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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Thentre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle.
Engagement of Hooley's Comody Company. "Birds
of a Feather." Grand Opern-Rouse.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company, "Felicia, or Woman's Love."

MeVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearbor agagement of Mr. Gus Williams. "Wanted, a Ca

Olympic Thentre. Clark street, between Lake stid Randolph. Engag sent of Buffalo Bill. "The Fraire Walf."

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1881.

THE utmost secrecy is preserved in Washington regarding the time set for the President's removal to Long Branch, if indeed the date of his removal has been definiti determined. There is, however, good reason to believe that the step will be taken very to believe that the step will be taken very seon—probably today, or at the latest tomor-row. The physicians have with great re-luctance consented to order the transfer of the patient, but Mrs. Garfield has strenu-ously insisted, and it has been ordered. There should be no time lost. Every

day, of, the sufferer's stay in Washington adds to the danger that that most dreaded of all most complications, malaria, may solve wight thin. Ordinarily it would be deemed out of the question to move a patient in the President's condition, but it has come to be generally concelled that the inverse is the generally conceded that the journey is the one bare chance of saving his life, and that he will surely die if he remains in Wash ne will surely do it no remains in vasilington. Yesterday morning the fact became known that during the provious night there had been a recurrence of gustric trouble. The President's favorit nourishment is milk porridge, and, while he relishes this more than any other food, it does not agree with him. Nausca and vomiting occurred two or three times during the night, and the pulse went up to ing during the day, and the surgeons and White House attendants manifested no es-

PROF. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, whose con nection with Michigan University dates back to 1849, died at Ann Arbor yesterday in his

pecial uneasiness at the temporary disturb

ance.

Mrs. CARR, wife of the gallant General who perished with his command in the Apache massacre, was doubly bereaved. Her only son, who had just returned from school at the East, was with his father, and

THE sermons which we print in full this morning are those of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, who preached on the practical and the theoretical in religion; and of Prof. Swing, who, upon his return from his summer vacation, chose for his theme 'Sympathy." Both preachers were greeted

An investigation by the Mexican Department of Public Works into the recent awful disaster on the Moreloe Railroad resulted in disaster on the Morehoe Railroad resulted in finding the railroad company, its Chief En gineer, and the Government Engineer ro-sponsible. The company is to be proceeded against civilly, and the two engineers will be called upon to defend themselves in a criminal action.

A TENEMENT building in Omaha was burned yesterday, the loss being \$10,000. It was thought the fire was set by a woman who had a grudge against the owner of the property, and she was arrested. After this fire had partially subslided the strong wind fanned the embers into flows each part fanned the embers into flame again, and three fine dwellings with contents, valued at \$7,500, were soon totally destroyed.

THE Governors of Illinois, Onlo, Wiscon suggestion of Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and have issued proclamations naming to-morrow, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, as the time for the people of their respective States to join in prayer for the President's recovery. Gov. Farnham, of Vermont, names the same hours on Thursday of this week for that purpose

The active collection of Mexico will be secured in the attempt to put down the Apache uprising, as the hostiles are as dangerous in Mexico as in the States, and if they make their escape across the border will leave massacre and desolation in their train Early in the week a hand of Anaches killer two Americans and three Mexicans at Eagle Springs, 100 miles southeast of El Paso, and then fled over the mountains into Mexico.

THE fair-trade agitation in England is a useful diversion for the Conservatives while it is in its preliminary stages, but it will give them trouble as soon as a definit program is announced. They cannot seriously intend to include both manufactured and food products in a new tariff; and they cannot products in a new tariff; and they cannot "protect" one without losing the support of the class interested in the other. It will be observed that the Conservative leaders thus far have dealt only in glittering generalities. Their real work will begin when they have to reduce their promises to set terms of to reduce their promises to set terms of speech. No can this process of definition be much longer postponed. The condition of parties in England is such that it will b parties in Eugland is such that it will be impossible for either to make a canyass without a policy distinctly outlined beforehand. The Birmingham School, as was announced in the dispatches yesterday, has a reform in years, which may easily towards over the property of the property of

too far. English land-reform, the abolition of primogeniture and the enforced reduction of primogeniums and the enforced reduction of rents would bring more relief to the agricultural classes than any amendments of the tariff. Indeed, the latter would be offered as bribes to the artisans rather than the farmer. It would be a curious outcome of fleree competition for votes in England if the Conservations of the reduction of the production fives should make inroads into the Radica constituencies of the manufacturing towns while the Liberals should make good their losses by picking up Conservative boroughs and counties in the rural districts, which have long been the strongholds of Tory power.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, we are pleased to observe, is heartily in favor of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. He also proposes to secure civil rights, purify in Congressional elections, and civil-service reform, to abolish the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks, and to readjust the revenue laws "upon the basis of producing the great naws "upon the basis of producing the great-est revenue with the least and nearest equal burden to the people." Far more important than the platform which the Senaior sends out from the wild woods in this heated term is the announcement that he has recovered his health and will be ready to do good service in the Senate next winter. Mr. Edmunds

