QUARANTINE FOR CATTLE.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR HEADING OFF THE PLAGUE.

Stations Soon to be Established for Infected Animals—Prof. James Law's Views on the Dangers Threatening Our Beef Supply.

The Treasury Department is about to establish quarantine stations for imported cattle at New York and other seaports, under the authority of an appropriation of $50,000 by Congress. A SUN reporter visited Prof. James Law of Ithaca, President of the United States Cattle Commission, who is sojourning at Asbury Park, and questioned him on the subject. The Professor said:

"The occasion of the appointment of our Commission was the existence of this lung plague among cattle in our Eastern seaports, and there is no denying that the embargo laid on American cattle in England was the grand moving cause. They tabooed all our cattle because we had a little of the lung plague here on the East coast. The lung plague here has been steadily extending for about thirty-three years; that is, since 1848. Brooklyn was the first seat of it in this country, and it had extended in 1879, we might say, over the whole of Long Island, to the north border of Putnam County, and from Putnam down through Westchester and Staten Island. There had also been one outbreak in Orange County, back of Newburgh. It extended through a great part of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, a portion of Delaware, the District of Columbia, and beyond Alexandria for some distance in Fairfax County, Virginia.

"The primary object of our appointment was to investigate as to the existence of this disease along the lines of cattle traffic from the West eastward, especially along the lines that border on the Canadian frontier, in order to give some kind of a demonstration of the soundness or unsoundness of our Western herds. Last year we began investigations along those lines, taking in all the great centres of cattle traffic and the herds in their vicinity—as, for example, the great stock yards at Chicago, Toledo, Galesburg, St. Louis, and Omaha—and so carrying on our investigations eastward, by Buffalo and Albany, to the districts which we knew to be infected. West of the Alleghanies we satisfactorily demonstrated that there was no existing infection, as it would have been retained in the herds adjacent to those stock yards, the cattle of which came in contact with the animals passing through the yards, and had really passed through.

"In our report, which was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and laid before Congress, we urged the passage of sufficient legislation not only to restrict the extension of the disease westward, but, so far as Federal authority could bring it about, to secure its extinction. About all we have accomplished is to secure this appropriation of $50,000 to institute quarantine stations for foreign cattle arriving at our ports. It is not much, but still it is an acknowledgment of the justice of our position, and it is a good stepping stone from which to advocate further action.

"We had to begin by quarantine foreign cattle as near to the port as could be conveniently done; but the importers had to furnish their own premises. As it may be understood, it was often very inconvenient for them, and the premises were often unsuitable; so that the stations kept shifting outwards, and became the more so when, in accordance with the demands of importers, they were allowed to quarantine cattle at any point to which they could move them by water, but they could not move them by rail. Of course they could take them up the Erie Canal to Syracuse, and probably to Buffalo, as I don't think any have been quarantined at Buffalo, but they have been repeatedly at Syracuse, and they have been quarantined at Coopersburg, Pa., and a number of out-of-the-way places where they cannot get that professional supervision which is necessary in quarantined cattle. There was a liability to all sorts of escapades and to the spread of infection, if it existed in the herd.

"It will be observed that that was a state of things that could not be endorsed, but ought to be remedied, and that the United States Government ought to provide the means for establishing quarantine stations where the cattle could be properly superintended. It would be better and cheaper for importers, and better and safer for all concerned. We hope now, as speedily as possible, to get these premises for the proper quarantine of all cattle at the ports; and that is the object of our projected visit to Quebec, to see the quarantine station established there by the Canadian Government.

"It has been a task of great difficulty to move Legislatures in the matter, whether of the States or of Congress. Among other things, they are liable to be misled by the statements of people who wish to deny the existence of the disease in localities where it does prevail. The Governor of New York, in his message last year, stated that it was virtually confined to a very small strip in the west end of Long Island. I suppose he thought so, but the fact of the matter was he had been making no examinations, and he didn't know that at that time it existed extensively in New York city, Staten Island, Westchester, and Putnam. Well, a few months after the newspapers published a statement that the Governor of Maryland had authorized the assertion, based upon information given at the State Veterinary, that there was not a single case of this lung plague in Maryland. Our Commission had a meeting at Washington immediately afterward, and I took the opportunity to go to Maryland, and I found infected places within three miles of the Pennsylvania frontier, in Baltimore County, and an infected herd at Whitehall, where I had one of two very sick cows killed, and took specimens on to Washington, one of which I left at the office of the National Board of Health. At that time the disease existed in other parts of Maryland, including western Maryland. You see it had come pretty near to West Virginia and the Ohio Valley. Those are the localities where it is sought to cover up the real existence of the disease. Many proprietors were very indignant that it should be stated that there was any disease in Maryland at that time, because it had been authoritatively stated that there was none. Naturally enough some members of Congress and of the Legislature boldly deny the existence of the disease, and that tends to hinder legislation.

