The Sun.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Bijou Opera House—Adonis. 8 P. M.
Casino—Nanon. 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—The Willow Copse. 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's—Scheming. 2 and 8 P. M.
Wallack's—The Black Hussar. 8 P. M.
34th Street Theatre—Sis. 8 P. M.

Subscription by Mail—Post Paid.

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SUNDAY, Per Year	1 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

THE SUN, New York City.

As Described in The Sun.

THE SUN'S readers had set before them yesterday an admirable picture of the memorable events of Wednesday. Succinct, clear, and comprehensive, it presented to the mind the whole character and quality of the occasion in terms at once sympathetic, forcible, and dramatic. Nothing was wanting. The temper of the day and of the people, the color and movement of the scene, the sentiment by which it was pervaded, all were vividly set down in excellent taste and unexceptionable English.

We are proud of the cultivated and accomplished young men who have done such commendable work for THE SUN, and we accept with gratification their assurance that in THE SUN to-morrow they will outdo themselves in treating of the events of this historic Saturday.

Presidents Who Will Long be Remembered.

Of the twenty-two incumbents of the Presidential office, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN, and GRANT will live in the memory of men after the others have been forgotten.

WASHINGTON will be revered as the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the war that made us a republic, and students of history will not overlook the incident that he presided in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. His fitting eulogy is embalmed in the memorable words of HENRY LEE: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This expression in the resolutions offered in the House on the death of WASHINGTON has often been attributed, though erroneously, to JOHN MARSHALL. He presented the resolutions in the unexpected absence of LEE, but Light Horse HARRY, the father of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, wrote them.

JEFFERSON was the apostle of Democracy and the founder of the Democratic party; and when all other distinctions fade away, he will be known as the author of the Declaration of Independence. He appreciated this truth when he directed that this crowning fact should be graven on the obelisk that marks his sepulchre near Monticello.

LINCOLN'S memory will be perpetuated by three events. As President he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and was the chief of the Government during the war that resulted in the destruction of slavery and the preservation of the Union. To him more than to any other man the success of the war was due. He was assassinated for patriotic services in an emergency that will have no parallel while the republic stands.

GRANT'S celebrity will mainly repose on his achievements as a soldier and General in the field. While as a mere military chieftain he may be ranked with MARLBOROUGH, FREDERICK, and WELLINGTON, his fame will echo down the centuries as the leader of the armies that crushed an unequalled rebellion, preserved the integrity of the republic, and liberated millions of bondmen.

Four other occupants of the President's office will not be entirely lost to view for several generations, though they will have no such hold on immortality as the four above mentioned. They are MADISON, JACKSON, GARFIELD, and HAYES.

The invaluable labors of MADISON in the formation and adoption of the Constitution will long be recognized by the American people. JACKSON will be remembered and admired as the reorganizer and renewer of the Democratic party, and as the champion of manhood against the organized power of money. It will not soon be forgotten that GARFIELD was assassinated without shadow of cause at the threshold of his official term. But the name of HAYES will survive longer than either of the other three, because he obtained the Presidency by fraud; and the survival will be the record of ever darkening shame and dishonor.

The Grotesque Mistakes of Some of Mr. Roach's Defenders.

In his days of trial Mr. JOHN ROACH is fortunate in having a defender like the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. Mr. CHANDLER's prompt movement from the rear to the front in support of his old friend and client, and his bold and vigorous demonstration against Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. GARLAND, command our admiration, whatever we may think of the motives and merits of the ex-Secretary's arguments. Mr. ROACH could very well afford to silence all of his other volunteer counsel, and intrust his case solely to Mr. CHANDLER's courageous, adroit, and knowing management.

Unluckily for Mr. ROACH, most of the noise made in his behalf comes from defenders like the ignoramus who discusses naval affairs in the editorial columns of the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago. We single out this interesting zany simply as a type of the writers who think that for political reasons the Republican newspaper press ought to support Mr. ROACH through thick and thin. Their favorite line of defence is to throw the responsibility for the failure of the Dolphin from Mr. ROACH's shoulders back to the Naval Advisory Board. This is in itself, from the political point of view, the greatest of blunders, since it relieves the individual contractor, if it does relieve him, at the expense of the Republican party, which has mismanaged the Navy Department for sixteen years. Mr. CHANDLER knows better than to make any such mistake.

