the extraordinary charges which Dr. BOYNTON has made in regard to the conduct of the autopsy: As a homœopathist, he was professionally hostile to the surgeons in attendance; and as an individual who had been summoned to the consulting room only once, and then to be rebuked for loquacity, he must not be expected to hold an attitude of humble admiration for the men who snubbed him. Human nature is not laid aside at the threshold of the sick chamber.

Dr. BOYNTON's charges, however, will not be dismissed on any such grounds as these. It is a fact that the public's confidence in the information imparted by him to the newspaper correspondents increased during the progress of the case as steadily as the distrust in Dr. BLISS's asseverations. BOYNTON and BLISS, indeed, were the chief sources of information or misinformation for the reporters. Dr. HAMILTON and Dr. AGNEW said little. Faithful as SWAIM and ROCKWELL were as attendants, their word was not to be depended upon for an instant on any question of fact about the President's condition. Dr. BLISS talked a great deal and wrote a series of bulletins, nearly every one of which confessed the falsehood of its predecessors. Dr. BOYNTON's statements seemed careful, truthful, and unbiassed either by hope or alarm. His predictions were often justified by the event, as the public quickly found out. For these reasons, his testimony regarding the autopsy is not to be set aside on the mere plea that he is a homœopathist and that his vanity has been wounded.

The public waits anxiously for the full text of Dr. BOYNTON's account of the post-mortem examination. According to his statement, it was conducted with a blundering and slashing recklessness that would have disgraced a party of drunken medical freshmen. According to his statement, also, it was officially reported upon with a deliberate intention to conceal and deceive. On the other hand, the full report of Dr. LAMB and the other physicians is yet to appear. Until we have that, judgment on Dr. BOYNTON's astonishing charges must be suspended. Moreover, it is certain that where there were so many witnesses to simple questions of fact, there can be no effectual collusion, and no permanent suppression of the truth.

The *Boston Post* proposes that a monument shall be erected in honor of Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati. It is a wise proposal, yet we think our esteemed contemporary errs in suggesting that this signal honor should be paid to Deacon RICHARD SMITH in his capacity as a journalist. It is true, he is a distinguished newspaper editor, but this is not the function in which he has become so widely celebrated and so universally beloved. Besides, there may be other journalists of livelier genius and greater originality; but as a Truly Good Man, Deacon RICHARD SMITH stands without a peer or a rival. It is for his true goodness that he should have a monument; and, under the circumstances, the most appropriate form of such an offering would probably be an equestrian statue, with illustrative biographical panels in its pediment. If the *Boston Post* will go on with this project, our subscription shall be promptly forthcoming.

It is pleasant to see Boston paying so sincere a compliment to Cincinnati. The one city is the Eastern metropolis of transcendental music; the other the Western. Let them be united in raising a durable statue to the Truly Good Man!

The Rhode Island Legislature meets to-day to elect Senator BURNSIDE's successor. Among the candidates are Congressman ALDRICH, ex-Gov. VAN ZANDT, ROWLAND G. HAZARD, HENRY LIPPITT, HENRY HOWARD, and T. A. DOYLE. VAN ZANDT's reputation as an orator and a man of warm poetic fancy is not confined to the narrow limits of his own State. He has long been known in Massachusetts, in eastern Connecticut, and even further from home, as one of the most remarkable speakers of the age. His famous address of welcome to ROSE four years ago was a flower bed of rare and high-colored exotic thoughts. Posies are poured forth whenever he opens his mouth in public. If he is to be sent to Washington to represent Rhode Island, it ought not to be to waste and wilt in the uncongenial air of the Senate chamber. The Botanical Garden is the place for VAN ZANDT.

His Majesty King KALAKAUA comes to this city when there is not much merrymaking. It is doubtful even if the Aldermen, always hospitable in old times, are willing to engage in a junketing excursion. When he was here before it was otherwise. There were some very merry affairs, in which his Majesty participated. To be sure there was a very long bill, in which the items as published in THE SUN were not all pork and potatoes; but the people paid it.

Four congresses in the Old World will have made the closing half of September famous in one direction—the Literary Congress at Vienna, the Geographical Congress in Venice, and a pair of antiquarian congresses, one in Spain, to discuss the antiquities of America, and the other in southeastern Russia, to discuss mainly the antiquities of that region.

