such indiscretions as he committed. As there is not, he could surely turn away the wrath of Wolverhampton by the gift of a library; which the people of that thriving town might regard, as so many municipalities of Scotland have regarded a similar benefaction, as a title to the freedom of their city. We all like and respect Mr. Carnegie, and should like to see honors descend upon him in showers. If he makes mistakes, they are certainly not of the heart.

It was not unnatural, I said just now, that a Prime Minister should deem it prudent to answer a question, even a preposterous one, addressed to him by one of the Masses, of whom he is the obedient servant. Not unnatural and yet not necessary; very far from necessary; perhaps not entirely prudent or wise that he should do so. To recur once more to Lord Beaconsfield,—would that astute man of the world have been likely to explain to any questioner why he thought best to meet somebody at dinner? Would he have allowed Wolverhampton to choose his company for him? If he had replied at all, it would probably have been with a stinging epigram, or with a phrase adapted, and intended, to make his correspondent look foolish. He would have had the laugh on his side. Mr. Gladstone prefers to invoke the moralities, to set forth the facts with strenuous solemnity, to justify Mr. Carnegie and justify himself. If he had a real sense of humor and a lighter touch, it would do him no harm, nor would the moralities and the facts and the laws of the Universe generally be the worse off. G. W. S.

THE TRIBUNE STILL AHEAD.

DELIVERED AS USUAL AT THE ADIRONDACK RESORTS—THE OTHER PAPERS WILL GET THERE TO-DAY.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 30 (Special).—Again The Tribune was the only New-York Sunday paper sold to-day in the whole lake and mountain region north of Whitehall. The Tribune bundles came up on the Delaware and Hudson road, on a Tribune special train, and were forwarded from various points en route by steam yacht into Vermont, and by special wagons into the woods. From here they were sent to Saranac Lake and intermediate points by a Tribune special train on the popular and exceedingly convenient Chateaugay Railroad, which under the energetic management of M. L. French, its superintendent, is proving such a boon to the region. A whole array of special wagons carried bundles from the Chateaugay road over to various lakes and camps, from six to ten miles away.

Saranac Lake, July 30 (Special).—The Tribune train, as it is called in the Adirondacks, arrived here to-day at 4:20 o'clock p. m., with large packages of the Sunday paper for Saranac Inn, Rustic Lodge, Hotel Wawbeek, Saybrook, and the Lake Placid Houses, as well as for the Ampens and other hotels on the lower lake. The Tribune special is made here, and runs over the entire length of the Chateaugay road twice on Sundays, connecting with The Tribune special on the Delaware and Hudson. Immediately upon receiving The Sunday Tribune from the fast special on the Delaware and Hudson, The Tribune train begins the climb up the steep grade of seventy-two miles, dropping along the route, at Chateaugay Lake, Chazy Lake, Loon Lake and Bloomingdale large packages of papers. At Saranac Lake a dozen teams belonging to Fowler's livery meet the train, and the papers are at once delivered to the hundred different resorts in the mountains. All other Sunday papers arrive on Monday at noon. Everywhere everybody is looking for The Tribune.

Manhanset House, Shelter Island, July 30 (Special).—The guests of this hotel were delighted to-day to receive this morning's New-York papers by a new route. Through ordinary channels they have been arriving here on Sunday's at noon, sometimes as late as nearly 1 p. m. To-day they were sent up from New-York on the special Shore Line and Newport newspaper express, and came across from the main land, via Saybrook, by steam vessel. They arrived this morning shortly after 8 o'clock, the earliest hour on record since the time of The New-York Tribune's exclusive special Sunday morning train on the Long Island Railroad, a few years ago.

Phoenicia, N. Y., July 30 (Special).—The New-York Sunday newspaper service in the Catskills is much improved this season, and visitors express satisfaction with the promptness and enterprise shown. The papers reached here by a special train on the Ulster and Delaware road soon after 7 o'clock this morning, and when the guests of the Tremper and the surrounding resorts here arose from bed their morning papers were ready for them.

The Tribune's remarks of a week ago, relative to the great need of better mail facilities on Sunday mornings for distribution of the Sunday newspapers to points in various directions from New-York City have been cordially commended by "The New-York Times." "The Times" has united in the demand for better railroad mail arrangements from New-York City Sunday mornings in a manner which shows the energy and intelligence of its new business management.

There is reason to believe that if the Government will look into this matter carefully it will be found that certain leading railroads will meet it half-way in providing early fast mail trains on Sunday mornings.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" OUT OF DOORS.