The *Inter-Ocean* thinks that "a little more truth is needed" respecting ROACH's relations with SECRETARY ROBESON and his Republican successors, and proceeds to reckon up "all the appropriations for constructing a navy since 1865 and anterior to the four vessels concerning which the Government declares there is no contract:"

"The appropriations actually expended amount to exactly $3,200,000 for naval construction for fourteen years, for which the Government has twelve modern built iron and steel compound engine war steamships, viz., the Trenton, the Ranger, the Alert, the Huron, the Adams, the Enterprise, the Essex, the Alliance, the Nipsic, and three small iron sloops of war. Besides this, about four millions have been expended on naval repairs, of which not more than three millions were paid to JOHN ROACH. The four vessels allotted to ROACH, upon bids 12 per cent. less than they could be built for by others, would amount to about $3,000,000 more if there were only a contract with the Government for building them."

The "three small iron sloops of war," we must suppose, are the Monocacy, the Intrepid, and the Alarm. Here are figures showing the actual cost of those "twelve modern-built iron and steel compound engine war steamships," as furnished to Congress in 1882 by Mr. CHANDLER. The Huron had then been wrecked and lost, and the full expenditure for her construction was not stated by Mr. CHANDLER. ROACH's contract on the Huron amounted to $292,701:

Trenton	$1,519,063
Ranger	509,717
Alert	453,209
Huron	292,701
Adams	622,789
Enterprise	614,114
Essex	637,366
Alliance	682,912
Nipsic	789,328
Monocacy	507,074
Intrepid	486,926
Alarm	350,182
Total	$7,466,731

The *Inter-Ocean* does not know what it is talking about. One of the ships which it says we now have was lost six years ago. Of the other eleven, which it classes as "iron and steel" vessels, six are wooden, namely, the Trenton, Adams, Enterprise, Essex, Alliance, and Nipsic. Instead of costing the Government altogether "exactly $3,200,000," the twelve ships have cost at least $7,500,000. ROACH's share was $1,387,228.

The same Interoceanic authority goes on to say that, in addition to the $3,200,000 expended by Republican Secretaries for "naval construction," "about $4,000,000 have been expended on naval repairs, of which not more than $3,000,000 were paid to JOHN ROACH." This is almost an insult to the enterprise of the ROBESON-ROACH gang. Between 1866 and the beginning of the cruisers ROACH alone drew $4,000,000 in cash from the Treasury for "repairs" on fifteen ships not included in the list of twelve printed above:

Date.	Vessel.	Remarks.	Amount.
1877-80.	Brooklyn	Soon to be condemned.	$81,704
1877-78.	Franklin	Receiving ship	140,552
1874-75.	Jason	Worthless	243,105
1866.	Massachusetts	Never launched	28,850
1875-80.	Miantonomoh	Unserviceable	1,126,050
1890.	Minnesota	Training ship	115,743
1873-75.	Nahant	Unserviceable	222,888
1877-83.	Puritan	Unserviceable	1,141,279
1874-75.	Passaic	Receiving ship	246,715
1877.	Phlox	Condemned	22,836
1866.	Richmond	Soon to be condemned.	95,422
1873-74.	Roanoke	Condemned	33,660
1871-80.	Tennessee	Soon to be condemned.	339,606
1877-78.	Wabash	Receiving ship	138,347
1873-74.	Wyandotte	Unserviceable	228,800
Total			$4,196,135

The remarkable thing about this list is that only three of the fifteen are now in a condition to sail the seas, and Secretary CHANDLER announced in his last annual report that these three must soon be condemned.

To the amounts already specified as having been paid to Mr. JOHN ROACH by the Government, there must be added his contract on the Pensacola docks, various miscellaneous jobs not included in the above lists, his early work on the engines and boilers of ships which, like the Ontario and the Neshaminy, have long since passed out of sight, and the Dolphin and cruiser payments. Here is the cash total:

ROACH's construction account, as above	$1,387,228
ROACH's "repair" account, as above	4,196,135
ROACH's Pensacola docks	421,778
ROACH's miscellaneous jobs	2,200,299
ROACH's despatch boat and cruisers	2,127,671
ROACH cash total	$10,333,081

In addition to the ten and a quarter million dollars paid to Mr. ROACH in money by SECRETARY ROBESON, DICK THOMPSON, Major GOFF, and the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, there has been turned over to him by his Republican friends in power a vast amount of naval material, ships, engines, boilers, parts of machinery, iron plates, scrap iron, old copper and brass, and odds and ends too numerous to mention. No satisfactory estimate of the value of this material has ever been made. It can be prepared only from the books of the department, and even the most accurate and painstaking investigation of the record will fail to reveal the full extent and turpitude of the transactions between ROBESON and ROACH in the way of the sale of ships and materials without public advertisement, the illegal transfer to the contractor of the Government's property for use in his private yards, and the so-called exchange of old metal for new. Here is a list of the ships that were acquired by ROACH from ROBESON to be broken up:

