THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Maverly's Theatre-Our Goldins Ruster & Mist's Garden-Consert, Medicon Square Theatre-Hami Kirks. Metropol ton Concert Half-Broadway, tih av., and the at. New York Aquartum-Pinsins. N blo's G rden-The Child Stealer. Wallack's Theater—Rit, the Arkansas Traveller, Window Theater—Rit, the Arkansas Traveller, Window Theater—Hearts of Oak. Mattuce.

## Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Secon Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1879.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Parisle Railroad. nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

Perjurat.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Gardeld's Test

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobiller stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garneld by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Gardeld then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

### From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Mesers. Kelley and Gardeld present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

### From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which war to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under outh is morally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oake Ames.

## From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful,

### A Friendly Word with our Republican Contemporaries.

Since the Boston Advertiser attempted to set Gen. GARFIELD's record right by pleading that neither Gen. HAWLEY nor the lesser HOAR would support him for President "if he believed that there was the least smell of corruption about his garments," there have been put forward in his defence arguments and statements which are even more extraordinary and suggestive.

That our Republican contemporaries may understand exactly what the question is that must be answered before Gen. GAR-FIELD is acquitted of bribe taking and perjury, we once more print his sworn denial before the POLAND Committee:

"Mr. Axes never gave nor offered to give me any stock other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and ob-sed from him, and afterward repaid to him, a lean of \$300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever re ceived from or delivered to him. I never owned, re-ceived, or agreed to receive any stock of the tredit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them "

The one, only question now at issue is Did Gen. GARFIELD swear to the truth? If

not, he is a taker of bribes and a perjurer. A perfect understanding of this simple point will enable the professed defenders of | (Laughter, ) the Republican candidate to see how damaging to his interests are the various and contradictory pleas which they are making.

The Cleveland Leader may be called the home organ of Gen. Garfield. It is published within a few miles of his Ohio home, and is at least partly owned by his close personal friend, Mr. Richard C. Parsonsthe same Parsons who paid to Gen. GAR-FIELD \$5,000 as a "fee" in the DE GOLYER paving contract case. In regard to the Credit Mobilier affair, the Leader now says "Gen. Gaurieup bought a few shares and dropped them at a loss when he found out the nature of the concern.

This is high authority, but if it is right, Gen. GARFIELD is a perjurer. "I never owned," he said, under oath, "received or agreed to receive, any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad."

The Washington Republican, edited by that experienced Republican politician, Mr. ALMON M. CLAPP, was a GRANT newspaper before the Convention, but now it displays the name of GARFIELD at the head of its columns as its candidate for President. The Republican said, day before yesterday:

"It is true that Gen. Gastrand was assigned \$2,000 of the stock of the Credit Mobilier; it is true he received some dividends upon his incestment, but there is nothing in the transaction which impenches his integrity."

This, also, is high authority, but if it is right, Gen. GARFIELD perjured himself when he swore: "I never received or agreed to receive any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

In a similar vein Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD of the Cincinnati Commercial comes up to the defence of his friend:

"We are aware that GARRIELD's record may be assailed at weak points, but we have to say of him now, as we said when he was a candidate for the Senate, that his entanglement in small transactions that have been largely advertised, shows not the rascal, knowing every trick and covering every turn, designing wrong and conspiring for concealment, which is the character to be shunned and despised, but the awawardness of thexperience and in-aptitude in those affairs where acuteness is essential and smart men flourish. He was poor and had power, and. sensitive about his poverty, was anxious to be a practical man, not to be driven from public life like Senator that DOE; and yet those who were experts managed to involve him in affairs that his pursuits had not enabled him to understand and that have subjected him to annoying

In the vigorous English which he cus-Halstead here insists that his candidate for President is not a smart rascal, able to cover his tracks, but a weak and awkward for all the Field Marshal has to say amounts simply to admitting that GARFIELD

There is another class of Republican newsyears ago, he may properly be voted for now for President. This view is presented with astonishing candor by the Transcript, a Republican evening newspaper of Boston:

" Make the most they can of the Credit Mobilier and DE GOLVER incidents, and they are but trifles in comparison with the large and beneficent activities of Gangagan's

CLAY had they become candidates. The country appreciates too much the rarity of the opportunity afforded to vote for one of the real leaders in policies rather than for he 'available' nobudy which it has seemed to be the law of our system of party government to turn out for

We have no comment to make upon this sort of defence. Like the policy of complete and the Tribione, it will have at least the to until the second day of next November.

## Seeds for Electioneering Purposes.

The debates on the appropriation to LE Duc's department have been conducted with frankness. When the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate came up in the former body, it was at once evident that the main interest of the members was concentrated on the question how the report left the distributing of seeds.

It was found, on inquiry, that amendment 10, the one dealing with this pivotal subject, had been so altered by the committee that instead of requiring "an equal proportion" of seeds to be distributed among Senators, members, and delegates, as the House wished, it only required "a reasonable proportion" to be so delivered, leaving all the surplus above that vaguely defined amount to be disposed of at the pleasure of LE DUC.

A stormy discussion of course sprang up on this discovery, since it touched a question important to members from the farming districts. As \$80,000 are annually appropriated for seeds for distribution, it will be seen that a large share would come to each Congressman in an equal division, and that, on the other hand, LE Duc's department might be made an effective electioneering machine through retaining a large part of the seeds to be placed where they would do the most good.

