Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8—Roof Garden.
CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway and 38th-st.—1 p. m.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Keller.
ELDORADO—8:30—King Solomon.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Storming of Vicksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
810-814 SEVENTH-AVE.—Doré Gallery.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Parnellites supported two motions, which were lost, amending clause 9 of the Home Rule bill; one amendment provided for retaining the full Irish representation at Westminster; the other for excluding Irish members entirely. ==== The troops now in Paris will be kept in their barracks until Saturday, to repress possible outbreaks. ==== Royal Phelps Carroll's yacht, the Navahoe, arrived at the Isle of Wight. ==== Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic.—A score or more of firemen lost their lives by the burning of the cold storage warehouse on the World's Fair grounds; the loss to the property will be $650,000. ==== President Cleveland went on a fishing trip; he has nearly recovered from his rheumatic attack. ==== The Chamberlin Investment Company, of Denver, failed, with liabilities of more than $2,300,000. ==== The Leiderkranz singers gave their final concert in Milwaukee. ==== The Viking ship was welcomed to Milwaukee.

City and Suburban.—The officers of the Russian warships in the harbor were the guests of General Butterfield at his country home. ==== Anarchists had a tame glorification meeting at Newark. ==== Winners at Monmouth Park: Prince George, Lonshanks, Hammie, Ajax, Lady Rosemary, Long Beach. ==== Stocks were slightly more active, but declined under foreign realizing, the international shares suffering some material losses. Money ranged from 6 to 10 per cent.

The Weather. Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 71 3-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1 00 per month, or $2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or $4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The tactics adopted by Mr. Hoke Smith in the Pension Bureau, to which reference was made yesterday, have, it appears, been pursued in the General Land Office on a still larger scale, although it is difficult to get at the precise facts. Whether or not Mr. Hoke Smith is the originator of this method of bringing Civil Service Reform into contempt, it is evident that he means to apply it mercilessly, unless "called down" by the higher powers. Mr. Cleveland's views on this phase of Reform would be interesting.

In spite of the historic raids made by Public Works Commissioner Daly in the Croton watershed, the condition of the Croton water supplied to the city is still unsatisfactory. But as a matter of course Mayor Gilroy and the other officials are sure this is not due to any lack of zeal on Daly's part. Yet they were certain a few weeks ago that the sources of trouble had all been removed. The present bad taste and odor are attributed to the existence of "dead ends" in the water pipes. There appears to be nothing alarming, however, in the condition of the water, although a trace of nitrites, showing slight contamination, was disclosed by the latest analysis.

In an interesting dispatch this morning, our Washington correspondent forecasts some of the things the Democrats are likely to do at the coming session of Congress, which, he thinks, bids fair to last, with one or two brief recesses, well-nigh a year. Besides the silver question, which is the occasion for the summoning of the extra session, there will be enough and to spare to occupy the attention of Senators and Representatives if even a small part of the Democratic programme is carried out. If there was anything like harmony in the party ranks, something would surely be accomplished, but a tedious and unprofitable session may in all probability be looked for.

The first fire of importance on the World's Fair grounds occurred yesterday. The lofty building in which it broke out was quickly turned into a seething furnace in which nearly a score of brave firemen perished miserably, in the presence of thousands of spectators who were powerless to render them the slightest aid. It was an appalling catastrophe. Apparently no blame can be attached to the marshal in charge, who with his men went up into the tower, only to find all means of escape cut off by the sudden breaking out of the flames far below. Happily, the fire did not extend to any of the other buildings, though the entire White City was threatened with destruction.

Evidently there will be no end to the queer performances of the exceedingly queer "commission" which is probing the New-York Custom House. The latest of them is the attempt to procure information from subordinates who have been summoned to appear as witnesses without any notice having been given to the Collector that his men were wanted for this purpose. There can be nothing astonishing, however, in anything that may be done by "commissioners" who have confessed that they are merely playing the part of spies, detectives and informers. Collector Hendricks has been under the necessity of instructing his subordinates to disregard the summons of the "commission" until properly made through him, and has thus taught the members of that preposterous body a needed lesson in good manners.

SILVER EXTREMISTS.