THE COMEDY WILL BE GIVEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE HOTEL AVENEL THIS EVENING.

The out-of-door production of Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It," for the benefit of the New York newspaper summer charities, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening at the Hotel Avenel grounds, Pleasure Bay, N. J., the production having been postponed from Saturday. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. This will greatly enhance the scenic part of the production, which will be under the joint direction of R. A. Roberts and John T. Sullivan. Jesse Seligman and H. L. Horton have consented to act as a committee for the distribution of the proceeds. The cast is exceptionally strong, and includes Miss Rose Coghlan as Rosalind, Miss Sadie Martinot as Audrey, Miss Viola Allen as Celia, Henry Miller as Orlando, E. J. Henley as Jaques, John Glendenning as the Duke, and well-known actors and actresses who will impersonate the other characters, including the lords and foresters, all those taking part in the performance giving their services free. There will be original incidental music, under the direction of Tom Ebert, by a double quartet, composed of R. Green, T. Walker, John Moore, T. S. Guise, Byron Harlan, Gavin High, George Boult, and Joseph Silvers. The object is a worthy one; the programme is remarkably attractive and all who wish to enjoy an excellent entertainment, and at the same time contribute toward deserving charities, should visit the Hotel Avenel grounds, at Pleasure Bay, N. J., at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE NAWAB VISITS GRANT'S TOMB.

The Nawab of Rampur and his suite spent a quiet day yesterday. Unlike his jolly, sociable and democratic fellow-countryman, the Rajai Rajagin of Kapurthala, the Nawab does not seem to enjoy "seeing the elephant." Perhaps it is not from lack of desire, but rather because His Highness is still in the hands of his tutors.

Captain Colvin and Mr. Hawse took a holiday and spent Sunday visiting friends on Long Island. Mr. Budden, the Nawab's English tutor, who has been visiting friends in New-Jersey, was expected to return to the city and take charge of the party in Captain Colvin's absence, but he failed to do so.

The young Nawab rose late and after performing rites demanded by his religion spent a greater part of the day in reading his mail and the newspapers and attending to correspondence. About 4:30 o'clock the young Prince and several of his suite drove through Central Park and up Riverside Drive to General Grant's tomb. They were charmed with the beauties of the Park and the views of the river. With the exception of the drive, the day was spent quietly in the hotel.

No programme has been arranged for to-day, but the party will probably visit the Stock Exchange and other downtown institutions.

EX-MINISTER CARR COMES HOME.

Clark E. Carr, ex-United States Minister to Denmark, who returns to this country, leaving Minister Risley in Copenhagen, arrived in New-York yesterday morning, and went to the Grand Hotel. Mr. Carr came on the steamship America. He left Denmark two weeks ago. To a Tribune reporter last evening he said that his stay in Copenhagen had been delightful. For the people of Denmark he expressed great admiration and regard. They were the best people in the world to live among, he said, and he hated to leave them. They were intelligent, cultivated and hospitable.

American interests in Denmark, Mr. Carr said, were in a favorable condition. Trade with this country had increased during the last four years, and noticeably since the restriction on American pork had been removed. On the political questions on this side of the water, of the Silver law, and the general business depression in this country Mr. Carr preferred not to be quoted. He said that he had been two weeks at sea and felt that he was behind the times. Mr. Carr goes to Washington to-morrow, and then directly to his home in Galesburg, Ill.

HENRY E. ABBEY'S PLANS.

MAURICE GRAU COMES FROM EUROPE AND TALKS ABOUT THEM.

THE NEW THEATRE WILL BE OPENED BY HENRY IRVING ON NOVEMBER 8—THEN WILL COME OPERA, AND AFTER THAT COQUELIN AND HADING.

Among the passengers on the French steamship La Bourgogne yesterday was Maurice Grau, of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, who has been in Europe for some time arranging for the coming operatic season in New-York. Mr. Abbey's new theatre at Broadway and Thirty-ninth-st. will be opened by Henry Irving on November 8, to be followed on November 27 by the Metropolitan Opera Company, just organized by Mr. Grau. The company will be, without question, the best and most complete in America. Many old favorites will appear, and many new but not less well-known ones. There are nine prima donnas, three of whom have never sang in America. These are Mmes. Melba, Emma Calve and Sigrid Arnoldson. The two former have been singing at Covent Garden, in London, during the last winter. The other prima donnas are Mmes. Emma Eames, Lillian Nordica, Anita Ibles, and Miles. Angiolini, Mathilde Bauermeister and Virginia Colombati. The last is extremely young, but aroused much enthusiasm at Malta last winter, where she sang in seventy-eight out of the ninety performances given.