Vessel.	Original Cost.	Sold to Roach for	Remarks.
Nevada	$521,103	$25,000	Advertised.
Roanoke	814,215	20,000	Advertised.
Severn	489,176	25,000	Advertised.
Cohoes	594,012	24,068	Not.
Nausett	578,110	23,951	Not.
Niobe	592,587	24,304	Not.
Modoc	513,353	16,777	Not.
Napa	508,893	10,246	Not.
Miantonomoh (old)	1,310,773	27,984	Not.
Puritan (old)	1,974,623	43,328	Not.
Hero	529,998 }	37,319	Not.
Piscataqua	620,445 }		
Totals	$9,044,758	$284,077	

We respectfully suggest, in the interests of Mr. ROACH and of fair play generally, that the defence of this injured patriot be left by our esteemed contemporaries exclusively in the hands of ROACH's next friend, Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. Mr. CHANDLER will not damage his client's case by any exhibition of folly or ignorance.

Gen. Miles and Chief Moses.

It was considered a sign of promise for the future good order of the Cheyenne reservation that when Gen. C. C. AUGUR, a few weeks since, was placed on the retired list, Gen. NELSON A. MILES succeeded him in command of the Department of the Missouri, which includes the Indian Territory. Gen. MILES successfully conducted a campaign against the Cheyennes and Comanches during the hostilities of 1874, and at that time became thoroughly familiar not only with the region of the present troubles, but with the character of the Indians to be dealt with, and with their leading men. Since then his experience in several Indian wars, notably the Bannock hostilities and the campaign against Chief JOSEPH, whom he defeated and captured by a brilliant stroke when his escape was almost assured, and also in dealing with SITTING BULL and the Sioux, have given him a wide experience of Indian warfare.

But there is a still more recent experience of Gen. MILES, connected with his administration of the Department of the Columbia, which may perhaps be found specially applicable to the case of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Portland *Oregonian* summarizes the results of this experience in the following words:

"In peacefully establishing Chief MOSES and his people on permanent homes of their own Gen. MILES has done a higher public service than if he had gained fifty savage battles. His success is the more notable because he has secured peace and subordination where others in precisely similar efforts have only stirred up strife and rebellion. Indeed, we have only to look to the Umatilla reservation in eastern Oregon to find a contrast to the management which in the case of MOSES has secured every advantage desired. Viewed as an experiment merely, the settlement with MOSES is specially interesting, for it points to the solution of the Indian problem."

After adverting to the fact that this was the second instance of a similar victory of peace on Gen. MILES's part, and noting that the supplies promised by him to the Indians were honestly furnished, the *Oregonian* speaks of the possibility of extending the same method of dealing to other tribes:

"In two years a tribe of wild and troublesome Indians has been peacefully induced to give up savagery, to practically give up its tribal relations, and to take to civilized ways. * * * Let the policy which has proved so successful with MOSES be adopted and followed in all our dealings with Indians. All future negotiations with Indians should be with a view to individualizing them and to settling them on small tracts of land. But above all they should be under the guardianship of men who are not interested in maintaining the present system."

It must be said, however, that it is not always feasible to settle all cases according to a single rule or system. The condition of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is very different from that of the band of Chief MOSES, and their numbers are much greater. Negotiations may be practicable with one band under a controlling chief, which would not be practicable with two combined tribes having many bands and chiefs. Still, it is worthy of notice that Gen. MILES has expressed the belief that even with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes an arrangement may in time be effected like that which he found so acceptable in the Northwest. This is the opinion attributed to him since his assignment to his present command:

"The present manner of dealing with the Indians, by placing them in a position where one or two can disturb a whole country if anything goes amiss, is radically wrong. I believe that the reservation should be divided into parcels of 160 or 640 acres to each farm. I would settle the Indians on these farms, the land to be under a prohibition of alienating its title for twenty-five years, in order to protect them from sharpers. The remainder of their reservation could be disposed of for their benefit. I tried this plan with the MOSES Indians, who have a reservation as large as the State of Delaware, and in three years they were entirely independent. If this policy was adopted, any tribe in the United States could be made independent of Government support in five years."

The trouble hitherto has been that usually in disposing of "the remainder of the reservation," beyond what is needed for homes and farms for the Indians, it is not their interest, but the interest of grasping white men that is consulted. This produces constant and natural dissatisfaction. If the surplus land were strictly managed in trust by the Government, as a guardian manages the real estate of his ward, there would be no difficulty or complaint. Perhaps Gen. MILES may soon find another opportunity of putting in practice his theories.

The Last Review.