The frankness of the House discussion is instructive. Mr. Hill of Ohio remarked that "it is a well-known fact that members of Congress use these seeds only for electioneering purposes;" and when asked, amid the laughter of the House, if he had ever used them in that way, coolly replied: "Certainly I did, and would do it again, if I had the opportunity; so would every gentleman on this floor." But Mr. HILL's experience in seeds as missionary agents in politics does not seem to have been satisfactory, according to this subsequent confession:

"Why, sir, when I was trying to get a renomination for congress, and made application over there for seed. I got tobacco seed enough to plant the whole of the United States. (Laughter.) The fact is, there is not a stalk of tobacco raised in my district, and never was. [Laughter.]" Getting the wrong kind of seed is not the only trouble experienced by Congressmen in this queer business. Mr. DUNNELL of Minnesota, paying his compliments to LE

Duc, complained as follows: "We have been left where we were left heretofore. the discretion of the Commissioner; and it is well known the Commissioner refuses to give seeds, except to a few special friends. Some members of this House have had lots of seeds, bushels, sent to their rooms, while other members have had none. Under the present system all the seeds may be disposed of in the months of March and April. A member of Congress will have fit teen, twenty, thirty, or forty applications for seeds after that time, and it is the usual habit of men writing for these seeds to attribute their failure to receive them to their members. In my own State the built of applica-tions for seeds come to me in the month of April. April is the time for men to ask for seeds in the State of Minnesota. But when I applied to obtain them I was told that they were all gone. I never have received, I think, ten dollars' worth a year, although representing a purely

"Mr. McKenzie-Has the gentleman from Minnesots ever enclosed a request to the Commissioner of Agricul-ture for seeds and been denied?

Mr. DUNNELL-I bave. "Mr. Ryan of Kansas and many others-So have I."

With a like failure to admire LE Duc's methods, Mr. Keifer explained the results of his experience in the last Congress:

"I have sent very small lists to him none exceeding a numbered names, and I have received notice that there was no more seed to be had. Such notice would be sent to me here at my desk, while another man by my side the same day would receive a notice that seed had been seed to be had, I was told by a gentleman on the other side of the House that he himself had just received six Mr. Bucksku-He represented a close district, maybe.

It is well that the public should note this of seed distribution. As to the specific settlement made of the question, the bill, as passed by both Houses on Tuesday, declares that "an equal proportion of three-fourths' of all seeds, plants, and cuttings provided for in the bill shall, upon their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, for distribution, "or shall, by their direction, be sent to their constituents." But the business of distributing seeds at the public expense is a demoralizing humbug.

# Lady Nurses in Hospitals.

The profession of nurse has, of late, become almost fashionable in England, and a great deal of discussion is going on in the London press touching the propriety of employing educated women as nurses in the public hospitals. This movement has received great impetus from the remarkable career of Sister Dona, whose biographer, Miss Lonsdale, is taking an active part in the newspaper debate. The advocates of the new system have carried their point at St. Thomas's, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals, but their attempt to introduce it at the London Hospital and at Guy's. the most famous justitutions of the kind in the United Kingdom, has been strenuously resisted by the medical and surgical staff. As an innovation commended by such names as those of Florence Nightingale and Sister Dora is not unlikely to find partisans on this side of the Atlantic, it may be well to review briefly what can be said on both sides.

It appears that Miss Lonsdale spent three or four weeks as a so-called lady pupil in Guy's Hospital, and what she saw there convinced her that the old system of nursing was altogether had. The matron she describes as a sort of upper servant or housekeeper, and the sisters or heads of wards as persons of an even lower grade, who are particularly interested in giving out the wines and spirits, of which, like Mrs. Gamp. they partake when so disposed. As for the nurses proper, these she compares to charwomen; and while she will not say that all are drunken or dissolute, she does affirm tomarily employs, Field Marshal MURAT that, as a rule, their moral character is unsatisfactory. She also insists that the presence of educated ladies in the wards would act as a wholesome restraint sinner, with a faculty for being found out; on the medical students, whose behavior, she intimates, is often far from creditable. She also lays down the principle that nurstook the bribe and committed perjury ing is a profession of itself, with which physicians are much less thoroughly acquainted than the excefully trained members of the papers which prefer to advocate the propo- lashionable sisterhoods; and, finally, she sition that although Gen. GARFIELD was does not hesitate to hint that doctors are guilty of bribe taking and perjury a dozen actuated by jealousy in the opposition which has led to the recent crisis at Guy's Hospital. Accordingly she appeals from the medical fraternity to the great body of pa-

> for the sick, and not the sick for physicians. Miss Lonsdall's strictures, which were

tients, reminding the latter of the well-

known anotherm that physicians are made

into the private morals of Daniel Wesster or Herry buke on the part of the medical profession. Among the physicians who denounce her assertions as unfounded, if not libellous, are Sir WILLIAM GULL, Dr. HABERSHOM, and Dr. Moxos. The two former, speaking for Guy's Hospital, point out that the posts of matron and sisters in that establishment have been occupied by ladies quite as well silence, adopted by our neighbors, the Times | born and educated as Miss Lonsdale herself, and they deny that anything like the merit of consistency, if consistently adhered alleged neglect of patients has taken place on the part of subordinate nurses. Dr. Moxon, for his part, admits that the majority of the minor female employees are drawn from the class of domestic service and he believes that this must always be the case, for the notion of nursing all the inmates of vast hospitals by stray volunteers from the so-called higher classes is not, in his opinion, a practicable idea. There are not enough of them, in the first place, and of those who offer, many are too self-sufficient and intractable to be of service. Sir WILLIAM GULL dwells at length on a curious proof of self-complacency in Miss Lons-DALE's statement, that accomplished lady nurses, such as are the members of the sisterhoods, need no instruction from physicians as to the right methods of nursing He affirms, on the other hand, that every act and process connected with the treatment of the sick derives its sole warrant from the specific knowledge and experience of a physician, and that such simple things as cleanliness, the lifting and moving of patients, and the administration of nourishment or stimulants, must, in many varieties and stages of disease, call for frequent supervision and interference on the part of the medical adviser. To say that a doctor knows less about nursing than a nurse, is tantamount, in the judgment of these experts, to saving that he does not know his business. And as to the familiar dictum about physicians being made for patients, Dr. Moxon does not scruple to declare that the school attached to Guy's Hospital, regarded as a means of securing medical proficiency, is of vastly more importance to the community at large than the comfort and