"Another difficulty is that most of the bills introduced in Congress attempt to do too much. They have been intended to bear on the Texas fever—a disease in the cattle in States bordering on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico which is not deadly to the native cattle but is very deadly to Northern or imported cattle that come in contact with these Texans when brought to the North, or that come in contact with the pastures where the Texans have been in summer. A number of bills have been killed by having this germ of destruction in them. It arises from the Southern members against any bill aiming at that disease.

"After four years of application to Congress in this matter, keeping it constantly before them, I am not very confident of immediate action even now; that is, action that will look toward the prompt extinction of the disease in this country.

"I have prepared a proposition which I intend to submit to the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, which is to be in Montreal, urging them to favor the adoption of a bill which would afford some kind of protection against the spread of this disease West. It would be a temporary guarantee against extension until better measures for its extinction, the disease can be obtained. I shall ask them to pass a resolution calling upon Congress to draw up and enact in its behalf some modified bill providing that every person who 'barters, bestows, or delivers,' or who shall recover every possible means of the changing hands of cattle—who shall barter, bestow or deliver cattle which shall prove to be the means of conveying the lung plague, or contagious or infectious pleuro-pneumonia from one State, Territory, or district into another, or who shall exhibit such animals in places accessible to other cattle, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offence shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $10,000, or be imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, and shall further be mulcted in damages for all losses in cattle, fodder, and other property which shall result from such infection. The purpose is to place upon the seller or the person who conveys such cattle from one State into another the onus of all that may result from their introduction. That is all that the United States can rightfully do under the Constitution.

"That would be a very good bill with regard to its bearing upon thoroughbred cattle. There is a greater need for it with regard to common stock. Within the last three years there has grown up an extensive trade in calves purchased in our Eastern States and sent to the West to be matured and fattened. That trade had grown in two years to $1,500,000. More than a million worth of Eastern calves passed through the Chicago stock yards in the early part of last year and up to August a good many more. That was really a most dangerous thing. Up to last year we had heard of invitations to send calves from the infected districts for the Philadelphia market, which is an infected district, and on and sundry of the cattle, sound or unsound, are free to enter it if the disease cannot be detected in them. But this year we have good evidence that calves have actually been sent from infected districts West, and from infected markets. The reason of that is doubtless this: The great losses in cattle on the plains where winter before last led to an extraordinary demand for young cattle in Illinois and adjacent States. Well, the old fields for the purchase of these in Michigan, Ohio, and Western and central New York and Pennsylvania had been so drained of their stock that young cattle have risen to an almost prohibitory price. This drove the dealers further East, into infected districts, to get their supplies, and at the present time there is far greater danger of the transmission of this infection to the West than there has been before in the 33 years of its existence on the continent. The infection of the West, of course, means the infection of the cattle trade at its source and of all its branches—the infection of the continent. Hitherto there has been no trade except in fine animals from the East to the West, that is, as to the last 33 years, and that has protected us all this time. Now that measure of protection has gone, and we are at the mercy of any dealer who is ready to purchase cheaply out of an infected district and ship them through Chicago or St. Louis. So that the Western cattle owners have a very great interest in this matter.

"To give you some idea of the interest of the cattle men in the West: At the meeting that was had in the Agricultural rooms in Washington last January, one Illinois man, speaking of the amount that would be necessary to wipe out this infection altogether from the United States, which I had set down, in answer to a question, at two millions, said promptly, 'If two billions can do it, Illinois will supply the money thankfully.' Another gentleman from the southern part of Illinois followed, and said if twenty millions were necessary to stamp it out, Illinois would gladly furnish it rather than be subject to this constant dread and danger.

"Our present losses are far more than people suppose. Some years ago I made inquiries of exporters, and from estimates which they gave me I counted that we were losing then in our export trade from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 a year, the amount that would be necessary to stamp out the disease permanently. But if we count in the deaths, sickness, and other contingent losses that have taken place in the eastern infected districts in the last four years, since the matter commenced to be agitated, I don't think it can be set down at a cent less than $100,000,000." Referring again to the proposed quarantine stations, the Professor said: "Sandy Hook has been spoken of as the site of the New York station, and would be a salubrious one, but we have made no choice as yet. It will be necessary to keep them apart from any common market or abattoir, because they are the sinks toward which infection gravitates. It is highly important to secure uncontaminated means of conveyance for the imported cattle as they leave the ship; and transportation on the cattle boats would be the worst fate that could befall them."