All day yesterday and until the gates of the City Hall were closed at one o'clock this morning, the tread of marching feet sounded beside the coffin of the great commander, and more than a hundred thousand faces were bent, with intense gaze, for an instant over his worn and grizzled features.

It was a most interesting line of people that moved silently, hour after hour, through the crowded streets, thinking nothing of discomfort, for the sake of one brief glance at the dead General. Women bore the jostling and fatigue uncomplainingly in order to gaze for one instant into the coffin. There were men in the endless column who had fought under GRANT and had since grown gray with him, and who now marched past him as they had done before; and there were children who were not yet born when GRANT was at Appomattox.

Men who went down town to their business in the morning saw the moving column slowly ascending the steps of the City Hall; when they returned in the evening it was still there with undepleted ranks, and midnight saw no end to the trudging line.

It is not New York alone that pays this tribute to the great warrior's memory, but from all parts of the country people are flocking hither to join this wonderful procession marching through the heart of the busiest city in the land to pay honor to the nation's dead hero.

We hope that nobody who wishes to see GEN. GRANT in the coffin will be disappointed, even if the gates of the City Hall must be kept open the whole night to let the mournful column march through.

Intellect and Faith.

A correspondent asks us why it is that there is more intellectual strength in the party of faith than in the party of infidelity, when faith puts the intellect under subjection, and requires that the learned, like the simple, shall accept the explanations of theology with childlike trustfulness.

The answer is that men of strong intellect are apt to find that they cannot satisfy the religious sentiment, which is also strong in them, in any other way than by giving up reasoning about religion and allowing their emotions full play by the aid of faith. They get relief and rest by ceasing from vain inquiries and falling back upon unquestioning belief. They want to give vent to their religious feelings and their desire to worship.

But at this time, perhaps more than at any other since the advent of Christianity, the number of those who have given up faith altogether is steadily and even rapidly increasing; and it unquestionably includes a large part of the strongest and best educated minds of the world. They are adopting a philosophy which ignores the supernatural, and, consequently, takes no account of theology except as a superstition which has had an enormous influence upon mankind. They are not troubled about their future state, for they are not at all sure about immortality, even if the future life does not seem to them contradictory to probability; and they are not oppressed by a sense of sin, for it appears to them that they do about as well as could be expected of them.

Yet many of these men, too, have the religious sentiment strongly developed, and the barrenness of their philosophy on the emotional side is often very unsatisfactory to them. They cannot accept the existing religion, and they are vainly waiting for one to turn up which will better suit their notions. Vainly, because how can there be a religion without faith?

The Grant Monument.

It is very desirable that the sum necessary to build a suitable monument over the tomb of General GRANT should be raised as promptly as possible. It is a large sum, estimated at a half million of dollars up to a million.

If given freely, it will form a genuine expression of a noble public sentiment. If procured by peddling devices, it will not.

The notion of raising means for this purpose by building stands along the line of to-morrow's procession and letting seats at fifty cents each is peculiarly odious. The solemn and majestic pageant which attends the remains of the Union soldier to their last resting place should not be turned to purposes of money getting, and least of all should his monument be erected through such unworthy means.

The civil service reformers solemnly resolve that the doctrine of "offensive partisanship" is a great and good principle; but every true-blooded Democrat knows that it is the veriest and meanest trash.

HENDRICKS at the head of an anti-Administration faction would be about as inspiring a spectacle as the rash champagne who sawed off the limb of the tree upon which he was sitting.—*Philadelphia Times.*

We take leave to say that this is all unfounded and unjust. Mr. HENDRICKS is not a factionist, and will never be found contending against the unity of his party. He is a Democrat, and cherishes intense convictions of political principle; but there is no sense or fairness in charging him with any willingness to lead a crusade against Mr. CLEVELAND.

Yet it is true that under all administrations the President is always jealous of the Vice-President, while the Vice-President is rarely able to bestow a hearty approval upon the whole policy of the President. The king and the heir apparent are never quite harmonious with each other; but that does not authorize any intelligent newspaper to assail or misrepresent the heir apparent.

Now that the Hon. AQUILA JONES has been "vindicated" by the Hon. DORMANNUS BRIDGMAN EATON, the Mugwumps ought to leave JONES alone, and cluster again in graceful disorder about the infract and infrangible HIGGINS, EUGENE the Terrible. Nobody has vindicated him, and the worst of it is that he doesn't care a plugged three-cent piece about being vindicated. Why are such people allowed to harass the Mugwump tenderfoot?