> All of these distinguished physicians acknowledge frankly that the old system of nursing might be better, and they declare that a steady improvement is going on. They believe, however, that, in view of their past services, the medical staff of the sev eral great hospitals may safely be trusted to make the necessary reforms, without the introduction of a new and independent element. They view with a good-natured contempt the current mania for nursing, and the authorities of the London Hospital, which is the largest establishment in the United Kingdom, declare openly that they will never admit a member of the i new sisterhoods within their walls. Thus it seems manifest that Miss Lonsdale has done her cause more harm than good by her hasty deductions and unsustained insinuations. The truth is that month's experience scarcely justified this lady in easting a slur upon the whole fraternity of physicians, and holding up to public reprobation a large body of ill-paid and hard-working subordinates. On the whole, we apprehend that, notwithstanding the present fashionable craze, the admirers and successors of Sister Dona will fail to raise nursing from the level of an ancillary calling to that of a profession well nigh as dignified and important as that of medicine itself, possessing, indeed, coordinate and ndependent functions. When people are ill, they will continue to send for a physician; and they will deem that person the best nurse who has the fewest set notions of her own, and who obeys with docility, minuteness, and promptitude the doctor's orders.

recovery of the particular sick persons ad-

# Not Quite Far Enough.

The Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSSY, though not a tectotaller, is much exercised in mind over the spread of the vice of drunkenness. The Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY has taken ccasion, thus early in the campaign, to publicly advertise his intention to vote for

JAMES A. GARPIELD. The natural inference is that the Rev HOWARD CROSBY'S fervid indignation ingenuous debate on the object and methods | against the drunkard-makers does not extend to bribe-takers and false oath makers.

## Finding Fault Without Cause. Some of our Republican friends are find-

ing fault with THE SUN on account of the disclosures about Gen. Garfield. This is very unreasonable. These disclo sures were made years ago. It is not our fault that the Republicans had forgotten these damaging facts. We had given them

sufficient publicity. It is Gen. GARPIELD's own fault that they are so damaging. Now let these fault-finding Republicans

meet us squarely and answer us fairly on this point: Would they like to see us become a party to Gen. GARFIELD's bribe taking by con-

cealing the truth? Do they think that would be independent honest, and honorable journalism?

# Mr. Conkling.

Answer.

Several of our contemporaries are discussing the question whether Mr. Conk-LING has lost prestige and position by his course at Chicago. Some contend that he has, others that he has not.

So far as a peacock exhibition goes, Mr. Conkling acquitted himself with distinction. He led in an attempt to overthrow the traditions and practices of the Government, and to take a new departure in the direction of imperialism. He mustered a large force, and held that force in hand to the bitter end. He made smart, injudiclous, and intemperate speeches.

He was defeated, as he deserved to be. Such prestige as he had he may have preserved.

Was it worth preserving? It is the prestige of the arrogant and strutting peacock.

We learn from Washington that the small fry officeholders who went to Chicago to shout for GRANT or BLAINE have not been welcomed back to the Treasury with open arms. On the contrary, they have been admonished through the heads of bureaus that this display of zeal is not at all appreciated, and that their services re dispensed with for the future. The big fry, like RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue who first presided over the Illinois Convention and then made himself offensively conspicuous as a third-termer at Chicago, have thus far escaped the axe. Cassapy, the Collector of Wilmington, North Carolina, who led the Shen-MAN band of Southern officeholding delegates, was quite as notorious in his demonstrations for the Treasury candidate as RAUM was for GRANT; but, of course, he isn't punished.

The political troubles impending at Ruenos Ayres will remove Chill's last fear of foreign armed intervention on the side of the allies in her own war. A year ago it was quite within the range of possibility that the Argentine Republic, which had a quarrel with Chili might spouse the cause of Peru and Bolivia. It is true that this might have provoked a counter publicities. It will be more like to attempt to make a serious continued campaign against such a career with early these petty scandals than it would have been to pitch.

Miss Lonsdale's strictures, which were movement of Brazil: at all events, while the slight bend; but if it proves allies were hoping for this succor, the fierce forth a perfect storm of indignation and repolitical struggle over the approaching Presi-

dential election caused attention in the valley of the La Plata to be concentrated on home affairs. This election took place last week, and now there is fear of civil war. That would be bad for the Argentine Republic, but it settles her non-interference in the war on the Pacific

There have been worse Congresses than the present Congress, even within the memory of the youngest voter.

HAYES signed the infamous River and Harbor bill, as he was expected to do. That signature will cost the country nearly nine mil-lions of dollars. But the responsibility, in the first instance, rests with the Senators and Rep. resentatives whose votes sent the bill to HAYES.

Cyclones, freshets, and torrents of rain are again ravaging the West, while on Monday snow fell at Minneapolis. The summer has thus far been one of alternate droughts and floods, while midsummer heats in May have in some places been followed by June snows.

Mr. BLAINE, it is announced, will take the stump in August, and remain on it until November. Mr. Conkling's intentions in the premises have not been divulged as yet. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN is said to be a GARFIELD man.

The early summer of a Presidential year is a bad time for the miscelianeous jobs that swarm in the lobby of Congress during the closing hours of the session. The shadows of coming events blight them.

If the voters are wise, a number of familiar faces will be conspicuous in the next Congress by their absence.

The Sundry Civil bill which Congress passed before adjourning was a swollen hodgepodge of costly aundries. As it originally passed the House, it appropriated about twentyone and a half millions. The Senate added a million and three-quarters. The House objected to that, and the Senate knocked off the odd three-quarters, whereupon the House goodnaturedly consented to the million, and so the bill was agreed to for upward of twenty-two and

To-day will be observed in Boston as the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the Continental Guards of New Orleans, Capt W. Pience commanding, have gone on to help the Bostonians celebrate, carrying with them a flag to be given to the city. It is to be feared that they will find a large part of the people celebrating the battle on the Seekonk, where an attractive regatta is in prospect.