It is not impossible that Senator Teller, of Colorado, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, actually believe that the recent action of the India Council with regard to silver coinage is part of a conspiracy entered into between President Cleveland, Mr. Gladstone and the considerable number of persons the world over who are denounced as "gold bugs." These two Senators have for so many years considered all political questions, including international complications, in the sole light of their influence upon the leading industry of Colorado and Nevada that the subject occupies apparently their entire intellectual horizon. They are intelligent persons; men of affairs; both have been long in public life and have had large experience in matters of politics and government. It seems almost incredible that two such men can honestly entertain the notion that the whole civilized world is not only arrayed against the mining industry which they represent, but has actually entered into a secret conspiracy to overthrow and destroy it. Yet this seems to be their view. It is not for us to say that they do not hold it conscientiously and sincerely. But we must say that it seems to us amazing.

The people interested in silver production have a perfect right to hold the opinion that free silver coinage or the purchase of silver in large quantities by the Government is a good thing for all the people. They have a right to urge that view through their Senators and Representatives upon Congress, but when they say they will prevent by parliamentary obstruction or dilatory tactics the representatives of the people from taking any action not consonant with that view they take a step beyond reason and without justification, which can only result in their eventual discomfiture. There is no hostility anywhere to the interests represented by the silver Senators. On the contrary, the capitalists, money lenders and business men of the East, who are so passionately denounced as "gold bugs" and usurers, have an equal interest with the miners and mine-owners of Colorado and Nevada in the prosperity and success of their special industry. They do not believe that the measures now in operation or those recommended by the silver men are calculated to promote the end sought. They do believe that their effect will be specially disadvantageous to the miners and mine-owners and disastrous to the business of the whole country. They reject the notion that this country alone can force bimetallism upon the rest of the world by any of the measures proposed, and they firmly believe that the attempt to do it would entail the most ruinous consequences. And while they are not overheated, they are very much in earnest about it.

It is not reasonable to suppose that there is any combination or conspiracy to demonetize silver. That notion is, if possible, wilder than the other which seems to possess some of the silver advocates, that the act of 1873 was also the result of a conspiracy for the demonetization of silver, and that great fortunes were made by Senators and Representatives who were interested in the plot. The low price of silver and consequent depression in silver mining are not deplored more by the people of Colorado and Nevada than by the people of the Eastern States. But it is believed by many of the latter that a much better, safer and surer remedy than free coinage or Government purchases would be found in the ordinary procedure of limiting production and diminishing the output until the operation of the law of supply and demand effected the end desired. It is not a matter, as we have said before, to be discussed with passion or in anger. There is no call for charges of conspiracy, for recrimination or threats. And we take leave to say that the language in which Senators Teller and Stewart are reported to have indulged is neither statesmanlike nor sane. They are only injuring their own reputations and damaging their own causes.

BOODY'S HUNT AFTER FACTS.

Mayor Boody of Brooklyn has been stung or shamed into doing something that looks, if not to the mending of his reputation, perhaps to the better concealment of the facts by which it has been newly brought under suspicion. He has applied to the Court of Sessions for an order directing the publication of the minutes of the Grand Jury which, some ten days ago, expressed in a presentment to the Court its regret at being unable, according to the advice of District-Attorney Ridgway, to indict the Mayor for his part in the disposal of certain street railroad franchises. The Mayor says that he desires all the records of this Grand Jury to be given to the public. He is, no doubt, aware that it is against public practice, and by the courts regarded as against public policy, to publish the minutes of a Grand Jury. For reasons quite obvious that body deliberates in secret, and requires to be protected in the performance of its duty against that scrutiny which might render its work of no avail. Probably the Mayor would be no less surprised than disgusted if the court were to grant the motion his attorney has made. And if the court does not grant it, we may think he will be in a position to say that he did everything he could to enable the public to know the grounds on which the Grand Jury had impeached his conduct and character.