VIEWS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

How a New York Business Man Regards the Tide that Flows Through Castle Garden.

"I dink I vos about der only American vot bin in favor of der emigrants," said the barber whose field is the neighborhood of the Cooper Institute. "Der Irishman up stairs and der Bervarian vot bin der chanitor from der house der corner py und all der other fellers vos glad if der Castle Karden bin closed out. Dem all bin fools. Let der emigrants come choost so much they blease. Dot vos not drue in der papers der Russian Chews vent all back again by Europe? Some vent back? So? Vell, I vos astonished. Dem vood not git glubbed by dis gantry like they bin by Russia. Dem ought to stay and sale some money, und their sons by der clothing pizness set up, und in feefty year dem all bin bankers und such dings. Dot's der vay der whole work around.

"If I vos der President by Washington I vood not stop anything, not even der Eyetalians and der Russian Chews. Dem Eyetalians ben all der dime cutting down wages, und dem Chews been all der dime putting up der brices. Der Eyetalian fellers git poor like church mouses, und der Chews lif on der rest der people. Vot I kin produce for den cents der Chew gets und sells for feefteen cents. Dem keep all der while der bridges und der ferries free. Vot vos choost der same ven I was a boy in Chermany. Always efferyding goes by der tefill und always der bad dimes now come to be der good old dimes. Vot you dink I say? I choost say, 'Der-morrow to-day vill bin yesterday.' Ain't it? I hear dere is a petition against der Irish. They all work. Some work choost like der rest der people und some work mit bolities. Bolities is der brincipal peeziness mit dem Irish. Der barber by der chair—dot's der gomical feller vot all der dime makes chokes—he says, if a human gif himself shipwrecked der mittle by der ocean, und sometime a ship comes along und dolt him it had got room choost for one ledder, dot Irishman would not wride to his family about how he vos going to git avay mit der mittle by der ocean. Der Irishman would choost sit down und make out a long ledder to all his relations und cousins by Europe choost to dell dem vat they must do dill he gets avay.

"Dot barber makes me laugh my sides out mit his monkey chokes. Sometimes I dink I vos dead if he don't stop right avay."

"Vot's der matter by der Chinese?" the barber asked earnestly. "By chimmy! I vos der only American vot don't been afraid by dem Chinamen! Dot's foolishness to say der Chinese vill sale up der whole money by der guntry und dake it mit him away to China back. I came to this guntry choost to do dot. So does effery Cherman vot bin der Hollander und Switzer and Spanisher, undfall dem beoples. Effery man told his sweetheart in der old guntry, 'Choost you vait a minute. I come right away back und buy out der whole peeziness.' I told my old mudder dere is no dime. I told her I vood come back und make her a brescent of a prewery. Der reason I been choost like myzelf. It dakes so long to git rich dot a feller vos so goot an American like Chorge Veshington, und ven he goes der olt guntry back he comes right away home in sex months mit der homesickness. I vood sooner lif in a clopman choost in der house by Nye Yorick than be a Brince by Chermany."

ENGLAND REBUKED.

Lecture by a Mohammedan who is About to Join the Forces of Arabi.

P. J. Lackersteen of Calcutta, a Mohammedan, with dark skin and a red Turkish fez upon his head, lectured at 114 West Fourteenth street yesterday on "Mohammedanism and Buddhism Compared with Christianity, and a Mohammedan View of the Present War in Egypt." The speaker used correct English. He said that each of the three Oriental religions taught substantially the same doctrines, that Buddhism and Mohammedanism were the purest liberal, and that Christianity could easily be embodied in Buddhism without changing any of its important doctrines.

In fanaticism and cruelty Christianity was foremost of the three. Russia's cruel and horrible war upon Turkey was a Christian war, and her persecution of the Jews today was without a parallel in the history of other religions. England was engaged to-day in a bloody war upon Egypt merely to satisfy her thirst for blood and her greed for power, and England's Queen bore the title of the "Defender of the Faith."

"If Arabi is proclaimed a rebel," the speaker said, "and England succeeds in disarming him, she will gain nothing. She will never have a foothold in Egypt. For if Arabi is disarmed this war will be but the precursor of greater events. The Moslems of the world expect a Messiah at this time, not as the Christian Messiah was expected, to offer his blood for the atonement of men, but who shall be a man with power, by dint of arms and supernatural powers, shall force belief in the true and everliving God. We believe this, for are we not told by our prophet that when people fall into sin and forget God that age shall see a new prophet? We have come to a crisis when we shall see great things. I shall soon leave for Egypt," the speaker concluded, "to enter the war myself."