Gen. HATCH reports another victory over VICTORIA, with the slaughter of thirty more Indians. But statistics of Apaches said to be killed are now at a great discount among the New Mexicans.

If a French Deputy had said to another French Deputy what Congressman Fave said to Congressman CONGER, and the Deputy of the second part had retorted as Conges retorted, all Paris would have pricked up its ears for news of a duel. Luckily our lawmakers are sufficiently advanced in style to be able to indulge in hard words without proceeding to bloodshed.

The resolution adopted almost unanimously in the British House of Commons, on Tuesday night, declaring it the duty of the Government, on all suitable occasions, to recommend to foreign Governments a reduction of European armaments, was conceived with some appreciation of what is a tremendous evil and a crushing burden on industry and liberty. But the European Governments might, in reply, urge upon Great Britain, on all suitable occasions, the propriety of not invading the territory of weaker countries, like Zululand, and slaughtering the inpubitants.

BEECHER longs, at least he says he does for " a higher standard of political morality." Political morality is a good thing to have in

country. But so also are personal morality and social morality good things to have in a country. Does BEECHER yearn for higher standards of

personal and social morality? Is he on the ragged edge again? Has his onscience, the conscience that stout truthful God-fearing LYMAN BEECHER gave him, refused to be any longer drugged to sleep? Does he perceive, in spite of himself, the need of a higher standard of pastoral morality?

Such a standard would seem to be sadly needed on the other side of the East River. We take it for granted that BEECHER has read the story of EUGENE ARAM. The same whips of fate, or rather of Divine justice, that scourged

ARAM to confession, are lashing HENRY WARD BEECHER. He is of a tough stock : he loves the fat things of this present world; it is like death to him to even think of giving them up. But, sooner or later, the inner torture may become too great to be borne, and then the suppressed anguish of

all these years of hypeerisy and fals shood will

find vent and utterance.

The struggle for the possession of the Brooklyn offices entered upon a new phase yesterday. By what is known across the river as the License One-Head bill the appointing powe is vested in the Mayor, Comptroller, and Auditor. Learning yesterday that Gov. Connell. had signed this bill, the Comptroller and Auditor, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, served written notice on the Demoeratic Mayor, Mr. Howell, of a meetbe held at once in own office for the purpose of making the appointments. The Mayor declined to nee pany them, and in his absence they signed the appointments of a Police Commissioner, a ommissioner of City Works, a Fire Commissioner, a Health Commissioner, a Head of the Department of Buildings, and two Excise Commissioners-all Republicans. Meanwhile, in the Board meeting, the Mayor took his revenge by having the Comptroller's and Auditor's estimates cut down. The new appointers displace several well-known Brooklyn Democrats. Mayor Howell denounces the action of the Comptroller and Auditor as simply indecent. and expresses confidence that the people of Brooklyn will not sustain them. Last evening an injunction was served upon the newlyappointed Commissioner of City Works, and the constitutionality of the License One-Head

act is to be tested in the courts.

To-day occurs the chief rowing event of the year, apart from the college contests-the regatts on the Seekonk. No fewer than eleven professional carsmen have been practising for the four-mile race-Hanlan of Toronto, Boyd of England, Ross of St. John, RILLY of Saratoga, Lee of Newark, Plaisten of Roston Ten EYER of Peckskill, KENNEDY of Portland, DEMPsey of Geneva, DELANO of Chelsea, and WEIS-GERBER of Wheeling. The pick of the oarsmen of Canada, England, and the United States are thus in to-day's professional race, and the amateurs in the other race will also make a very creditable field, though, with two or three exceptions, not the finest possible. With such a display, and large prizes, the contests should be close and brilliant. There is no anticipation of sawed boats or sunken wires or poisoned tea on the Seekonk. The course has a turn, and that may prevent the time from being as good as in some straight-away races; but, if the weather is favorable, the record of preceding races under the same conditions is likely to be beaten. The practice spins have shown the oarsmen to be in fine spirits and health, and there has been a gratifying lack of long preliminary palayers, and of items about the alleged coughs and blisters and boils and fevers of the competitors, as in the average COURTNEY race, which usually gave an idea of a contest not of athletes but of invalids. The course is a tolerably good one for the paramen and very good for the spectators. It has a movement of Brazil; at all events, while the slight bend; but if it proves roomy enough for so many contestants, it will hardly be com-

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS ABAN-DONKD.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The nomination of Arthur on the ticket with Garfield has one significance, which does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves as a political fact. The Southern Republicans, white and black, are wholly abandoned by their party, which by this act formally assumes a sectional character and proscribes the South as outside the organization. The friends of Senator Bruce went to Chicago claiming to represent seven hundred thousand votes, and asking that he be put upon the ticket, or at least that the colored element have a hearing before the Convention. Mr. Hoar put Mr. Bruce in the chair for a few minutes, and with that cheap compliment he and the colored vote were dismissed as having had their full share of recognition.

The white Southern Republicans claimed that the party should prove its professions of nationality by nominating a candidate for the second place from that part of the Union. They proposed Judge Settle Gov. Davis, and other well-known Republicans of standing, all of whom were unceremoniously discarded, with hardly a passing word of favor.

This contemptuous treatment has necessarily provoked bad blood and resentment. It will make the South more solid than it was before, and serve to keep alive sectional discords. What motive has a Southern Republican now to engage in a political contest after being put inder the ban by his own organization? Henceforth there will be no Republican party outh worthy of the name. Factions may exist.

## but nothing more.

BEAUTIFUL WISDOM. Choice Extracts from Yesterday's Address of Mr. Horatlo Seymonr to the Female Stu-dents of Wells Female College, Aurors, N.Y.