THE value of electrical inventions has received a fresh illustration in the case of the schooner Vermillon, which was wrecked in Lake Eric in 1843. The vessel was loaded with copper ingots of the value of \$60,000, but her precise location far down in deep water was for thirty-four years a mystery It remained for electricity to solve the it remained for electricity to solve the mystery. With a newly-invented electric indicator on board a cruising schooner evi-dences of the proximity of submerzed motal were at last obtained, and last Saturday divers were sent down to scarch. They landed plump on the deck of the sunker vessel, and reappeared at the surface bearing one of the copper ingots. The entire recov ery of the valuable cargo in undamaged con dition is now a question of a few days only

THE report of the British Postmaster General shows an increase of 14.8 per cent in the number of registered letters for the postal year ended March 31, and a decrease of 2.2 per cent in number and 2.7 per cent in amount of money-orders for the same period. The money-order system has not come up to public expectation either in this country of Great Britain. It is a clumsy contrivance Great Britain. It is a clumsy contrivance. There are too many forms to be observed; the delay in getting the order or the "advice" is often considerable, and the loss of time in proportion. The utility of the money-order is much diminished in this country by permitting the clerks in large cities to keep bank hours. Laboring men and women who have to go to the office in person to get orders eashed or written lose part of their valuable time morely to save the postal clerks from inconvenience. Th money-order system is in a measure a fail ure. It will eventually be superseded by the introduction of negotiable postal checks and an extension of the registry system, which is now almost an absolute protection against now almost an absolute protection against loss, and is more expeditious and economical and simpler than the money-order.

However coinforting the parallel between Lieut. Filpper and Capt. Howgate may be to the friends of the negro race, we fear it is not quite fair. Lieut. Filpper, unfortunately, was the only negro officer in the army, while Capt. Howgate was not the only white officer. Moreover, Howgate was not in the line, and had no standing among regular officers. and had no standing among regular officers. He was a Coburg, a pot, a barnacle, a military and civil hermaphrodite, neither on thing nor the other, who had become fast thing nor the other, who had become fast-ened on the service under Grant and was re-tained in it by Hayes. Howgate was in no sense a representative white officer. Flipper, on the other hand, was not only a representa-tive of the colored race, but the only one it had in the army. It will not do, of course, to hold the race responsible for him, or to argue the moral depravity of all negroes because a person-three-quarters white turned out a thief, or to declare that the blacks have no capacity for education when one of them has so amply demonstrated his study of Caucasian guile. But it will be wise to admit at once that Flipper's case was a sad one, and that he betrayed a cause more important than his personal honor when he abstracted the regimental funds.

THE Quincy Herald man has informally entered a pica of insanity on his own behalf, and will be acquitted by an indulgent public of responsibility for his actions. Since the Spanish knight tilted at a windmill there Spanish Ringin tilled at a Windmill there has not been such another representative of chivalry in puntations as the Quincy goniteman. He has, in the inconsequential manner of feeble-minded persons, forgotten all about the original cause of the quarrel, and has begun an attack upon the First National leading of Chipage the sellows of which the has begun an attack upon the First National Bank of Quincy, the officers of which did not believe that Gulteau was "just as hon-orable as the man he shot." The bank with-drew its advertisement from the Heraliz, thereupon the latter denied its solvency and attempted to incite a run upon it, using language which is clearly actionable, and would cost in almost any court of law from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The Herald gayly ignores signote \$20,000. The Herita cayly ignores its own responsibility in having solicited and printed the advertisement of a banking concern which it now declares is insolvent, but the weakness of which it did not proclaim until its patronage was withdrawn. The bank will not want for funds as long as Pho bank will n ot want fo

THE fiscal year of the United States Treas ary ended on the 50th of June, and the ac-counts of the Government's receipts and ex-penditures for that year have all been recelpted and balanced. celpted and balanced. The year has been a most prosperous one, the receipts of revenue from each source, and of course in the ag gregate, being much greater in 1881 than fo grogate, being main greater in 1831 than 10r the prosperous year 1880, while the expendi-tures were, on the whole, much smaller. The revenue expenditures for 1881 and 1880

thus compare: | Customs | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 1,016,50 \$333,526,610

Civil and miscellaneous \$ 61,416,325 Premium on purchaso of heads 1890, \$ 54,713,53 2,705,020 38,110,010 13,630,985 5,945,457

Totala.....\$260,712,687 \$207,642,957 The receipts from customs increased \$11. 637, 612, and from internal revenue \$11,251,011 The total increase was \$27,25,681 penditures were nearly \$7,000,000 less than in 1880, though in nearly all the regular items the expenditures were greater. Though we have literally no navy, the expenditures for hat service were over \$2,000,000 greater than In 1880. The cost of interest on the public debt decreased \$18,000,000. The surplus revreserve which may easily topple over the debt decreased \$18,000,000. The surplus re Fair-Trade party if its operations are carried enue—that is, the revenue over expenditures

was \$100,069,404. This was never exceeded except in 1807, when it was \$133,000,255, and in 1870, when it was \$101,001,016. The surplus in 1880 was \$65,813,723, and in 1879 it vas only \$5,879,300.

THE APACHE MASSACRE.