YELLOW FEVER ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Progress of the Epidemic in Brownsville—Cordon Around the Infected District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Surgeon-General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service furnishes the following review of the progress of the yellow fever epidemic in Texas during the past week:

"Since the last weekly statement of the progress of the epidemic at Brownsville, Texas, the disease has been somewhat on the increase, though it still appears to lack the malignity that usually accompanies this disease. It should be borne in mind that the figures below represent cases of fever of all kinds, including yellow fever:

Date.	Fevers.	Deaths from Yellow Fever.
Aug. 20	35	1
Aug. 21	39	1
Aug. 22	44	4
Aug. 23	53	2
Aug. 24	62	1
Aug. 25	51	3
Aug. 26	56	3

Number of deaths during week, 17; previously reported, 32; total, 49.

"During the past week an effective cordon has been established by the Treasury Department around the infected district, and mounted guards patrol both sides of the Rio Grande—Mexico having cooperated with our Government to this extent. The disease is now confined within the triangle bounded by the Rio Grande, the Gulf, and the cordon extending from Laredo to Corpus Christi."

From telegraphic advices received to-day it is learned that the cordon was established just in time to catch the refugees from the infected district. Fifty were stopped between Corpus Christi and Laredo yesterday, seven of whom were from Tampico, Mexico. They will not be allowed to cross the railroad until their clothing has been fumigated, and they will then be detained a proper length of time. Under no circumstances will any of these refugees be allowed to carry any baggage across the line.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress on the Stage.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. George Macdonald, LL.D., and family gave at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall last evening, Aug. 14, the first of three performances which they have announced of scenes from "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." The scenes represented last evening, which were preceded by a prologue from Capt. Hawes, were from the pilgrimage of *Christian*, and were twelve in number.

A Foul-Mouthed Woman

Is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use Sozodont and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.—*Adv.*

BARGAINING FOR A CHILD.

The Surroundings of a Common Enough Traffic in Flesh and Blood.

A childless man clipped the following advertisement from a newspaper of yesterday's date and called at the address given:

FOR ADOPTION—Two beautiful female children, 3 years and 3 months old; both blondes. 503½ Broome st., over cigar store.

The crying of several infants upon the second floor was audible outside the store. The visitor entered the narrow hall and climbed the stairs. At the sound of his footsteps a pretty child of about 3 years came out from a room to the right and ran up to him, and another child of about the same age watched the visitor suspiciously from the door. Both were neatly dressed. A middle-aged woman, with a rather kindly face, stepped into the hall, and in response to a brief inquiry led the way into a small room to the left.

The furniture here was neat, but scanty. Two beds, with white counterpanes, were set against the wall. On one bed two infants were lying. Both were awake and one was kicking and worrying. The woman picked up the latter, and it at once gazed with quiet interest at the newcomer.

"This is the three months old child mentioned in the advertisement," said the woman. "The other child is over on the east side of town. Did you ever see a child three months old who notices things as this baby does? See what a notice she takes! Is not she fine? Nice and hard, isn't it? It's a healthy child, and it has a good hold on life."

"I want to know something about its parentage."

"Splendid parentage. But I'm only taking care of the child. My sister has stepped out after the lady who has it for adoption. She is a midwife and will be here soon."

The babe remaining upon the bed was sharp featured, thin, and puny. "Is that child for adoption?" asked the visitor.

"Yes. I have charge of that child. Its mother is a mere girl. She used to come here to see it, but I understand the truth has been suspected at her home, and she would not dare come again. Of course, if anybody adopts the child she will not know where it goes. It's a great worry caring for these children. I had nine here a while ago. Three died during the hot spell. I board them and care for them. Sometimes the father pays a regular sum for it and sometimes the mother. Occasionally they stop payment, and I must get payment for their board from the people who adopt them."

"You see that little fellow?" the woman went on, pointing to a child which could just walk. "That child couldn't be had for any money. His father pays his board, and expects to marry soon and adopt the child himself. Why, I've had childless mothers, childless husbands were taken out of town for long periods on business, adopt children and deceive their husbands with them. I knew of a husband who discovered the deception, and it was a great blow to him, but he was kind-hearted, and forgave the wife."

A middle-aged woman entered the room, and announced that the midwife was indisposed and dared not venture into the rain. She would see the gentleman the next day.

"I cannot see her to-morrow," said the visitor. "I have time now to call at her rooms, if they are near." The messenger went out again, and soon returned, accompanied by the midwife.