YOUTH IN THE EYES OF AGE. Youth is beautiful in the eyes of age, and it oks with admiration upon the courage with which the sung confront the uncertainties of the future, and the oth that leads them to look forward to happiness and

THE COMMON FRAUD OF SELF-CHEATING. Self-cheating is the most common form of fraud. It is a good rule, when you find that subjects of importance or objects of value are matters of indifference, to conclude that there are some things which you do not, but which

THE GLITTER OF THE THINNEST LEAF OF GOLD. There is nothing you can learn about any subject which will not give it new interest in your eyes. The deeper your learning the better, but the quality of knowledge is like that of gold, which, sithough it is reduced to the

numest leaf, yet makes all things glitter that it touches. HUXLEY'S PROTOPLASM.

It is true that some whose judgments are impaired by the endless exhibition of forms and developments of life have fallen into the strange superstition that the world has made itself, and that the sources of this power of pro-duction and progress must be looked for in the lowest

THE VALUE OF SURFACE ENOWLEDGE. Surface knowledge is lightly spoken or by the learned, but it is information worked out in the past by foll and

study until it is brought within the reach of all THE MEN WHO ARE MOST CHEERFUL AND WISE. In the course of my life I have studied all classes of men with care, and, as a rule, I have found those to be most cheerful and wise whose habits of observation have iven the widest range to their mental action, and have rought within the scope of their thoughts the varied topics, although they may not have been learned

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS. Men do not live in the same world. When we look round us, we see that they live in very different houses; some are humble houses, but poorly furnished; others are costly residences, adorned with painting and stat-uary, and everything that art can do to granify the tastes. We make the world in which we live. It is more disreputable to live in one that is dull and barren than it is to make our homes in poor and dilapidated houses.

INTELLIGENCE AND LIFE. Intelligence will enable you to cope with the problems of life, to endure its mistortunes with tortitude, and to bear its successes with moderation and wisdom.

THE EYE AND THE MIND. The office of the eye is to give facts to the mind. Things re not seen in a true sense, merely because they are brought within the range of the vision, but when they have stirred the mind and thoughts have been evolved. WISDOM AND HAPPINESS.

So strong are the enjoyments of looking upon famous objects, or of treading upon ground made sacred by evers, that men cross broad oceans to visit them. And rough after life they are wiser and happier for the knowledge thus gamed. VARIETIES OF HUMAN NATURE.

It may be that some are gitted with aptitudes in certain directions beyond others, that some have faculties for learning, for arts, or for science that give them peculiar dvantages in their pursuits. THE FARM OF A PHILOSOPHER,

When I am visited at my farm by those who feel no sympathy with nature, and say that they have no taste for country life, I make up my mind that they do not like it because they do not know enough about the world

THE MUSING AND MORALIZING OF AGE, No one who has reached the age of three score years and ten would, upon reflection, be willing to rub out rom the experience in life, the sorrows which have softened his character, the mistakes which have taught him wisdom, or the wrongdoings which he has ever regretted and which, by their influences, have made the golden threads which may be formed in the texture of his moral character.

# NOMINATE SENATOR EATON.

A Candidate who would Maintain the Con-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Most of rour correspondents, a caking about possible Presiden-ial candidates, mention such names as Tilden, Bayard, Thurman, and other leading Democrats, but I would like to know if the Cincinnan Convention will lorget, when they mention about the electoral fraud of 1878, the man who, alone of all the Democratic Senators, voted against the bill; who slone had the courage to stand alonf from his colleagues and vote "No." I refer to Senator Eaton Connecticut. By publishing this you will oblice

## MICHAEL MASTERSON, 548 Second avenue, city. For President, the Senator who Opposed the

Licetoral Commission. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How can it be possible for the Democrats to ignere the claim of Senator Eaton of Connecticut—the man who alone stood Constitution when the Republicans and d ourn to have it to say) Democrats as well were tearing it up to the tune of eight to seven-while casting about for names and men to lead their ticket in November they can't get him on the ticket they count to

## put him in the Cabinet. Yours, A JACKSONIAN DRESCRAT.

# Superintendent Budley's Case.

Mayor Cooper entered the ante-room of the Grand Jury at 11 o'clock vesterday marning. Close be find him was Private Secretary Tracy, burdened with books of record and rolls of official-looking manuscript. The court officers in attendance upon the Grand Jury Shewed the Mayor and Mr. Trany to seats near the door of the Grand Jury smoot room. Then the Mayor's pressence was made known to Forestian Salem H. Wales. A moment later the Mayor as noticered unto the inner room. Shortly afterward an efficie was sent out for take from Mr. Track his biarden of books and papers. For an bour Mayor Cooper was questioned by Foreman Wales as to his charges of mate-assumed in office against Superintendent Henry J. Dudley, or the Department of Buildings. It is understood that the Mayor's testimony tended to substantiate these charges, and he referred for commitmation to the books and papers before the Grand Jury. Alter the Mayor had answer, at an of the grand Jury. After the Mayor had answer, at an of the questions ported by the first page of the transfer of the firm of the form of the transfer of the firm of the form of the firm of the form of the transfer of the firm of the form of the firm of the fi rand Jury at 11 o'clock yesterday marning. Close be-Jury. Other witnesses are to be heard in regard to the Mayor's charges to day.

Army of the Potomac. BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16.—The eleventh an-mai meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place here to-day. Gen. Phil Sheridan arrived this morning, as did also Gen. Selson A. Miles and many this morning, as did also Gen, Nelson A. Miles and many other premium it soldiers. The veterans present muniter in all about 405 and in numbers, as in other times, the resonant is a complete suggests. The city is productly free orated with flazs and busting. The number of the Special-rate estimated at 15,000.