Mayor Boody must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the people of Brooklyn if he thinks they can be hoodwinked by such artifice as this. If he desires to have the facts come out that caused the Grand Jury to accuse him there is a way to bring them out, even according to the crafty views of District-Attorney Ridgway. That eminent jurist has not yet had the hardihood to allege that there is no way of bringing the Mayor and Aldermen of Brooklyn to account for public crimes, although he may be forced to take this position, if the exigencies of the shameless political ring he so adroitly serves seem to require it. But up to the present time he has merely said that Grand Juries do not indict in Kings County for crimes of so low a grade as misdemeanors; that the offence of the Mayor and Aldermen is merely a misdemeanor, and therefore to be proceeded against before a police justice and not by a Grand Jury's indictment. The police judges of Brooklyn are mere creatures of the Mayor, as they are here, or, more properly speaking, of the ring that makes and owns the Mayor. It is easily inferred what any of them would do if the case of the railroad franchises were brought before him. But, probably, on the Mayor's earnest and resolute insistence, he would consent to listen to the evidence, and in this way, whatever the fate of the motion to be heard by Judge Moore to-day, Mayor Boody can get the facts before the people.

But they are not in such desperate need of facts as of justice. They have facts enough and to spare. They have the fact that the Grand Jury has said that the action of the Mayor and Aldermen in awarding these railroad franchises was illegal and done to the financial loss of the city; hastily done and in spite of protest on the part of a company whose bids were excluded and on the part of dissenting officials who demanded an opportunity for fair consideration. They have the fact that the Grand Jury has declared its regret at being unable to present an indictment against the Mayor and the Aldermen, and its statement that the District-Attorney has so interpreted the law as to preclude it from so doing, and they have the fact that under this same District-Attorney Grand Juries have frequently indicted for misdemeanors, and that this same District-Attorney has prosecuted and convicted persons indicted for that grade of offence. These are facts enough to convince any intelligent person that a fraud was committed on the public in the disposition of these franchises, and that the Mayor, the Aldermen and the District-Attorney are doing all they can to cover up the fraud and to save its perpetrators from punishment.

A MYSTERIOUS POISON.

The sudden, violent, and in two cases fatal illness of several members of a well-known Philadelphia family at their country house in New-Jersey is supposed to have resulted from their having eaten some article of food in which a virulent poison had been mysteriously developed. Nobody is at present even suspected by any one of the sufferers of having intentionally done the mischief, and carelessness is the worst accusation that is likely to be made. It may, in fact, be exceedingly difficult and perhaps impossible to prove negligence on the part of the person who prepared the food or was responsible for the condition of the utensils used for the purpose. Circumstances seem to justify the assumption that a custard was the particular article which contained the poisonous substance, inasmuch as all who ate of it, and no others, were affected. Experience likewise bears out this supposition to some extent, for in similar cases heretofore it has been pretty conclusively established that an article of food of which milk or cream was a principal ingredient was the agent of evil. Moreover, it has repeatedly happened that the noxious dish had been subjected to a freezing process, as a part of its preparation for the table. Thus ice-cream has been popularly and perhaps justly denounced as the cause of most of these strange occurrences. In this case the suspected custard had been in a freezer for some time before it was eaten, which suggests the familiar inference.

The number of such casualties reported every year is considerable. It is not certain that it is increasing, for the field of news, or what passes for news, is more and more diligently cultivated, and calculations which do not take this fact into account are likely to be erroneous. But on the other hand, so long as the cause remains obscure, these poisoning cases may naturally be expected to become more numerous, with the increase of population and the much greater relative increase in the consumption of certain varieties of food. For example, it is not improbable, to use a statistical phrase, that ten times as much ice-cream per capita was consumed in the United States last year as was consumed twenty years ago. Certainly the cause does remain obscure, perhaps not altogether to the credit of the medical profession in general and guardians of the public health in particular. There have been, to be sure, many disquisitions on the subject, in court and elsewhere, having the appearance of learning or at least of assurance; and it may be that a few eminent analysts have now and then succeeded in isolating a highly suspicious germ and getting it under a microscope. But if so, they have not succeeded in showing to the world in any practical manner where it came from, how it got there, the conditions of its development, the nature of its operations and the method of exterminating it.

With this subject, just now rendered especially interesting by a distressing occurrence, medical science might profitably concern itself. We have no doubt that the unhappy consequences of imprudence in eating and drinking are often falsely attributed to a mysterious cause, and that physical sensations of a startling character are frequently converted into newspaper sensations without reason. But that a virulent poison is occasionally developed obscurely in articles of food with serious and even fatal results is undisputed, and definite progress in knowledge of the cause and cure ought to be made.