"I would not dare," said the latter, "to have people call at my rooms on this business. Neither the people who leave the children nor the people who take them are able to find me afterward. It wouldn't do, you know, and it would not do for them to meet one another either. This baby comes of splendid stock. I can't tell you much more about them, but I can refer you to a physician," and she gave a physician's name and address.

"What are your terms?"

"You can pay me a small sum of money, whatever you please, and take the child. I am satisfied that you are a respectable gentleman, and that's all I want to know about you. I shall know nothing about the child after it leaves me, and of course nobody else will."

"You've had a great deal to do with it," said one of the women, "for it looks very much like you."

"Yes," said the others, "it has your eyes exactly."

WORKINGMEN'S TOPICS.

The Clerks' Appeal to the Central Labor Union—Boston's 'Longshore Strike.

Roger Burke of the 'Longshoremen presided at the meeting of the Central Trade and Labor Union in Clarendon Hall yesterday. A circular was received from the Early Closing Association, requesting workingmen and their wives to make their purchases before 7 o'clock in the evening. The circular said that the only objection now offered by merchants against closing early was that thereby they would lose much of the workingman's custom. A motion to advise workingmen to comply with the suggestion of the circular was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

A number of organizations applied for admission to the Central Union. The application of the Yorkville Protective Union was referred to Committees 1 and 2 on Credentials. There was an adverse report upon the application from the Shoemakers' Protective Union. Chairman Grennan of the Committee on Credentials said that the committee had been informed that one of the five delegates, Thomas B. Masterson, was an active member of the County Democracy, and that he asked for admission to the central organization to create dissensions. Mr. Masterson was present, and said that the information was false. Objection was made to his participation in the debate, and he decided against the Shoemakers' Union, and to refer the application upon Delegate Masterson to the consideration of the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. James Tarone, President of the 'Longshoremen's Provident Union of Boston, said that he came to express sympathy from the workingmen of New York for the 'longshoremen of Boston in their strike now in progress. He had just come from Montreal, where he had met with a great deal of sympathy. The Boston 'longshoremen, he said, were going about their strike in an orderly and law-abiding way. The attack upon the Italians in Boston was not their work. "Another thing that I am come to talk about," said Mr. Tarone, "is the formation of a protective association of all longshoremen from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico." Mr. Tarone's trip to get about among the New York 'longshoremen this week. Mr. Schimkowitz moved that financial aid be voted to the Boston 'longshoremen. The matter was referred to a committee.

Grand Marshal McCabe of Typographical Union No. 6 announced that he had appointed Charles Bryce, John V. Brown, and Jeremiah Murphy his aids for the workingmen's parade on Sept. 5. About half of the organizations represented at yesterday's meeting announced by their delegates that they would take part in the demonstration.

Commissioner Brennan's Sister and the Burglar.

Mrs. Henrietta Burg, whose satchel containing money was snatched from her by Henry Smith, a negro, as she was walking in the Western Boulevard on Saturday afternoon, appeared against Smith in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Burg is a sister of Commissioner Brennan. She said to Justice White that she was near her house, at the Boulevard and Eighty-fourth street, when the prisoner seized her wrists and snatched the bag, containing $10, out of her hand. She ran after him, calling for help, and he was caught by two laborers, who held him until Policeman Noiram came up and took him into custody. Her satchel was found by the wayside, where Smith had thrown it in his flight. The prisoner declared that he was mistaken for another man whom he saw running away, but Mrs. Burg was certain that he was the man who had robbed her, and said that she had not lost sight of him for a moment. A rusty razor that he flourished when he attacked Mrs. Burg was found in the prisoner's possession. Smith was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

Unpublished Page from the Life of George Washington.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

It is the merry summer time. To him the mother of the father of his country:

"George, dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hum! I been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma am."

"But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock, and it is now half past four. How does that come?"

"I got kept in."

"What for?"

"Mussin' jography lesse'n."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago, and said you hadn't been at school all day."

"Got kept in yesterday, then."

"George, why were you not at school to-day?"

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday."

"Don't stand on one side of your foot in that manner. Come here to me. George, you have been swimming."

"No, ma."

"Yes, you have, George. Haven't you?"

"N—a—s."

"Tell your mother, George!"

"N—a—c—k."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son?"

"Sweat! I mean the sun dried it on my way from school."

"But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this morning for luck. Always do when you play for keeps if your shirt's on wrong side out."

"And you haven't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all, George, and there is a hard knot tied in it. How did that come there?"

"Bill Fairax tied it in when I wasn't lookin'."

"But what were doing with your shirt off?"

