The Sun.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Aug. 26, 1882, was:*

Sunday	142,650	Thursday	146,784
Monday	146,525	Friday	145,970
Tuesday	146,917	Saturday	147,198
Wednesday	146,818	Weekly	64,704

Total for the week.............1,086,961

The Military Situation in Egypt.

The movement in advance begun on Thursday by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY shows that matters are rapidly approaching a crisis in Egypt, and the signs are that, if ARABI Pasha fights at all, the decisive battle will take place at Tel-el-Kebir or near the railway junction at Zagazig. The result of Thursday's engagement, where the English had apparently to contend against great odds, indicates that the efficiency of the Egyptian troops has recently been exaggerated. But, however feeble may be the armed resistance opposed to him, the English commander seems to think that the physical conditions of a campaign in Egypt at this season render prompt action upon his part a prime requisite of success.

If the Egyptian infantry really possessed good fighting qualities, or if the Bedouin horsemen whom ARABI is alleged to control were worthy of their traditional reputation, the small English force pushed forward on Thursday would have found itself in a very awkward situation. When Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, at the head of no more than 2,000 men, reached the dam with which the enemy had cut off the fresh water canal at a point some seven miles west of Ismailia, he saw himself confronted by a greatly superior force of Egyptians, which he computes at not less than 10,000 men. He had, moreover, but two field pieces and two Gatling guns, whereas the enemy had twelve cannon, which seem to have been worked with more than ordinary skill. Yet, although the Egyptians rested on a strongly intrenched position, and had, as we have seen, a marked advantage in respect of artillery, their infantry and cavalry appear to have shrunk from coming to close quarters, and allowed the English column to retain the position originally taken until reënforcements could be brought up from Ismailia. During the night of Thursday the Egyptians fell back from their intrenchments at Mahatta on a fortified camp at the Mahsameh railway station, some distance in the rear. From this point, on the morning of Friday, they were dislodged by an assault of the British cavalry and horse artillery, who succeeded in capturing five Krupp guns and seventy-five railway carriages laden with provisions, together with a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. The loss of the Egyptians in Thursday's engagement is said to have reached 400, whereas, according to the official report, the English had but five killed and twelve wounded. The performance of the British cavalry on Friday morning was the more creditable because the horses, being just landed, were unfit for heavy work, and because they must have been a good deal fatigued by the long march they had made during the preceding night.

The evident reluctance of the Egyptian infantry and cavalry to await attack has encouraged the English commander to push forward with more rapidity than he had at first contemplated, and the announcement has been made that he would on Saturday occupy the Kassasin lock of the fresh water canal, a point some miles westward of the railway station captured by the British dragoons on Friday. Here it seems to be the intention of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY to concentrate the whole of the troops landed from the transports in the Suez Canal, preparatory to a movement in force against the fortified camp at Tel-el-Kebir, which was organized by ARABI Pasha with a view of covering the all-important strategic point of Zagazig. It is believed at Alexandria that the Egyptian leader has withdrawn 5,000 of his best troops from Kafr-el-Dwar with the intention of strengthening the force at Tel-el-Kebir. From his point of view, however, it doubtless seems indispensable to leave a sufficient number of soldiers in front of Alexandria to virtually blockade that city on the land side; for, should he abandon his works in that quarter, the English force at Alexandria, now considerably strengthened, would be able to move rapidly southward on the railway running to Cairo, and, thus coöperating with the army moving from Ismailia, catch the enemy in a vise. It is improbable, therefore, that much more than one-half of the Egyptian levies can be massed at Tel-el-Kebir to meet the main attack directed by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY. If it be true that a large number of heavy guns have been mounted at the last-named point, it is possible that ARABI will be able to inflict considerable damage on his assailants, for it is admitted on all hands that his artillery is well served by the European renegades in his pay. Unless, however, his infantry display more relish for close fighting than they have hitherto exhibited, there is no likelihood that the British will encounter a Plevna on their march to Cairo.

There are two grounds on which the English commander is urged to evince unusual promptitude in his military operations. One is the rising of the Nile, which has already begun, and which, by the cutting of dykes, can easily be made to overflow all that portion of lower Egypt which is irrigated by canals. As to this source of danger, it appears that the Nile is rising very slowly, and the signs are that the present year is likely to be a year of drought. Even with a minimum of volume in the river, however, it would be easy to inundate large tracts of country; but we think the injury that might be done to the invaders has been greatly overrated. Those who recall the part played by the Nile in the defence of Egypt in past times forget how completely the conditions of warfare have been changed by the application of steam to navigation. Even if we suppose that the greater part of the Delta could be submerged, it is plain that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY could easily transport his army in barges, towed partly by the steam launches belonging to the English war vessels, and partly by the tugboats, hundreds of which are employed on the Suez Canal. Besides, a glance at a topographical map will demonstrate that the English have nothing to fear from an inundation in their march from Ismailia to Zagazig, nor even in the second part of the route to Cairo, provided they keep at a reasonable distance to the eastward of the Damietta branch of the Nile.

A reason for expedition which has doubtless weighed more heavily with Sir GARNET WOLSELEY is the imperative necessity of saving from destruction the fresh water canal, which runs from the Nile to Ismailia, and thence parallel with the ship canal to Suez. All the residents along the line of the great maritime highway are absolutely dependent for their supplies of drinking water upon the fresh water canal, and the most serious blow which ARABI could deal the invaders would be to permanently dam up this aqueduct. This is the very step which he has hastened to take, and it is the urgent need of frustrating it which has compelled Sir GARNET WOLSELEY to push forward his forces before they were really ready to assume the offensive. His immediate object, therefore, is to save the fresh water canal, but in doing this he will be forced to dislodge the enemy from their intrenched camp at Tel-el-Kebir, and from the cardinal strategic point of Zagazig, which gained, the worst difficulties of the campaign will be over.

