

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1882.

Amusements To-day. American Institute... Academy of Music... Bijou Opera House... Booth's Theatre... Broadway Theatre... Grand Opera House... Lyceum Theatre... Madison Square Theatre... New York Museum... Standard Theatre... Theatre Comique... Union Square Theatre... Wallack's Theatre... Windsor Theatre...

Thanksgiving. Though skill-voiced winds go howling by, And sober skulls loom grim and murky, Men keep the feast of pumpkin pie, And slay the pompous bird of Turkey.

The Coming Winter in Ireland. Nearly two months ago drew attention to the danger of death and suffering which threatened the west of Ireland, and we showed that, without prompt help, only a small fraction of the most needy tenants would be able to profit by the Arrears of Rent act.

The Epistle of Brewster. The propriety of taking some action against the officers of the Government at Washington who were aiding and countenancing the defendants in the Star route case was evident that the precise methods adopted have escaped criticism. We think there are some features, however, in the letter of the Attorney-General that ought not to go unnoticed.

By better Arranging It the Other Way. In a way of obviating all danger of a breach upon the tariff question within the lines of the Democratic party, the Evening Post proposes that the RANDALL men should unite with the CARLISLE men and elect Mr. CARLISLE Speaker of the next House.

Mr. John L. Sullivan's Speech. In this city for many months has been the one delivered on Monday evening at the benefit of the young Mr. Allen, the prize fighter, by young Mr. SULLIVAN of Boston, the present champion of this country.

The People Have Spoken. The people have spoken, and what have they said? The people have spoken, and what have they said? The people have spoken, and what have they said?

tion with a certain amount of intellectual exercise that might be useful to him at some future day. Well, the most interesting thing shown by Mr. SULLIVAN'S speech was that the days of the prize ring are about ended. There is no money to be made by it. The restrictions against fighting are now so severe in most places that a man must either take long and inconvenient journey to some out-of-the-way spot that possesses a Sheriff whose sporting sympathies would probably unfavourably question an entering the ring, or become a fugitive from justice, and the jail door stands open for him somewhere, with a fair prospect of shutting after him.

As for the title of champion, Mr. SULLIVAN regards it with philosophical indifference, and says if Mr. ALLEN wants it he may have it. He would be very happy to prove which is the better man with gloves; but the state of society now is such that the prize ring has become surrounded with such forbidding barriers that even for him, in the exuberance of his youthful and peerless prowess, it no longer has any attractions. In view of the necessity of questioning the sincerity of Mr. SULLIVAN'S objections to fighting, for Mr. RYAN has faced a better man than Mr. ALLEN can possibly be now, and whipped him as easily as Mr. MACR had whipped Mr. ALLEN. Not prize-fighting is practically a thing of the past, and nothing has been of such use in producing so general and officious a hostility to it as the universal publicity given to it through the columns of the press.

It is possible that the President of the United States ever gave any such instruction as the British Government to alleviate the suffering of Ireland during the cold season which has now begun. In a recent speech Mr. DAVITT dwelt on the gravity of the situation, and warned his hearers that Irishmen would have to depend upon themselves and upon their friends in America to prevent a repetition of the horrors of '46-'47. He could see but one expedient, by which the mass of the peasantry in the western counties could avoid absolute starvation, and that was the withholding of their rents. If the petty squires wrung from them by the nominal owners of their holdings were indispensable to keep the breath in their bodies, he insisted that they would be justified by the first law of nature in applying them to the purchase of food. Evidently Mr. DAVITT does not believe that Irish landlords would dare, in view of the present state of English public opinion, to renew the wholesale and ruthless evictions of thirty-five years ago.

It is plain, however, that it is possible in the western districts, and without their rent during the coming winter in order to avoid starvation, the Arrears act will, without some amendment or some intervention on the part of the friends of Ireland, prove a failure. For how can a tenant procure a year's back rent, when to pay even the rent of the current year will be incompatible with the subsistence of his family? Yet unless one year's back rent is forthcoming, he cannot claim the Government gift of an equivalent sum, and thus avail himself of the Arrears act to cancel his arrears. The number of tenants who have thus far been able to profit by the law is deplorably small, and there is abundant reason to apprehend that very little good will come of this vast piece of eleventh-hour legislation, unless the terms of its operation are considerably extended. Some weeks ago the attention of the British Government was called to these facts by the Parnellite party in Parliament, and an intimation was given on the part of the Ministry that a measure for which so much had been promised and expected would not be permitted to become a dead letter. Since then, however, the Parnellite members have made up their minds to vote against the measure, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S favorite scheme of the Arrears act, at all events, a compromise, was presently observed in a widely different attitude on the part of the cabinet in relation to the Arrears act. Mr. PARNETT, pointed out a few days ago, the vital necessity of lengthening the time during which applications might be made under the Arrears act, unless that measure were to be regarded as a headless mockery. To this Mr. GLADSTONE replied, in a cool and peremptory way, that the Government had no intention of amending the law mentioned, and that if such amendments desired to avail themselves of its liberal provisions, they must do so within the few weeks still left to them under the original terms of the statute.

right of the poles, those who go to the left, and those who struggle to go between and fall. As the sidewalk is impassable, the public must take to the street. At this point the pavement is broken up by the wheels of donkey carts, and often half covered by granite chips and broken bricks. At 6 o'clock on a stormy night, when the mud is deep, the carts and cars rattling noisily, the trains clattering overhead, and the electric lights flashing fitfully, the approach to the station is not only bewildering, but absolutely dangerous.

Do the Philadelphians think the retarding of the census of their manufactures will make their show-loving town any busier than it is? Perhaps the peculiar school of political economy which has its headquarters there teaches some such doctrine. It is not, however, the case. There are many who are not content with the amount called for by the law. It is likely enough that the funds collected by the Land League are needed to keep up the political agitation by which such measures of relief as the Land act of 1881 and the Arrears act are extorted from the British Parliament. But of what use is it for Irish-Americans to subscribe money to this end, if, after the desired measure have been passed, they neglect to furnish the poorer tenants, whose relief was specially contemplated, with the one year's rent-indispensable to free themselves from arrears? It is necessary, we have said, but a few weeks left in which to act, yet even in that time much might be done by the sincere well-wishers of Ireland to prevent the Arrears act from becoming a wasted opportunity and bitter disappointment.

The preachers have an opportunity not only to silence forward electioneers of religion, but also to heap coals of fire on their heads. In behalf of astronomical science and astronomy, Prof. Brooks of the Phelps Observatory asks that prayers be offered on Sunday next in all the churches for clear weather. It is a good idea, and it is well that the men of the telescope would be powerful allies of the theologians in their war with the TYNDALL school of doubters.

It is doubtful whether the public ever had a harder road to travel than that which leads to the east side steps of the City Hall station on the elevated railway. The approach to the East River bridge has blocked the sidewalk, blocks of sand, blocks of brick, and huge blocks of stone are dumped carelessly along the line of the curbstone, and great timbers have been put so as to obstruct pedestrians. The way is further barred by two huge cylindrical poles, which stand about a foot apart, separating the throng of impatient people into three sections—those who go to the

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