A wily skipper is the master of the Genesta, British cutter, and perhaps he is wilier than he looks. When he takes his boat out to sail with the American yachts he only hoists a few sails, and hauls those across the wind, or lets them flap a little, or hauls a small boat after him in order to prevent the Yankees from gauging the speed of his craft. Who knows but what he has also got a piece of a chain cable hanging on to the end of her rudder, or a skag nailed crosswise on her keel? If he hasn't now, we hope the P—— will make him think he had on the day of the race.

Several newspapers have been moved by Gen. GRANT's death to suggest that we ought to have a national Pantheon, Valhalla, or Westminster Abbey at Washington.—*Buffalo Courier.*

This is a cranky notion, but it would be a good thing to establish a national portrait gallery. If some rich New Yorker would start such an institution in this city, he would do a great service to the public and get lasting glory for himself.

In the battle yesterday between the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, in which the former undertook to capture the latter's verses in front of the City Hall, the Mayor won. Truth is mighty, and must prevail, and the truth was that the Mayor was right.

ONONDAGA COUNTY POLITICS.

Senator McCarthy's Aspirations—The Claims of Cortland County.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 6.—The candidacy of Senator Denis McCarthy for Lieutenant-Governor and the question of his successor in the State Senate are the chief subjects of general political interest in Onondaga county. An active contest for the county offices to be filled is going on, but these are only of local significance. Senator McCarthy regards his prospects with a serenity that is cheerful to contemplate. He is of the opinion that the grist must come to his mill at last, and as he tilts his chair back in the office of his mercantile establishment he blandly assures all comers that he will be nominated.

To Assemblyman Hendricks has been conceded the nomination for State Senator. Politicians who would prefer a different candidate have made an effort to put some one else on the course, but thus far the attempt has failed. Major Farrar, an ex-Assemblyman, listened for a while to the buzzing of the politicians, and then hastened away to the hills of Vermont for a vacation, which will last for a month. This is regarded as taking him out of the field. W. P. Goodelle, who has grown rich out of his law practice, and as the local attorney for the Central Railroad, was tried by the tempter, but he has announced that he has decided not to be a candidate. Thus, so far as Onondaga is concerned, Mr. Hendricks is without a competitor.

It is many years since Cortland county, which with Onondaga composes both the Senatorial and Congress districts, has had the nomination to either the State Legislature or the House of Representatives. She has growled freely about her ill treatment, but the trouble has been that her local jealousies have been so intense that she could not send out a delegation united on any candidate. Information now comes from that county, however, that the differences of the Republicans have been settled, and that this year a solid delegation will come to the Senatorial Convention in favor of a Cortland man for Senator. Should this turn out to be so, it is not improbable that enough delegates may be picked up in this county to defeat Mr. Hendricks. Judge Smith of Cortland, ex-Assemblyman Carley of Marathon, and P. H. McGraw and Delos McGraw of McGrawville are the men talked of for the nomination.

GRANT AND HALLECK.

An Interesting Letter by the Late Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURGH, Tenn., March 17, 1862.—* * * The public are all astray about Gen. Grant. His habits (drink) are unexceptionable. His absence during the engagement to see Flag Officer Foote was explained to the satisfaction of Gen. Halleck, and his going to Nashville was perfectly proper if he thought fit to go. The reason why both McClellan and Halleck were down upon him was they had no information from him for two weeks, although he always wrote once and sometimes twice or thrice a day, and sent daily reports of the strength of his force. Why these reports were not received is not known, but the moment Halleck had Grant's explanation he was restored to command. Grant is a very modest person. From old acquaintance—he was one of my pupils from 1838 to 1842 (I think)—he dislikes to give me an order, and says I ought to be in his place. Fancy his surprise when he received no communication from the General for two weeks after the fall of Donelson, and that a telegram of bitterest rebuke! He showed it to me in utter amazement, wondering at the cause, as well he might.

THE MECHANICAL POLITICS PROBLEM.

A Theory Advanced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One result likely to follow the experiment in Mechanical Politics, so beautifully illustrated in THE SUN to-day, is, that if the smaller gentleman holds the rope tenaciously, and it does not break, he may be drawn to the larger one; and if the plank is rough and the grain of the wood in the right direction, the small gentleman's heels, legs, shins, and buttocks will be thoroughly skewered with splinters! DEMOCRAT.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.

The Theory Tested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your problem from the *Mechanical Engineer* in to-day's issue I have experimented upon. Got two empty butter firkins, placed a plank thereon according to your engraving, got a man who I thought could make a good strong pull on one end, while I took a seat on the other; he was a little too strong for me, and the plank had not been planed. My medical adviser has been in attendance since the experiment. A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—Send me a new pair of trousers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 4.