There are certain matters of local pride about which strangers interfere at their peril. A man in Marlboro, Mass., recently knocked another down for speaking disrespectfully of baked beans. Of course to a wayfarer, or to a purely matter-of-fact man, baked beans may appear only a variety of food, to be discussed as coldly and unsympathetically as any other. But the Marlboro man touched a chord when he abused baked beans, and he found himself floored for his rashness.

Travellers in the West will hereafter ride more safely as far as Mr. HAM WHITE is concerned. This gentleman was noted for his bold stage robberies in Arkansas, Texas, and Colorado, where he often "went through" a stage load of grown men single handed. But misfortune overtook the gallant knight of the road, and now the news comes that he has been sentenced to prison for life. The train robbers of Missouri and Kansas are still at large.

Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT must look to his laurels. To be sure he has the fastest trotting horse in the world, but he no longer has the fastest team. For a long time the record of his Lady Mac and Small Hopes, as he drove them before a road wagon, was unsurpassed. But now comes a rival, Mr. JOHN SHEPARD of Boston, whose team Blondine and Mills Boy, driven by himself, have beaten the record of Mr. VANDERBILT's team. Mr. SHEPARD seems anxious to drive a match against Mr. VANDERBILT. Such a race should come off, not for money, of course, but for glory, pure and simple; or, better still, for a purse of $25,000, the purse and the gate money to go to the Michigan sufferers. Why, the gate money alone would be a pretty sum, for the race would attract a huge crowd to any race course in the land. Let the match be made, by all means.

Yesterday was a great day for Coney Island—one of the white days of the season. With many places of business and of work closed in the city, and yet no public exercises of importance going on, except those in a part of the churches, people went down in crowds to the seashore resorts. It is to be hoped that the gains made by the hotels and steamboat lines yesterday will encourage them to keep their accommodations open to the public as long as the weather favors, instead of taking them away as soon as a slight falling off of profits is seen.

The present week will be memorable in the cricketing annals of this country. ALFRED SHAW's team of English professionals is expected to arrive to-day, and after a game of base ball to-morrow, by way of comic prelude, it will play against eighteen New York cricketers on Thursday and Friday. The team chosen from the St. George's, Staten Island, and Manhattan clubs to represent New York is generally a strong one, and the latter club is in special force, having its two professionals and the two well-known amateurs, ASHBRIDGE, formerly of Philadelphia, and WHITE, an English player, among its quota. St. George's presents, among other well-known cricketers, CROSS, who made the excellent score against the last visiting team of English professionals, Staten Island has several representatives who played against DAFF's team, and such valuable additions as CLEVERLY, the professional, and KESSLER. Altogether, the match should be a good one, although twenty-two, instead of eighteen, might have made it more nearly even.

It is but a few days since a five-year-old boy in Texas rescued his younger sister from the attacks of a pet deer. Now the news comes from St. Louis that a little girl, whose brother fell into a burning cinder heap, plunged after him and brought him out, but not until she herself was so badly burned that she will die. There is often real bravery in a delicate child.

Yom Kippur is the next day of importance to be observed in the Jewish calendar. It occurs on the 3d of October, and is the great Day of Atonement, one of the most solemn in the Jewish list of fasts. The time intervening between the New Year, just passed, and Yom Kippur forms ten days of penitence for those who properly observe them.

Abraham Lincoln.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It was my good fortune to live near to that grand man, and employ him as attorney. I was at the trial of the accused boy murderer, and heard Mr. Lincoln, as he turned to him, say, "It is not yet sundown and you are free." It was my privilege also to cast my vote in a slave State for Lincoln electors.

Remembering all he did for this nation, and how he shed his blood for us, for me, I have been pained to see no recognition of our first martyr President as the trust fund is being raised for Mrs. Garfield. Must it be that while subscriptions are pouring in for the widow of James A. Garfield, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, in her old age, shall, as she leans upon her staff, be saying, "Over the hills to the poorhouse?" T.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