WHAT THE VOTERS REMEMBER.

"Republican prospects in this State," say some Democratic prophets, "would be much better if the voters were afflicted with a loss of memory." It would be difficult to frame a statement which would be on worse terms with the truth than this one is. It is because the intelligent, public-spirited voters of New-York have good memories that the Republicans are fully warranted in expecting to be returned to power this fall. They have not forgotten that two years ago the Democracy manufactured for itself a majority in the Senate by means of the naked theft of three seats. They have not forgotten the glaring frauds of the midwinter census, or of the gerrymander of the Congressional and legislative districts which was based upon it. They have not forgotten the election inspectors bill, of which the sole object was to render honest elections in this town a practical impossibility. They have not forgotten the "Huckleberry" charter, which in shameless disregard of the best interests of the people of the Annexed District of this city handed over its most valuable franchises to a selfish and unscrupulous ring. They have not forgotten the cold-blooded attempt to ruin Central Park by means of the speedway job. They have not forgotten the measures, successful and unsuccessful, to break down the excise laws. They have not forgotten the many assaults upon home rule. They have not forgotten the villanous scheme looking to the disfranchisement of the farmers. They have not forgotten the utter failure of tax reform legislation. They have not forgotten the increase of the tax rate.

These and related things which figure in the record of the Democracy of this State for 1892-93 voters have kept in mind. They remember them distinctly in all that they imply of Democratic inefficiency and infidelity in the discharge of public duty. They remember, besides, that the Democratic Legislature of 1893 was such a conspicuous and disgraceful failure that it was severely scored, even by leading Democratic organs. They remember that "The Buffalo Courier" admitted that "the record of this year's Legislature is in many respects indefensible." They remember that "The Brooklyn Eagle" declared that "the last two Legislatures, of which the manufactured Senate was a part, and especially this Legislature (of 1893), were unparalleled in wrongdoing, yet grotesquely novel in the enforced abstention of their members from corruption." They remember that on the last day of the session this year "The Albany Argus" remarked that "it is fortunate for the good name of the Democratic party of this State that the Legislature of the State adjourns at noon to-day." These are Democratic opinions of a Democratic Legislature—and the voters bear them in mind.

Is a voter with a memory going to cast a ballot in November which will help make Democratic the Senate or the Assembly of 1894? Not if he desires good government.

TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

It is not strange that Democratic journals are extremely anxious to keep out of sight the evidences of depression in the great industries. Men of every shade of political opinion are properly anxious to make the best of the situation, and would heartily rejoice to see evidence that better days have come. But it is the extreme of foolishness for any to pretend that the proposal to change the tariff has nothing to do with the state of business. One cannot talk with practical business men, here or at the West, without perceiving that their action is, and of necessity must be, largely influenced by the uncertainty which exists about future duties on imports.

Take the case of the manufacturer of woollen goods or his selling agent. They know that many varieties of such goods are even now imported, paying an average of over 90 per cent duty, and they cannot help asking themselves how much of their business they will be able to retain if duties are greatly reduced. At present they are helped to some extent because the price of wool has been reduced a long way toward the Free-Trade level, but they are perfectly aware that with wool so cheap flocks are apt to be very rapidly diminished, so that the supply will fall even further below the demand. A moderate increase of activity in manufacture would thus put the price up so far that competition with foreign works might become impossible. How much foreigners may advance their goods if the American market is thrown open to them manufacturers here can only guess, but it is to be presumed that the foreigners will at first exert themselves to destroy the competition by underselling, and until the mills have been closed and their working force disorganized. Afterward, what the foreigner may charge may depend upon himself.