"Didn't have it off. He jes' took'n tied that knot in there when it was on me."

"George!!"

"That's honest truth, he did!"

Then that time the noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that boys do not seem to change so much as men

Clamming in Maine.

From the Kennebec Journal.

An Augusta man, who has been enjoying a few weeks' leisure at Reed's Island, recently donned his rubber boots, swung a pail over his shoulder on a hoe, and started out at high tide to dig clams. Not meeting with good success, he approached a settler's cabin and inquired where he could find the juicy bivalves. The squatter eyed him keenly for a moment, and then remarked: "Young man, I don't know much about city customs, but if you want to dig clams at flood tide you'll have to leave these parts to do it."

FREE FORUM FOR ALL MEN.

LET EVERYBODY WHO HAS A BRIGHT IDEA HAVE AN AUDIENCE.

A Great Variety of Quaint, Lively, and Interesting Topics Ably Discussed by The Sun's Multitude of Correspondents.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Private F. Adler of the Seventh Regiment is an Englishman, born in London. Private John Smith of the Ninth New Jersey is a Welshman, and lived all his life in England until within five years ago. Suppose Adler defeats Halford of the British team, would that be an American victory? If Smith makes a better score than Caldwell, would that be another American victory? In my opinion, the first would be one Englishman beating another; the second, a Welshman beating a Scotchman. There is nothing American in this. Without the least disrespect to either Mr. Adler or Mr. Smith, if we are to try the merits of "our boys" against the British or any other foreigners, let us have a fair, square deal, no mongrel team. An American victory or none.

T. C. HART, 203 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

What an Albany Man Saw in Central Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I spent about two hours in Central Park to-day, and this is what I saw: First, three park policemen at the gate as I entered; next a young man cutting his initials on the back of a bench; next boys fishing with bent pins for goldfish in the large fountain; next a young man feeding tobacco to the monkeys; next a man throwing peach pits at the animals to hear them growl; next boys catching bull-ons the mall, among ladies and small children; next children throwing stones at the swans on the lake; next a drinking fountain and no cup; and last, the same three park policemen at the same gate when I came out.

ALBANY MAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Nosterwangee Coyagee Rebuked.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I do wish the newspapers would let me sleep quietly in my grave; but when even my own SUN is so negligent as to permit its proof readers to tolerate so gross a fault of grammar as that which now compels me to start up and seize the indignant pen, I must protest. It is true that it is not directly editorial, but contained in a letter all the way from Bombay, and signed by such a name as Nosterwangee Coyagee, F.T.S., which letters I take to mean "Fellow of the Theosophical Society," but that does not relieve such an editor as you from his duty not to aid in the corruption of grammatical tenets, by printing a sentence in which an accusative pronoun is made to usurp the place of the nominative in governing an unhappy verb, without at least demonstrating the same with the antidote by inserting the corrective sic in a parenthesis. This Fellow—he must be a fellow indeed—speaks of "a Hindoo Pandit whom they hoped might aid the laudable work." An error in the use of the relative pronoun, which is growing so common that it merits that you should have protested against it by a capital SIC in the same number of THE SUN, in a correspondence between two persons whose grammatical morals were sound, whatever may be said of any other morals of theirs, it is merely written: "While I have freely criticised persons (as I have heard were candidates for other places," &c. Even a Star route contractor writing to a darkied was not capable of sinking so low as to say "whom I have heard were candidates."

A journal which I will not name has also recently spoken of "equitable evidence." I will only say:

"Who would not smile if any such there be?
Who would not grieve if Atticus were he?"

Still your faithful friend, LINDLEY MURRAY.

OUTER TOMBS.

Is Mr. Sullivan Afraid?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Where is my friend John L. Sullivan? Alas, I fear for his fame. After offering loudly to fight any man in the world, he (Sullivan) to wear boxing gloves and his opponent to use his naked fists, is not his entire silence when boldly challenged by Mr. Tug Wilson to fight with bare knuckles rather detrimental to his prestige? Is it possible the Boston strong boy, who so loudly proclaims his enthusiastically anxious to knock out all creation, has at last been forced to swallow his own bombast? I see some manager is going to tra el Sullivan through the country as a sparring exhibitor, and I propose calling to the front the "champion of America." This will be false pretence, for in the face of Tug Wilson's challenge, which I see is still open to accept, Mr. Sullivan is not champion of anything, unless it be champion of blowers.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 26. AN EX-FRIEND OF SULLIVAN'S.

