Total for the week ...

Operations Resumed in Egypt.

Before these lines are read the first important movement undertaken by the British troops in Egypt since the occupation of | \$5.500,000 extra for the fishery award in 1879, Alexandria will have been carried out. The direction of that movement is not known, for the transports sailed under sealed orders, and Sir Garner Wolseley would not deserve the post he occupies if he did not endeavor to disguise his real object from the treacherous officials who surround the Khedive. It is true that yesterday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Aboukir, and this fact, so far as it goes, would confirm the announcement that an attack upon the forts at that place was intended. But a bombardment of the Aboukir works by a portion of the ironclad fleet may-like the simultaneous advance ordered from Ramlehbe intended merely to occupy and detain the forces under ARABI in their present position while the bulk of the British army under Gen. Wolseley lands at Ismailia and propeeds either to march on Cairo or to fall on the Egyptian leader from the rear.

It is not to be supposed that the present movement was projected without minute and trustworthy information regarding the size and the efficiency of the force at ARABI's disposal. There are doubtless quite as many traitors in the camp of the rebels as among the pretended adherents of the Khedive, and professional spies have probably found it as lucrative to serve the English as ARABI. whose pecuniary resources must by this time be pretty well depleted. It is probable, therefore, that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY knows exactly how many men and how many guns he will have to encounter at the worst. That he thinks the force now under his command quite strong enough to deal with them is evident from the promptitude with which upon his arrival he took measures for an attack. He knew, however, that every day would witness the arrival of additional reenforcements at Alexandria and Suez, and that if he waited but one week he would have ten thousand more men to work with than he has now. That he, nevertheless, determined to begin operations at once, indicates a belief that the Egyptian army is very much weaker than ARABI would have the rabble of Alexandria suppose. According to so-called official estimates which have lately, it seems, been current in that city, the rebels are credited with 36,000 regulars, 38,000 militia, and 50,000 armed Bedouins. The numbers look rather formidable, but the chances are that Sir GARNET will find the majority of them men in buckram. If ARABI has 20,000 men who can exhibit anything like the steadiness under fire shown by European troops, he has made the most of his materials and opportunities.

We may be sure that the British will behave with their usual gallantry and firmness. for there is not a man in the ranks who does not understand that England is risking in this Egyptian campaign her empire in India. The expedition is undertaken for the avowed purpose of assuring the safety of her principal highway to her Indian possessions; and, should it prove a failure, the collapse of her military prestige would almost certainly be followed by disaffection and revolt among her Mussulman subjects. If she is not competent to deal with Egypt, whose army has been a laughing stock since its performances in the Balkan peninsula, in Abyssinia and the Soudan, then it would be disgraceful for the every British soldier realizes that, a war in Egypt once begun, a speedy and overwhelming victory is indispensable.

The fact that this movement has been made without waiting for the conclusion of a convention with Turkey has a good as well as a bad side. Of course the English commander will lose the moral influence which. to some extent, the presence of Ottoman Commissioners would have given him. But we imagine that Gen. Wolseley would not unwillingly sacrifice any gain resulting from a mere overt support by the Sultan to obtain his present immunity from betrayal. Too n uch suspicion attaches to the past relations of ABDUL-HAMID to ARABI Pasha to render the cooperation of the Porte an unmixed b nefit. Besides, the Sultan has already been compelled by the conference to disavow ARABI's proceedings and to acquiesce in England's intervention; and that suffices to tie

A Comparison of Accounts.

In making up the annual estimates of exp-nditures, the common practice of the departments and of the different bureaus has been to allow a margin of twenty-five per cent. for reduction by Congress. It has come to be well understood that these figures are cooked by a collusive understanding by which Representatives may claim credit for economy when the estimates are cut down, and the departments will be perfectly satis-

fled when a given point is not passed. The Republicans at the late session, under SECOR ROBESON'S lead, went far beyond the usual limitation, and in the spirit of extravagance established a precedent without any parallel during a condition of peace. Mr FOLGER, in the regular Treasury report last December, estimated the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1881, leaving out of view the permanent and 1nd finite appropriations, at \$255,219,190.83.

These enormous figures provoked much comment at the time. But they made no impression on the prodigal party in Congress, which came into power with two fixed bleus-first, to expend the largest possible som; and, secondly, to keep the taxation of the people up to the highest possible point. Tar appropriations foot up \$295,248,943.75. In other words, they exceed the estimates of the Treasury, made with a view to large redin don, by \$40,029,752.02! There is no escape from these facts, and no explanation can be given which will satisfy the taxpayers.

Taus in time of profound peace we are compelled to submit to a monstrous system of axation, invented for war. The internal revenue produced, as the Commissioner has its, over one hundred and forty-six mil-... s last year. The tariff yielded about two i a fred and twenty-live millions. The count weight of this appalling extortion 1. at last upon labor.

The Constitution, the stars and stripes, the star-spangled banner, and the President's new flag are fine things, but they do not fill empty stomachs, and they do not diminish the taxes that make poverty more ghastly, and which excite hatred against the Govern-

ment that imposes them. In reviewing the prodigality of the Re-

publicans, and in contrasting their policy with that of the Democrats while in a majority of the House, Mr. ATKINS, who had been Chairman of the Appropriations, presented several striking statements. Taking the four years while Garfield was Chairman of the Appropriations, and comparing them with the four following years, when Mr. RANDALL was Chairman and subsequently Speaker, these results are reached:

GARPIRLD.

