Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8—The Prodigal Daughter.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8—Panjandrum.
CASINO—8—Roof Garden.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Kellar.
ELDORADO—8:30—King Solomon.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2:30-8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Steaming of Vicksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
810-814 SEVENTH-AVE.—Dore Gallery.

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European Branch, for advertisements only, 233 Regent-st., W., London, England.

In Brooklyn, at 63 Court-st.; 505 De Kalb-ave.; 1,260 Bedford-ave., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

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W. B. Sizer, 189 State-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—England informed the Government of Siam that she was under no obligation to assist that country in its troubles with France; the terms of the French ultimatum were made known; the story that Russia would support France is pronounced a hoax. ==== The new financial clause of the Home Rule bill was discussed by the House of Commons in Committee of the Whole. ==== Further testimony was given in the Victoria court-martial at Valetta. ==== It is thought that a prolonged strike of coal-miners in England cannot be averted.

Domestic.—The Commercial Bank at Milwaukee made an assignment, and several smaller institutions throughout the South and West also closed their doors; confidence in the banks and business houses of Denver is rapidly returning. ==== The private Russian exhibits in the World's Fair Manufactures Building were closed, the exhibitors being incensed at the search made by the customs officers; the Swedish celebration was continued; the attendance at the Fair is increasing. ==== The ex-Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Simonds, has been exonerated by his successor, Mr. Seymour, from the charges brought against him. ==== The New-Jersey Board of Pardons met and remitted the terms of imprisonment of the Clifton race-track proprietors. ==== The funeral of Colonel R. T. Auchmuty took place at Lenox, Mass.

City and Suburban.—The Rajai Rajagan, of Kapurthala, a native State of the Punjab, India, arrived with a retinue of servants to visit the World's Fair. ==== The Township Committee of Eatontown, N. J., is taking steps to compel the Monmouth Park Racing Association to pay its license fee of $5,000, or close its gates. ==== The steamship Paris broke the record for the westbound voyage between Southampton and New-York. ==== Thomas S. Brennan resigned as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and William J. Andrews was appointed to the place; M. C. Murphy was named to succeed Andrews. ==== Winners at Monmouth Park: Roller, Bonadventure, Baroness, Cactus, Aurelian, Integrity. ==== The loss by fire in Long Island City was about $750,000. ==== The grand stand of Pain's fireworks inclosure was destroyed by fire. ==== Stocks were irregular and drooping, although the news was not wholly unfavorable. In spite of a sharp rally most stocks suffered losses of 1 to over 2 per cent. Money on call was extremely easy at about 4 per cent.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 78 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 steamship Paris has won fresh honors for herself and for the American flag. A new record between Southampton and New-York now stands to her credit. On the voyage completed yesterday she crossed the Atlantic in 6 days 9 hours and 37 minutes. This is an improvement of nearly two hours on the best previous record—6 days 11 hours and 24 minutes—which was made by the Fuerst Bismarck. The Paris made no wonderful day's runs, but kept up her good work from start to finish, and her captain wisely chose the shortest course across the ocean. Her latest triumph simply multiplies the honors she had previously gained. She still enjoys the prestige of having made the two shortest voyages from Queenstown to this port, in July and October of last year.

Encouraging reports come from Chicago regarding the attendance at the World's Fair. For several days it has been steadily increasing, partly in consequence, no doubt, of the disturbance in railway rates, and with the reduced rates from the East which will go into effect next week there is every prospect that the increase in the attendance will continue. The closing of the gates on Sunday will affect a considerable number of people who resolved to boycott the Fair when Sunday opening was decided on. The probabilities all are that the number of visitors during the last three months will greatly exceed that for the first three. The Columbian Exposition is a huge success, and the attendance now bids fair to be commensurate with the magnitude of the show.

Ex-Speaker and prospective Speaker Crisp is in no hurry to put his shoulder to the Congressional wheel in Washington. A friend who visited him a few days ago says that Mr. Crisp will not go to the Capital before August, but that in the mean time he will devote considerable attention to the making-up of the committees; from which it can be inferred that the recent Carlisle-Crisp interview in Washington was sufficient to settle a good many things. It is interesting to note that, according to the friend already referred to, Mr. Crisp's views on silver have in nowise changed, and that he is looking for "good compromise legislation upon the financial question." "Good compromise legislation" is a phrase to remember.