An English Historian's Impressions of America.

Prof. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, the well-known historian of the Norman conquest, has lately made a somewhat prolonged sojourn in this country, and some of his impressions are now published in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. FREEMAN has the reputation of being a trenchant and tart critic, and we imagine that the appreciative and respectful tone of his comments on America will surprise a good many of his English readers.

He begins by acknowledging the cordial welcome and the constant and unmixed kindness which he received in this country, and declares that of the pushing, meddling, questioning American, described in so many English stories and caricatures, he personally saw nothing. What surprised him most, he tells us, until he reflected that such identity was perfectly natural, was the essential likeness of England and America. To him the difference between the United States and England seemed less than the difference which strikes him when he enters Scotland. That America should seem less strange than Scotland he ascribes partly to the fact that English and Scottish law are things wholly apart, whereas the legal system of the United States is for the most part reared upon the common law of England. In the matter of language, too, he notes that while there are undoubtedly American peculiarities of speech both in utterance and vocabulary, yet he never found any difficulty in understanding an American speaker, whereas he has often found it difficult to understand a Scottish or even a northern-English speaker.

The principal truth accordingly impressed upon his mind by his observations in this country was the essential unity of the two great branches of the English people which are divided by the Atlantic Ocean. He thinks, however, that the consciousness of this unity is less vividly present to the American than to the English mind. He found that it came naturally to the Englishman of America to speak of the Englishman of Britain as a "foreigner," while he denies that Americans are commonly thought of or spoken of as foreigners in England. It seems to him, on the contrary, that the American in England is welcomed above other men from beyond sea, on the express ground that he is not a foreigner; and he believes the condescension alleged by Mr. LOWELL to be mingled with that welcome to be purely imaginary, a spectre called up by the spirit of touchiness which is naturally developed in a young country. He thinks this slowness to recognize kinship with England on the part of Americans a result to be expected from past events, which, however, in his opinion, has been somewhat aggravated by modern forms of speaking. He observes that in the war of the Revolution, and as late as the war of 1812, the man of English descent in America used the word "British" to denote the English of Britain—a use of language which implied that he still looked on himself as an Englishman. Now, however, he habitually uses the words "English" and "Englishman" in every possible relation to denote the English of Britain, as distinguished from himself. In other words, he has given up the English name as no longer belonging to him. Mr. FREEMAN recognizes that the word "British" has probably been dropped out of friendliness, but he insists that he would rather be called a "Britisher" than an Englishman by his American friends, if, by giving him the latter designation, they mean to imply that they are not Englishmen themselves. As to the date at which the word "American" was first applied to English settlers in America, as distinguished on the one hand from the native red man and on the other from the English of Britain, Mr. FREEMAN seems to be somewhat in the dark. There is no doubt that the word is employed in the sense mentioned in the speeches of BURKE and CHATHAM, and the same use of it can be shown from contemporary documents to have been current in the revolted colonies at the time of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. FREEMAN says that he was amazed at the ignorance of the geography of England which he encountered in America. He tells us, for instance, that he was asked by one scholar of world-wide fame in what part of England Northamptonshire lay, and that the question was put to him in very intelligent company whether the county of Somerset was called from the Dukes of Somerset. He is far, however, from affirming that an Englishman on the same level would know any more of the geography of America; and he admits that he has often been just as much astonished in England at the ignorance there displayed of the geography of continental Europe. But he submits that an American of average thought and information may reasonably be expected to know more about England than we can expect the Britisher to know of American matters, or than we can expect men of different European nations to know of each other's lands. Why? Because in none of these cases is the land of which a man may evince ignorance, the direct, obvious, acknowledged cradle of his own people.

It is further observed by Mr. FREEMAN, apropos of essential resemblances, that not only must a sound American lawyer be an English lawyer too, but he must know at least as much of English history as does his confrère of the English bar. The traveller can himself bear witness that there are American lawyers who go further in this direction than ordinary English lawyers, including examiners in the Oxford School of Law, think it needful to go, and that "if a good many are still floundering in the quagmire of BLACKSTONE, there are some who have made their way to the firm ground of STUBBS and MAINE." He points out, however, that the original sources of English history seemed to be almost wholly unknown in the United States, and he saw many college libraries which did not contain a volume of the Chronicles and Memorials. He was led, indeed, to infer from a curious colloquy with an American professor that a good many of our teachers of highest repute have failed to grasp the nature of the materials for historic study. In connection with this topic he makes the general remark that with regard to reading and knowledge, America struck him as standing to England very much as England herself stands to Germany. His notion is that in Germany the proportion of those who know something is smaller than it is in England, while the proportion of those who know a great deal is certainly larger. At all events, Prof. FREEMAN pronounces this distinction perfectly true between England and America. He calls the United States the land *par excellence* of the "general reader," and his experience among us confirmed him, he says, in the suspicion that the "general reader" is by no means such a fool as some wiseacres seem to think. It certainly seemed to this observer that in America the reading class, the class of those who read widely and intelligently, but not deeply, form a larger element of the whole population than they do in England. On the other hand, he found the class of those who read really deeply, the class of professed and approved scholars, much smaller in proportion than it is in England. Prof. FREEMAN is careful to add, however, that America has men of sound learning in various fields of knowledge, of whom no land need be ashamed, and that at Harvard, at Yale, at Cornell, the most fastidious in the choice of intellectual society may be well satisfied with his companions.