The horrible inorders in the Lava-Beds by the treacherous Modosa and the massacro of Custer and his troops by Sitting-Bull's Indians are brought to mind affest by the indians are brought to mind affects by the terrible calamity which has overtaken gallant Gen. Carr, his officers and cavalrymen, on the Arizona frontier. The story is as brief as the slaughter. Gen. Carr, at the head of a hundred troopers, left Fort Apache, under the guidance of hullens. under the guidance of Indians supposed to who were inciting the White Mountain Indians, on Cibicu Creek, about thirty-live miles from the fort, to hostillites agulast the whites. Licut. Cruse, in making the arrest, was shot, and this was the signal for a general attack men. Carrie upon in which the eral attack upon Carr's men, in which the treacherous red devils, who were supposed friendly, joined. It was the killed. Flushed with their bloody work, the Indians then advanced upon Fort Apache, which was guarded by a small infantry force, killing all the whites they met en route, and it is reported have captured the fort. If this be so, not one of the soldiers will be left of the two companie of lifantry at the post. To add to the hor-rors of the massacre, several ladies, wives of officers, are at the fort, among them Mrs. Carr, and if they are not killed they will be taken into a captivity worse-than-death. is to be hoped that later news may bring the nore cheerful intelligence that they have escaped, and that the reinforcements on the way hurrying to that locality from all direc-tions may have come near enough to divert the Indians from their purpose, but at present it looks as if the whole command at For Apache had been annihilated.

It is hard to write of these periodical massacres by Indians with much patience, because they are needless. More than this, it is a wanton, gratuitous sacrifice of our brave soldiers, and they are likely to continue so long as the Government continues to pursu its present mistaken policy in dealing with Indians. These White Mountain Apaches were known to be hostile. They belong to the same breed as those under Victorio and Nana, who have been plundering and mur-dering in New Mexico for years. They were placed upon a reservation five years ago, but instead of keeping them under surveillance they were allowed to return to their old hunting grounds, and there they have been well armed and equipped, ever since.

How many more massacres of brave officers and soldiers must we have before the

Government will abandon its stupid and

dangerous policy of allowing Indians to run at large? The massacre of Custer's command, the escape of those participating in it, the immunity from punishment which they have enjoyed, offered a premium to every other Indian tribe at large to repeat the ho rible deed. Simple justice now demands that the treacherous scouts who turned upor Gen. Carr shall be pursued and exterminated and that the Apache hostiles shall either be killed or placed where they will be incapa-ble of any further mischief. A terrible example should be made of them, to let othe hostiles know that the Government is in nosmies know that the Government is in earnest. This, however, will only be a triffing compensation for the loss of our sol-dlers. It does not go to the root of the evil, nor will we ever have peace on our Western frontier until the entire pack of Indians, friendly or unfriendly, are co-railed and placed in the Indian Territory of ratied and piaced in the Indian Territory or some locality where they can be dismounted, disarmed, and set to work, and swindling white Agents and traders who come within gunshot of them hanged. There never will be peace or any security until the management of the Indians is taken out of the hands of the Interior Department and they are placed in the charge of the Way Beagatingt. placed in the charge of the War Department, where they belong, Such a disposition of them would remove the influences which are constantly driving them out on the warpath free them from the villatious practices of traders and Agents, and place them under surveillance which would be effective. Th argument of Gen. Gibbon on this point, which argument of each choose of this point, which we have already printed, is worth repeating, as he is probably as well acquainted with the Indians theoretically and practically as any man in the country. After urging their removal to the charge of the War Department, Indians theoretically man in the country.

he says:

The location and surroundings of our Indian tribes are so nearly identical with those of our Ironitor garrisons that the most intured surrection is, they should be supplied under essentiation of the same of the s he says:

As it is now, almost the catire army has to be employed in keeping the Indians from committing outrages which grow out of the system, or rather want of system, of the Interior Department. So long as the army has to be kept constantly employed, owing to the inefficiency of the Interior Department and the corruptions growing out of it, it would seem as if ordinary common sense suggested that the whole job should be let out to the War Department. It is to be hoped that a swift and terrible example will be made of this kind of warfare is waged upon it.

From present indications the Herald will be short-sighted policy if the action of the Government does not go to the root of the evil and cradient it.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT. Few persons stop to consider, we think, what a wonderful change has been worked in the condition of the public debt durin In the condition of the public debt during the past three or four years. It is not merely the large reduction in the principal of the debt nor the immense saving in the annual interest-charge which are remarka-ble, but also the admirable shape to which the outstanding securities have been adjusted. There are just four kinds of Gov justed. There are just four kinds of Covernment securities, and those are so arranged in terms as to protect the Government from any lucrease in interest during the next twenty-five years, and also to enable it to retire bonds at an actual saving in protection. portion to the surplus revenue it may have.

1. There are the greenbacks, redeemable or 1. There are the greenbacks, reacemans on demand, amounting in round numbers to 8346,000,000. It was but a few years ago that these notes were at a discount at home and not recognized in any other country. To-day they are at par and received in any compared to account of the provided and the second of the sec mercial country in the world like the Banl of England notes. They can be exchanged for coin not merely at the Sub-Treasury in for coin not morely at the Sub-Treasury in New York City, but in any bank or broker's office in the world. Together with the Na-tional-bank notes, which are exchangeable for the Government notes, they constitute a model currency, and practically they do not figure as a part of the Government debt because they draw no interest and the people are not willing to surrender them upon any

terms.
2. The securities bearing the highest rate of interest (except a comparatively small

amount of surency 03 which do hot mature for some years) are the 4½ per cent bonds. These rin till 1801, or ten years, and are solling at about 110. By the accepted method of calculating interest they would yield to the Goternment a saving of about Ill per cent if bought at the prevailing rate

131 per cent if thinght at the prevailing rate of premium. They amount to \$250,000,000, and it is safe to calculate that they may all be retired on or before the date of their maturity.