Roscoe Conkling the Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* After reading Parson Newman's oration it becomes more and more evident that the Grant eulogist is yet to appear. Canon Farrar, to be sure, has done well for an Englishman, and President Depew has said some things that are true, but the dignified, impressive, non-gushing, deliberate estimate of Grant's character is yet to be spoken in public. Roscoe Conkling may not be the only man competent for the task, but he is one; and when he consents to expend himself in the matter, there will be no occasion to use a fine-tooth comb for the purpose of separating the historical and valuable from the bombastic and sentimental. Let us wait and hope. VINDEX.

Mr. Cleveland Invited to Smash Mr. Hendricks.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The storm which is brewing everywhere from Louisiana to the far East will be the birth of a worthy Democracy, from which shall be eliminated only those who are too dead to make the slightest advance on the past. It will be well if, in the course of this evolution of the future Democracy, the President shall draw the line between himself and Mr. Hendricks, giving him the alternative of peace or war, and allowing him to understand that he must support the Administration or encounter hostility. There is no middle ground. It is machine Democracy or anti-machine Democracy. One or the other must live and the other die.

Not So Easily Crushed.

From the Chicago Daily News.

The free-trade Democrats, who appear to be represented by John G. Carlisle and the Dixie gang, give it out that they are going to crush Mr. Samuel J. Randall out of political existence at the opening of Congress. We remember to have heard this same kind of talk in the fall of Anno Domini 1883, and we recollect very clearly that when the crushing process began in the spring of Anno Domini 1884 the free traders, Mr. Carlisle, and the Dixie gang were as flattened out as if they had been struck by a ten-ton pile driver.

Very Encouraging News.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is no mistake about the party in power having reached that point where Republicans are to be removed from office simply because they are Republicans. And it is not necessary that they should be proven offensive partisans. It is enough to know that they are Republicans.

Among all our society newspapers, *Journaux de société, Giornali di società, Gesellschaftszeitungen*, we highly commend the *Town Topics*, published in this city. It is lively, varied, comprehensive, æsthetic, and progressive. Its articles on important gardens form a new and interesting feature.

SCANDALS OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The Service Declared to be Demoralized and Disreputable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The report of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Thom, Garrison, and Huntington, upon their investigation of the Coast Survey, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. They say the condition of the survey is one of demoralization, and its workings are inefficient, unjust, and, to some extent, disreputable. The regulations are partially to blame, but the late Superintendent is chargeable with a willingness to avail himself of opportunities for a continuance of abuses, weakness, and procrastination, favoritism and arrogance, disregard of regulations, and notorious use of intoxicants. The investigation showed a large number of irregularities which involve reckless extravagance and gross mismanagement. The committee find that Prof. Hilgard's habits and methods, his failure of faculty or perversion of moral sense, unfit him for a position of responsibility. The dismissal of Col Boutelle from the service was perhaps undeserved, but his restoration to his former place is deprecated. The restoration of G. N. Saegmuller would, it is asserted, be detrimental to the morale of the Coast Survey.

Evidence is given indicating Mr. W. B. Morgan's neglect to call attention to unusual or apparently unnecessary charges while disbursing agent of the bureau, and the report alleges that he has become addicted to the use of intoxicants. His restoration to duty is not recommended. An early change is recommended, in the interests of morals and discipline, in the position of clerk, in charge of the drawing division, now held by Mr. W. T. Bright. The report vindicates Mr. A. Zumbrock of the electrotyping room.

The report says:

The responsibility for the lamentable condition of the survey is due to a willingness on the part of Mr. Hilgard, the late Superintendent, to avail himself of opportunities for a continuance of abuses; to his weakness of procrastination in administering his office; to his toleration and apparent encouragement of vicious practices; to his exhibitions of favoritism and arrogance; to his continued and flagrant disregard of regulations devised in the interest of honest, efficient, and economical administration; to his protection of exposed rascality, and to his own unfortunate, confessed, and notorious addiction to the use of intoxicants.

The committee say that moneys received for electrotyping were not deposited in the Treasury, but after certain deductions for cost of material were divided among employees receiving regular salaries, as extra pay for extra work, in violation of law.

Many valuable instruments charged to persons no longer in the service have not been returned or accounted for, and a number of valuable instruments have been loaned to institutions of learning and to individuals without any apparent authority.

G. N. Saegmuller, late chief of the instrument division, was while chief, a partner in the firm of Fauth & Co., instrument makers of this city, who have furnished a very large share of the instruments purchased by the survey. While their trade with the bureau has been very large, their names seldom appear upon the abstracts rendered to the Treasury. Property and materials have apparently been wrongfully converted to the use of that firm.

Visiting cards for private persons, including Superintendent Hilgard and family and other employees of the bureau, have been frequently printed in the engraving division of the survey, at quite an expense and loss of time, by direction of H. G. Ogden, chief of the division.