On the whole, Prof. FREEMAN'S impressions strike us as more creditable to the candor and insight of the observer than any which we remember to have seen published by any other English traveller in the United States. We shall therefore look forward with more than ordinary interest to the comments on the local differences in the use of the English language which he remarked while among us, and which he purposes to point out at some future time. We know beforehand that we have nothing disagreeable to hear on this head, since he has already told us that Americans speak English better than Scotchmen, or even than the Englishmen who are natives of Yorkshire or of Northumberland.

How to Modify Climate.

In a recent contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*, Prof. FRANKLAND endeavors to show that the undesirable climate of any place, whether town or country, can be artificially altered to an extent quite worth the effort required to accomplish the change. Such a view, from this source, cannot fail to excite interest, particularly as the scientific facts on which the essay is based are followed by practical deductions.

Climate, says Prof. FRANKLAND, is primarily made up of two factors, sun warmth and air warmth, the former being bracing and the latter "relaxing or oppressive." The first series of his experiments, made in various parts of Europe, related to the comparative reflecting powers of different surfaces receiving sun warmth; while other experiments ascertained the influence exerted by latitude, elevation above sea level, and the presence of watery vapor. It is worth observing that his results show that sun warmth does not diminish proportionally with increased latitude or obliquity of the rays, there being often an augmentation of solar energy in high latitudes.

The conditions most favorable for a genial climate depending on sun warmth are great elevation above sea level, a white or light-colored ground and background, a minimum of watery vapor, a clear sun, an atmosphere free from dust, soot, smoke, and fog, and a sheltered position for receiving both the direct and reflected solar rays. The last three of these conditions, Prof. FRANKLAND notes, are also favorable for a genial climate depending on air warmth, while the first three are diametrically opposed to it. It is further evident that some of these elements of climate are, to a certain extent, controllable, as, for example, the light or dark ground and background.

But while, for invalids and others, a white surface would theoretically be best, yellow sand is nearly as good a reflector of solar heat, and less trying to the eyes; and with it may be secured powerful sun warmth in a cold and bracing air. Winter climatic resorts are best situated on coasts having a southern aspect seaward and a somewhat abrupt elevation. Prof. FRANKLAND says:

"To the north of the grounds attached to the dwellings let a wall twenty or thirty feet high be built, stretching round eastward and westward to afford shelter from northerly winds, and let it be white washed on the southern side to reflect the sun's rays. The houses and wall should be so placed as to command, in the highest possible degree, an uninterrupted view of the sea from the south windows of the houses and from the grounds for fifty or sixty feet, at least, in front of the wall, so that, from both positions, the reflection of the sun in the sea may be seen in winter from sunrise to sunset."

It is admitted that the prospect northward would be sacrificed by this unsightly whitewashed wall; still, the inmates would have a free lookout from southeast to southwest. Residents requiring air warmth could secure it in suitably heated glass corridors, which, however, should not be more than ten feet high, so as to avoid the chilling of the warm air against cold glass, while the roof should either be ceiled or constructed of double glass. Prof. FRANKLAND suggests that electricity will one day manufacture for us, to order, such outdoor climate as we may wish. "An agent," he says, "which has been successfully used as a substitute for sunlight in the ripening and the flavoring of fruits would also, when applied on a larger scale, convert a dull, gloomy day into a bright and sunny one within the grounds of the sanitarium we are now contemplating." Indeed, he has ascertained by direct experiments that the heat rays of the electric light, when thrown upon white or light surfaces, behave like solar rays, and can be secured like sun warmth.

An interesting example of the artificial alteration of climate is furnished in Prof. FRANKLAND'S suggestions for the coloring of houses according as it is found more important to relieve the heat of summer or the gloom of winter. "The darker the color of the houses, the cooler the streets, and the hotter the rooms during sunshine; the lighter the color of the houses, the hotter the streets and the cooler the rooms." But since direct solar radiant heat does not penetrate much through the walls of houses, except by the windows, and does penetrate most unpleasantly through the roofs, these latter should receive the first attention. Thus, in bright sunshine slates become so hot that the hand can hardly endure even their under surfaces; but whiten the upper surfaces of these slates, says Prof. FRANKLAND, and they remain as cool as the surrounding air.

A second practical example of Prof. FRANKLAND'S theory of modifying climate concerns the control of city fogs. First showing by scientific statement the effect of creating a barrier to solar radiation, he points out that from the 33,000 tons of bituminous coal daily consumed in London during winter, 667,000,000 cubic feet of steam are discharged into the atmosphere, with a capability of saturating 43,355,000,000 cubic feet of perfectly dry air at the freezing point. This air would cover a hundred square miles to the depth of fifteen feet, and at the slightest cooling would form fog. But the experiments of COLIER and MASCART, confirmed by Mr. AITKIN, show that aqueous vapor only becomes fog when foreign matters, solid or liquid, are present; and bituminous coal sends up an enormous quantity of soot and tar, every ton consumed in grates giving off about six hundredweight of volatile, but condensable products. Factory chimneys, says Prof. FRANKLAND, are of slight influence in generating and prolonging London fogs, compared with the 18,000,000 fireplaces in the 600,000 houses. Collecting from the Registrar-General startling statistics of London's annual fog mortality, a single example of which is furnished in the 1,223 deaths from bronchitis alone, besides hundreds of others from allied respiratory diseases in a single foggy week of February, 1880, Prof. FRANKLAND demands that the importation of bituminous coal into London be forbidden. With the use of the smokeless fuel of the Welsh coal fields, or the transformation of bituminous coal by coking, London would find a remedy, he says, for its suffocating fogs.