Another Democratic investigation—that is to say, an attempt to smirch a Republican official—has come to naught, and out of the mouth of a Democrat the accused man stands acquitted. The charges against the Hon. William E. Simonds, Commissioner of Patents during the last part of the Harrison Administration, never commanded serious attention from discriminating persons. Yesterday they were dismissed by his successor, Commissioner Seymour, the appointee of President Cleveland, who finds that in all things Mr. Simonds acted within his discretion as Commissioner. This action follows closely after the exoneration of Chief Harrington by Secretary Morton. Next!

A NEW BROOM.

The retirement of Commissioner Brennan from his place at the head of the Street-Cleaning Department is not at all surprising. The wonder is that he has held on so long. He has never pretended to like his work, and we doubt if he ever claimed to understand it. He is an amiable man, with a large capacity for the enjoyment of leisure and tranquillity, and there is scarcely another office under the city government for which he is more thoroughly disqualified than that which he has been endeavoring to administer for nearly three years. We say this without any feeling of hostility toward Mr. Brennan as an individual. He has come pretty near filling some of the public places which he has held during the last two decades, and he possesses not a few estimable traits of character. Tammany will probably continue to take care of him, and we say without hesitation that we would rather see Mr. Brennan taken care of at the public expense for the rest of his life than most of his associates in the municipal administration.

But it must be admitted that his Commissionership has been a comparative failure all the time, and a total failure at times when special obstacles needed to be overcome. The Mayor formally acquitted Mr. Brennan of the charges brought against him by the City Club; but he has informally acknowledged that the place was altogether beyond his capacities, and that a change would have to be made so soon as opportunity offered. At last the convenient season has arrived, and this tolerant community has a new Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the person of William S. Andrews, who, for reasons better known to the few than to the many, is willing to exchange the presidency of the Excise Board for a far more laborious place. Nobody can by any stretch of imagination conceive of this as an ideal appointment. Mr. Andrews's record and repute are not such as to supply an absolute guarantee that he will be a decided improvement even upon his predecessor. He certainly has ability and intelligence, and he may possess unsuspected powers of organization and administration; but he has never shown, perhaps because he has not had a chance to show, executive capacity of a high order; and executive capacity of a high order is absolutely essential to the performance of his new duties. That was the chief trouble with poor Brennan. He was willing to combat his natural proclivities and work hard, but he didn't know and couldn't learn how to get effective work out of others.

We have implied that there was no conclusive reason in the fitness of things why the Mayor should have chosen Mr. Andrews for this stupendous job; but neither do we see any particular advantage in protesting against the appointment. If it had not gone to him it might have gone to a worse man, and under Tammany rules could scarcely have been expected to go to a better. We do not mean to condemn Mr. Andrews until he has earned condemnation. He has had adversaries who have accused him of many things, but he has never been accused of lacking brains. The people would rejoice to see him improving the opportunity to perform a public service of great magnitude and importance, and THE TRIBUNE will praise him if possible.

MUGWUMP CONFESSIONS.

The Mugwump confession, "that in matters of National finance the Republican party has been generally sounder than the Democratic party," accompanied as it is with the qualification, that "the preponderance has not always been sufficient to warrant much boasting" is timely, at least. It imparts force to what THE TRIBUNE has been saying for several weeks past concerning the cause of the present financial disturbance and business depression. Everybody now knows, and thousands of people who helped on the Democratic victory last November are willing to admit, that the primary cause of the disturbance is the fact that political control is in the hands of a party whose views of financial questions are to a great degree unknown, and so far as known are unsound and dangerous. It is no answer to this to say that it was a majority of the voters who brought about the result, and that they have only themselves to blame. Majorities are fallible; and the simple truth is that the majority which swept the country last year made a serious mistake, which many of those who composed it have since found out and some are confessing.