An American's Inquiry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* This is a great country; yet it is a fact that within the past sixteen years two Presidents were assassinated; another President was tried and came near being ousted through impeachment, and one man held the President's office by a fraudulent title. Is not this an interesting state of things? and what next? AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Prayer Not Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Doubtless some are surprised that the millions of prayers offered up in all parts of the Christian world for President Garfield's restoration to health were not answered, while others, like Mr. Tyndall, find confirmation in their belief of the inefficiency and uselessness of prayer. But these numerous petitions were not lost, though they were unavailing and did not secure the desired answer. Every accepted prayer is not an answered prayer and every intelligent Christian not only knows this but adapts his prayer to the required condition of submission to the will of God, for though his prayers be ever so sincere, they will not be answered unless the great Father sees that it will be for the good of the person for whom they are offered. The result in the case of our late President shows that the proclamation of his life was seen by unerring wisdom not to be for his or for the general good, and the wrath of the assassin will thus be overruled and made to work together for the good of the nation. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and the terrible discipline through which the nation has been called to pass from time to time not only proves the Divine regard, but was designed to prove salutary to us as a people. The prayer of the Son of God Himself in the darkest hour of His earthly life, though accepted, was not answered. "If possible," said the suffering Saviour, "let this cup pass, nevertheless, not my will but Thine be done." Thus we are taught that submission to the Divine will is an essential element of prayer. It was the Divine will that the President should die, and no prayer of men or angels or skill of physicians could arrest the decree of Heaven. It is for us to "bear the rod and who hath appointed it" W. P. S.

Citizens by Birth or by Adoption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* During the late calamity that has befallen this land I was glad to see so much unity among the people, foreigners and natives alike. The foreign element in this city showed as much grief for the suffering and dead President as any native-born American could do. It is not the first time in the history of this country that men of foreign birth have shown themselves willing and ready to come to the front and assist in case of emergency. In the years that are past they have stood together with their American brothers hand in hand on well-fought battlefields in the South, and fallen in defence of this country.

Being a foreigner myself, I am glad to see the hatred, or rather jealousy, against foreigners dying out, and I hope in the next four years it is going to be buried. I do not like the habit of throwing into one's face his father's birthplace. How can a man help where he or his father was born? If men from other countries have children born in this land who rise to the highest position in the nation, I say "God speed." JOHN H. SMITH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Revenge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The fools and lunatics who rant about not permitting the assassin of our late President to cheat the gallows, and who plot over secret oaths and oaths that will take him from the jail, try him, and sentence him after their own fashion, would do well to remember that he who had the highest right to claim revenge did not, during his eighty days of suffering, in a single instance, utter a bitter word or give evidence of a single thought for other than the punishment to be inflicted that the law directs. R. D. G.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

A Monument for Capt. Smith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Having noticed that some person made the generous offering of $10 for and the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Smith of the Shawanhaka, I offer to help to cut and fit the marble for the monument without charge.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 26. A MASONIC.

ARTHUR STARTING OUT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To what extent the factional feuds in the Republican party will be affected by the change in the Administration, involving, as it does, the possession of all the power and patronage of the Government, it is too soon to fully determine. It is safe to predict that the modifications will be very considerable. It is most men's human nature to go with the current, to side with power, and to worship the rising sun. The fact may not be flattering to mankind, but so it is. It strengthened the late Administration in many respects where otherwise it would have been weak. It retired Roscoe Conkling to private life. It may lift him again to power, while others who used against him the influence of the Government may themselves be relegated to private stations. It is the law of gravitation operating in practical politics. It is likely to receive an exemplification in the results of the changes which will follow the accession of Gen. Arthur to the Presidency. No one can prevent it.

The New York Convention will be held according to appointment. But will it be what the Half Breeds (is that title to be kept up?) set out to have it, anti-Conkling, or anti-anything whereof he is a part? Might it not be wisdom to leave the question wholly to them and see where they would prefer to make their bed? Three and a half years out in the cold? It would be an unnatural choice, with no great principle, as there was when Mr. Weed led the rebellion against Fillmore, under similar circumstances, to contend for. Then there was all that inhered in the Fugitive Slave law for an issue. Now what is it? The right of Gen. Garfield to appoint Robertson Collector to spite Roscoe Conkling? That would be too narrow to stand on, especially as Robertson is in office, and probably will not be disturbed for some time at least.

But if the Half Breeds have the control, will the New York Convention do what was first on the programme, viz., punish Roscoe Conkling still further? It would seem that he might leave the question to work itself out. The length and breadth of the situation are obvious, and Half Breeds may be trusted to see it. It is something they will not be apt to mistake. If they don't know, Speaker Sharpe, who has just left here, will instruct them. Besides, the dogs don't long pursue where the game is no longer in the quarter toward which they are headed.