3. The bounds bearing 4 per cent interest amount to about \$755,000,000, and do not mature till 100% or nearly twenty-six years from now. They are at a premium on the from now. They are at a premium on the market, so that their actual value is about 115, and they yield about 314 per cent inter-

4. The rest of the debt, amounting to about 4. The rest of the debt, amounting to about \$578,000,000, draws \$1/5 per cent interest, and may be palo at any time or to any amount that suits the convenience of the Government. These we the old 5 and 6 per cent bonds, which were extended at their maturity at \$1/5 per cent interest, and may be called the "optional bonds," "."

"Optional bonds," "
The surplus revenues of the Clovernment go on licreasing at a ripid rivie, and Secretary Windom will soon be called upon to decide what class of securities he shall begin to retire. The "optional bonds" can be called in at any time at part the Government called in at any time at part the Gayerminght will be obliged to go into the market and buy up the others at the current preining. At first thought it would seem to be the best polley to retire those bonds which can' be procurred at part but the New York Enculus Post suggests a different course, which may be of greater advantage to the Government. Even the vore 1991, when the 4th rear court From the year 1891, when the 416 per cents mature, till the year 1907, when the 4 per cents mature, there will be an interval of sixteen years, during which there will be no bonds that can be paid at the option of the Government, if the present "optional bonds" be retired in the meantime. It is possible and by no means improbable that the premium on the outstanding bonds will premium on the outstanting bonds win then be pushed up to an unreasonable figure if the Government shall still pursue the policy of maintaining the sinking-fund. The t per cent and the percent bonds can be purchased now at a rate which will save the Government as weath the great in the lower many the statement. much interest in the long run as by retiring the 8½ per cent "optional bonds" at par. For instance the bond running twenty-six years and drawing 4 per cent interest repre-sents an aggregate expenditure in the future of 104 per cent interest. After deducting the 15 per cent premium which it will be necessary to pay for that bond, there will remain sary to pay for that count, there win remain 80 per cent interest to be paid. But if these 4 per cents were purchased and the 334 per cents allowed to run, say fifteen years, the aggregate interest thereon would amount to only 5234 per cent, which would be a gain of nearly 37 per cent in interest for the Government.

However Secretary Windom may figure out the purchase of bonds from the surplus revenue (and he may be safely trusted to do the best for the Government), it will be seen that the arrangement of the debt is about a tavorable as it would be possible to make it and that Congress can find no excuse for medding with it or disturbing the country

ing many years to come. CONSTITUTIONAL "INABILITY." The wide divergence of opinion as to what constitutes "inability" of the President, as construed by different persons who enjoy reputations as constitutional lawyers, only serves to increase the doubt and confusion which becloud the question. For instance, Gov. Palmer says he has no doubt "that the duties of the President have already, under the Constitution, devolved upon the Vice-President." Per contra, Judge Trumbuil is equally positive in asserting that "as long as the President's mental faculties are unlin paired there is clearly no inability to perform the duties of the office." Mr. Robeson, of Now Jersey, who gained a National fame as a constitutional lawyer during the debates of the last Congress, maintains that the Vice-President must determine for himself when the duties of the Presidential office devolve upon him under the Constitution. On the other hand, Judge Jameson, of this city, who is the author of a standard work on the framing of constitutions, declares that such a construction would be cangerous in the extreme, and that Congress ought to be sunmoned at once to pass a law which will meet

Out of a mass of conflicting opinions it can only be concluded that the emergency requiring the Vice-President to discharge the duties of the Presidential office has not been sufficiently covered by law or precedent. If it had been the practice to call upon the it had been the practice to call upon the Vice-President during the temporary ab-sence of the President from the sent of Gov-ernment, or during the latter's lilness, and equally the practice for the President to re-sume his functions upon his return or his recovery, then it is not unlikely that Vice President Arthur would have been installed President Artiner would nave been installed as Acting President during President during the state of the Constitution contemplated just such a proceeding. It is true that a similar practice has prevailed without injury to the public interests in the State Governments. At the same time, there have been abundant opportunities to apply it to the National Government, both in the case of illness and dovernment, but in the case of timess and absence, but no Vice-President has ever been requested to assume the office of President, nor has any Vice-President ever done so of tion. Under these circumstances his own mo the omission of a precedent for the Vice-President to act as President temporarily is controlent to a

against such a proceeding. against such a proceeding.
There is no doubt that Congress is competent to define "inability" by law, since it is empowered by the Constitution "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department of cer thereot." But in the absence of any statutory definition of "inability," the word can only be reasonably construed to mean mental incapacity; for it is easy to suppose a case in which a man who lives in an invalid chair, like Alexander Stephens, should be elected President, or that, shortly after old elected President, or that, shortly after elec-tion, a President might be prostrated by a paralysis which would confine him to his bed, during the remainder of his term, and yet leave him all his mental faculties for the administration of his office, if it be a question of mental 'inability," then, in the absence of any Na-tional law as to the manner in which such a condition shall be determined, the only pro-ceeding which seems to meet the case is the condition shall be determined, the only pro-ceeding which seems to meet the case is that of an inquiry into the President's sanity un-der the local laws of the State or Ibstrict where he may be. There has certainly been no time during President Garileid's prostration when his physicians or attendants would have authorized a proceeding of that kind