It is evidently a stupid thing to suppose that these uncertainties do not affect the action of the manufacturer. He cannot afford to abandon the field entirely to rivals. Yet he has to buy the wool and pay wages and begin to make up goods which will not get into actual consumption for nearly a year from this time, and it is utterly impossible for him to know whether he will then be able to sell the goods at all. True, his samples are shown and orders are received, but he is perfectly aware that he is entirely powerless to enforce the agreement if when goods are finished the purchaser refuses to take them, or if at any time before they are finished the order is countermanded. The thing has been done in hundreds if not thousands of instances within the last month or two, without the plea of stern necessity which would be raised if the market should be flooded with cheap foreign goods. It is no wonder if, under such circumstances, the manufacturer and the agent act with the utmost caution, and hesitate to make up goods of kinds which might be undersold if the duties should be changed. On the contrary, it would be amazing if trade were not for this reason much restricted.

Neither can the buyer, whether clothier or wholesale merchant or retail dealer, determine what goods he is likely to be able to sell, or whether, if the goods are sold on time, as usual, the seller will ever get his pay. Before the notes or bills fall due, the duties may be so changed that the goods cannot be sold except at a loss. The retail dealer is forced to hesitate, in like manner, as to all goods that he is not quite safe to sell within a comparatively short time. These are things which must in the nature of the case affect the trade seriously, and no man with a grain of sense in his head would imagine that they would not affect it. The surprising fact is, not that some shrinkage in such business appears, but that there is so much courage and enterprise and hopefulness, so that the shrinkage in trade is not greater than it is.

It is natural that, as we draw closer to the time when a change of duties may take effect, the influence of this uncertainty about the future should be somewhat increased. In one branch of business after another, according to the time necessarily elapsing between production and final consumption, the effects of the threatened change are perceived. When the people voted for a change last November most of them were far from realizing what the unavoidable consequences of their act would be.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who is now busily and anxiously defending his performances in Honolulu, ought to have been too strong and patriotic a believer in the institutions of his own country to conceive that it was desirable, in antagonizing the annexation of Hawaii, to propose that the power of the Administration and the influence of the party to which he seems devoted should be employed in reconstructing a ruined throne by United States bayonets, and in restoring to that throne such a travesty of a queen as the half-breed creature whose power lately crumbled away.

It is to be expected that various opinions on the financial question will be developed and strongly supported when Congress assembles a month hence; but we venture to hope that on the subject of Holmanism Mr. Holman will find himself in a minority of one.

The Englishwoman who served as a cholera nurse in Hamburg last year and who has come to this country to lecture on health subjects and to act as a judge in the hygienic section at the World's Fair, is convinced, as the result of her experience, that if cholera is not curable, it is at least preventable. This is an important phase of the matter. The appearance in our harbor last fall of vessels with cholera patients on board produced a "cholera scare" not only in this city, but through a considerable part of the country. Now, there is nothing more senseless than a "cholera scare." It is utterly without reason. The thing to do in case of an outbreak of cholera is to keep cool and take care of one's self. Cholera germs do not float in the air. They can only be taken into the system through the mouth, and consequently if care is exercised in food and drink the element of danger may be reduced to a minimum. Fortunately there is a good prospect that we shall escape cholera this year, but even if it arrives people who use their common sense need feel no alarm.

If Poindexter Dunn would break the silence which he has been keeping for several weeks on various topics with a frank apology for brutally insulting Union veterans and then denying the fact, he would be listened to with interest and with more respect than he will ever earn by drawing $10 a day from the public for saying and doing nothing.

The demoralization engendered by ring and gang politics in Brooklyn has a suggestive and significant illustration in the conduct of John B. Meyenborg, who for some time has held the office of counsel to the Board of Supervisors at a salary of $5,000 a year, with abundant time at his disposal for carrying on a private law practice. A year ago it became necessary for the county to prove in the courts the validity of an issue of bonds, and William C. De Witt was engaged to assist Mr. Meyenborg in conducting the case, which involved several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. De Witt wanted a fee of $20,000, but after trying to collect it through the courts has had to be content with $14,500. Spurred by the generous amount at which his associate valued his services, Meyenborg put in a bill for $10,000, and now proposes going into court to obtain his fee. This is a remarkable piece of assurance in the paid counsel of the county. It is, as "The Brooklyn Eagle" well terms it, a grab. Meyenborg has no more right to extra pay for his part in the bond suit than a Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn or New-York would have to a large fee for conducting a suit to which the city was one of the parties. If this man receives a dollar in addition to his salary, it will be an outrage on the taxpayers of Kings County.