Mr. Conkling may not wish to be in the Convention. More likely the Half Breeds may wish to have him there. How great the change affecting the present and the future! Half Breeds no more! Everybody for the Administration, the question being who shall be first and strongest, and, above all things, most conspicuous in support of President Arthur, whom every one of them always loved and praised, though never so much as now!

It may as well be believed that as to the Ohio election, if ever there was a doubt concerning the result, it has been removed by the united vote which will insure Gov. Foster's renomination. That gentleman knows how to be an "Administration man" on the shortest notice. Hereafter, till the moment for changing partners comes, he will be one of the best of Stalwarts. His facility for such things is matchless.

Pennsylvania? As to the result, Mr. Wolf, even, will henceforth be harmless—a young lamb. How grief and sad realities still the spirit of strife, destroy animosities, and clear the path of politicians to harmonious action! Were one to search for the reasons, probably none more conclusive would be found than the one Boswell gave for his marriage of matrimony: it is according to human nature.

When the Senate meets in extra session on Oct. 10 some practical questions before considered difficult will probably have a comparatively easy solution. At the hour of meeting, if all are present, the Democrats will be in a majority, and will elect the President *pro tem.* Then will come the "swearing in" of two Republican Senators from New York and one from Rhode Island, when there will be a tie, counting Mahone with the Republicans and Davis of Illinois with the Democrats. Unless some one changes, a deadlock on the minor offices will ensue.

Leaving it there for a while, the question of candidates for the offices may be considered. The Republicans have their candidates and the Democrats will have theirs. Before the great change there was the question whether the caucus nominees of last session should stand, to wit, Gorham for Secretary, Riddleberger for Sergeant-at-Arms, and so on. Before the accession of Arthur, Mr. Blaine said there must be a new caucus nomination, and Gorham and Riddleberger thrown overboard. Will this be done? President Arthur when he was Vice-President exerted his influence for them, as did Mr. Conkling. The relations of intimacy between them remain unbroken, and whatever influence the President sees fit to exert will be for the caucus nominees. Will Mr. Blaine be able to control the Republican caucus and execute his declared purpose to break the slate and to make a new one? If he should succeed in this, the new Administration would not encounter a lion in the path. A year ago Mr. Blaine was not strong enough to sustain himself in his own State. Will he be strong enough to control the Republican caucus against the Administration?

Who will be President *pro tem.* of the Senate? He will be a Democratic Senator. When the Senate was about to adjourn in May last, and when as now the Democrats were in a majority, the Republicans and certain Democrats proposed to unite and elect Senator Harris of Tennessee President *pro tem.* He is a Democrat of such moderation and standing as rendered him a very proper selection, Senator Bayard claimed the distinction and a caucus whereby he could secure it. The Senate adjourned suddenly without making a choice. The presumption is that the Democrats in caucus will agree on Bayard, unless, in view of the fact that when the new Senators are sworn in the strength of the parties will be equal, the suggestion prevails to make Senator Davis of Illinois the unanimous choice. This would be a proceeding entirely befitting the circumstances, Senator Davis is an independent Democrat, who refuses to go into caucus, though most frequently recording his vote with the Democrats.

Jeff. Davis's Proposed School History.

From the Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille.

Some weeks ago two little Mississippi girls, students at the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, who were smarting under the necessity of reciting certain school histories of the United States now used in all our schools, and so full of slander and misrepresentation, conceived the idea that President Davis could be induced to write a proper and truthful history as a benediction to the school children of the South, and in childish simplicity they ventured a joint letter to the great patriot and statesman, tied to their great joy and gratification they received the following:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS: I feel very sensibly the compliment contained in your request that I should write a history of the United States which it would not take you to recite. I have long desired to see such a work of history which would do justice to our people and vindicate and uphold the late Dr. Rodgers in undertaking the work. He died without doing so, and I know of no living man as well able to perform the task. I believe and much depend on my ability, but if my life is spared and I can get some of such views as would suit you to prepare such a work. I will remember your request and will endeavor to do it, if I cannot promise to do so. Many years and little trials leave me but little time or strength for such pastime as a labor. May God bless you, my dear children, and reward your patriotic impulses with long life and happiness. Very truly your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Catholic Intelligence.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—Bishop Machebeuf, Vicar Apostolic of Colorado, is visiting Villa Nova, Sarpette County, in company with Brother Meinrad Meraldo, O. S. B., in order to establish a Benedictine abbey in that locality. Ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado has made a present to the Bishop of 160 acres of land in that county, and the Bishop means to be disposed to establish there a Benedictine monastery.