8161 902,274 04 158,545 7-4 04 154,024,797 09 147,970,687 91 \$124,857,448.58 . 125,075,671.28 . 184,084,910.27 . 135,838,000.00 Total : 2011,443,542.97 Total ... \$519,806,034.08 There was a retrenchment of nearly ninetytwo millions in these four years, exclusive of which necessarily did not enter into the regular expenses of carrying on the Government, and for which Mr. HAMILTON FISH is mainly answerable.

HANDALL.

The extravagance of the session which has just expired, great as it was, was restrained by fear of the fall elections, and by the rule which the Democrats adopted in 1876, forbidding amendments to appropriation bills, unless they were germane and intended to retrench expenditures. One of these checks will be removed next winter, when the Republicans mean to start out with a carnival of jobbery and corruption which will throw all former excesses into the shade.

The Hawthorne Controversy.

This is an unfortunate controversy which has arisen about the genuineness of an alleged posthumous novel of NATHANIEL HAW-THORNE-unfortunate for the two principal parties to the dispute and for the publishers who had announced the book. After comparing the assertions made on both sides, we are bound to say that the main question raised has by no means been answered, and that further steps must be taken to determine whether or no an attempt has been made to abuse a great reputation and palm

off a literary forgery upon the public. The original account of the novel ascribed to the elder HAWTHORNE and entitled "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," appeared in the Boston Advertiser, and is understood to have been derived from the publishers, Messrs. Osgood & Co., who in turn are supposed to have obtained their information, together with the manuscript, from Mr. JULIAN HAW-THORNE. The latter gentleman, at all events, was to furnish, it was said, a preface to the book. According to this first statement, the manuscript of the story was discovered among the papers of the late novelist, and upon being deciphered revealed an almost perfectly developed and finished work, requiring only a few touches by way of revision or addition in unimportant particulars. Of this statement, which we presume was a transcript of the assertions made to the Messrs. Osgood, we may say that it was well adapted to convince the buyers of the book that they would get what they paid for, that is to say, a novel by NATHAN-IEL HAWTHORNE.

The announcement in the Advertiser, however, was promptly followed by a denial on the part of Mr. HAWTHORNE's daughter, who is now Mrs. LATHROP, that there is any such thing in existence as a complete romance by her father. She explains in detail the disposition made of her father's papers after his death, and avers that a finished work, such as "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" is asserted to be, could not have escaped the notice of any member of the family. She denies a number of minor averments made in the Advertiser statement, and unquestionably leaves upon the mind the impression that, in her judgment, the publication of the forthcoming novel under her father's name would be an unscrupulous forgery. Now, when we remember that the person apparently responsible for the publication is Mrs. Laterop's brother the fact that such an accusation could proceed from such a source reveals what need never have been made public without this controversy, namely, of staff he had his closest confidence. In the the existence of a bitter quarrel between the | midst of these relations he deceived him, children of the late Mr. HAWTHORNE. With and sought to gain his command by the forty million Mohammedans in India to sub- that variance, of course, we have nothing to foulest of infamies. When Rosecrans called mit longer to her rule. As we have said, do beyond expressing a regret that it should his attention to the charges of treachery in ever have been brought to our notice, the newspapers, he answered: "I fearlessly Whether Mrs. LATHROP, however, or her brother, is accountable for the present scandal depends entirely on the answer to the question which is right in the pending controversy touching the authorship of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." If Mrs. LATHROP had good grounds for believing the book to be a forgery, she did her duty-though it may have been a most unpleasant duty-to the

> For a time it was hoped that the grave misgivings excited by Mrs. LATHROP's statement might be set at rest by explanations. which, it was understood, had been requested from Mr. Julian Hawthorne by those who had made themselves responsible for the original announcement. But it cannot be said that the interview of a special correspondent with Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE. whose results were printed in the Advertiser on Aug. 16, was satisfactory. The correspondent begins by acknowledging that much of the first statement published in the Advertiser was incorrect; that the novel "is not as complete a work" as was asserted; that there is "a small break in the middle," and that "several chapters are needed to finish the book." He admits, too, that the handwriting is very different from several specimens of HAWTHORNE's manuscript which he had seen. The writer of the communication likewise acknowledges that Mrs. LATHROP was right in contradicting several of the minor affirmations in the first statement, relating for the most part to the elder HAWTHORNE'S literary habits. On the other hand, this special correspondent has seen the manuscript of " Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." "The writing," he says, "and its evident age

public and to her father's memory by pro-

claiming her opinion.

-for it is old and brown-are proof to the eye at once that the manuscript is a genuine work of HAWTHORNE." The fact that it is old and brown proves nothing as to authorship; and the correspondent had just said that the writing differed notably from other specimens of Hawthorne's. According to this revised statement pub-

lished in the Advertiser, there were two sets of papers among the late Mr. HAWTHORNE'S effects, one consisting of some fragmentary notes for a novel-which alone Mrs. LATHROP saw-and the other constituting an elaborate work. But in order to account for the exist ence of an extensive manuscript which it is certain Mr. HAWTHORNE's daughter never heard of, it seems indispensable to enter into some explanations as to the disposal of the late novelist's papers. Mrs. LATHBOP, on her part, has been careful to report all the facts she knows. But this is just what Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE declines to do. He can see no necessity, he says, for a detailed explanation of the disposition made of his father's papers. We are constrained to differ with him completely on that subject. Until such an explanation is forthcoming, the public will not be able to understand how Mrs. Lathrop could have been mistaken in her categorical assertion. Mr. Julian Haw-THORNE declares that he will publish the book as it was left by his father, and leave

the world to judge whether it is genuine.

a book is to be determined by extrinsic as well as by intrinsic evidence. An author's style has been ere now so perfectly imitated that only consummate critics could detect the copyist, and in such a case for the mass of readers the internal evidence would be utterly misleading. It may be said that in such an instance the buyer of a book would get his money's worth, but not the less would it be true that the forger and his publishers had taken their money on false pretences.