The Mugwumps did know that the Republican party was sounder than its opponents on finance. No matter whether the preponderance was such as to warrant boasting or not. They knew that, thin as the margin of preponderance might be, it was enough to give confidence to the country; that with Republican rule—the Republican rule which had brought the country from the edge of bankruptcy and ruin and in thirty-two years had made it strong and great—there was at least no danger of revolutionary changes or an overturn in business. They knew this and knew too that in bringing the opposition party into power they were taking enormous risks. But they had their heads set partly on carrying out certain economic notions of their own, but more particularly on rebuking the Republican party for falling short of absolute perfection. They could only see that the party with which they were on the whole more fully in accord than any other, whose principles and policies were more consonant with their own than those of any other, fell short of their high standards. What did they do? They just flirted their transcendental heels in the air and went over to the help of the most dangerous conglomeration of incoherent and discordant elements that ever threatened the welfare of a nation. They merged themselves in the mass of corrupt politicians, half-thinkers, cranks, disorganizers, ranters, revolutionists and Anarchists that for the moment called itself the Democratic party. They forgot that it was somewhat important to have a party in control of the Government whose views of finance, even if not preponderantly sound, were sound enough to keep business going and ward off disaster.

Our Mugwump friends, who have done most of the effective howling against Republican shortcomings and mistakes for the last ten years, succeeded last November in bringing into control the party which is now at the helm. It is a motley crowd. No more mixed and various a gang ever undertook to effect an organization and agree upon leaders to terrorize a community or loot a town. The Altgelds of Illinois, the Pennoyers of Oregon, the Waites of Colorado, the Lewellings of Kansas, the Tillmans of South Carolina, the Stones of Missouri, the whole job lot of red-mouthed and wild-eyed Governors are just a part of the crop of Mugwump planting. The widespread disturbance of values, destruction of credit, depression of business and universal demoralization have resulted from the combination of elements in which the Mugwump contingent was the chief factor that brought the present Administration into power and gave the country a Democratic Congress. And now they calmly say, as they look over a country swept as by a flood with the calamity they brought upon it: "Oh, we knew all the time the Republican party was sounder than its opponents on finance, but the preponderance was not sufficient to warrant boasting." And what have they gained, what has anybody gained, by it? Nothing but the gratification of unworthy and foolish spite. Talk about "object lessons." This country today is an object lesson such as the world has seldom seen. The only consolation to be drawn from it is that all the people are reading it, learning it and taking it to heart.

THAT CONFIDENCE GAME.

"The Brooklyn Eagle's" flank movement upon Corporation Counsel Jenks is a manoeuvre which exposes Mayor Boody to a deadly fire of criticism. It holds the Mayor's legal adviser responsible for the complications which involved the Grand Jury's presentment. It describes the stealthy manner in which the Aldermen approached him one Saturday morning with a request for the preparation of a report on the railway franchises, which would meet the Mayor's preference for profit percentages, and at the same time exclude the Union Company under conditions of which its representatives were deliberately kept in ignorance. By Monday morning the report was in readiness for a meeting of the Railroad Committee held "suspiciously near" the Mayor's office, and a trick was boldly played upon that credulous official. The scheme of percentage profits was a trap for his unwary feet. The change wrought in the method of computation was "a confidence game" cunningly devised for the purpose of "tickling his fancy," and of springing a surprise upon the competing corporation, which was to be excluded. It worked like a charm. The "cold thirteen" rushed the franchise through the Board, and the Mayor, after a so-called hearing, abruptly signed the resolutions on the eve of his departure for Chicago.

Mayor Boody is depicted by this candid and influential friend, "The Eagle," as the victim of misplaced confidence. It is an ingenious and plausible argument, but if the conclusion be accepted it leaves the Mayor in a sorry plight. If the Mayor be a dull, confiding person, who cannot perceive duplicity and double-dealing when tricks with strings, loose knots and nooses for his own neck are played by "illiterate Aldermen" and an "ink-tank," his intelligence must be of a low order. A high price is paid for a vindication for honesty and integrity when his capacity for being sheepishly duped and grossly misled is demonstrated. Let it be assumed that "The Eagle's" picturesque account of the "deal" is not a fiction; that MR. Jenks did "scrivener duty" for "a fat-witted committee," "the errand boys of a combination of political and railroad speculators"; that new conditions and covert surprises were shuffled into the report, "as one might shuffle seven aces into a pack of cards," and that honest competitors were armed with the power of planting "the dynamite of accusation under the Mayor's chair." What, then, becomes of Mayor Boody's reputation as a man of intelligence and common sense, if he could be so easily deceived and so blind to what was going on about him?