have authorized a proceeding of that kind. The only proper and safe way to determine when, how, under what conditions, and during what period the Vice-President shall net as 'President so long as the President himself' is allye, has not been removed and has not resigned, is by law of Congress. But it does not follow that the present emergency demands an extra session of Congress nor an immediate passage of a law on this subter. Dubley the bast line weeks there. subject. Duling the past nine weeks there has been but a single case requiring requiring

the President's personal signature-that was then extradition-and ho of an extradition—and he was men equal to the occasion. The cases are very few where the President's per-sonal intervention is indispensable. Con-gress is not in session, and there are no laws to sign or veto. The Government had been thoroughly organized before President Garfield was shot, and the country has perfect confidence in the men who are in charge of connidence in the near wind are in charge of affairs. There have been but two applications for office during the President's sickness, and if there had been a thousand the public interests would not suffer because they received no consideration. The only determine the beautions of the department. delay in the business of the department seems to be of a kind which would naturally result from the shock and prolonged anxiety that followed the assault upon the Presiden There is nothing to provent the same smooth and satisfactory administration of public affairs during the next eight or nine weeks that has prevalled during the past eight or nino weeks, and it is almost certain that a radical change will occur during that period The country can better afford to await de velopments than to try any experiments under the pretext of an emergency.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.
The Democrats have two perennial candidates for President. They are Tilden and Hendricks. They were once persuaded to pol their issues and run on the same ticket. but shi ce then each man has been for him-sulf, against the other and against everybody else. At this very day, three years removed from the next Presidential campaign, and at a time when the people, both Democrats and Republicans, are chiefly concerned about the life of an actual President who has won the respect and confidence of all parties, these two politicians are said to be engaged by either one of them, will place the successful one as far from the coveted office as the one who shall fall to get the nomination. There has never been a more striking exhibition of Impotent greed for office than that which Tilden and Hendricks are now making. The hand of the wily old politician of New York State's clearly visible in the prepara-

tions for the local campaign this coming fall. John Kelly is on deck, of course, but such opposition only serves to whet the old man's ambition to take the wheel and run affairs to suit himself. There may be a pretty fight, but Tilden knows he will be no worse off than he is now if he goes down, while he argues that victory over Kelly, supplemented by a victory over the common enemy—the Republicans—will gain for him some such political glory as that which led to his non ination in 1870. Indeed, it is binted that Tildenis actually willing to run for Governor, in propria persona, in order to monopolize all the triumph of a possible success. It may be, too, that he counts upon some assistance from the disaffected Conkling faction, either from the disarreacted Constring faction, either indirectly if the machine shall gain control of the Republican Convention, or directly in case the machine shall be put down in that onvention. In the meantime Mr. Hendricks is said to

have gone to Saratoga in order to fight Mr.
Tilden on his own ground. He points to the
successive defeats of Seymour, McClellan,
Greeley, Tilden, and Hancock as elinebing
arguments against the nomination of a New
York candidate in 1881. He is said to have
have have seem wantesten with Jelan Kaltbeen in close communication with John Kelly. and to have made a strong alliance with Tammany. He does not hesitate to criticise and antagonize Tilden openly. In a recent interview with a reporter he is credited with the following statement:

the following statement:

"Did Gov. Titlon over converse with you on some joint course of action riter you were both deprived of your cilices by the inauguration of the converse with the converse with a great variety of sugrestions from men at fault. Perhaps his mind was too much occupied with a great variety of sugrestions from men nearer to him. But I waited, expecting he would confer with ine, but he never did so, I think Gov. Titlen, on that day when Chandler sent his definant message that Titlen and Hendricks had not been obected, ought to have expected the conference of the converse of the con

To those who are familiar with Mr. Hendricks' vacillating and trimming thus to very anusing to read of that gen-tieman's condemining Tilden's course after the election of 1876, and telling of the bold things he would have done if he had been in Tilden's place. At the same time it has bee and still is the Democratic inclination to blame Tilden for his conduct then, and Hendricks may make some capital out of it. Both men are likely to create a good deal of popular disgust, however, by their machina tions at this time, and each may possibly prove of some service to the country by help ing to kill off the other.

THE accomplished Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, is well known to be an encyclo pædia of information, but even his wisd cannot fathoin the mysteries of the South Pass and jetty swindle. He reads in the Pass and jetty swindle. He reads in the New Orleans Democrat, an ardent defender of the grab is statement such as this, printed in its columns within a week;

It is a noterious fact that occan steamships drawing from twenty to twenty-dwo fact are constantly passing in and out of the jettles.