The interview with Mr. JULIAN HAW-THORNE published in the Advertiser leaves controversy just where it was before. Mr. HAWTHORNE produces a manuscript which he says was his father's. Mrs. LATHROP says that no such manuscript was among her father's papers. No attempt is made to show how it might have been there, and yet have escaped her notice. On the whole, we advise the publishers to insist upon a somewhat closer investigation of the matter, and meanwhile it might be well for them to name their authority for the original announcement, part of which, at least, is now acknowledged to have been incorrect.

Last Words to the Cincinnati Commer-

cial. Success in the Republican National Convention converted the Cincinnati Commercial from enmity to friendship for the late President. Like all converts, the Commercial became hotter in zeal than the first faithful. To silence suspicion, it transcended the limits of discretion, and provoked controversy, that has proved damaging to the "god of its idolatry" and to his indiscreet champion.

GUITEAU did for GARFIELD what all the colish friends of the latter, with BLAINE as their chief, could not have achieved in a thousand years. Assassination excited indignation and sympathy equally, and caused men to forget and to forgive much that merited the strongest condemnation.

If the Commercial and others holding simllar opinions had been content to accept the generous sentiments which were offered like flowers to decorate the grave of GARFIELD, it would have been well for his fame, and better for those who have forced a review of his career. They have attempted to hold him up as a great moral light, and as a political example worthy of the best imi tation. They have registered him in the calendar of saints, and they have demanded veneration for his holy character. They propose to erect GARFIELD churches, to honor the memory of a man who, during his long illness, never saw a Christian minister, and never had uttered the consolation of a prayer to the throne of mercy.

We have protested and shall continue to protest against this imposture and this falsifleation of history; and in doing so it has been necessary to show what those who knew GARFIELD best know to be strictly true to the last letter. Of all the public men who have attained any prominence in the last twenty years, he was, perhaps, the most corrupt, the most profligate, and the most false in character. Under an exterior of frankness, he was basely treacherous; while professing pious platitudes, he was grossly immoral; and pretending ignorance of business, he was a professional jobber in legislation.

The Rings owned him as a chattel. During his four years as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee the worst excesses of Grantism were perpetrated; and he is directly responsible for the back-pay grab and for all the enormities of that time, including more than three millions voted in six weeks to the Washington Ring, after he had received the bribe of \$5,000 for the DE GOLYER

The Credit Mobilier business was a mere item in a long account of venality, which if published entire would astound all that part of the world who only came to know him through GUITEAU's crime.

He slept in the tent of ROSECRANS; he ate at his camp table, and as the trusted chief challenge all the rascals in the world to publish any such letters written by me." But the letters have been published, and they tell their own story.

He was the chosen confident of John Sher-MAN at Chicago, and, with Gov. Foster, represented the interests of that aspirant to the Presidency. It is now notorious that before leaving Washington he bargained with BLAINE to betray SHERMAN, and this was the secret of Blaine's mastery after Garfield was elected President. The pretence that the nomination was a surprise has not even the merit of a weak invention. Shortly before the meeting of the Convention, GARFIELD stood in front of the Clerk's desk of the House of Representatives when a Democrat came up. GARFIELD, in his familiar way, put his arm around his neck and said, calling him by name. "Would it not be curious if you and I, who have opposed each other here, should be

opposing candidates for the Presidency?" In closing this discussion with the Commercial it is proper to repeat, in a more detailed and distinct form, what has heretofore been substantially said in regard to GARFIELD's visit to New York in August, 1880. At that time the outlook of the Republican party was indeed desperate. Defeat was in the air, and unless a sudden reaction should occur it was inevitable. In this dilemma GAR-FIELD proposed the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was attended by many conspicuous Republicans, and by the National and Congressional committees. Mr. Conkling declined an invitation, because it was understood a plan was to be submitted for a division of the spoils, as a mode of ex-

citing activity in the campaign. One of the methods proposed by Garfield himself, as an expedient for carrying New York, was to enlist Mr. L. P. MORTON, as the head of a finance committee, he to set the example by an expected liberal subscription. committee waited on Mr. Morron, and he declined the honor, alleging business engagements as the reason. Subsequently GAR-FIELD and Morron were brought together at another conference. To induce Morron to undertake the task of raising money for the campaign, GARFIELD offered him then and there, in the event of being elected, the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the management of the loan for refunding the debt, and the mission to France, with the alternative of that to England. He also promised that the advice and wishes of the New York Senators, and of the State Committee, should gov-

ern him in the matter of appointments. A memorandum of these terms was made at the time, and subsequently separate papers were prepared by parties who were present. The Commercial has vaguely disputed these facts upon "belief," but evidently without information. Now, Mr. BLAINE is the political residuary legatee of Gen. Garfield. He is very much concerned about the fame of the late President. whom he persuaded to make the rupture in New York by a flagrant violation of GAR-FIELD'S voluntary and repeated pledges If Mr. BLAINE will assume authoritatively to challenge the substance of the foregoing facts, we believe the papers will be produced

But this will hardly do. The genuineness of Certainly they were ready to be presented during Gen. GARFIELD's lifetime, if he should dispute the charges or authorize them to be contradicted. And but for Gui-TEAU's bullet, they would have been published long ago.

The base breach of faith with CONKLING was entirely consistent with the treachery to Rosechans, and to Sherman, and to many others of less note; and it was made more degrading because GARFIELD was the mere tool of BLAINE in his hostility toward his old rival. In that affair GARFIELD sacrificed honor and truth to a cowardly submission, in keeping with his want of moral courage.