The Mayor is credulous and unsuspecting. That is made clear by his arrant folly in demanding a copy of the Grand Jury minutes in blind confidence that the evidence on which the presentment was based would prove his innocence. It is not necessary to accept "The Eagle's" tirade against Corporation Counsel Jenks (who promptly enters a denial on one important point and is probably no worse than many other officials now in power in Brooklyn), in order to believe that Mayor Boody can be duped and misled with extreme facility. But it is necessary, if that exposure of double dealing and foul play be received as genuine, to conclude that he is weak-minded and utterly lacking in the qualities required for the discharge of his public duties. To be quite frank, we have never believed Mayor Boody to be a knave, and we are equally unprepared to set him down as a fool. We prefer to take the middle course, and to characterize him as a well-meaning and reputable man, who has found it utterly impracticable to serve his political masters of the Ring and Gang, and at the same time to give the city the kind of administration and government which honest, upright men want.

THE FALL OF MONMOUTH.

Betting and horseracing appear to be practically inseparable. Seemingly they cannot be divorced, at least while human nature remains as it is now. The sport of horseracing is probably of all pastimes the most exciting. It can no more be suppressed than can the gambling instinct, and since the two are likely to go together, perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that they will be so regulated as to secure racing conducted honorably, and betting which really measures the ability of competing horses and the judgment of rival bettors. If these conditions were assured, the opposition to racing associations would be reduced, both in its proportions and in its intensity. But for some years it has seemed as if honorable horse-owners were being pushed off the track, and as if respectable lovers of the sport were being crowded out of the grandstands by gangs of professional gamblers, whose dishonest methods had become controlling as well in the paddock as in the betting-ring. The corrupting influences of such places as Guttenburg and Gloucester have poisoned racing so generally as to make it now difficult to point to a single track where a horse-owner and the public generally can always find reasonable assurance of proper treatment. Monmouth, for so many years the scene and centre of much that was excellent in racing, is of the more conspicuous tracks the first to fall. But in the conditions that now surround Monmouth horseracing as a public entertainment has received a great blow.

When the gambling instinct and the desire for gain become superior in the management of a track to a genuine love of the sport, public confidence in fair work and public interest in any day's contests are of necessity seriously impaired. This is the difficulty at Monmouth. Its proprietors are no longer men who have grown wealthy in legitimate business not connected with the track, and who have turned to horseracing as a means of entertainment and of gratifying their love of horses and their interest in the improvement of breeds. While such men controlled at Monmouth there was every inducement for those of their kind to go into racing and for the public to attend the spectacle. Their names and characters gave assurance that the connection between the paddock and the betting-ring was restricted, and that dishonest trainers and jockeys would be kept under supervision. But when men came into possession of the track who were themselves princes among professional gamblers, and persons to whom the horse was not a means of pleasure, but solely of profit, the whole situation changed. Racing is now being pursued at this track to an extent that is not only injurious to the horses there but unfair to other tracks. It gives large opportunities for misconduct on the part of jockeys and trainers. It renders the detection of such conduct extremely difficult. It compels the constant withdrawal of entries and the consequent loss of public interest in the contests. The wretched falling-off of business at Monmouth this season is in a serious measure the result of the spirit of grab and greed manifested by this excessive racing.

Considerably, of course, the diminished crowds and the small attendance of respectable people are due to the incomprehensible warfare that the Monmouth managers have chosen to make upon certain newspaper writers who have truthfully and courageously criticised this season's racing. It is safe to assume that by this time these managers realize the nature of this mistake. They could have chosen no surer way of emptying their grandstand and of injuring the sport. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will end in a change of management of Monmouth and in a return to better men and better methods.