At the head of the contraltos stands Mme. Sofia Scalchi. Miles. Olympia Guercia and Consuelo Domenech, the two other contraltos, are new aspirants for American favor.

The tenors are six in number. Jean de Reszke and Fernando de Lucia are the best known, the latter only by reputation, as this is his first appearance in the United States. Another new tenor is Francesco Vignas, who created his part in "Cavalleria Rusticana" in London. Other tenors are Montariol, Rinaldini and Mastrobuono.

The leading barytone is Mario Ancona. There are three others, Martapoura, Grolitschevsky and Lassale.

In the basses Edouard de Reszke divides the honors with Pol Plancon. The other basses are Bonocchia, Viviani, Carbone and Cernusco.

The conductors are Mancinelli, for eight years musical director at Covent Garden and in Madrid, and Bevignani, of Covent Garden.

The members of the company will leave Havre and Southampton for New-York on September 16, on the La Bretagne and the Paris. They will open in Chicago early in October, returning to this city the next month for a five weeks' season. Their repertoire is a long one, in which all the great opera writers are well represented. The new operas to be presented are "Philemon et Baucis," by Gounod; "Falstaff," Verdi's last opera, written by him when eighty-one years old; "La Damnation de Faust," by Berlioz; "Samson and Dalila," by Saint-Saens; Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz"; Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci," the leading London piece, and two operas by Massenet, Manon and Werther. Other operas are "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Flying Dutchman," "Meistersinger," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Aida," "Traviata," "Otello," "Huguenots," "Le Prophete," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Favorita," "Don Giovanni," "Carmen," "Mignon," "Hamlet," "Semiramide," "Lakme" and "Martha."

At the end of the opera season, on January 1, Coquelin and Jane Hading will open in a series of French plays. In their company are two old acquaintances, Jean Coquelin and Mme. Pauline Patry. With these two exceptions all the members are new to America. The male members are Messrs. Volny, Cheles, Mary, Deroy, Hertz, Nicolini, Ramy, Chambly, Titou and Batoni; the women, Mmes. Dulac, Parys, Durville, Samelson, Leona and Suzanne, several of the plays to be given by the company are new, and others are new in French. In the repertoire are "Thermidor" and "Nos Intimes," by Sardou; "The Taming of the Shrew," adapted by Delair, "Les Affranchis," "Tartuffe," "Les Precieuses," "Ridicules," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Camille," "Maitre des Forges," "L'Ami Fritz," and "Les Heureux." The Coquelin, like the Metropolitan Opera Company, opens in Chicago on October 2. It will be followed in March at the Opera House by Mounet-Sully, the French actor, and his company.

GOV. WAITE IN COLLISION WITH A REPORTER.

Denver, Col., July 30.—There was a lively fight at the State House yesterday between Governor Waite, aided by his nephew and acting secretary, Harry Maltby, on one side, and Mr. Gaston, a reporter, on the other. Gaston, who represents an evening paper, and part of whose business it is to visit the State offices, called upon Governor Waite and asked for the news of the day. The Governor refused to talk, and ordered the reporter to leave the room. The latter declined to go, and was ejected. Gaston defended himself as well as possible, considering that both the Governor and his nephew were choking and otherwise maltreating him. As a result of the altercation the reporter received several bruises, while Mr. Maltby, who has been brought up at handling the sledgehammer and drill in a mine, escaped with a slight scratch. Governor Waite's face was protected by a heavy growth of whiskers, and no marks were visible. The cause of the trouble was the frequent criticism which the paper represented by Gaston has seen fit to pass upon the Governor.

THE REV. DR. RYLANCE IMPROVING.

Elberon, N. J., July 30 (Special).—The condition of the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Rylance, who has been critically ill at his summer home here for the last few days, has improved decidedly during the last twenty-four hours. While Dr. Rylance cannot be entirely out of danger within ten days from the time of the operation, nevertheless Dr. Andrew H. Green, one of his attending physicians, said to-night: "I consider him to-day a first-class risk in any life insurance company." The patient had a comfortable day, but was so weak as to be unable to rise from his pillow without help from each side of his bed. Dr. Rylance this evening took a light prepared milk stimulant. Late in the evening he was resting easily.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

Somerville, N. J., July 30.—An operation for appendicitis was successfully performed on John Maxwell, eighteen years old, to-day by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, professor of surgery at the University of New-York. Drs. Gaston, Wagener, Stillwell, Hecht, Reed and Maxwell witnessed the operation. The vermiform appendix was found to contain a black, hard substance about the size of a peach stone. The patient is doing well.