All the attempts to excuse Garfield's jobbery in the DE GOLYEE case are answered in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice SWAYNE of the Supreme Court in the case of BURKE VS. CHILD in 1875, as follows:

"The agreement with Gen Garrieto, a member of Congress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for pro-curing a contract which was itself made to depend up-on a future appropriation by Congress, which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was Chairman, was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy."

GARFIELD claimed to be noor during his public career. He served eighteen years in Congress, and received \$3,000 and \$5,000 per annum during parts of that time. His life was entirely political. His regular and irregular habits were expensive, particularly the latter. He raised and educated a family. Poverty was pleaded as a palliation for his venality. Yet he died possessed of a considerable estate, of which the public was wholly ignorant until the truth could no longer be concealed. Perhaps the Commercial will tell

us how it was acquired. Our esteemed contemporary has persistently denied having in any way impeached the integrity of GABFIELD. We commend the following extracts from its columns to the attention of the public:

April S. 1873-Patterson, Kelley, Ganrield, and the rest are all marked with political small-pox "

This was immediately after the Credit Mobilier investigation. Again, June 7, 1880, on the eve of GARFIELD's nomination: "The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is

on for President."

With these observations we close this instructive debate.

The War in India.

It is somewhat strange that the columns of THE SUN should be the decisive battleground of a theosophical war now raging between two parties whose headquarters are nearly half the circumference of the globe away. Nevertheless, that is the case; and as this luminary shines for all, including primitive Aryans and Yoga adepts, we have given place to certain communications from Bombay relating to the controversy between Hierophant Olcott and Madam Blavatsky. formerly of the Eighth avenue in this town, on the one side, and on the other, the renowned Pandit, the Swaml DAYANAND SARASWATI, at whose feet the Eighth avenue theosophomores went to sit.

About three months ago we printed a letter from Mr. H. BURZURGEE of Bombay attacking the good faith of Hierophant OLCOTT and his venerated female companion. Documents were submitted showing that the American Hierophant and the Russian woman approached the Swami with professions of the utmost humility and reverence. "Permit us to give you the name of our Teacher, our Father, our Chief," the Hierophant wrote to the Swami. "We will try to deserve by our actions so great a favor. We await your orders and will obey." But it is alleged that after the Hierophant and the Russian woman had profited by the Swami's instructions-presumably after they had learned all that he had to teach-they went back on that reverend Pandit. They spoke derisively of the Swam! DAVANAND SARASWATT: they repudiated him and his society, the Arva Samai: they denied that they had ever recognized him as their "spiritual germ;" they forswore allegiance; they even assumed to set up for themselves, and to intimate that a Madison avenue or Eighth avenue theosophist stood as near the fountain head of adept lore as any early Aryan whoever-the Swami DAYANAND or anybody else. It was at this stage of the controversy that the venerable Swami publicly denounced Hierophant OLcorr and his Russian companion as "liars

and cheating jugglers." The documentary evidence on this point submitted to us several months ago by Mr. BURZURGEE made out a pretty black case of ingratitude on the part of the New York theosophists now in India. We do not see that it breaks the force of those documents to assert, as our correspondents Nosterwaugee COVAGEE and B. O. BURZURGER assert this morning, that H. BURZURGEE is a "foolish youth whose headstrong disposition and reglect of school studies have long caused pain and mortification to his family." H. BURZURGEE may be an undutiful son and an idle, good-for-nothing nephew; but that has nothing to do with the written utterances of Madam BLAVATSKY and the Hierophant, and it was upon the strength of these written utterances that the younger BURZURGER made his charges.

Nor does the Hierophant's position seem to be helped by a long defensive statement written by him and published in Madam BLA-VATSKY's paper, the Theosophist. The Hierophant claims that he and his Russian companion are not "liars and cheating jugglers." He offers in evidence the certificate of Mr. JWALA PRASADA of Meerut, who testifies that in his opinion certain occult phenomena produced by Madam BLAVATSKY at the bungalow of Mr. BABU CHEDI LALL in August, 1879, "were produced through the agency of real Yoga power, and not that of clever conjuring." He also brings to the stand Mr. M. RAMASAWMY NAIDU of Nellore, Mr. Ragoonath Row of Madras, Mr. Bishen LALL, M. A., of Barellly, Mr. AMRITALAL DE of Jeypore, and other Indian theosophists, who testify to his good character and disinterestedness. The Hierophant finally produces a letter from Major-Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY. U.S. A., certifying to his "purity of motives and ardent desire to benefit humanity." But these certificates, after all, do not prove that the Swami is wrong, or that the alleged mirncles wrought by Madam BLAVATSKY are produced by real Yoga power.

The question that really interests the American friends of the Hierophant is entirey apart from any personal controversy beveen him and the venerable Pandit to whom he turned a few years ago for instruction in practical magic. Has the Hierophant made any progress in miracle-working since he left New York? Has he become an adept in the inmost mysteries? While he was still a resident of the Eighth avenue, he had full faith in the capacity of an industrious theosophist to attain through contemplation, initiation, and a strictly virtuous life, the power of defying and overcoming what are generally accepted as the laws of nature. He believed in levitation for example, but when we invited him to illustrate his faith by stepping out of an upper window of the Tribune tall tower, he was fain to admit that there was a height of adept science which he had not yet attained, and to master which a journey to the Himalayas was necessary. Nor were we able to discover that Madam

BLAVATSKY ever manifested her alloged powers of miracle-working in a manner calculated to satisfy the skeptical. To the results, therefore, of the Hierophant's journey to India and his proposed studies with the Swami DAYANAND SARASWATI, we looked

forward with interest.