Father Hogan, S. J., is building another church in South Pueblo, Colorado, as the present one in North Pueblo is insufficient and too far from the place where a Catholic community lives. The new church will have the name of St. Patrick. Father Hogan is exceedingly popular in Pueblo.

The two Italian sisters Bentivoglio, who were sent by Pius IX. to this country, after having in vain tried to establish a religious community of Poor Clares in Philadelphia, have finally settled in Omaha. A wealthy Catholic family named Creighton has provided them with a fine building and some acres of land. They are now building a little cottage on the ground for a chaplain. The sisters Mary Magdalen and Corinna Bentivoglio belong to the aristocratic family of Counts Bentivoglio of Bologna, who, in the middle ages, ruled the country as the Sforzas in Milan and the Medici in Florence. Their brother, Conte Bentivoglio, belongs to the Pontifical court, and they have wealthy relatives in Philadelphia. The order of the Poor Clares was founded by St. Clara of Assisi, at the very time that St. Francis established the Franciscan order.

The convent at Omaha has already a few novices.

Guiteau in Beecher's Church.

From last Sunday's Sermon of Henry Ward Beecher.

I have a right to speak of Guiteau. He once was of us, or, rather, he was among us but not of us. He sat in our classes; he united with the throng in our sanctuary. I cannot dismiss him without a sense of sorrow and mourning.

An Important Historical Fact.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The *Springfield Republican* alleges that no man was ever elected President who had his residence in a city. Our esteemed but misguided contemporary should learn something about the location of Gramercy Park.

WOLFE'S INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—There is very far from a comfortable feeling in the ranks of the Cameron-Quay party of this State over Wolfe's independent candidacy for State Treasurer. He gave vitality to the bolt against the Cameron caucus candidate for United States Senator. Although the compromise Senator, the outcome of that struggle, has not realized the hopes of the Independents, his election and the breaking of the Ring slate demoralized the hitherto potent rule of the caucus in Pennsylvania. It made the bolt respectable.

It is the fashion of his enemies to sneer at Wolfe as ambitious and impracticable, and to denounce him as one whose real purpose is to wreck the Republican party. He has filled many pages of the *Legislative Record* with his speeches, and his fluency once threatened to ruin his influence. But he has been long enough in public life to have had his integrity tried, and the public is satisfied on that score. He is a good student and a lawyer of ability. He has enough means to render him independent and to furnish him with the place whereon to rest his lever of political activity. He has nerve and courage, and his relentless and successful prosecution of Kemble and other legislative bribers in the Pittsburgh Riot Damages bill has made him as much feared as he was formerly despised, as much hated as he was before contemned, by the class of Republican politicians whom it seems to be his function to excoriate. He has gained the popular confidence and the admiration—which pluck and success always command—of that large class of Republicans in this State whom the Cameron yoke has so long sorely chafed. The interesting and disturbing problem over which the Ring managers now cudgel their wits is how many votes this man will draw from the Independent Republicans of the State. That problem has set the Republican Ring committee to work with unusual promptness, and has withdrawn Mr. Quay from a month's fishing, which he had projected to indulge in right after his State Convention.

Mr. Wolfe has said that he never fights without organization, and, though he seems to be unnecessarily delaying the opening of his campaign until Oct. 1, the indications are that it will be as sharp as it will be short. He proposes to talk to the people of Philadelphia, and through them to the Republicans of the whole State, from the Academy of Music platform in Philadelphia. He will make headquarters in that city, where he will have the active assistance of many individual members of the Committee of One Hundred, Independent Republican reformers, who have done effective work already, and shown themselves both ready and willing to elect honest Democrats to office over weak, dishonest, or doubtful Republicans. Wolfe's organization will be managed and his work greatly aided by George E. Mapes, editor of the *Petroleum World* of Titusville, who is a man of ability. As a legislator Mapes stood with Wolfe in his opposition to the Riot Loss bill and the prosecution of the bribers, and in the bolt last winter. His paper is doing good service for Wolfe; so is the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and the Philadelphia *Press* makes feeble and half-hearted opposition to him. One of the Republican papers in his own county is supporting Wolfe, and fifteen of the twenty party committeemen there are in sympathy with him. Dr. Donne, an effective Republican stump speaker of Williamsport, will speak for him; Chas. H. Pennypacker, a leading lawyer of West Chester, is helping to effect a Wolfe organization in every county of the State; Representative Law of Philadelphia and young Leach, both of whom Quay experimented with and both of whom kicked up their heels to a degree that disgusted him, are organizing Young Men's Wolfe Clubs in Philadelphia; the Sunbury *Gazette*, the Wayne *Independent*, the *Delaware County Record*, and the Philadelphia *American* espouse his cause; and many representative business men of Philadelphia announce their purpose to vote for him.