There is a renewal of the report that the German Emperor intends to visit the United States before the close of the World's Fair. That he desires to come is undoubted; in fact, he has emphatically said so. Moreover, he has a large, stanch ocean yacht to bring him, and there is every reason to suppose that he would enjoy the expedition. The German section of the Fair would "do him proud," and the American people would give him a cordial welcome. Why shouldn't he please himself and a great many others?

PERSONAL.

Senator Stewart is visiting Mexico to look after the workings of his silver mine at Zacatecas. Before returning to Washington in the late autumn his family will make an extended Western trip, including a stay at the World's Fair.

The Rev. Dr. H. B. Ridgaway, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., is seriously ill at Kyoto, Japan, where he, with Mrs. Ridgaway, arrived on June 3. He was then apparently in good health, but somewhat wearied with a long journey through India and China. He was soon attacked by typhoid-pneumonia, and Dr. Berry, of the American Board Mission, had little hopes of his recovery, but on June 15 he was somewhat improved but still in great danger. The Rev. M. S. Vail and Miss Vail, missionaries at Tokio, and consuls of Mrs. Ridgaway, were with them.

Mrs. Margaret Deland is settled in her cottage at Kennebunkport, Me., where she is hard at work on her new novel, "Philip's Wife."

Kotaro Sakura, paymaster of the Japanese Navy, who is now in Chicago, is on his way to England, where he will take charge of a new war vessel built by a British firm for the Mikado. Mr. Sakura will at once convey the vessel to Tokio, where it will be placed in commission.

Captain E. M. Cookesley, late of San Francisco, has been travelling in the East with his wife. While visiting Constantinople, Mrs. Cookesley received a command from the Sultan to paint a portrait of his son, a little fellow of seven years. The American woman executed the commission so much to the Sultan's satisfaction that he conferred the Order of Chefakat upon her, and presented her with the appropriate emblem, a large star studded with diamonds and valued at $500. Mrs. Cookesley was obliged to decline an order to paint the portraits of several of the Sultan's wives and daughters.

"Dick" Quick, first mate of the four-masted schooner Taloga, is one of the most popular students of the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, Me. He had the courage to enter the institution without knowing even how to read and write, but in two terms, by great diligence, he has become one of the brightest pupils.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

East Orange—Yesterday a fat man ran five miles in the hot sun on a wager.

Mock Orange—Did his name transpire?

"No, but he did; so much so that his collar was wilted." (For point see the dictionary.)

May—Does everything look quite different when you go up in the Ferris wheel?

Florence—Whew! I should say so. I always close my eyes just as soon as it starts.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

A correspondent writes to say that a poem called "The Fickle Maid," which was copied in The Tribune the other day and credited to "The Eaubelle Bazoo," ought to have been credited to a book of college verses, called "Cap and Gown," compiled by J. L. Harrison. The effusion was originally written by J. P. Denison for "The Harvard Lampoon," and appeared in that paper on December 17, 1889.

The Dignity of His Position.—"Aren't you in the grave-robbing business?" asked the lawyer.

"My profession, sir," responded the witness, with dignity, "is that of exhumatorial artist."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A Paris beggar carries a placard on which are the words: "Do not be ashamed of giving me only a sou. I am blind."

A New Kind of Slot-Machine.—He stood for some minutes in front of a letter-box in a World's Fair building, twirling his thin chin whisker meditatively in his fingers.

"There's the slot," he mused, observantly, "but there's nothing to tell you what you get after you put your nickel in."—(Chicago Record.

There is "food for thought" for persons interested in religious vagaries in the fact that, according to the latest census report on the churches, there are over 10,000 members of a sect or denomination calling itself "The Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists."

GEORGIA IN JULY.

Would you like to have a sample of Georgia in July,
Jes' think o' brickdust sprinkled on the bluin' of the sky,
An' clouds like milk that's curdled—all rumpled here an' there—
An' some like pantin' lions, jes' gaspin' for the air!

For it's hot on high
An' it's hot below,
An' it's "devil take the weather
When the wind don't blow!"