This special application of the subject is, fortunately, not needed in American cities, unless some like Pittsburgh be excepted, but it suggests the real importance of what may have seemed to many, at the first glance, a mere whim of science.

The Proposed Removal of Mr. Roebling.

To our suggestion that no good will result from the substitution of Mr. MARTIN for Mr. ROEBLING as chief engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Times*, responds as follows:

"There is no disposition on the part of Mayor Low or those who act with him to hold Mr. ROEBLING responsible for the interminable delays which have been and are interposed to the completion of the bridge. But the general public, so long as he retains the title, if not the place, of chief engineer, is very likely to visit him with a kind of criticism to which a sick man should not be exposed."

If Mr. Low did not intend by his resolution to convey the idea that Mr. ROEBLING is to some extent responsible for the delays which have occurred in the construction of the bridge, he has been much misunderstood. It is true he said, apologetically, "I do not wish to charge *all* the delays of which I have spoken—nor any of them, let us say—upon Chief Engineer ROEBLING;" but this very language implied that, while unwilling to accuse Mr. ROEBLING specifically, he deemed him really responsible.

In this view the Mayor may be entirely right. Yet no reform will be effected by calling Mr. MARTIN chief engineer instead of Mr. ROEBLING. If a change in the engineering management is needed, it must be made more sweeping in order to accomplish anything. That which Mayor Low proposes will be merely nominal.

We cannot believe that the purpose of the contemplated removal is to shield Mr. ROEBLING against public criticism to which a sick man should not be exposed. How any kind of criticism could injure him more than the adoption of Mayor Low's resolution we do not quite see.

The Etiquette of Tournaments.

At the South, tournaments modelled more or less after the tournaments of the old days of knighthood, have long been popular with spirited young fellows and their maiden admirers. They afford an opportunity for the display of fine horsemanship, show off the fine points of the equestrians to the best advantage, have a smack of chivalry about them which strongly appeals to the youthful sentiment of the region, and the girls like the idea of pinning their colors on knights who go forth to contest for them under their eyes.

But the Southern tournament is a very different thing from the tourney of the middle ages, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and earlier, of which we have all read with so much delight in many a spirited romance. That was a contest between men in armor, a military pageant, and the knights, formed in two opposing bands, sought to unhorse their opponents, and so exhibit their skill and address to the fair ladies whom they served. It was rough sport, and girls of these days would be loath to witness it. Sometimes the knights got very badly hurt; sometimes they were even killed.

But the tournament at the South is a sport at which the gentlest girl might look without nervous alarm. The knights do not hurt each other. It is a contest altogether unlike the tournament of the rough days, and borrows its features rather from the tournaments which succeeded the fierce and exciting tussles wherein the knights shattered each other's spears, and charged against each other with almost the violence of an actual battle. It is only a pretty show tournament, suggestive of those courtiers engaged in for the amusement of ladies after the original thing had fallen into disrepute as too rough for polite society.

Of late years, too, tournaments such as that in which the Southern youth have had so much delight, have become frequent at the North. They take place every summer at fashionable watering places, and afford a good deal of amusement. They are fantastic, it is true. To some older people the fuss and feathers about them may seem silly, frivolous. But they serve a useful purpose in encouraging emulation in horsemanship, a most desirable accomplishment, which was too long neglected at the North. They may not be as good for that as polo, not so good as the imitation fox hunts in which many young fellows engage; still, so far as they go, they help to make expert riders. As compared with the genuine tournament of old, one in which sham knights merely try to put their spears through rings as they ride rapidly by may seem a very trifling affair; but even to do that requires a steady eye and clever management of a horse; and, besides, it is not dangerous.

Such tournaments, therefore, are not to be laughed at. It is a fine sight to see a lot of young fellows riding at a breakneck pace, and keeping their seats like Indians of the plains. Nor do we object to their wearing the colors of their ladies. That inspirits them to do better. Let them dub themselves knights, if it pleases them to do it, and let them have a Queen of Love and Beauty who shall be crowned by the victor at the end of the sports, and lead the dance at the ball in the evening, if the imitation of chivalry is attractive to them. What harm is there in that?

But nowadays contests of all sorts are called tournaments. The term does not belong to them, of course. It would be better to give them their right names, not search for one which is merely high sounding. Still, all manly sports are deserving of encouragement, and even if they are misnamed to attract attention, we shall not fret ourselves merely because the language is faulty.

A correspondent in North Carolina writes to us about what he calls a tournament. It is not that, but a contest as to which shall be most accomplished in the use of roller skates. He does not want verbal criticism from us, however. He desires us rather to settle a question of etiquette touching tournaments, putting his question in this wise:

"Is it customary for a lady who is crowned Queen of Love and Beauty at a tournament, by the successful knight, to make any speech in acknowledging the honor conferred? If so, can she be expected to be prepared to make a speech when crowned on the tilting grounds without any previous intimation that she will be chosen queen? If crowned on the grounds in an impromptu way there ought to be, it seems, no speech made, save an acknowledgment by a graceful bow, as it would argue a previous preparation by the lady, and a great many would have to be committing speeches that might perhaps be 'love's labor lost,' should they fail to secure the coveted honor. In our case the lady is to be crowned on the grounds at a skating (roller) tournament, and we wish to know the proper etiquette about it."