The chief of the drawing division, W. T. Bright, has been paid commissions on work done by employees of the division for outside private parties, and moneys have been paid to employees of that division by Lieut.-Col. Craighill and Lieut.-Col. Warren, U. S. A., for work done out of the appropriations for the Government. Mr. W. T. Bright, the chief, was much addicted to the use of strong drink, and was frequently under the influence of liquor in office hours.

Travelling expenses have been incurred unnecessarily, and apparently with a view to favor certain employees rather than for advancing the real good of the survey.

In the case of Assistant T. S. Bradford, who presented false vouchers in his accounts, and, when discovered, refunded the amount through his wife and by an order on his salary, no action was taken except to let him "lie by," as Prof. Hilgard expressed it, but he was continued in the employ of the survey. It seems to have been a deliberate condonation of embezzlement, forgery, and drunkenness, to the inevitable demoralization of the survey.

Prof. Hilgard, from frequently being at the office under the influence of liquor, and his drinking habits generally unfitted him for business every afternoon, and of late years he has manifested a general unfitness and incapacity for the duties of his office.

Old and incapacitated persons have been and are still carried on the pay rolls of the survey, without rendering any service.

A number of ladies on the rolls never come to the office except to receive their pay, their work being sent to them, and being in some cases so light that the employees seem generally to classify them as pensioners.

Valuable works belonging to the library of the survey have been taken out by employees, and never returned.

Dr. Thomas Craig, while in the employment of the survey, was also receiving pay from Johns Hopkins University. Chronometer watches belonging to the survey were found to be in the possession of certain employees, including Prof. Hilgard.

For several years, beginning in 1873, C. S. Peirce, assistant, has been making experiments, research, with pendulums without restriction or limitation as to time or expense. Since 1879, expenditures on account of these experiments, aside from salaries of chiefs and assistants, amount to about $41,000, and the value of these experiments to the bureau has been negligible.

E. August Rubsen, an inexperienced boy, was paid $1,758 during the six months from Jan. 1, 1885, ostensibly for engraving. All but $90 of the above sum had been turned over by H. G. Ogden to other engravers in the office with whom Rubsen had made sub-contracts to do engraving for which he had made contracts in his own name with the bureau.

An arrangement was made with the Superintendent by which R. M. Harvey swears he was carried on the rolls as tidal observer at $50 per month from April 15 to July 1 last without performing any service. Superintendent Hilgard admits that he made a similar arrangement with N. Y. Cavit, who was paid $10 a month as a special observer at Mobile, and for which he rendered no service.

G. N. Saegmuller continues to be really a partner in Fauth & Co., notwithstanding his pretended withdrawal, which was merely the substitution of a liquidated sum instead of contingent profits.

Under the present state of appropriations the force might be considerably reduced.

The system of bookkeeping in the survey does not give a correct statement of the receipts and disbursements, and it is recommended that a book account of the charts, maps, and other publications now on hand, and such as may be hereafter published, be kept by valuations, and in such a manner that it may at any time be determined whether all receipts from sales have been accounted for and deposited in the Treasury.

The report continues:

If the intemperate habits of Prof. Hilgard, late Superintendent, confessed by him and established by abundant testimony, were not a complete disqualification for the discharge of the responsible duties from which he was suspended, his own deposition affords abundant evidence of his deficiency of faculty or perversion of moral sense as must be held to quite unfit him for a position of responsibility, while the evidence of his large share of the responsibility for the unsatisfactory condition and recent dubious reputation of the bureau, and the substantially unanimous concurrence of opinion among the principal employees of the office, emphatically suggest the impropriety of his restoration to any office duty.

Secretary Manning has ordered the reinstatement of Prof. Boutelle, who was discharged from the position of First Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey when Auditor Chenowith began his investigation of the affairs in that office. Prof. Boutelle has been in the service of the Government for forty-three years, and his scientific services during the war were regarded as of great importance.

Miss Cleveland's Book.

The tenth edition of Miss Cleveland's book is in press and will be ready next week. Several translations of the book are announced, but none is authorized, and it is regretted by Miss Cleveland's friends that the announcements are made without the author's consent or approval. A good German translation is demanded, and the publishers are hoping that arrangements will be completed for a perfect translation in that language. The copyright laws do not protect the author from unauthorized translations (French or Italian) which are announced as in course of preparation by "a well-known journalist."

Miss Cleveland is not, as was reported, at her country home in Oneida county, but is quietly resting during the warm weather, and enjoying the freedom and seclusion afforded her in the homes of the old friends she has been and is still visiting. She will spend some weeks of the summer at Holland Patent.