FRUITS OF STATESMANSHIP

The change for which the people voted has come. THE TRIBUNE greatly regrets to say, to several thousand families in New-England during the last week. Two great mills have decided to stop operations, not at all because of monetary difficulties, for both have long been known as prosperous and successful, but because they cannot yet form any idea what the market will be for their goods next year, when goods ordered now would go into consumption. Their orders at present are backward and inadequate, and liable to be countermanded at any time before the goods are delivered. The prospect of a change of duties restricts those who would otherwise order freely. The companies, if they go on to manufacture at their own risk and to pile up goods, have no means of knowing what demand there will be for the goods hereafter. Still less have they means of knowing whether months later, when those who order the goods come to pay their notes, their sales will have been such as to make payments possible. The decision to close is hard for thousands of operatives. But the people, when they voted for a change, voted for exactly this kind of a change.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., has a capital of $1,000,000, operates 9,000 looms and 250,000 spindles, and manufactures ginghams, tickings, denims and fine cotton goods. The company is said to employ 8,000 hands, and to have the largest cotton works in the world. Its consumption every month has been 6,000,000 pounds of cotton, and it has paid $225,000 every month in wages to hands. There were only six States in the Union, according to the census of 1890, in which as large a sum was paid in wages to cotton operatives as is now paid by this one concern—not a single Southern and not a single Western State, nor even New-York, being one of the six States. The proposition to stop all the cotton mills in New-York or in Georgia might not have been regarded with favor by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland or of Speaker Crisp, but neither event would throw as many hands out of employment as the stoppage of the Amoskeag mill alone. It is hoped that the closing will be only temporary, and yet, in view of the circumstances already stated, there cannot be much certainty as to the future.

The Slater Woollen Mill, of Webster, Mass., is one of the best-known mills in the country. It has a capital of $500,000, has 3 water wheels, 24 boilers, 51 sets of cards, 331 broad looms and 18,120 spindles, and manufactures beavers, broadcloths, doeskins, flannels, tricots, kerseys, ladies' cloth, etc. It has been so finely managed that, it is stated, the mill has never been stopped before. But the sorters have been discharged, and as the work in other departments runs out the hands will be discharged and the work stopped indefinitely. The suspension or closing of several other concerns is also announced, the aggregate of hands employed being not exactly known. In several cases it is stated that the mills have never been obliged to stop before, or not in fifty years. The Amoskeag Company began operations in 1839, more than half a century ago, and it is stated that this is the first time that mill has been stopped for forty-six years.

These events bring a most unwelcome change to more than ten thousand families in two or three States. They diminish by more than $3,000,000 yearly the amount which the operatives have to spend, while the works remain closed, in purchasing the shoes of Lynn, the carpets of Lowell, the hats of Danbury, the tools and implements of New-York, the milk and vegetables of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the meats and grain of the West. Thus the evil influence of a threatened reversal of National policy, affecting two New-England companies, extends in ever-widening circles all over the land. But this is called statesmanship—in Tammany Hall, Georgia and Texas.

"I am the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and as such am prepared to offer my services as scrivener for the illiterate Aldermen."

Take a chair, Mr. Jenks.

"I am also Mayor Boody's legal adviser and confidential friend."

Take two chairs, Mr. Jenks.

It is a pat question which "The Poughkeepsie Eagle" asks, in view of the pending Democratic proposal to nominate Maynard for the Court of Appeals. "Would it be an indorsement," inquires "The Eagle," "or a repudiation of the Administration" to have Maynard elected? Who knows what Cleveland thinks of Maynard? Has he ever said or done anything which can be construed either as condemning or commending him? A large number of upright citizens of New-York, without regard to politics, have united in pronouncing Maynard grossly unfit for service on the Appeals bench. But Grover Cleveland, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to commit himself. How will his conduct in this particular strike the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform?

The Sheehan Excise Commissioners in Buffalo have met with a serious obstacle in the carrying out of their purposes in the person of an anti-Sheehan police justice, Thomas S. King, who says that if he can prevent it the Commissioners shall not be allowed to hold a club over saloon-keepers by refusing them licenses and annoying them in various ways, in pursuance of their plan of turning over the entire liquor interest of the city to the Sheehan Democracy. The Lieutenant-Governor is now home again from Europe, and is likely to find enough to keep him busy. Buffalo politics are in a queer state. The Sheehan influence is now dominant, but the prospects are that it may not long remain so, unless desperate efforts are put forth by the man who has done the city so much harm already.