Rattlesnakes and Woodchucks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have just read the item signed "F." in THE SUN regarding rattlesnakes and woodchucks. Something recently came under my observation that confirms the belief that woodchucks and rattlers are at least enemies of each other. On the corner of Bergen and Danforth avenues, Greenville, Jersey City, stand the Globe Hotel and No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company. Capt. Lefferts is going to build a rattlesnake fence, as a long winter's sleep disturbed peacefully at all times and recently when Foreman Brown of the hook and ladder company captured a woodchuck and placed it in the engine house. The chuck will occasionally utter a loud cry, and the "chucks" resembling the sounds of a squirrel, when the rattler, though apparently sound asleep, will become wide awake, and make desperate efforts to escape from confinement, and then nervously assume a belligerent attitude, as if anticipating an attack.

J. W.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent who inquires about the woodchuck's dealings with rattlesnakes is informed that while woodchucks are powerful enough physically to destroy any number of rattlesnakes they are not likely to do so, as their diet is entirely vegetable, they refusing all and every kind of carnivorous food. The woodchuck goes into his state of hibernation in October, and he may be bothered by a snake or two coming into his burrow before he gets fairly asleep; if so, I have no doubt but he would, with his powerful fore feet and sharp teeth, make short work of their snakeship's, not for food, however, but to be rid of the nuisance. He would not bother his head about snakes of any kind.

E. E. H.,
Author of the "Philadelphia Zoological Guide Book."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

A Challenge to Waltzers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have deposited $25 with Richard K. Fox of the *Police Gazette* with the following challenge: I will match J. H. Roberts of New York against Prof. Leo of Ithaca, or any other man in the world, to waltz twenty-four hours, either sex, or two of each sex, the winner to waltz the longest for music, the man covering the greatest distance to take the stakes for from $100 to $500. This challenge to remain open four weeks from date.

H. F. BARNES, 343 West Forty-fifth street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Where the Police are Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I would like to call attention to a gang of rowdies who congregate on the corner of Goerck and Rivington streets, fighting and shouting and rendering it impossible for residents in the neighborhood to sleep. These parties are morning, noon, and night at their rowdyism, but the drivers are afraid to say anything. A policeman is a rare sight there. In fact, it is worth a person's life to be out after 9 o'clock. It is a disgrace to the police of the city. Can it not be stopped?

A RESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

His Sword not Offered to Arabi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of last Sunday contains an article headed "Offering his Sword to Arabi," which, I think, does me great injustice. Will you allow me to briefly correct the mistakes in it?

I do not remember having told any one in New York, or elsewhere, that I had offered my sword to Arabi Pasha. What I have said on one or two occasions was that my whole sympathies go with that brave Egyptian commander, and that if it will come to war I shall draw the sword in defence of Egyptian independence and liberty by the side of Arabi. I would have no hesitation in doing so, notwithstanding he bears a Mohammedan and not an Christian. It seems to me that the present policy of England in Egypt is simply atrocious. It is worse than savage, because a savage nation might plead ignorance in extenuation of its savagery, which England can hardly be expected to do, and how any enlightened or liberty loving people can complacently endorse the foisonly work which a country that is drunk with gold and tyranny is now carrying on in the valley of the Nile, I confess I cannot understand.

Allow me to say that neither John O'Mahony nor any else ever sent me to Ireland as commissioner or anything with the title of General. It is well known that I never always acted entirely on my own hook. Fenian idea, but I were no military ready volunteer for that or any other Irish organization at the same time. I could be my good fortune to have an opportunity of serving Ireland. I would not hesitate to accept what my fellow nationalists might be pleased to confer upon me. Although John O'Mahony and I disagreed on several important points, he was a man whom everyone had a heartily respect, for he gave a lifetime his position in society at home, broke his fortune, and left his home John O'Mahony General, I would have gone anything to work out with him as best we might, the salvation of our common country.

I never met with O'Reilly in Cuba," may further take this, that when he left New York for Havana I was bound to that port on my way to the Chinese mainland, and in the end the steamer Wm. Wm. Lothian arrived in Havana in the year 1869, I had already served six years in the Mexican army, having entered it as Lieutenant of artillery on Nov. 7, 1866, and left it as Colonel of cavalry on Nov. 7, 1868. It is true that I "found on the side of the insurgents," but just so that I "when they were conquered, I came to New York and fell in with John O'Mahony. When in Mexico I had seen a good deal of Cuba, that unfortunate island, and my journey to New York four years after, which, whether I intended or not, decided for the emigration of the Cuban patriots, who, in the end, made a rather important mistake in not leaving it in the hands of the Spanish Government, as Mexico is now in the hands of the Yankees.