The proceedings opened this morning with processions composed of the First Reciment of the National Guards of Vermont, veterans, bands, and drum carps, who marched through the principal streets to Howards Opera House, which was filed to its offices of the best Opera House, which was filed to its offices bands in the National full rate of British flowers in the Advances of Birningham, to which these bands is broken for the Special of the Spe

# Killing a Creditor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.-Frederick Barnett shot and killed Thomas Dodson at Thompson Station, twenty-five miles from this city. The difficulty origiated in a dispute about \$10 which Barnett owed Do on. Barnett, bearing that Dodson intended to kill hin armed hinses! with a dominic harried shotzen. The not, and Dodson attenued to draw a nison, whom ha will descharged the shotzen at him, tenning his head;

He Will Have to Lift More. From the Dayton Journal.

We have heard it said that Gen. Garfield has lifted 1,200 pounds dead weight.

BUDSON COUNTY'S ILLEGAL BONDS.

The Decision of the United States supreme Court in the New Court House Site Case.

Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the appeal of the holders of the bonds illegally issued to pay over \$225,000 for a new Court House site in Jersey City, for their share in which proceeding Director Haistead and several County Freeholders were indicted and convicted. Early in the summer of 1876 the Freeholders adopted a resolution to make the purchase at \$2,000 a city lot. Citizens protested that the price proposed was more than double the value of lots on the rocky site proposed, and that furthermore the present site was amply sufficient to extend the present Court House buildings; and Director Halstead, who had established a reputation as a rigid economist, vetoed the resolution. The citizens subsequently learned that another effort would be made to push through the resolution, and they notified Director Halstead of their purpose to apply to the court for a certiorari, and requested time to see that they had time to enable them to do so. Nevertheless the resolution was once more put through, the searches of title put on record in the County Cierk's Office, bonds issued to Mahlon B. Crampton, the seller, in payment for the land, and the bonds signed by the director and the County Treasurer, all within two or three days. The citizens were excited on the subject, and the proceedings were denounced at a public meeting as fraudulent. It was rumored that certain of the Freeholders had been paid \$1.000 apiece for their voices, Leading citizens finally resolved to contest the legality of the vote in the courts. The Freeholders' resolution required the bonds to be paid out of the appropriation for the next fiscal year; but under the law the expenditures for each year were restricted to the amount raised by tax for that year, and no sum had been provided for the payment of the bonds, which, it was contended, were therefore illegally issued. The matter was carried up to the Court of Errors, and there decided in favor of the contesting citizens. Another appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of the United States, and Judge Nixon affirmed the decision of the State courts. Crampton entried his suit to the State courts decided against him.

After detailing the facts, Justice Field says: the County Cierk's Office, bonds issued to

After destring the latts, statics rich says. The facts here stated are not contradicted, they as substantially admitted; and upon them the court belower brokenly rendered adecree for the complainant Indeed, upon the sample statement of the case, it would be seen that there ought to be no question as to the invality of the proceedings of the Board. The object of the arm of the Versey defining and limiting its nowers would be defeated if a deby could be contracted without press to the facts.

be defeated if a debt could be contracted without breast provision for its payment in attance of a tax levy upon simple dec aration that out of the amount to be raised in a future fiscal year it should be paid. This we in terms, timus the expenditures of the Board with a spinle exception, to the amount to be raised by taxation actually levied, not by promised taxation in the future. And, as it has invitation was not sufficient, it incar obligations in our many member of the Board to incar obligations in one in any member of the Board to incar obligations in one in any member of the Board to incar obligations in one in any member of the Board to incar obligations in one in any member of the Board to incar obligations in one in any member of the Board to incar obligations in one in a more than the count of the county and the two of the county any obligations beyond its income previously provided by faxation; in other words, that the expenses of the county should be based upon an average of the right of resident taxpayers to invoke the inter-coulding of a court of equity to revent an illegal disposition of the menesys of the county, or the illegal of a start of a delt which they in

prevent irremediable injuries, it would seem eminently oroper for courts of equity to interfere upon the application of the taxpayers of a commy to prevent the consummation of a wrong, when the officers of these consummation of a wrong, when the officers of these consummation of a wrong, when the officers of the consummation is a sense of test shared in the same state of the shared in the same sense of test shared in the same cases to jublic afficers of the share or county, there would seem to be no substantial reason why a bill by or on behalf of individual taxpayers should not be entertained to prevent the uissues of corporate powers. The courts may be variety trusted to prevent the abuse of its process in such cases.

#### Garfield and the De Golver Business From the Union and Advertiser.

Promitie Union and delection.

De Golyer was the senior member of the firm of De Golyer & McClellan of Chicago, the owners of the patent wood pavement with which the city of Washington was swindled. This firm was operating through an agent This firm was operating through an agent named Chittenden to attain two objects: Firstly, the imposition of their wood pavement swindle upon the city of Washington through a contract from "Boss" Shepheri's Board of Public Works; and secondly, the sporopriation by Congress of a large sum of money to pay for the swindle. Chittenden employed Richard C. Parsons of Ohio, Marshal of the District Supreme Court, and next friend of Garfield, to lobby for the attainment of these objects, and agreed to give him \$15,000 if he sposeeded. Garfield was Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and held control of the Federal purse, and in order to "fetch him." Parsons gave him \$5,000 under cover, as thus stated during the Congressional investigation:

I was called home to Circuland by matters of a pressure service. I was called home to Cleveland by matters of a pro-ne private nature, and feeling a great solicitude a the result of my ishors, of course of security my fee-alled open Gen Garneld and gave him a history of

fit in bank, and so wrote him. The whole business of Parsons, as seen from his statement, was that of loobying the job of the wood pavement swindle through the floard of Public Works, and Garfield was "retained" of rubits works, and Garfield was "retained" ostensibly to "brepare an opinion as to the merits of the patent." But the proof shows that he did not even do that—that he did nothing at all, and yet was pand \$5,000! Chillenden, in a letter to his employers, be Golyer & McCellan, brought out during the investigation, tells what the \$5,000 was for, as follows:

Feduly spant to make a new for a second the authorized of the second the seco

To-day's and to-eight's much his secured the assistance of Gen-Gardiold. For eath 4 accretion the accession. He is the Constinuous of the Constitute of the Agreement of the Constitute of the C We need not say that Chittenden was rightthat the wood pavement swindle was not upon the city of Washington, and that Gardield, as Chairman of the House Committee on Appro-priations, caused Congress to vote enormous sums from the Federal Treasury to enrich

# World Formation

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The description of the mountains in the moon in a late article in The Sun was graphic; but I take issue with the current by pothesia that the moon or any other planet or satellite was ever any larger or hotter than it is now. It is an undisputed fact that our sular system swarms with innumerable increoftes, which are continually folling mon the planets, and thus slowly adding to their book sure of gravitation the core of every planet must incy tably be melted? This and this alone I complye, a counts or the internal heat of planets. And, a price, the effect produced by this intertainment would be precised what we see on the surface of all planets. An exam-sion of the comparatively man inside tore of the of the comparatively small inside our of the control of the contro

# Swimming Schools for Girls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thinking over the accident on the Sound, and looking back at past accidents, I have a suggestion to make. At Coney Island and other bathing resorts I have seen numbers of people meanly drawned when a strong wave drags them away from the ropes. As they are not able either to float or to from the ropes. As they are not able either to foot or to swine, they are, for the moment, in a dangerous night. Now, hundreds of young lacines in this city want to learn to swin, and their brothers and therets would be clad to teach their brothers and the next would be clad to teach their but find it impossible, owing to the fact that the after in places where they can meet for practice.

The state of the additionates in charge of the public halfting models with families? There is one school, but the rates and such families? There is one school, but the rates and so that working girls are not able to pay them. Bend T. P. S. when the stores show, and factories where we work to the first the store the store of the fact that we have no pleasure excursions, and factories where we write the stores alone, and the fact that we there we would be such that the store of the fact that we return our all our daily berefood travel pleasure excursions, or its our daily berefood travels and yet the soften so the soften soften or the our pleasure of the soften so the pleasure of the soften so the soften so the soften soften or the our pleasure of the soften so the soften soften or the soften soften of the soften soften or pleasure of the soften soften soften or pleasure of the soften soften or pleasure of the soften sof

# Life-Saving Mattresses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If every borth, on the Narragansett had been provided with a life-preserving matiress, every passenger would have had a means of escape at hand, and one be could manage himself, and I do not believe a die fleet between himself in Richelt I day had believe a die fleet between the Richelt I day had been the fleet between the fleet had been himself and had been the fleet described himself and accepted and a subscraped by the Beautier of Stanford himself and hims

# A Habit to be Stopped.

know whither it is impossible to probable spitcher from the elevated cars on the heads of an already victimized ie passengers, but also very exten to the employees Several times have I been unioritimate enough to get to-bacco duce on my person. It is disgrace of for any man to be cally of so calcung a hand. Why are not proper measures adopted to prevent its continuance? New York, June 13. R. Zann. | see if it occurred again, and found it did not "

SUNBEAMS.

-Bartenders in German saloons work only

-In the next fitfeen years almost all the

Russian railroads now in operation will undergo the pro-cess of redemption and become Government property.

-American exports to China for the years 1877 and 1878 were valued at nearly \$7,000,000, and the increase in 1879 was rapid and heavy.

—Lord Rosebery's luck is "dead out."

He has fifty horses in training, and the most important race he has won this year is the Ashstead Stakes, with Chevronel, who is blind of one eye.

-Mr. Sidney Paget, who was lately so onspicuous in the gambling quarrel with Sir William Call has reached New York. He is younger brother b marriage of Mrs. Paget, nee Stevens, and one of a family -Mr. Gladstone is a man of great moral

lessons in Hawarden church. But in London he goes to see naughty Sarah Beröhardt play, and writes gusting etters to her next day. -Mr. Jenkins, late M. P. for Dundee, the author of "Ginx's Baby," is out of the House. He was very unpopular there, heling overweighted with concept of self and unendowed with any portion of the essential

ideas, and when he is at home he reads the Scripture

element to success in life known as tact. -A husband overtook his eloping wife at Harvard, Neb , and aimed his pistol at her, instead or attempting to wreak vengeance upon her companion. The bullet missed her, but she carried out his design her, self by swallowing poison, declaring that she did not de-

sire to live if he wished her dead. -Editor Jennings, of the Marshall (Texas) Messenger, published a severe criticism of the public sets of Legislator Coleman, who immediately armed himself with a revolver and started out to get satisfaction. The men met in front of the Court House. Coleman drew his weanon and fired, but missed. Before he could shoot again. Jennings sent a builet through his heart.

-The new occupants of the Treasury bench in the House of Commons seem far more reserved and less triendly with one another than their predeces sora. Perhaps this is because they have not been so long in official association, but at all events there they sit, silent, isolated, gloomy, very apt reminders of the fa mous "extinct volcano" simile which Lord Reaconsfield flashed on them. -By a return of agrarian outrages in