Mayor Boody frankly confesses that he can find no evidence in the Grand Jury minutes on which the presentment could have been based except some erroneous statements made by Mr. Gaynor. Very well, Mr. Mayor, your duty is now clear. If you still hanker after "the vindication." Proceedings for perjury are in order, and you cannot find a man of greater nerve and courage in meeting your assaults than William J. Gaynor.

The New-York Legislature of 1892 appointed a commission to revise the tax laws. This commission reported six bills to the Legislature of 1893. We should have said seven bills, for there was one other for their expenses, which amounted to $31,000. That is the only one of the seven of which any special notice was taken.—(The Husbandman.

"The Husbandman" circulates largely among farmers. The farmers of New-York have earnestly asked that something should be done to relieve them of excessive taxation. "The Husbandman" puts in a nutshell all which the last Legislature did thus to relieve them. It squandered $30,000 of the taxpayers' money on six tax reform bills—and then refused to pass any of the bills!

"The New-York Sun" quotes a statute to prove that hearsay evidence is not admissible before a Grand Jury. The statute we accept as proof of its contention. But it will not, we think, hold that the statute is closely enforced in the Grand Jury room, especially when members of the panel are examining witnesses. Such examinations are invariably conducted, as every one knows, with greater latitude than is permissible in a trial case. That this was done in Brooklyn is evident from the revision of the evidence in accordance with the Judge's decision. Mr. Gaynor, for example, has said since the minutes were disclosed: "My testimony is by no means given in full, and in the summary of it I see inaccuracies." The point, however, is not important in the present instance. The legal testimony as disclosed, without errors and omissions, has furnished adequate foundation for a prima-facie case against the Mayor and Aldermen, as embodied in the Grand Jury's presentment.

PERSONAL.

H. Q. Evans, the son-in-law of General Weaver, the Populist candidate for the Presidency last year, has been appointed a chief of division in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Mr. Evans is said to have supported the Populist ticket in Nebraska last year, and now various people out there are asking why he has been singled out for Government office.

Miss Eva Lovering Shorey, the new president of the Ladies' Aid Societies of Maine, is only twenty-one years old. She was born in Bridgton, Me., and after being graduated from its high school became the business editor of "The Bridgton News," published by her father. She possesses the journalistic instinct and can do good work in nearly any department of the paper. She is a lineal descendant of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and is the daughter of a war veteran of note, Major H. A. Shorey, the historian of the 15th Maine, and the present Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Maine G. A. R.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon, who went down with the Victoria, was a grandson of Colonel William Tryon, who was Governor of North Carolina in 1765. By his imperious and extortionate conduct he caused the revolt of the "Regulators," which he put down at the battle of Alamance, showing great cruelty to the prisoners. This was the first blood shed in the Revolution. Soon afterward, in 1775, Colonel Tryon was appointed Governor of New-York.

The body of Dwight S. Wheeler, of Chicago, has recently been consumed at the Detroit crematory. For years Mr. Wheeler had been possessed of the idea that upon his death he would like to be burned and have his ashes buried, and a rose planted over his remains so that he might finally become incorporated into that flower. His family understood that wish and will follow it to the letter.

Osman Pacha, native administrator of the Egyptian State—that is, Secretary of Agriculture—is one of the distinguished visitors to the Columbian Exposition. His especial purpose in visiting America is to study the cotton plantations and such other forms of agriculture as may be most useful to his people.

Daniel Colladon, who has just died in Switzerland, was the first man to apply compressed air to the transmission of force. In 1841 he first applied the results of his observations upon the properties of liquids, in carrying luminous waves projected at their source, and at the Paris Exposition of 1889 the idea was carried out on a grand scale. Colladon first lit Geneva with gas in 1843, and in 1862 he was asked to illuminate Naples in the same way.

During his brief visit to the United States Mr. Walter Besant has found many things to excite his admiration. In particular he was so greatly pleased and impressed by the Literary Congress held in Chicago, which it was his special mission to attend, that he hopes to organize something of the same kind in England on his return home. The novelist, it appears, thinks extremely well of our West, and expresses confidence that a new literature will be developed there. By our West he means, of course, Chicago, which will naturally take kindly to Mr. Besant in return for his good opinion.