If I has and been my feeling to work for any other man than John O'Mahony, I would be decided against the person who is present, and said that the information was false. Objection was made to his participation in the debate, and he decided against the Shoemakers' Union, and to refer the application upon Delegate Mastersen to the consideration of the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. James Tarone, President of the 'Longshoremen's Provident Union of Boston, said that he came to express sympathy from the workingmen of New York for the 'longshoremen of Boston in their strike now in progress. He had just come from Montreal, where he had met with a great deal of sympathy. The Boston 'longshoremen, he said, were going about their strike in an orderly and law-abiding way. The attack upon the Italians in Boston was not their work. "Another thing that I am come to talk about," said Mr. Tarone, "is the formation of a protective association of all longshoremen from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico." Mr. Tarone's trip to get about among the New York 'longshoremen this week. Mr. Schimkowitz moved that financial aid be voted to the Boston 'longshoremen. The matter was referred to a committee.

Grand Marshal McCabe of Typographical Union No. 6 announced that he had appointed Charles Bryce, John V. Brown, and Jeremiah Murphy his aids for the workingmen's parade on Sept. 5. About half of the organizations represented at yesterday's meeting announced by their delegates that they would take part in the demonstration.

Commissioner Brennan's Sister and the Burglar.

Mrs. Henrietta Burg, whose satchel containing money was snatched from her by Henry Smith, a negro, as she was walking in the Western Boulevard on Saturday afternoon, appeared against Smith in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Burg is a sister of Commissioner Brennan. She said to Justice White that she was near her house, at the Boulevard and Eighty-fourth street, when the prisoner seized her wrists and snatched the bag, containing $10, out of her hand. She ran after him, calling for help, and he was caught by two laborers, who held him until Policeman Noiram came up and took him into custody. Her satchel was found by the wayside, where Smith had thrown it in his flight. The prisoner declared that he was mistaken for another man whom he saw running away, but Mrs. Burg was certain that he was the man who had robbed her, and said that she had not lost sight of him for a moment. A rusty razor that he flourished when he attacked Mrs. Burg was found in the prisoner's possession. Smith was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

Unpublished Page from the Life of George Washington.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

It is the merry summer time. To him the mother of the father of his country:

"George, dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hum! I been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma am."

"But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock, and it is now half past four. How does that come?"

"I got kept in."

"What for?"

"Mussin' jography lesse'n."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago, and said you hadn't been at school all day."

"Got kept in yesterday, then."

"George, why were you not at school to-day?"

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday."

"Don't stand on one side of your foot in that manner. Come here to me. George, you have been swimming."

"No, ma."

"Yes, you have, George. Haven't you?"

"N—a—s."

"Tell your mother, George!"

"N—a—c—k."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son?"

"Sweat! I mean the sun dried it on my way from school."

"But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this morning for luck. Always do when you play for keeps if your shirt's on wrong side out."

"And you haven't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all, George, and there is a hard knot tied in it. How did that come there?"

"Bill Fairax tied it in when I wasn't lookin'."

"But what were doing with your shirt off?"

"Didn't have it off. He jes' took'n tied that knot in there when it was on me."

"George!!"

"That's honest truth, he did!"

Then that time the noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that boys do not seem to change so much as men

Another Side of the Soldier's Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN recently I read a very interesting interview with Capt. Spaulding, who is certaining for the army in this city. The picture he paints is apt to mislead one who is unacquainted with a soldier's life, having been discharged from the army only a little over a year ago, I can claim to know something of a soldier's life. I took upon the five years I was in the regular army as the good years wasted. A picture similar to that Capt. Spaulding paints was drawn for me, but, alas! it did not take very long to undeceive me. After enlisting from Columbus, Ohio, to Dakota, and living on hard fare, hard tack, and fat salt pork, we expected something good to eat, left in place of something to eat we were each given a pick and shovel and forthwith ordered to dig. We had to work in a hot July sun. I know that very few drunkards or men that drinks are enlisted in the army, but still they will get in. I remember one day, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, in the Winter of 1876-77, that out of a command of 750 men there could not be found 200 able-bodied men fit for duty, at least 600 men of the command being on a "bender." If a man wants to buy his clothing he can save several his clothing allowance in five years, but otherwise not. Every pair of pantaloons, blouse, or dress coat that a soldier draws from the Government, when with his company, must be altered by the company tailor, for which he pays half a dozen different prices. For trousers he pays from $1.50 to $3; for blouse, $2 to $4.50; dress coat, $3 to $6. I have seen seen company commanders compel men to get their shoes altered at an expense of 75 cents. After a man pays for the altering of his clothing, his blankets, underclothes, forage and dress hats, he, as a general thing, finds himself on the w