Ireland down to Jan. 31, the total was 977, of which Co naught claims 544 and Mayo and Galway alone contribute 400. The other provinces average 140. Of the 077 conviction could only be secured in 60 while in the ma ority of eight hundred and odd cases the offenders wer tot even made amenable. The convictions in Connaught were less than five per cent. -Moses Box deserted the girl whom he and long courted, at New Albany, Ind., and married an-

other. The bride's parents had lately died. The deserted girl declared that Box had murdered them, because they opposed his suit and she set about collect ing evidence against him. Though unaided in her de-tective work at first, she has made out a case strong enough to justify his indictment. -The ceremonial proceedings attending the laying the first stone of Truro Cathedral, England, were largely Free Masonic. The mallet used by the Prince

of Wales in laying the Masonic foundation stone bears the following inscription: "This plate has been affixed to this mallet to commemorate that this being the mallet with which his Majesty King Charles II, laid the founds tion stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was presented to the Lodge of Antiquity by Sir Christopher Wren." -According to the latest official statistics there are in Russia, all told, twelve thousand five hun-dred doctors (egainst over 60,000 in the United States), affording one A-culapins to every 7,200 inhabitant (against 600 in the United States). As a village has not sufficient population to secure the services of a dector, each district, comprising a number of villages, employs

one of the corps of female nurses, who study their profes-sion for three years, and are officially recognized as being able to prescribe in ordinary cases of sickness. -A new play called "Jacks and Gills," by James Albery, who is known in this country through his successful "Two Roses," was produced lately at the Vaudeville Theatre, London. It was a failure, and the audience was bighly resentful. They hissed, made severely critical remarks, and finally raised such a hubbab that the setting was stopped. The manager made a speech, saying that the actors, at least, were doing their test, and ought to be heard through. There was decarum for a while, followed by worse interruption than before at a

particularly obnuzious sentiment uttered by Albery. -The American who desires a charming breakfast at Paris should take a victoria and hie straight away to the Champs Elysees, where he will find in Laurent's, on the Avenue Marigny, a beautifully quiet house. You hear no sounds more disturbing than the plashing or A fountain in the pretty garden surrounding the restau-rant. It is a trim little villa, gayly painted, in the Poin-pelian style. Abutting on the façade there is a hower of liss, open on two sides to the garden and on a trust to the interior of the restaurant. The tare is most succe-lent and the charge a model in the way of cheapness. 6. A. Sals and Sam Ward loved to frequent it of mornings.

-The maliet used at Truro by the Prince Wales at the recent laying of the corner stone of the Cathedral was the one with which Charles II, Isid the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was pre-sented to the Old Lodge of St. Paul by Sir Christopher Wren, a member of the lodge. The principal "offerings." At the ceremony were two purses, each containing £250, given by Miss Gurney, in memory of her father, sir Goldsworthy Gurney. They were presented by the young Princes. On being asked for his consent to their

replied: "Of course; why not? The boys would stand or their heads if it would do any good to the Cathedral -The London Lancet says: "The heat scites to the use of ice as a component part of our dails diet. It will be well to take the pressuitons necessor it avoid the consumption of filthy trazen water under that name. The difficulty lies in the fact that the freezing process has a tendency to desirey or discusse the familiar tokens of dirt, and, as we know well, the worst forms of flith, namely, the products and propagating materials of disease, are the least recognizable. For purposes of general cleanliness use should be tested by a strong traps mitted light at an oblique angle to the cleavage or at

colored Cape diamond, and will be readily eschewed. -The fashion of medievalism, the Pall Mall Gazen thinks, is rapidly growing beyond eminrance. It is disagreeable for any one who has the least respect for the Middle Ages to make use of a ball programme of fore" quadrilles, spelled in very doubtful early English. But the matter has reached an intolerable stars when from an apparently innocent envelope emerges a "me-diavel" circular on the orthodox rough paper, with woodent borders, wherein it is to be knowne" to us that a firm of upholaterers have a "very greate stock of ye" best Brussels carpets" in rare and activick Coloures, at Prices so low as we have never knowne before" that they have "improved a goodle Stock of chartzes in quaint and tasteful Coloures, such as we delicht to use for wall hangings;" and so they "beg ye kindle (avour of a Call.")

-In the event of the whole of the Gorman army, including the Bavarian contingent, being to bilized, and assuming that as would probably be the case, tourth battailins were at once organized in such regiment of infantry, a total number of 25,200 others. would be required. According to the last monager estimates, there are at the present time 31,275 officers immediately available, while, in addition to these, a large number of men belonging to the lately-created rank of feldwebel-lieutenant, and also a certain number of vir-I moldization. Altegether, therefore, the German and tary authoraties would, it is calculated, be able to dispose of the services of over 40 000 officers is number soft not only to supply a full complement of efficience at already existing bodies of troops, but also to turnish to cadres for fifth battalions, should it be deemed advisable

-An English town missionary relates the

following incident. There was a lodging bimse in his district which he had long desired to visit, but was deterred by his friends, who feared that his life would be timid knock at the door, in reply to which a coarse vote roared out, "Who's there?" and at the same time & victions lossing woman opened the door and ordered the man of God away. "Let him come in, and let us see who he is and what he wants" growled out the same voor The missionary waiked in, and, howing to the result looking man whom he had pust heard speak, and, have been visiting most of the house- in this might beed to read to and talk with the people about to 4 things. I have passed by your door as long as I be 1 things. I have passed by your door as hour as I be ought, for I wish also to talk with you and your believe. "Are you what is called a town missionary?" hand, sir," was the reply. "Well, then," said the ferredock-marman, "sit down and hear what I am gives to say. I will ask you a question soit of the Rible. I you and our me right, you may call at this house and read and out with user our follows as only as you have a second read and the restance or reading to the restance or replay, we was that you also have all the back and randole yes next, our mets puts me at Now, what do you say to that for I smanned of of word? The missionary was perpended but at ional quietly said, "I will take you." Well, then, said to quietty said, "I will take you." Well, then, said too man, "bere goes. Is the word girl is any parts like libber Is so, where is it to be found, and how often! That is my question." "Well, sir, the word girl is is the Rible," said the missionary. But said one of and may be sund in Joseph Said A girl for wine, that they might cause.

Zirl for wine, that they might cause. "Very libber of the man," Tam shead beat. I have the said the man, "Tam shead beat. I have the said they misse the cause." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wish to you could not have told." And I mid of here to you yesterday," said the visitor. "The very mornels, when reading the Scriptures in my ramidy, I was surprised to find the word 'girl,' and got the Concordance to