You kin see the field's a-twinkilin' with the bright and blindin' heat,
An' feel the grass a-crinklin' 'neath your burnin', blisterin' feet,
An' see the cattle pokin' to the ponds an' branches warm,
While a million frogs are croakin' for a shower or a storm!

Red hot an' still a-heatin'! but thar's water in the well,
An' a melon's juicy eatin' when you cool it for a spell!
As cool as all creation, an' you're happy in the South
When you strike the old plantation an' the melon strikes your mouth!

But it's hot on high
An' it's hot below,
An' it's "devil take the weather
When the wind don't blow!"
—(Atlanta Constitution.

Far from resenting Edward Eggleston's faithful portraiture of Hoosiers in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," he says that the people of Indiana have shown a great liking for that and his other books about Indiana. It is used in nearly all the reading circles of the State. It is found in nearly every library; and in the author's native town of Vevay, "old peach-blossom town," a literary club which meets in the house in which the real Roxy lived has been named after Edward Eggleston.

Not Philosophical.—Professor—Is it not very remarkable that storms should always go whirling round and round in circles as they advance across the continent?

Pupil (not particularly philosophical)—Oh, I don't know. They've got plenty of time.—(Street & Smith's Good News.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF YORK—HOW PRINCESS BEATRICE TRAVELS — DIPLOMATIC CHANGES—THE KENDALS—COLONEL MAN—MR. DILLON'S DEFENCE—RETIREMENT OF M. LUPIN—THE HUNDRED GUILDER PRINT AT AUCTION.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, July 10.—Some very foolish and absurd statements in connection with the royal wedding have been going the round of the papers. One exceptionally silly fiction is the tale that the Queen has provided in a substantial manner for keeping up the household of the Duke and Duchess of York, who, moreover, will be free to use suites of rooms in various palaces. There is no truth in this story. It is no part of the Queen's business to provide for the Duke and Duchess of York, whose household will be sufficiently kept up on an income of £22,000 a year, which it is said they are to receive out of the annual Parliamentary grant of £36,000 a year for the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess are to live at St. James's Palace when in town, and the Villa Sandringham is to be their usual residence in the country. The paragraph, which originated with a romancing American journal, and which has been extensively copied by our papers, states that the Prince Consort's life was insured for a million sterling, which the Queen has now in her possession, and her life again is insured very largely for the benefit of her younger children, notably Princess Beatrice. This is a farrago of nonsense. The Prince Consort's life was not insured for a farthing, nor is the Queen's, except so far as it is insured by persons who have put Her Majesty's life in leases, and other outside speculators. It is also utterly untrue that the Emperor Frederick's life was insured for £800,000.

ROYAL TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

An evening journal, in a blundering dissertation on the Queen's travelling arrangements, states that no special accommodations are ever provided for Princess Beatrice. As a matter of fact Princess Beatrice invariably travels in the same saloon with the Queen, and Her Majesty's night carriage, which is fitted up in compartments as a bedroom and dressing-room, contains a second bed, which is always occupied by the Princess. Several continental journals have lately announced that the Queen travels free over all the railways in Great Britain, while the expenses of members of the Royal Family are paid by the Treasury. Of course this is all rubbish. The Queen pays her own expenses, which average £6,000 a year for home journeys alone, and the Royal Family pay their fares just like ordinary passengers.

IMPENDING DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

An unprecedentedly important reshuffling of cards in the British Diplomatic Corps is likely shortly to take place, and Lord Rosebery will have considerable difficulty in filling up all the vacant posts with appointing outsiders. Sir Clare Ford will not remain in Constantinople, as he has made a great strategic error about the Khedive's visit, which may occasion most serious complications in the near future. Lord Cromer is anxious to quit Cairo immediately. Sir John Walsham meditates a speedy retirement to private life. Sir Robert Morier is far too ill to remain much longer at St. Petersburg, and Lord Vivian will certainly leave Rome as soon as possible. It is probable, too, that both Sir Edmund Monson and Sir Francis Plunkett will be moved again. The former will be sworn into the Privy Council in the course of a few days.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The pilgrimage of the youthful Khedive to Stamboul occasions the greatest anxiety to the Foreign Office. It will cost him at least half a million bakhshish, and between the Sultan, who proposes to marry his daughter to Abbas II, and Ismail Pacha, who is most anxious to take his grandson under his wing, a good many international troubles are likely to be hatched.