Comanche, the only living thing that escaped the massacre on the Little Big Horn when Custer and his command were annihilated by the Sioux, died a few years after the battle, and was stuffed by order of the Government. He is now to be seen at the Kansas State Building at the World's Fair, having been loaned to the State by the National Government. Comanche was the horse of gallant Captain Keogh, who was killed with his chief at the "Last Rally." The horse was wounded in the battle, and his life was with difficulty preserved. Reno's men cared for him as though he had been human, and after his recovery he was sent to Fort Lincoln, Neb., from which point he was sent to Fort Meade. Later he was transferred to Fort Riley, Kan., where he passed his latter days in peace, dying of old age when he had rounded out the ripe term of thirty-one years. Captain Keogh was the last man who rode Comanche. The dignity of a general order was invoked to save the old horse from the indignity of serving in the ranks.

THE ONLY WAY IT CAN ECONOMIZE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The Democratic party never has administered the Government economically, and the only way that it proposes to do so now is by cutting off the pensions of disabled soldiers.

A POTENT CAUSE OF DISTRUST.

From The Omaha Bee.

There can be no reasonable doubt that one potent cause of the business distrust and depression is the apprehension that the coming Congress will make a revision of the tariff that may injuriously affect most of the industries of the country by subjecting them to a more or less destructive foreign competition.

WHERE WILL SENATOR HILL BE?

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Where will Senator Hill be when Congress assembles? There are indications that he will be found fighting the Administration from behind the breastworks of the Populists and the free-silver fanatics.

WHY ACCUSE OLD COMRADES?

From The Washington Post.

Is it not rather late in the day for Democrats and assistant Democrats to denounce and decry the Populists, and hold them responsible for all the ills the country has fallen heir to? The Populists have changed in nothing since this time a year ago, when the Democrats in Kansas, Colorado and other States, acting under the advice of the party leaders, thought them good enough to surrender to. Then why load them with opprobrium now?

SPARING THE SILVER MEN'S FEELINGS.

From The Boston Herald.

Putting Mr. Bland at the head of the Coinage Committee of Congress in order to spare the feelings of the free silver brethren, would be a good deal like leaving the stable door unlocked in order not to cast any reflections on nocturnal visitors in search of free horseflesh.

THE PRESIDENT FISHES ALL DAY.

HE HAD GOOD LUCK, TOO, BUT MISSED SEEING ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 21.—President Cleveland has a fine reputation as a fisherman. The local salts say he is exceedingly successful with the rod and reel, for this he uses in preference to the ordinary line, as the sport is more exciting.

To-day, in company with Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant, the President left Gray Gables early for the fishing grounds. His boat was the last to leave the bay for the journey back, and it was late before the party arrived home. They had fairly good luck with some fish; but the large sea trout which was hooked the President failed to land.

Attorney-General Olney called at Gray Gables this afternoon while on his way from Boston to his summer home in Falmouth. The President not knowing of his intended visit, and being down the bay, Mr. Olney, after a chat with Mrs. Cleveland, was obliged to go without seeing him. A report was current here this evening that Secretary Herbert might call on the President, as the United States steamship Dolphin was at Newport to-day. Colonel Lamont was seen and said that he did not expect Secretary Herbert, though he was well aware that the Dolphin was near. He might call, however.

No time has yet been set for the President's return to Washington. Colonel Lamont says he himself will remain just as long as he possibly can, as he is in love with the climate here.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL R. T. AUCHMUTY

TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX, FILLED WITH FRIENDS OF THE DEAD PHILANTHROPIST.

Lenox, Mass., July 21 (Special).—The funeral of Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty was held in Trinity Church here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the church, conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New-York, and the Rev. W. W. Newton, of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of Stockbridge, and the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Rome, Italy, were also in attendance. There were some beautiful flowers from the trades schools in New-York, but at the request of Mrs. Auchmuty the cottagers sent in few. The service was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There was no sermon or address. Upon the top of the plain black coffin were laid palms and lilies of the valley. Upon the plate was engraved: "Richard Tylden Auchmuty; born July 15, 1831; died July 18, 1893."