It is entirely unnecessary that the Queen of Love and Beauty should make a speech when she is crowned. The less speechmaking at a tournament the better, and beauty has no need of it certainly. Beauty is enough of itself, far better than any speech likely to be uttered. It tells its own story. A maiden, no matter how beautiful, is not apt to appear charming as a stump speaker. Her gracious smile, her modest look, her bended head—that is speech enough. Moreover, we get more speechmaking than we require on other occasions than tournaments, and very few women's voices are adapted to it. A Queen of Love and Beauty making a speech like ANNA DICKINSON! Horrible!

The Only Cure for Mr. Beecher.

Mr. BEECHER, it seems, will not visit the White Mountains this year. It was long his custom to spend a month or two there every summer, and the hotel he patronized hailed his coming as a great advertisement of the house. Members of his flock would follow him, and many people had a morbid curiosity to see him near at hand.

Besides, Mr. BEECHER did not visit the White Mountains merely to enjoy the magnificent scenery of that region, where the highest peaks at the East are situated, and where a man feels that he is indeed among great mountains, against which most of the eminences this side of the Mississippi seem tame hills only. He went there to find relief from the hay fever to which he was subject. That is a very annoying and even distressing disease, which annually afflicts a considerable number of people at certain seasons; at the time of hay making, for instance, and in the autumn. Some high mountain regions are good for it. Hence Mr. BEECHER'S annual visit to New Hampshire. Of course, when he went thither it was advertised all over the country that at the White Mountains, and especially at the hotel where he put up, the victims of hay fever could dwell in comfort.

Hence the landlord of that hotel is greatly disappointed at Mr. BEECHER'S decision to stay at Peekskill this year. He will not get his expected company of Plymouth brethren, the crowd of people curious merely to see Mr. BEECHER on the piazza will not be there, and the hay fever unfortunates will not be directed thither hereafter as they have been in the past; for the Plymouth pastor says positively that he will not go, and also that he has found a cure for his hay fever. "The hay fever remedy I am using," he writes, "is an effectual cure. This is the second season in which its use has enabled me to remain at home in comfort, and that after thirty-two years of annual recurrence."

We congratulate Mr. BEECHER on the fact that he has at last found a remedy for his hay fever, which the medical books have told us could only be cured by removal from the districts where the disease prevails. Perhaps he has outgrown the distressing malady. We hope he will never again suffer from it.

But hay fever is merely a minor physical ailment. It is irritating, annoying, depressing, rather than fatal. The season during which it is active is not long. It has not impaired Mr. BEECHER'S bodily strength, nor has it weakened his intellectual force, as some diseases do. A man who has lived to his age without suffering from any other, any more serious disease, has reason for great thankfulness. Mr. BEECHER is a very vigorous and a very healthy man, and always has been, his hay fever alone excepted. So far as his physical condition is concerned, he has been and still is exceptionally fitted to enjoy life, and he comes of a family distinguished for longevity.

But Mr. BEECHER suffers from a malady which must destroy the happiness of life for him. It is a moral malady, a deep-seated disease, which may be more destructive of a man's peace than any ordinary bodily ailment. He suffers from a wounded conscience, and groans under the necessity of presenting a false face to the world. It is hard for a man of his temperament to be a hypocrite, and to hide a guilty secret.

Is there a remedy for this awful moral suffering? Certainly, there is one. It is confession. That is the only cure for HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Gov. Cornell Explains.

We copy in another part of this paper an explanation which Gov. CORNELL has made to a reporter of the *Times* concerning the alleged attempt of Mr. CONKLING to bribe him, and concerning the stock transactions reported by Mr. JAY GOULD and Mr. A. B. JOHNSON.

The Governor contradicts the report of the *Albany Evening Journal* that Mr. CONKLING and Mr. GOULD tried to bribe him. No such attempt was made. No offers of money or stocks were held up to him as a temptation. He believes that if he had done what GOULD and CONKLING desired in the matter of the Elevated Tax bill he would have had their support, whereas now he has their opposition. This is the whole of the alleged attempt of bribery according to Mr. CORNELL.

As for the speculation in American District Telegraph stock referred to by Mr. A. B. JOHNSON, Gov. CORNELL admits that such a speculation took place, and that he managed it. It was terminated, he says, without loss to the stockholders, and each person got back the money he had invested, with a small profit. Moreover, the Governor says that he never advised any one to buy American District stock when he himself was selling.

As for the blind pool in which Mr. GOULD, Mr. SAGE, and Mr. DILLON were parties, there was nothing in it except an agreement that such a pool should be formed, but not a dollar was ever put up, nor was any purchase made. It was a project that was never executed.

This may or may not be satisfactory to the political and personal friends of Gov. CORNELL who lost heavily on American District Telegraph stock at the time he was operating in it. They knew that he was engaged in buying up the majority of the stock, and they went in upon that side; but they did not know when he was selling, and did not find it out until the price of their holdings was knocked down to about one-half of what they had paid for them.

Gov. CORNELL is clearly too much of a stock operator to be nominated for Governor in 1882, if the nominee is to be elected.

One of the most interesting points in this statement is the exoneration of Mr. CONKLING from the charge of attempted bribery. It is now clear and indisputable that all that Mr. CONKLING did in the matter was to make an argument as counsel before the Governor. There was no bribery nor any suggestion of bribery in his part of the affair. As we said before, he is not made of that kind of material. On this point Mr. CORNELL'S testimony is conclusive.