THE LORD MAYOR'S INCOME.

People imagine that the Lord Mayor's allowance of £10,000 a year is very handsome, but it is notorious that every chief magistrate of modern times finds it only half sufficient for the enormous duties of hospitality in which he takes the place of the Nation. The present Lord Mayor, for instance, has, so it is said, expended close upon £1,000 out of his own pocket in decorating and illuminating the Mansion House and in the entertainment of rich and poor at the celebration of the royal wedding.

AN AWFUL RUMOR ABOUT THE KENDALS.

I was astonished to her that the rights of "Mrs. Tanqueray" for American production had been purchased by the Kendals, and that her unscrupulous, abandoned hussy of a heroine was to be represented by that noble creature, that spotless and immaculate—no, no, it is too dreadful. Tell me that Queen Charlotte, of blessed memory, was first a professional beauty, that Mrs. Hannah More was the original of the "Dame aux Camelias," and that Mrs. Chapone invented the serpentine dance, but do not tell me that the lady whom we have always looked upon, and who, for that matter, has always looked upon herself, as the theatrical incarnation of the British matron, is about to undertake the portrayal of a character which it is impossible for her to comprehend, even, and which—oh! don't; it is far too dreadful!

RETURN OF COLONEL MAN.

Colonel Man, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was Chinese Gordon's and Valentine Baker's trusted lieutenant, has just returned home from Trinidad, where he has been commanding the local forces for some time past. The Trinidad Government is pursuing a policy of rigid economy just now, and it is uncertain whether Colonel Man will return to his post. Judging by the way in which he is spoken of by the local press, this able and distinguished soldier's loss to the colony would be irreparable; but the Colonial Office is not likely to allow him to remain long idle. For men of his stamp are not so common that they can be allowed to rust in idleness when there are so many capacities in which they can be employed to the advantage of the public service.

MR. DILLON AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A very strong impression has been made on the honester kind of Radicals by Mr. Dillon's extraordinary defence of himself against Mr. Chamberlain's charges. His answer, they hold, was too late, and utterly lame when it did come, and serves as the very strongest condemnation of him and his likes. He has contended in so many words that in his excitement, to which he is liable on a tour, showing times without number, he is not responsible for his actions. Liberals who retain any regard for their country feel what it might be to intrust the government of Ireland to such men as this. The incident will have a strong influence on the voting on Clause 9 this week, and there is general expectation that strong speeches against the retention of Irishmen will be delivered by supporters of the Ministry.

RATION MONEY IN THE NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet Symonds has pointed out that by his own statement the Admiralty made clear £25,250 on ships' rations, which the men do not draw, but are paid for in cash instead. This sum represents the yearly difference between the value of food and the money technically known as "saving" paid for it to the men. It is legally the men's property, and neither the Treasury nor the Admiralty have the slightest right to it. Sir Thomas says that during the seventy years he has been connected with the Navy, £1,767,500 has thus been misapplied. If this money were annually paid into the Royal Naval Fund it would soon become strong enough to deal with such cases as the Victoria's widows and orphans without sending the hat round.

SALE OF M. LUPIN'S STABLES.

The health of M. Lupin, father of the French turf, has been so bad that he has determined to sell all his racehorses and break up his magnificent breeding establishment, which was founded nearly sixty years ago, and has been since maintained with great judgment. The sale, which will include some five-and-twenty mares with produce, will take place in Paris about the first week in October.

REMBRANDT ETCHINGS FOR SALE.

This afternoon the sale of the celebrated Holford collection of prints and drawings is to begin at Christie's and will extend for four days. Holford's collection of Rembrandt Etchings is probably the finest in the world. It includes the first states of the famous hundred guilder print, "Christ Healing the Sick," of "Rembrandt with Sabre," and of "Ephraim Bonus with Black Ring," which has lately been valued at £5,000. Of the hundred guilder print only seven first states exist, and the Holford impression is the only one that will ever be offered for sale. Of the others, one is in the British Museum.