There were no pallbearers. Behind the coffin as it was borne into the church walked the following members of the family: F. A. Schermerhorn, Walter Langdon, Allen Tucker, Archibald Mackay, Samuel S. Tucker, R. Mackay, John I. Kane, H. Carey, H. W. Brigham and six vestrymen of Trinity Church. Among the relatives and intimate friends who occupied the reserved pews were Mrs. B. Mackay, Colonel Auchmuty's sister; Miss Meta Mackay, Miss Weir, Miss Leight, Miss Kate Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, E. Hamilton Kuhn, Miss A. P. Carey, Miss Harvey, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. David Liedig, Mr. and Mrs. DeKay, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston Wilson and the attending physicians. The church was completely filled, all the cottagers being in the throng. Ex-Senator Dawes and ex-Governor Weston, of Massachusetts; Judge Joseph Tucker and H. B. Wellington, of Pittsfield, were among those present.

The burial was in the family lot in the Lenox Cemetery. When the family tomb in New-York is completed the body will be taken there for final burial. All business throughout the town and work upon the places of the cottagers were suspended during the funeral services.

MILWAUKEE GREETS THE TURNERS.

DELEGATIONS FROM EAST, WEST AND SOUTH ARRIVING FOR THEIR FESTIVAL.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—The city is beginning to blossom with bunting preparatory to receiving the Turners from all over the country, for whom Milwaukee will be the centre of attraction for the next few days. Societies are beginning to arrive and occupy quarters provided for them. The Newark, N. J., Turnverein arrived last evening, 200 strong, and were met at the Lake Shore station by members of the Reception Committee with a band, and escorted to the West Side Turner Hall. Up to last night the arrivals numbered about 500, including men from San Francisco, New-Orleans, Marysville, Kansas City, St. Louis, Newark, Paterson and Rochester. This crowd was further swelled by the arrival of four special trains, which brought 1,500 guests from St. Louis at 6 o'clock this morning. The Cleveland party, consisting of 1,100, arrived at the same hour by boat. The Chicago party came partly by train at 11 o'clock, and another large contingent arrived at 1 o'clock on the Christopher Columbus.

The active Turners, upon their arrival at the West Side Turner Hall, the headquarters of the Turnerbund, and a brief stay, during which refreshments were served, were escorted to the barracks at the shooting park. The Executive Committee this afternoon inspected the athletic park and the arrangements.

FINE TENNIS PLAY AT LONGWOOD.

STEVENS WINS FIRST PRIZE—TO MEET HOVEY FOR THE CUP TO-DAY.

Boston, July 21 (Special).—Richard Stevens, the sturdy upholder of the base-line theory in lawn tennis, won first prize this afternoon in the Longwood Tennis Tournament, and will dispute the ownership of the Longwood Cup to-morrow afternoon with Frederick H. Hovey, its present holder. A large crowd appeared to see the final match, and so well contested were the five sets which resulted in a victory for Stevens that a practice game between the stars, Hovey and Hobart, had few spectators. Stevens's patient back court game, too well known to lovers of tennis to need description, was seen at its best, and the best of net players would hardly care to face the accurate driving and splendid lobbing done by the silent player from Hoboken during the fourth and fifth sets. Chace played with courage to the end, but was anxious and unsteady during the last two sets. Both players began playing the base-line game, but neither had the length of the court, and the driving, though hard and steady, was rather short. Stevens won, 7—5.

In the second and third sets Chace showed more judgment, and running up to the net at the right time took two sets straight, 6—3, and 6—4. Then Stevens's steady play became brilliant at times, and he seemed to be able to reach any ball, no matter how hard or distant. Chace's play, though as hard as ever, began to be a little wild, and many balls went into the net that should have been killed. Stevens won the fourth set and was at 5—1 in the fifth set, when Chace made a rally and won one game and took the lead in another. But Stevens kept right on and won the game, set and match, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Valentine Hall, of New-York, was referee, and Mr. Whittelsee, secretary of the National Tennis Association, scored. According to his score Stevens won 162 points to his opponent's 151.

TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$16