Mr. Dana then discovers that the Treasury Department is paying Capt. Ends for a depth of thirty feat, with the Calculate New Orleans and the constant of the control of the contr

of thirty feet, while his friends in New Orleans only claim from twenty to twenty-five feet. Naturally Mr. Dana wishes to know how this can be so. The explanation is sim-ple. Capt. Eads claims to have a depth of thirty feet through the jettles, but admits n twenty-five feet can be found in parts of the channel above the jet-ties. He has merely thrown the bar back-ward in the river. Of course the object of the Government in hiring Capt. Eads was to get a channel. It cared nothing for dec water in spots. But Capt Rads is shrew and though he has made a channel of probably not more than twenty-two feet, and that partly by dredging, he is drawing pay for thirty feet through the jettles, which for all precion purposes might as well be ten miles

Doctons so seldom agree that the public is always prepared for the savage assaults which they are continually making on each other. Dr. Bliss, however, seems to be possiblarly unfortunate in having incurred the dislike of other members of the preferation. The Michael Met.

sines, nowever, seems to no poculiarly unfortunate in having incurred the dislike of other members of his profession. The Michigan Midical News, published at Detroit, says:

There is one Dr. D. W. Bliss, now in attendance on the President, who formerly resided in this city and at other points in this State. He and his brother left here as volunteer surgeons, and were present at the first hattle of Bull Run. The suspense after that encounter was for a time very public haut to was in a measure relative very middle that the subject of Bull Run. The suspense after that encounter was for a time very public haut to measure relative very middle such that the suspense of the historical faces it has been charged that the President's "chief physician" is a Michigau man. We are under obligations to our contemporary for relieving us of this imputation. With this sense of obligation on the war are imply to be able to a member to a member to the surface of the Association. He was a member in SR, but is not now. Had be been a cousistent member he would not have been the President's "chief physician" at this time. He occupies that position simply by the grace of check, and in violation alongly by the grace of check, and in violation alongly by the grace of check, and in violation of all rules of othical propriety. Dr. Thomselond was first in charge after the shoottion of all rules of othical propriety. Dr. Townshoul was first in charge after the shooting, and the case was his by all recognized rules, until the ismily physician could be called, but filies crowded him out. Dr. lister, the family physician, was out of the city at the time of the shooting, but returned immediately on receiving the news, and presented himself at the

White House. Hiss, however, refused to allow him even to see the patient. Drs. Townshead and Baxter were thus both, with the utmost shamefacedness, defrauded of their rights—their sentlemany instincts and the and circumstance of the attempted assashantion proventing a defense of them addust Hiss, attack. We chelefully concede Bliss untivity to New En-

IF young Nell, the man from Troy, N. Y. who was attacked by a fit of insanity the other night while sleeping in a Clara-street lodging house, and who succeeded in shooting five mer before he was captured, is a fair example of the sorror no was copured, as a rair example of the way in which daingerous lundites are treated in Troy, all persons halling from that classic locality will hereafter be looked upon with suspicion. It seems that as early as 1875 Noil began using his pistol on buman beings, having in that year attempted to shoot James Dwyer, and was year attempted to shoot James Dwyer, and was acquitted on the extraordinary ground that "he mistook lwyer for a man who was keeping company with his sister," although why it should be deemed justifiable for the brother of a young woman to assasinate any person who a young woman to assassinate any person whe presumed to woo bor is not clear. In June last, Neil had some trouble with a street-can concluctor, and tried to shoot the man. For this offense he was arrested, but released from custody at the expiration of two days. The pistol used by Neil on this occasion was taker possession of by the police authorities, and because the officer butters the vectors returned. possession of by the police authorities, and because the offiner having the weapon refused to surrender it. Neil threatened his life. In view of all these facts it would seem that the nunifield greatenest of Troy must be conducted in a criminally curriess manner. Men who make repeated attempts to kill people, and who are more than suspected of boing insano, should not be allowed their liberty under any circumstances. That Neil is a manine his last exploit in the killing line leaves no doubt, and the authorities of Cook County should perform in an effectual manner the work so shamefully neglected by the people of Troy. nation his last exploit manufacture and the manufacture of Cook County should perform in an effectual manuer the work so shamefully neglected by the people of Troy.

Now that the Coroner's Jury at New Haven has held James Malloy Jr. for the murder of Jennio Cramer, it is to be hoped that paths will be taken to prevent the principal witnesses from being spirited away by the friends and family of the prisoner before the case comes to trial, so that the prosecution will be sufficiently crippled by lack of evidence as to be unable to convict young Malloy and impose upon him the punishment he so richly deserves. It is very probable that the poison found in Jennio Cramer's stomach was taken by the unfortunate girl in order to end her unlesy and shame, and in any avent it will not be possible to convict Malloy of murder in the first degree. But of the disposition of his case, in which the parents of every girl in the land are interested, there should be no timo lost by the Connecticut authorities in bringing the matter to a speedy trial, in order that the outside world may know just what the laws of one of the oldest States is the Union can do towards punishing a man who is worse than a murderer.

PASTOIS of Cincinnati churches will here-after probably be caroful how they make state-neuts reliceting on the veracity of their female parishionors. The Rev. G. J. Kannmacher, pasor of St. Jacob's Church, had a dispute with Mrs. Goldmeler, and in a communication to a Gorman paper insinuated that the help had not kept closely to the truth in some statements made by her. Mrs. Goldmeler did not write a letter in reply. But she secured a horsewhip, and, stationing herself on a corner which the reverend gentleman was accustomed to pass, belabored him soundly, and did not desist unti-disarmed by the crowd which had gathered The Ruy. Mr. Kannmacher says he shall go to which had gathered with the gathered with the gathered in was about the matter, and Mrs. Goldmoler says she would like to have him do so.