Well, the Hierophant has made the journey, and has so far completed his studies in Yoga science that he feels himself able to set up for as good a man as the Swami. Has he learned to work miracles? If so, by returning to New York and demonstrating his powers by a public exhibition, he can render extraordinary service to the cause of truth. But if he carries out the intention which he now announces, that is to say, if he concludes "to live and die in India," we cannot see that we are much better off than we were before he sailed for the antipodes.

Sunday Pastimes in the West.

There is some reason to believe that the West is becoming more moral than religious. Prohibition is triumphant in Kansas and Iowa, with fair prospects of speedy victory in other States. But while prohibitory liquor laws are strictly enforced, we observe no similar disposition to recognize the obligation of those statutes which forbid secular pursuits on Sunday.

"The mass of Western people," says the St. Joseph Gazette, "do not regard Sunday as a day for strict religious observances, and so long as such is the prevailing public opinion, attempts to enforce the law in isolated cases can create only bickerings, prejudice, and personal antagonisms."

These remarks were called forth by the case of the Sedalia base ball players. They had a little game on Sunday. To this objection was made by a person who is described as a "stern local moralist." He caused the arrest of the lawbreakers, and thereby threw the town into turmoil, but he was right on the record, and they were wrong, and had to suffer an ignominious fine of three dollars apiece, from which, however, they have appealed to a court of review.

When Mr. Morton was proposed, he declared that of all men in the world Mr. Morton suited him best. "He shall be appointed. He is my choice, Mr. Morton shall be my Secretary of the Treasury." These were Garfield's own words. They were said in New York. Returning to Menter, and wishing to have those to whom he had thus pledged himself altogether satisfied, and to have the matter wholly disposed of, and especially that Mr. Coukling, who desired to believe, but could not be onvinced, Garfield sent by a member of the United States Senate a message to these distinguished leaders, but for whose exertions he would have been signally defeated, renewing the pledge as to Mr. Morton, with the further assurance that the decision was absolutely irrevocable. It was not many days after that Garfield said that not only would he not appoint Mr. Morton, but that New York should not have the Secretary of the Treasury.

Neither did Garfield ever pretend, nor has any one for him pretended, that he did not make these promises. Hardly an attempt has been made to explain Garfield's faithlessness, Mr. Biaine had taken possession of the President elect. The vacillating, treacherous Garfield was too willing to be controlled by the strong and unscrupulous Blaine. After that there was nothing but treachery. Promises were made by the score. The man's extraordinary felicity of expression was employed to the utmost in making promises to be broken. There is ample proof to support this. Probably the most extraordinary thing connected with this remarkable period of our political history is the character and abundance of the proof of Garfield's faithlessness to those to whom he owed most. For it is a fact that men to whom he see professed himself and whom he betrayed so speedliy, did, as if intuitively, and yet without concert, make a record of his promises and keep carefully the letters relating to the matter-proof than which there could not be stronger.

What in the future might give a value and an importance to these letters and records, of cou In the discussion which has ensued, many Western newspapers express the opinion that the law ought not to prohibit innocent sports on Sunday. The difficulty is to define what are innocent sports. Where shall we begin and where shall we end our classifica tion? And when we say that we will permit only innocent sports on Sunday, do we not imply that we will tolerate on week days sports which are not innocent?

We commend this subject as a text for some of the distinguished clergymen who preach vacation sermons to the pleasure seekers on Coney Island.

There were too many spectators of the brutal conduct of which Policeman REILLY was guilty in Sixth avenue on Friday night to permit of any denial of the offence or any glossing over of it. Ordinarily such outrages are perpe trated when no witnesses are present. Only the officer and his victim can tell of it, and the victim's story is invariably offset by the positive denial of the policeman or by a deliberately invented counter charge. But Policeman REILLY, being drunk, was incautious, and indulged in the delights of brutally clubbing a woman in a street crowded with persons whose veracity cannot be questioned. As a consequence, Capt. Washburn finds himself subjected to the painful inecessity of himself preferring a charge against Officer REILLY. Capt. WASHBURN has our sincere commiseration. He is compelled to prosecute Officer REILLY before the Police Commissioners. "In 1879," says the Captain. REILLY was accused of cruelty to a woman he had under arrest. At that time I did my best to save him. Now I can do nothing for him." Three years ago Capt. WASHBURN shielded this man, believing, to give his own reason for it that the officer was suffering from the effects of a wound which had the singular effect of impelling him to acts of brutality. He thereby kept the man on the force, with the power of indulging in brutality to others, until in a crowded street he maltreats a woman and endeavors to shoot a respected citizen. This, however, is too much. To be so foolish as to indulge in such practices in the presence of so many spectators cannot be tolerated. It would be demoralizing to the force, and the man must therefore step down and out. Other policemen will know better, when they want to club, than to do it in such a disgracefully public

added to the local population. This means a prespectous winter for real estate brokers boarding houses, and retail tradesmen, for all those 3,500 persons must be housed, clothed, fed, and amused.

Some of the work for which this increased elerical force is required is classed as temporary and extraordinary. Much of the pension work is supposed to be of this description. But for all interests and purposes it is permanent. It will take three or four years, at the least calculation, to dispose of the business now pending in the Pension Bureau.* The Commissioner has given warning that his requirements for the next flacal year will probably be largely in excess even of the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 granted him for the present year, and it will be, in his judgment, five years before the pension appropriations will be sensibly smaller than at present. To handle such a mass of business properly a large force of clerks, probably as large as at present, must be employed for many years. The increase in other departments was mainly granted upon representations that additional clerks were urgently needed to keep pace with increasing business. It is the inevitable tendency of every department to aggrandize itself, and then there is a legitimate growth of departments due to the rapid development of the country. Thus the increase to the population of the capital may be regarded as permanent.