The Metropolitan Museum to be Open on Saturday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The impossibility of sending a separate answer to each of the very numerous letters received at this office, inquiring whether the Museum is to be closed or to remain open on Saturday, the 8th inst., compels me to beg that you will state in your paper that it is not optional with the trustees of the Museum to close it on that day, since, by the terms of the lease of the building from the Department of Public Parks of the city of New York, they are compelled to keep the exhibition halls of the building open and accessible to the public, free of charge, "on all legal or public holidays, except Sundays."

New York, Aug. 6. A. P. BLACKMAN, Director.

Hats Off While the Procession Passes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Would you suggest in your paper that every gentleman take off his hat when the body of Gen. Grant passes? In my country they take the hat off to all dead, and I think the least they ought to do is to uncover to the great hero. I mention this because I noticed yesterday when the body passed Fifth avenue very few took their hats off. SPECTATOR.

THOSE VERSES REMOVED.

The Mayor Asks Mr. Squire to Take Down the Ridiculous Rhymes.

The Mayor has received several protests and remonstrances from friends of Gen. Grant and the Grant family against the peculiar verses composed by Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, which have for the past week disfigured the front of the City Hall. He sent for Mr. Squire yesterday morning and suggested the advisability of removing them. Mr. Squire declined to do this voluntarily, but said he would do so on an order from the Mayor. The Mayor doubted his power to issue such an order without the passage of a resolution by the Board of Aldermen. The necessity was so great, in view of the thousands of strangers who will come to New York to-morrow, and who would obtain a wrong impression of the size and character of the city if the verses remained, that the Mayor decided to issue the following order:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1885.

Hon. Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: In deference to the expressed wish of some of the friends and admirers of Gen Grant, you are hereby directed to remove from the front of the City Hall the verses inscribed thereon. Respectfully,

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

The Mayor said yesterday to a reporter of THE SUN: "I have received several protests from friends of the family against suffering the verses to remain, on the ground that they were not befitting the occasion, and had called forth ridicule from the press. I suggested to Mr. Squire that it was better to take them down. He declined to do so unless on an order from me. On reflection I deemed it best to take the responsibility and issue the order."

Later in the day Commissioner Squire sent the following letter to Mayor Grace:

Hon. Wm. R. Grace, Mayor.

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date directing the removal of the verses which form a part of the inscription upon the front of the City Hall, and will issue the necessary instructions to carry the same into effect.

It is proper for me to add in this connection that although your order directing the mutilation of the inscription reads that it is done out of "deference to the expressed wish of some of the friends and admirers of Gen. Grant," there are more potential reasons why the order should not have issued, and these reasons are of a character sufficient to convince the judgment and control the wishes of all the friends and admirers of the dead hero. I regret that you have not taken occasion to inform yourself with regard to the opinions and wishes of those who are very near and dear to Gen. Grant. Had you done so there would have been no occasion for the writing of this letter. I am very respectfully yours,

ROLLIN M. SQUIRE, Commissioner of Public Works.

This promise to order the rude and homemade verses removed was made known to a grateful public early in the afternoon, and from that time the front of the Hall was constantly watched for the appearance of the workmen. Late at night they had not made their appearance, and it was evident that the versatile Commissioner was desirous of advertising his genius as long as possible.

Later still some employees of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company, acting under the orders of the Mayor, cut out the offensive verses on either side of the portrait of the dead hero and put draped flags in the vacant panels.

TELLER CURTIS DISPLACED.

A Relative of the Civil Service Reformer Removed from the Custom House.

Collector Hedden yesterday notified Samuel B. Curtis, receiving teller of the cashier's office, that he was removed. Mr. Curtis is a half brother of George William Curtis, the eminent civil service reformer. He has not been able to attend to his duties for about a year, and the anti-civil service reformers of that region declare that he has drawn $1,800 without performing any service. He is said to have been disabled by paralysis a year ago. The Collector appointed in his place William Bayard Burnett of Highland Falls, Orange county. The salary is $1,800. Secretary Manning approved the change.

The Collector also removed three messengers appointed by ex-Collector Robertson, and appointed in their places James Cahill and William Cosine for the Seventh Division, and Jeremiah J. Barrett for the Fifth Division. Hubert O. Thompson endorsed the new appointees.

Destroying the California Forests.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The redwood, unlike all other conifers, propagates itself principally by suckers from the parent stem. When a patriarch dies a thousand young trees, so to speak, spring from his loins, the most vigorous surviving. Nearly every cluster of trees is arranged in a circle, the diameter being sometimes of much as forty feet, indicating the former existence of much larger trees than the present, perhaps equal to the sequoia of the Sierra