The decline in the exports of provisions and dairy products, which was so prominent an element in the great aggregate falling off of our last year's sales to foreign countries, has not yet ceased. The Bureau of Statistics shows that for July, the first month of the new fiscal year, these exports were nearly thirty per cent. smaller than for the July preceding; while during the first seven months of the present calendar year they had fallen to less than sixty millions, whereas in the corresponding part of 1881 they were nearly eighty-three millions. The dairy products for the three months ending July 31 had also fallen off a third from those of last year; yet it will be remembered that the decline in exports had then already become manifest. There is little prospect of any change of importance until next spring, and the oleomargarine and lard cheese business may have permanently injured the growth of the dairy export trade.

Gov. CORNELL'S Spartan band of officeholders continues to throw itself into the breach. Harbor Master JERRY DREW got himself elected a delegate to the State Convention from Orange County yesterday, and State Prison Superintendent ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., carried Washington County. The net result of the week's conventions, however, is against the Governor. The footings show a majority of all the delegates thus far chosen to be on the Stalwart side.

Not long ago a British military writer urged a more general substitution of mules for horses in the transportation of army supplies. He based his ideas on the experience of American campaigning. The loading of 500 mules on a steamer at Philadelphia, designed for service in Egypt, shows that this view, which is a very sensible one, finds favor there; and perhaps also it may stimulate the American mule market, if the war lasts long enough. It would be still wiser for the British Government to export with the mules some of those American adepts at army transportation who have performed extraordinary feats in Indian campaigning at the West, by their expertness in the organization and handling of mule trains.

Gossip from Rome.

ROME, Aug. 14.—One of the most difficult features of the examination of young graduates is the translation from Greek. Every year the professors have to be on the watch for new tricks devised by the students. They used to bribe the janitor, and give him the Greek text, which was conveyed by a messenger to a good scholar, then translated and copied on to a piece of paper, which was wrapped around a steak for the young candidate's breakfast. Very soon, however, these and similar tricks were detected, and this year such rigor was displayed in every college and academy that it was almost impossible to cheat. The boys of Genoa found a very queer way to get out of trouble. During the examination, while the boys were struggling with their grammars and dictionaries, a fine lady's voice was heard in the street singing very loud and beautifully the popular song "La Stella Confidente." As soon as the singing began, the boys were noticed writing very quickly. Why? Instead of the well-known words "Stella del mio pensiero," and so forth, the lady of the street sang the literal translation of a very hard passage of Plato's dialogue "Timæus," and the boys thus got the translation in good Italian. The scholastic authorities got wind of it, and have refused to accept the Greek examination of the Lyceum Cristoforo Colombo at Genoa.

Italian officers are now making excursions in the western Alps to survey the country and take notes on the amount of bread that can be cooked in every locality, and on the number of people that can be quartered in every house.

The Swiss Catholic Society, Pius Verein, will hold a meeting in Locarno on the 21st of this month. This year they celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their foundation. They will discuss benevolent works, schools, science, art, religious music, and so on. The Pius Verein Society has worked very well during the last quarter of a century. Its members can travel throughout the whole of Germany and always meet with hospitality in every place where the union has a seat.

Many young men are seen in the streets of Florence and Leghorn in a light uniform of sail cloth and with a sack for provisions. They say that they are going to burn Garibaldi in effigy at Caprera. The Government has sent the Esploratore of the Italian navy to stop them. It is, however, supposed that instead of going to Caprera they will go to Egypt and join the camp of Arabi. That is the rumor, but it would be difficult to confirm it.

The general election will take place on October 22, and at the end of August a decree will be published closing Parliament.

Has Congress Declared War Against Egypt?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As an American resident of Egypt for the past eight years, and an eye-witness to the scenes lately occurring here, as well as a sufferer by the same, I enter my solemn protest to the part that the United States have taken in the affair, by landing over 100 men armed with muskets, revolvers, cutlasses, ammunition, and Gatling guns in the city of Alexandria on the 14th day of July for the purpose of assisting the British, but without being requested by them to do so.

I have searched the late London papers, but cannot find that Congress has declared war, and I am at a loss to understand by what authority Admiral Nicholson dared to take upon himself the responsibility of making war; for it is an act of war to land armed men upon the soil of any country.

Who is this Admiral Nicholson, this autocrat, that has made the name of American offensive to every native Egyptian? He certainly was not prominent during the war, as Farragut, Dupont, and others were. I never heard of him until he came here interfering in the affairs of a country with which the United States have always been at peace, and where Americans have always enjoyed the highest privileges.

Who gave American marines and sailors the right to march around the city day and night, armed to the teeth with loaded muskets and revolvers, capturing, detaining, or firing upon whomsoever they chose? What has America to do with it?

The few of us residing at Alexandria or Cairo have hitherto been treated with marked kindness and respect by all, whether he be a pasha, bey, or fellah. The United States Consulate here was neither plundered, destroyed, nor burnt, but, on the contrary, remained unmolested by special orders from Arabi Pasha; the American Gen. Stone's family has just left Cairo for Ismailia under armed escort by Arabi's order, which no European could obtain. Arabi has hitherto expressed a deep regard for America and American institutions; but it is all over now. The gallant Admiral you sent over here has made us blush to be Americans.

Caution Americans to erase, hereafter, Egypt and the Pyramids from their tours of the East, for their lives will not be safe after the brilliant part displayed by this naval officer. Let the American people take the matter in hand. Recall him home before he gets us into war with a nation not so weak as the Egyptians. Court martial or dismiss him for what he has done, and let him retire to private life. He is entirely incompetent to continue in active service. AN AMERICAN IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5.