Those 1,500 appointments depend in all cases upon caprice, not merit. Not a man has been examined by those who will be held responsible for his work as to his fitness to perform it. The Republican party had a rare chance offered it to show the sincerity of its professions for a reformed civil service. It has shown instead the utter hollowness of these pretensions. In some cases where vacancies occurred in the higher grades of clerkships the record was consuited, and promotions were based upon merit. But even in these cases it was the individual preference of a chief of bureau to be guided by such a policy rather than the obligation of manner. How time obliterates even the most violent political animosities, when their cause is extinguished is shown by the way in which all the obituary notices of the late FREDERIC DE PEYSTER pass over, without comment, favorable or unfavorable, the fact that his father was a loyalist in the Revolution, and bore arms against his country. The bitterness with which the two parties regarded one another, like tha which marked the contest between Federalists and Republicans, and later between Whigs and Democrats, has become utterly a thing of the past, and the side on which a man's ancestors anged themselves is no more discussed than the part they took, if they took any, in the War of the Roses. Thus, too, already, the hatred of Unionists for rebels, and of rebels for Unionists, s dying out, and in a few years will be remempered only as a matter of history,

Do the Democrats of Sussex and Hunterdon Counties, New Jersey, expect to carry such a dead weight as the River and Harbor Congressman, HARRIS, and elect Democratic State Senators and Assemblymen this fall? Do the Democrats of Middlesex County hope o elect a State Senator and Assemblymen if they are handicapped by MILES Ross? There is a United States Senator to be elected in New Jersey next winter, and it will require the renomination of only one or two River and Har bor jobbers by the Democrats to make the election of a Republican a certainty.

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER arrived yesterday in the \$800,000 steam yacht Tallapoosa, on his tour of inspection of the hulks that survived the administration of Robeson. Nineteen guns boomed in his honor, and one of the ships that still floats dipped her colors to him. His stay among the melancholy ruins at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be brief, and on Monday he will be again borne away from us at Government expense.

Doesn't it seem rather antiquated in our New York blanket sheets to keep on publishing the names of passengers by ocean steamers just as they used to do when the city was comparatively a village, and the arrival or departure of a steamer was an extraordinary event? Once, indeed, a voyage to Europe was an adventurous, if not a perilous, undertaking. Men settled their affairs and made their wills before embarking, as our Dutch ancestors did when they set out to go up the Hudson to Albany. But nowadays twenty thousand people, not counting immigrants, cross the Atlantic every year, some for pleasure, but more on business. To chronicle their movements is as little sensible as to chronicle those of railroad passengers.

As the time draws near for the school vacations to end, it may be well to inquire whether the school buildings are in proper order for another year. In the matter of ventilation, par ticularly, many of these structures could be greatly improved; and when complaints of draughts or bad air are made in winter the an awer sometimes is that advantage will be taken of the summer holidays to remedy the evil. But the needed improvements are not always made when summer comes.

The Sultan of Turkey Decorates Mr. Bennett. From the Pall Mail Gazette, Aug 7.

Mr. Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New Fork Heraid, had a long interview on the 22d uit with the Sultan, who gave him the second class Order of the Osmanli. Mr. Bennett then left Constantinopie for

GARFIELD'S MANY BROKEN PROMISES.

of his faithlessness. The story has been told a hundred times. Garfleid's defenders have

never disputed it. They have even tacitly ad-

mitted that when the Stalwart leaders-Grant,

Conkling, Arthur, Morton, Logan, and others-

had elected him, he turned against them. Not

only did he turn against those to whom he owed

everything, but in doing so he violated pledges,

offers, and professions made in the most sol-

emp and unreserved manner. Apparently their

fulfilment to the very letter would not have

half discharged the debt which Garfield de

clared he felt he was under. In the first place, he agreed with them, as the fittest

thing that could be done, that the Secretary of

the Treasury should be taken from New York.

When Mr. Morton was proposed, he declared

that of all men in the world Mr. Morton suited

AN ARMY OF NEW CLERKS.

A Considerable Increase in Washington

Population-Merit Not Considere

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The city of Wash-

ington is disposed to condone the sins of the

present Congress out of gratitude for favors

received. The river and harbor steal had a

most liberal appropriation for the Potomac,

Washington is especially grateful to Congress,

however, for the large increase ordered in the clerical service of the Government. The force

in the various departments is to be imme-

diately increased by more than 1,500 clerks.

Twelve hundred of these have been or are to be

engaged for the adjudication of pension claims.

The remaining hundreds are scattered through

the departments in larger or smaller groups.

A moment's reflection will enable one to se

how greatly Washington will be benefited

locally by this increase of its working

erations ruled.

Not quite all the \$1,500,000 yearly stays in the District of Columbia. Two per cent, of that sum, or \$30,000, goes to Mr. Jay A. Hubbell.