Col., Jone 4.

Cor. John Atkinson, who has been give con. Join Attinson, who has been giv-ing the Washington reporters some interesting facts about Howgate, states that when the om-bezzler enlisted in 1822, "the was an bonest, nu-sophisticated farmer, near Cappe, Mich., where he owned eighty acres of fand." From recent developments it would have been policy on the part of the Government to have given the unsophisticated furmer another eighty-acre tract and allowed blin to remain in Michigan.

EDMUND YATES, an English writer of some note, who was treated with great hospitality during a recent visit to this country, is the editor of a paper called the World, published in continuous and a certain editor of a paper called the World, published in London. Not long ago in speaking of a certain class of nuisnees, the World said "they should be avoided like Americans or Frankfort Jews." We are proud to state that Mr. Yates is neither an American nor a Frankfort Jew. He is a full-blooded Englishman.

Sr. Louis is an awfully wicked city. The last docket of its Criminal Court contained twenty-six murder cases, and since then nine more have been added. There are also three cases of hemicide and thirty-five of assault with intent to kill. Nothing is heard in St. Louis but the mellow pop of the revolver and the subdued rattile of the hospital ambulance as it goes through the green with the mellow of the case of through the grass-grown streets picking up killed and wounded.

THE Washington Star's advice to hay-fover victims is: "As exercise, heat, and light aggravate all the symptoms, the highest de-gree of confort attainable under the circum-stances is gained by resting in a cool, dark room, with a thick inver of white cotton-butting loosely over the eyes." Chicago victims never do this. They pefor to die and go straight to Heaven, as all Chicagonus do.

THE managers of the Chicago Exposition should secure the Indian policy of Carl Schurz for exhibition. It is one of the most ingenious toys over invented, and would attract great atention just now.

LAKESIDE · MUSINGS.

"I see that Pedro is on the war-path in Arizona. Let the jack be ordered out at once. The jack will take the pedro."—John Kelly. The Jack will take the peare. —Join Acay.

Dr. Bliss has condenned the Tallapoosa and people are confidently expecting her to prove the most seaworthy beat in the navy.

"Come to think the matter over, if a stormer should be lost in the ordinary course of travel it would be rather unpleasant for me."— O'Donopun-Rossa.

The New York Post editorially indor the practice of bicycle-riding. We should to see little Charlie Schurz on a bicycle, must look too cute for anything but drow A new street railtond is to be built in Mil-waukce. The capital stock of the company is \$1,00,000, half of which will be spont in hir-ing people to stay in Milwaukce long enough to take a ride.

A new Vice-Chancellor of the Russian Empire is to be appointed as soon as the large force of clerks engaged on the job can write out the name of the gentleman whom the Emperor has selected for the office.

has selected for the office.

A man in New Jersey has married his mother-in-law, and the question as to which has the worst of it is exciting considerable attention among people who are familiar with the average resident of Now Jersey.

"Don't talk by the yard," said Mr. Moody in a recent sermon to preachers. Mr. Moody should not sit down on the inexperienced pastors in this manner. It is not every man that can talk by the inile as Mr. Moody does.

An exclusion as we this the manner.

An exchange says that "an emment Judge

of Indians, now indulying in his annual debauch has broken a faro bank at the Hoosier Capital. This shows what whisky will bring a man to. If the eminent Judge had kept sober the chances are that the bank would have broken him.

My grandma met a fair gallant one day,
And, blussing, gave the gentleman a daisy.

Now, if your grandma acted in that way,
Would you not think the dear old soul was

cruzy? O-h, Grandmamma!

And then the contiemen bont smiling down, And told my grandma that he leved her

And told my grandma that no loved not dearly;
And grandma, smiling back, forgot to frown,
—Ah, grandpa nodel 80 he recalls it clearly? 0-h, Grandpupa! -From " Manhattan Madriyale," by O. A. Dana.

PERSONALS.

The sale and distribution of Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Gov-ernment" has been slower in the South than in the North and West.

A colored preacher in Louisville, Ky., has found in his church a dunkhiter from whom he was separated at the auction-block twenty-odd years ago. He was much rejoiced, but was prey to conflicting emotions when he learned

from her that her mother is still living, be hav-ing been legally intried to another woman after becoming a freedman.

becoming a fractionan.

William Pickhardt is building the tallector privato residences in New York, which is locat \$200,000. It will be fifty-two fort have the tallector, with a hight of 12 feet have the can depth, with a hight of 12 feet have the can and twenty fout below it. Then will be its stories, besides a biascent, colar, and sub-collar, making in all muo stories.

cellar, making in an innerstories.

Several offers, one of them bilding as high as £20, have been made for Mr. Bradisavit coat, torn in ejecting him from Parliament. He rapides that the garment is not for sale; that and until that payment has been esacted the coat has a very special value as an esacted the coat has a very special value as a resteed to coat has a very special value as a resteed to coat has a very special value as a resteed to coat has a very special value as a resteed to coat has a very special value as a resteed to the coat has a very special value as a resteed to the coat has a very special value as very special va

cont has a very special value as a reminder. Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincoll) while from London that she is a sai invalid, sudering severely and very frequently from attack of acute bronchitis. She says she can be prostration, danger, overything, better the sain involved the same of the same

next month.