How to Beat the New Jersey Democratic Recreants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Vox Populi" struck the nail on the head when he suggested that the way to defeat Miles Ross in the Third District was for Union County to unite on a good man. William A. Coursen, Esq., would take the Convention by storm. Would he accept? If not, there are a number of Democrats who would sweep the dead wood out of sight, and force the chronics for everything out of the field.

The secret of Miles Ross's success has been to get a man in the race who had no intention of being nominated, have delegates elected, and then have as many of them turned over to Miles as possible. JEFFERSONIAN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug 24.

A Bosnian Explains what Bankruptcy Means

From the London Telegraph.

While one of the Bosnian delegates who waited upon the Emperor Franz Josef at the Hofburg a few weeks ago was staying in Vienna, the owner of the hotel in which he lodged became a bankrupt. Hearing of his host's mishap, the worthy Beg sought an explanation of the term "bankruptcy," and, having thoroughly mastered its meaning, proceeded, on his return to his native village, to impart his information to his near relatives and close family connections. "This, O my brothers," he observed, "is the true and proper way to become a bankrupt. First, you must hire a shop. Then you write to rich merchants in far distant cities, inviting them to forward their wares to you for sale, and pledging yourself to pay them within a few months. As soon as you shall have received sufficient merchandise you must sell it for cash or hide it carefully away. Then must you go to the Judge and say to him, 'Beloved of Allah! I am a bankrupt. Here are five pounds. They are all I have in the world.' The Judge will keep four of the five pounds and proclaim your bankruptcy; the other pound will be divided among those who supplied you with goods. Later on you will remove to another town, and begin this good and easy business over again. Thus may the passing bitterness of insolvency be converted into the abiding sweetness of a comfortable independence. Be chosen! Upon my head be it!"

The Zulu King Visits Queen Victoria.

From the St. James's Gazette.

Cetywayo visited the Queen at Osborne yesterday, Aug. 14. The Queen wore the Orders of St. Michael and St. George and the Star of India on a broad blue sash. When ushered into the Queen's presence Cetywayo stepped in advance of his chiefs, and, bowing profoundly, raised his right hand above his head, repeating twice in the Zulu tongue the words, "Au, the Queen." When the interview was ended Cetywayo was shown over the house and through the gardens. While passing along the terrace he attracted the attention of the Duke of Albany, who, being indisposed, was sitting at a window of his room opening on the terrace. The Prince, on being informed who the visitor was, bowed pleasantly to Cetywayo, who raised his hand in response.

Give prompt attention and treatment, at this season of the year, to all affections of the bowels, such as diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery, &c. By using Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam you will obtain immediate relief from these complaints, and soon drive them from the system.—*Adv.*

SUNBEAMS.

—Brother Sankey has sailed away to England. He and Moody are to hold meetings in Wales during September. His visit to this country was short. He spent most of his time at Newcastle, Pa., where he was brought up, and where he has many relations and friends. Sankey was never in better health or voice than now. He has increased in flesh, and has an air of portly benevolence.

—The youth who was known as "Salvation Bill" was not much of a crown of glory to the Salvation Army of Jersey City, in connection with which he put forth his somewhat unprofitable labors. His little trick of sliding under a pier and concealing himself to make his friends believe he had committed suicide failed to draw out the sympathy he had expected. When, after drying his water-soaked raiment, he presented himself to the relations who were supposed to be sorrowing over his decease, he found that, for all the difference it would have made to surviving humanity, he might have perished in the river and let the fishes perform his obsequies. "Salvation Bill" is no longer exerting himself to evangelize the sinners of Jersey City.

—The Rev. P. E. Jones, an Episcopal missionary in Hayti, has fallen among misfortunes. He writes from Jeremie that small pox and scarlet fever have visited the place, and that he has been reduced to the extremity of poverty. He has sometimes had to go three days without a meal, and his wife and four children are eating potatoes, which he fortunately planted last February. It seems sad that the missionary organization which sends Mr. Jones to work among the Haytiens does not provide better for his personal and household wants. If missionary work is worth doing, it is worth paying for. If there is not enough money in the treasury to support Mr. Jones decently, it would be an act of kindness to bring him home and set him at work in some field where he can labor with better hope of success. No missionary can hope to accomplish much if he has to fight starvation as well as irreligion.

—Every two years there is a conference of representative delegates from the German Evangelical churches. That conference for this year was recently held at Eisenach. It took a step in preparation for the observance of the four hundredth anniversary of Luther's birthday, passing resolutions recommending its celebration by all the Protestant churches in Germany. The date of this celebration will be Nov. 10, 1883. The conference also took action on the revision of Luther's translation of the Bible, providing for the furtherance of the work to its conclusion. It is already nearly completed, and will probably be ready for issue in a few months. A new evangelical hymn book is in course of preparation for the army, and for this a commission was appointed to make a collection of suitable tunes. The desire in this respect is to provide the soldiers with inspiriting and attractive music. A great improvement on the old tunes in common use is possible.

—Complaint is made that so many city pastors are away that there is often difficulty in finding a clergyman to visit the sick and to bury the dead. The theory of the ministers and church officers who close the churches for the summer is that all the people are out of town, and that consequently there is nobody to preach to. While it is true that many are away, it is also true that there are enough to preach to, and that there are hundreds of sick people who cannot leave home. It is also true that people die in summer, very much as at other times. In almost every neighborhood where cordial fellowship exists between churches, a temporary consolidation of congregations and of effort is possible. The minister who makes arrangements for his own personal presence with the sick and the bereaved during at least a part of the summer, providing some good man to take his place during such holiday as may be necessary for him, is the man who will win the confidence and esteem of the community, and who will fill his pews with listeners and worshippers.