Too Free with their Pistols.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Last Sun

day at Maspeth, L. I., a number of boys from 12 to 10

years of age were playing base ball in an open field, al

years of age were playing base ball in an open field, almost out of sight of any bouse. Suddenly a number of men in citizen's dress appeared, drew revolvers, and, pointing them at the fleeting fade, threatened to blow the tops of their boase off, unless they came to a half. They frightened three of the boase into stopping and Now, he have been considered the boase into stopping and the stopping

Peace officers have no right to draw their

pistois except in self-defence, or in the case of

a serious offence, where that is the only means

of preventing an escape. No officer has the

right to use a pistol to save himself the trouble

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please

all the attention of " Defender " and " Champion Shoot

r" of the Twenty second Regiment to the very britant record of the Sixty sixth Regiment New York Vo

inteers through all the battles of the Army of the Poto

unteers through all the battles of the Army of the Poton mac. This regiment was composed mannly of Hebrew who spared not blood in defence of their country. Do "Defender" and "Channion Shooter" remember for, of course, they were there how the gallant Sixty-sixth were cut down covering the engineers laying the pantoen over the Ruppalantinock hebrie Fredericksburg in the disastrous attack on that place by Hooker, and shood their ground notwinhatanding most of their officers were killed. Perhaps it has slipped their memory, but it has not been forzotten by their Christian courseles of other regiments in some brigades.

Ikish Bandape.

The Biggest Nugget Ever Found in Russia.

From the London Standard.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that in the Iral district there has been discovered a nugget of gold weighing 44 pounds English, the largest ever found in Russia.

We are not surprised to learn that the volume

of travels in Turkey, Asia, and Egypt published by the Hon S. S. Cox a few months ago, is now very greatly sought after. The chapters relating to Palestine and

Egypt are especially referred to by those desirous of in

formation as to localities and peoples involved or likely to be involved in the war between England and Arabi

Pasha. Mr. Cox's travels are published by G. P. Put-

Keep it in the house—that it may be promptly administered in all anders attacks of cholers mortous crampediarrhoas, colic, or any affection of the bowels, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Baleam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in its a useful and reliable surative.—det

nam's Sons, in West Twenty third street.

of running after a fugitive.

- The South Baptist Church of Indianapolis Mr. Conkling's Vistt Recalls Them-An Abun as begun to build a \$10,000 house of worshi WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- Mr. Conkling's pro-Bishops Foss and Bowman of the Methofessional visit to the Capitol recalls to the minds of numerous actors in them events succeeding

dist Episcopal Church are so greatly improved in health as to be able to engage in their accustomed duties. -The Baptist Weekly criticises Judge Tour-Garfield's nomination, down to the announcement of his Cabinet, followed by the resigns tion of the New York Senators in resentment

ree for saying that the live men are always found in front. That paper says it has noticed that at funerais the corpse is in front, while the live men bring up the rear -The Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is putting on a new coat of paint and furnish.

SUNDEA ME.

ing with new carpets. By living in an inexpensive wooden sanctuary, this church has attained great prosperity, with entire freedom from debt. Miss Daniells, a missionary physician in Swatow, China, will probably lose the sight of both her ayes. She was opening a bottle of ammonia, which hap-

pened to explode while in her hands, scattering its con-tents in her face and eyes. She suffered intense agony. -The bother about Evangelist Harrison's cottage at Loveland camp meeting, near Cincinnati, has been brought to a happy conclusion. The Evangelist consents to pay \$100 for the land on which the cottage stands. But the brethren and sisters do not think as affectionately of him as they did before the bother began.

-A war has broken out in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Cleveland, over the communion wine question. The Sunday school Superintendent leads the party opposed to fermented wine, while the rector and his adherents want to use the old kind of wine which they believe Jesus used at the first Supper. The contest rages briskly, and each party is bent on victor;

-Mexico is said to be a great field for mission work. The Protestant congregations in that country are twice as numerous as they were five years ago, the present number of church members being over 10,000. There are 239 native helpers and about 19.00. profoundly devout person, yet those who have become church members are said to give quite as good evidence of leading a Christian life as members of churches t

-Evangelist Barnes does not consider his work in Dayton a failure, for several dozen persons there claimed to be converted through his agency, and a number were anointed with oil for the healing of bodily diseases. Yet he wants larger success, and hopes to find it in Indianapolis, where he has now gone. In-dianapolis was well worked some time ago by Evangel-ist Harrison, the Boy Preacher; but Barnes thinks there may be some of the unsaved still left there to b

gathered into his Gospel net. -The brethren of the First Baptish Church, Newark, N. J., have, after much searching for a suitable man for pastor, succeeded in uniting on the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D. It is not yet known whether he will ac-cept or decline. It is but recently that he threw up his pastoral connection with a wealthy church at Orange in order to preach the Gospel to the poor of this city. His work in the Berean Church has largely prospered, and his friends want him to remain in it and let the Newarl brethren look out for somebody else.

-The advantage of tents over sanctuaries of brick and stone is clearly shown by the history of the Baptist Gospel tent "Glad Tidings," at the corner of Twentieth street and Second avenue. When this tent burned down a few nights ago the combustion was so complete that there were hardly any ruins to be dragged away. By the next night another tent had been erected and the services went on as usual. Had it been a brick or stone structure, nearly a year would have passed be-fore a new one could have been ready, and there might have been all manner of trouble about the insurance There is neither mortgage nor floating debt on the tent "Good Tidings."

-Among some good people the idea pre vails that if a young man who prepares for the ministry proves to be so slow, so dull, and in such poor health that he is not likely to be of much account in any pulpit in this country, he will do for a foreign missionary. The Rev. M. J. Elliott, a Wesleyan missionary of much ex perience at Lagos, Africa, takes a radically opposite view. He says that for the teeming millions of Africa nothing will fit as exactly as Methodist Christianity. But he also says that "it must not be overlooked that men of fine mental calibre as well as men capable of great physical endurance are necessary for such an un-dertaking. No numbskull will do for that work."