A city merchant who inquired the status of every Republican entering his store, lately, found them all for Wolfe except the letter carrier. If he should poll 30,000 votes, as now seems likely, the Cameron party will be badly beaten. But if it could be made plain that he would poll 30,000, there are 100,000 Independent Republicans in the State who would be glad to help make the defeat and rebuke of the Ring more emphatic and crushing.

The death of the President is not likely to make any serious difference in the Pennsylvania campaign. It is well known that the two Senators of the Administration, who take the most interest in Pennsylvania politics, Blaine and MacVeagh, do not regard Wolfe's candidacy with disfavor.

Naturally the candidacy of Wolfe has encouraged the Democracy and made them more hopeful that their convention in Williamsport day after to-morrow will nominate the next State Treasurer and pave the way for success in the canvass for Governor in 1882. While candidates have been encouraged to make their canvass more rigorously, the party is admonished to act with care in the selection of a nominee and adoption of a platform. Messrs. Noble of Erie, H. B. Plumer of Venango, J. K. Bogert of Wilkesbarre, D. C. Dissinger of Sunbury, F. N. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, John S. Davis of Philadelphia, P. C. Newymer of Fayette, and E. F. Kerr of Bedford are the candidates, and it looks as if the contest would narrow down to Kerr and Noble. Both are good men, and would be fair candidates. Noble is the older, a man of good repute, a legislator with an excellent record and large business interests. He has the disadvantage of a factional fight in his own party at home, and some real opposition to his candidacy. Kerr is younger, a lawyer and editor. He was Corporation Clerk under Auditor-General Schell, and distinguished himself by a vigorous collection of State taxes against delinquent corporations.

It is encouraging to see how all the candidates hasten to shake themselves free from any color of suspicion of affiliation with the Standard oil monopoly. That anaconda is very unpopular in this State just now. The sentiment of the State Democracy is very emphatic for a sound platform, especially plain and expressive on those points upon which the Republicans were so cowardly silent. A good deal of feeling has been worked up in opposition to monopolies, the defiance of the new Constitution by corporations, stealing in the Departments in Harrisburg, and the abuse of local franchises in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. On these and other questions of State policy the Williamsport Convention is likely to declare with no uncertain sound.

The Convention will consider some new rules for the government of the party in the State, devised by a committee of prominent Democrats, and intended to effect a permanent, more efficient, and better working organization in the State.

Clerical Gormandizers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent, Thomas Ender, asks for facts in relation to longevity and temperance.

He alleges that more than one-half of the clergy die from the effect of gormandizing; but in fact, the salary paid to the majority of clergymen does not admit of excessive habits of eating and drinking. Another fact, he chooses to take the trouble to substantiate it, is that clergymen are put down among the long-lived class, and are considered good investments by life insurance companies. ANTIDOTE.

The Farmers.

The continued dry weather will cause the average of wheat sown to be greatly lessened this fall, so that the stand of the present year will be not to next year's crop. The time has already passed for fall sowing, and the ground is so hard from the drought that it can not be broken up. Many farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy, and a panic has seized some of them. Potatoes of all kinds is very scarce, and cattle are being forced upon the market.

Bush Fires Extinguished by Rain.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 26.—The bush fires here have been extinguished by the recent heavy rains. The portions of this county that were suffering from the drought are now flooded.

The Second Summer.

Again
A month of rain!
No hail of blessed rain,
Needed alike on hill and plain,
To help the dreaming fruit and sustaining grain.

Once more
On sea and shore
The heaving rain comes down;
And blessing sunrise sailing over
A land as dry as any threshing floor.

Also!
The hot days pass,
And all the skies of brass
Burn out the last hope of the grass,
And bake the septics in the dark morass