—Evangelist Barnes preached in Indianapolis two or three times a day without complaining of being tired. He says queer and quaint things, which cause some people to criticise him and many more to crowd his meetings to see what odd thing he will say next. He carries his vial of oil in the breast pocket of his black cloth frock coat, and takes it out to anoint those who come for anointing "for the healing of the body." Whether they have lumbago, toothache, or paralysis he never asks them. It is all the same to him, for he says that he only obeys the command of Scripture in anointing, and leaves the rest to God. The very orthodox clergymen in Indianapolis, as in Dayton, object to the doctrines which he preaches, as not in accordance with the Westminster Confession of Faith. Barnes says he cares less for the Confession than he does for the Bible. He undertakes to present Scripture proof for every doctrinal statement he makes, but he does not always handle Scripture as the old-fashioned brethren do. After having worked in Indianapolis and Chicago for a few weeks, Brother Barnes hopes to come this way and spend the winter.

—A secret opposition has for some weeks been at work in the Southern Presbyterian Church, trying to undermine the efforts which in May last were set on foot with a view to the reunion of the Southern and Northern branches of the Church. This opposition has taken the form of a very private circular which has been confidentially sent to many of the ministers, asking their signatures to a document intended to forestall opinion and action for the fall meetings of the Presbyteries. Persons receiving this circular were earnestly requested to keep it out of the hands of newspaper men. But by some accident it has come to the light, and the probability is that, partly from its own character and partly from the sly way in which it was sent for signatures, it will defeat itself. There is a decided conviction in the minds of the best Presbyterians, both North and South, that the two sections of their Church have been sundered far longer than was necessary, and that the sons and successors of the men who twenty years ago quarrelled and separated should now forget the differences of the fathers and come together in the spirit of unity and the bond of peace.

—One of the strangest bewilderments in the discussion of religious movements of the day is the idea that the Salvation Army could on any terms of fraternal cooperation be taken hold of by the Church of England. The idea originated in the minds of some exceedingly benevolent ecclesiastics who regretted that somewhat over a century ago John Wesley and his followers were allowed to leave the Establishment. The regret has been widely felt that such a vigorous and godly body of people as the Methodists have proved themselves to be should not have been retained in the Church of England, so as to impart to that organization their spirit and fervor. But there is no parallel between the two cases. Wesley, while full of the most fervid enthusiasm, was no mere enthusiast. His followers often engaged in demonstrations which were radically at variance with the rigid proprieties observed in the service of the Church of England. But neither he nor they ever pursued such plans as those which have been the conspicuous features of the Salvation Army movement. Wesley was a scholarly man and a Christian gentleman. The Salvationists seem to be happy working by themselves, and that is probably the only way they will work.

—Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio, wanted a new edifice, for the old one was shabby, and badly needed renovation. Much objection was made to tearing down the old church and incurring the expense of a new one, and it was at last determined to beautify and improve the old, and make it as good as new. The work has now been done, and the renewed sanctuary blossoms out in all the richness of ecclesiastical fresco, upholstery, and decorated windows. A rich reredos in red, blue, and gold extends from floor to window, in the rear of the enlarged chancel. Greek crosses and trailing ivy leaves form the chief decorations of the chancel walls. The mullions of the chancel and of all the windows are in Pompeiian red, and the space above, as far as to the frieze, is of a soft ecru. The frieze is of an Egyptian design, in red, gold, and white. The walls are in golden brown below and ecru above, the two colors being separated by a light blue band, over which passion vines in flower coil daintily. Rosettes of gold and white, on antique red ground, adorn the windows. The wooden dado which encircles the auditorium is surmounted by a blue gray border, in panel work, with alternate plain and foliated crosses. The woodwork and the decorations of the organ, as well as the carpets, upholstery, and the cushions, are in æsthetic harmony with all this ecclesiastical high art. The improvements have cost about one third as much as would have been paid for a new church.

—The International Sunday school lesson for to-day is written in Mark xii., 13-27. It tells how the Pharisees and Sadducees were silenced by Jesus when with their puzzling questions they tried to perplex Him and bring Him to confusion. Two of these questions, with the answers He gave, are presented in the lesson. The first is as to the payment of taxes to the secular government. The second concerns the resurrection of the dead. The Pharisees, who belonged to the Jewish party, and were bitterly opposed to Roman domination, asked: "Is it lawful to give tribute to Cæsar or not?" They began with a few words of flattery, hoping thus to beguile Jesus into some [illegible] which would give them a cause of action against Him. In this they utterly failed. He had nothing to do with their politics or their factional discussions. Asking for a coin, and holding it up before them, He said: "Whose image and superscription is this?" The reply [illegible] was that it was that of the Roman Emperor. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," was His response, which effectually put the questioners to silence. Then came the Sadducees with their puzzle. It was based on a traditional Jewish custom as to marriage. They presented a fictitious case of a woman who had [illegible] successively seven husbands, survived them all, and last died. They wanted to know whose wife she would appear in the resurrection. He showed them [illegible] sarcasm and ridicule were out of place, and [illegible] though the people of this world marry and are given in marriage, in the resurrection it is not so, but they are "as the angels." From the study of this passage [illegible] be learned useful lessons on true friendship [illegible] hypocrisy. These men who sought to [illegible] found Jesus pretended to be His friends and [illegible] quirers. The lesson on the wisdom of Jesus [illegible] swers is also plain. He turned the plans of His enemies so as to produce their own defeat.