-It is stated by those who claim to know that the little boys who toll in the coal breakers of the Pennsylvania anthracite mines are in a state of as benighted heathenism as any of the inhabitants of the islands of the sea whither foreign missionaries are sent. These boys are from six years of age upward. As they work hard all day, they have no opportunity for education; and they learn very little except the oaths and biasphemies and bad stories which they contin-ually hear spoken by those who are older and more locally by this increase of its working population. The compensation of the new cierkships will average nearly or quite \$1,000 each. This means an additional disbursement of public money in the District of Columbia of \$1,500,000 annually. Most of the clerks are poor, and spend their salaries as fast as they earn them. The money, therefore, will almost all go into the hands of retail merchants in the District. Moreover, it should be remembered that in many cases a clerk represents a family. No doubt the 1,500 new appointments will stand for a population of 3,000 or 3,500, possibly more, added to the local population. This means a prosperous winter for real estate brokers, bearding houses, and retail tradesmen, for all these 3,500 persons must be housed, clothed, fed, and amused. hardened in sin than themselves. There are laws prohardened in ain than themselves. There are laws pro-viding for the instruction of these children, but they are for the most part set at naught. The coal-breaker boy's highest ambition is to be promoted to the position of miner, and this generally comes to him when he is old enough, if he is sufficiently strong and industrious. Good persons who want to carry the Gospel to the heathen can find a wide field of effort among these ignorant and degraded boys.

-At the camp meeting at Merrick, Long Island, there has been a dearth of clergymen, but a great abundance of mosquitoes. Formerly this was a very popular camp, but it has never been a fashionable one. For three years there has been a gradual falling off it the attendance, until now there are at times not over a hundred persons present, counting both saints and sin ners. There is but little fervor in a camp meeting of this size. Larger crowds are expected during the coming Cott will be heard from the stand calling the ungodly t repentance and the righteous to the increase of Chris-tian zeal. Complaint is made by the hackmen that the Camp Meeting Association charges them \$5 each for a license to carry passengers between the camp and the railroad station, and that the business is not large enough to warrant it. The association is badly in debt, and consequently, has to lavy a lot of petty exactions on

those who visit the camp. One of these is a fee of twenty-five cents on every vehicle entering the grounds -Whether or not the hornet which worked its way up the leg and under the trousers of a deacon in Richmond, Va., and stung him not times while he was praying in prayer meeting was or was not an emissary of Satan, is one of those things which may never be defi-nitely ascertained. The story of such an event having happened might not be believed but for the fact that the leading Baptist paper of Richmond vouches for its truth The excitement in the meeting was intense, not only in the mind of the aufering deacon, who promptly changed his petition into a howl of agony, but in the minds of the brethren, who were startled to hear the accustomed monotony of the deacon's devotional exercise suddenly transformed into such demonstrative elecutionary vigor. It is stated that the deacon immediately on being stung brought his prayer to a conclusion, probably withou even saying amon. While there are many church prayer meetings which are in most respects all that they ought to be, there are others so dry, monotonous, and weari-some that the entrance of hornets ready for active operations on the brethren who take part would be hailed as a benediction, especially by the younger mem-

bers of the congregation.

-The Methodist says that "a careful census will show that several thousand souls have been soundly converted this summer at camp meetings. The Wes-lyan Christian Advocate says that "more than 1,000 persons are annually converted at Georgia camp meet-ings." There are nice and neat distinctions in these expressions in reference to conversion. Many people would like to know the exact difference between being simply "converted" and "soundly converted." Then as to those who are "annually converted." Are they of the sort who become backsliders a few months after conversion, and have to come to the next camp meeting to be converted over again? Some of the brethren at the Holiness Camp Meetings talk about being "saved" and "fully saved." Ordinary people would consider themseives "fully saved" if they are "saved" at all. Sem are not bold enough to say that they are "fully saved, and so they declare themselves to be "hopefully saved." At a camp meeting now in progress a good old brothe spends much of his time in shouting aloud, "I am same tifled through and through, Giory be to God!" In sum ming up the number of the "converted." the "snaush converted," the "saved," the "hopefully saved," the "fully savet," and the "sanctified through and through," it is plainly to be seen that the powers of the spiritual arithmetic of the enumerators of the "careful ensus" will be grievously taxed.

-For the Sunday school lesson of to-day we have the parable of "the wicked husbandmen," M written in Mark xii., 1-12. We now find Jesus at Jeru salem, in the last days of His ministry. During these days He occupied Himself largely in teaching and administering reproof by means of parables. The parable which forms to day's lesson is a rebuke of the wicked ness of the Jewish elders in departing from living obdience to God, and in rejectingallim as the Messiah. pictures a vineyard whose owner, having put it in the best condition for good cultivation, rented it out, and went to a distant country, expecting to receive his just returns from the men to whom he gave possession. He sent his servants with authority to collect his just does. Instead of paying them, these unprincipled tillers of the soil took one servant after another, and beat and other wise unaltreated them. At last the owner of the vine yard sent his son. But when the men of the vineyard saw him coming they cotepired to kill him, so that he being out of the way, there should be no her to the owner settles, and they could steal the vineyard for them selves. In this parable Jesus showed the character of the levels recole in their interpretation of the levels recole in their increasitions. the Jewish people in their ingratitude in failing to give God the honor and service justly due Him. He pictured the ungrateful way in which they had treated the prophets of old, who had from time to time come as messely rom God to arouse the nation to a sense of duty and ils adicated the shameful treatment to which they were about to subject Himself. The lesson is one from which a faithful teacher may draw valuable lessons on the sit and ingratitude which are found in the human heart.