Prince Bismarck likes to exhibit his accomplishments to visitors, and it is reinted that one day on receiving a vielt from Signer Maglini, the present infilm Minister of Maglini, the present infilm Minister of one of this own, remarking, in an off-band, that "in Prussia politicians found time to city time the artis."

Hinte the aris."

The marriage of the Duchesse de Richelle to Sir Hickman Bacon is a curious union of race and religion. The britle is of French-Herra-Creelo blood, and was horn in New Friends. Here father and uncle, Armand and Michael Heine, are two French Hobrows who more than thirty years are went to New Urleans and made are two French Hobrows who more than thirty years are went to New Urleans and made are two the second materials. At the opening of the fact was they returned to Paris, and there is a furniture of Michael Heine became the wife or the brief dichelles. She is a Catallic, and her second bushand is a High Churchman.

PUBLIC OPINION

Boston Heraldi (Ind.): A many sensibility would forbid oven a virulent political opponent from choosing the time when his opponent from choosing the time when his opponent lay suffering and nikh unto death to vent upon him vials of wrath for alleged neutron for the wounded President, he is compared to the positive outrage upon the feelings of tenses able and decent people everywhers. The coher himsoff must be neutry on a par with Guilleau who can seek notorioty by inrowing mud at the counts of Guitheld.

Philadelphia Press: Not even in the case of Philadelphia Press: Not even in the essed Lincoh's nurder, when passions were naturally excited to the utmost, did any but the linest dregs of society feel any cintion at that horride trugedy. But here, in a time of profound pesse, and but by six weeks after the tragely subsequence of the linest had coursely subsequently as the served for this illinois and coursely subsequently the linest property of the lillinois and the tragely subsequently to the linest present for the lillinois to linest profit of this affair or that is likely to dreg of this affair or that is likely to dreg of the linest profit of the line

tune of the Regue's March.

Albany Express (Stalwart Ren.): The Republicans of the Thirty-second District beyond question sustained the course of Norman M. Allon and Loren B. Sessions at Chewo. Reyond all question, if Norman M. Allen had been Senator in place of Sessions be would not have voted for Conkling and Platt. Beyond all acceptance of the Conkling and Platt. Beyond the Conkling and Platt. Beyond all acceptance of the Conkling and Platt. Beyond and Stalker and Platter and Platte

New York Tribune (Rep.): Illinois is griovously ufflicted. It is unfortunate enough to contain the birthplace of Guitean and to have an editor who openly rejoices in Guiteau crimo. Guiteau was born in Freeport, and signadimirer edits a Democratic newspaper in Quinadimirer edits a Democratic newspaper in Quinadimirer. admirer callts a Democratic newspaper in quincy. On Aug. 11 ho published this astouding observation: "We believe Guitent to be just as bonorable as the man be shot, and a nighty hight less dangerous to the country at large than that panishib, smooth-tongued, unpraction that panishib, smooth-tongued, unpractional content of extended extendent in the community, it. V. Wheelor, the editor, repeated it, with the additional offensive remark that when Garneld die there would be no National sorrow. If his continued to tanke similar observations since, and to defond thom at great length. The citizens of the town have burned him in eligy side by side to the many control of the coupled hereafter. He should not be subjected to personal violence. He is killing biaseff is so mough.

Now York Tribune (Rep.): Senator Pugh, of Alabama, says ho does not for a monent believe that Sonator-leot Miller, of New York, will be allowed to take his seat until an investigation is had of all the circumstances of his clootion. Mr. Pugh thus puts himself in accord with his party press in this State, which has been working zonlously of late to make out a case against Mr. Millor's right to his seat. The objection the Domooratic cilitors advance is that amignity of the entire feesistation did not vote for him, but only a majority of a chorum. To men who more rising this objection know well onough that it has no weight whatever. There is not subject to the control of the seat long entire in the seat of the control of the seat long entire in the control of the seat long entire in the control of the Senate and esparer its organization. Mr. Pugh says he is in there is, unhapply, little reason to doubt that the former is the more occurate representative of Domooratic sontinent.

Buffallo Express (Rep.): We shall not af-New York Tribune (Rep.): Senator Pugh

the former is the more accurate representality of Democratic sontinuous.

Buffulo Express (Rop.): We shall not attempt any guess at the motives of the Salvari multiplity of the Republican State Connellute is calling the State Convention at the unusual place of New York City and at the unusual place of New York City and at the unusual thas of Oct. 5. It is apparent, however, that there must be strong motives for auton so amost. The motives may be easily the control of the control of

I a Suite Committee to the perfect a plant of Laphan s reported by the New York Near—whether coeffly or not we do not know—as anxious that fice-President Arthur shull try to take advange of the appropriate afforded by Garded's Vice-President Arthur some of the operaturity affected by Garded lillues and suffering to grab at the Executive power. We trust to Gen. Arthur's political surgacity and gentlemanty institutes to keep him from attempting so indecent a usurpation. Should be attempt it, his and all who discred below would speedly have a new and called the control of the country to the control opening the control opening the control opening to the control opening to the control opening the control openi

suggested and gentlemanly instincts to keep his from attenuthing so indecent a usurpation. Should be attempt it, he and all who indeed a his point of should appendix he are and a country of the property of