THE COMING CONGRESS AND SILVER.

PREPARE FOR A LONG CONFLICT.

From the Omaha Bee.

From present indications the country may prepare for a long conflict in Congress on the silver issue, and nobody can say with any degree of certainty what the result will be. The chances are, indeed, somewhat favorable to the silver purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act, but it seems inevitable that there will have to be some sort of a compromise acceptable to the free silver advocates.

THERE WILL BE NO PROLONGED DELAY.

From The Boston Herald.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, gives up the Sherman law. He acknowledges that it will be repealed. The ghoulish glee with which Democratic difficulty in getting this act from the statute book has been anticipated will be found to be premature. It may, we think probably will, be achieved early, though there are still some doubts as regards the Senate; but when the fight is given up by the natural leader of the opposition in that body, there is little reason to expect seriously prolonged delay in the matter.

NOT LIKELY THE LAW CAN BE REPEALED.

From The Denver Republican.

If it were not for the outrageous misuse of the Federal patronage by the present Administration in exchanging offices for votes in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, there would not be the slightest possibility at present that a bill for that purpose could be passed during the extra session of Congress; but even when all due allowance is made for the possible effect of that influence, it is not at all likely that the existing Silver law can be changed until some measure more favorable to the white metal can be enacted in its stead.

THE SILVER QUESTION NOT ALL.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Will the tariff question be taken up at the special session of Congress? It ought to be. Measures ought to be taken as speedily as possible to relieve the existing and growing uncertainty. The silver question, though just now paramount, is not all.

MORE THAN MERE STOPPAGE REQUIRED.

From The Washington Post.

Evidence accumulates to the effect that public sentiment will not accept the repeal of the Sherman act as a discharge in full of the Democratic party's duty to the country. One by one political leaders of distinction are adding their testimony to the general volume and making it clearer by degrees that the country expects much more than the mere stoppage of silver purchases. Day by day it becomes more difficult to convince the masses that the coinage of dollars, no matter how lacking in intrinsic value, has caused the wholesale disaster which now afflicts commerce and manufacture throughout the land.

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

GERMANY PLEASED WITH THE FORMER'S ATTITUDE.

BIG MARKET FOR AMERICAN BREADSTUFFS—THE TARIFF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY SHOULD BE PROFITABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Berlin, July 30.—Public interest has been divided during the last week between the Franco-Siamese quarrel and the Russo-German tariff war. Important as is the Federal Council's summary action against Russia, it has hardly reached in public opinion the plane of high international politics occupied by the Siamese question. The result of Great Britain's intervention is regarded as having rare significance for the future grouping of the European great Powers. For once, the German editors acknowledge, the British Government has pulled its own chestnuts out of the fire without the aid of the Austrian or the Italian cat'spaw. By so doing, they believe, the great self-contained naval Power of the northwest has been drawn irrevocably from her position of independence and assumed indifference to cast her weight with one or the other of the constitutional alliances.

The critical nature of the negotiations between France and Great Britain as to the Siamese blockade was not known generally in Berlin until yesterday. Probably in no other capital did the people learn with as much surprise that the Earl of Rosebery had made war the penalty of France's interference with British commerce at Siamese ports. The satisfaction accompanying this surprise was increased when it was credibly reported that Germany had agreed, late in the week, to support Great Britain in her opposition to France's overreaching policy. As the negotiations between Great Britain and France approached the critical point of war or peace, views were exchanged freely between Count von Caprivi and the British Foreign Office. On Thursday and Friday the Chancellor was occupied almost constantly in receiving, considering and answering dispatches concerning Germany's prospective attitude. The details of the understanding which was reached cannot now be ascertained. Part of the train of events which led to the understanding, however, is already editorial property.

In the early stage of the crisis the German Government observed with complacency the diplomatic dilemma in which the Dupuy Ministry was involving the Republic. Its avowed purpose was to abstain from all participation in the affair, and enjoy the spectacle of the French Government in deep international and stormy waters. This attitude was changed suddenly when it became apparent that France proposed to use against Siam the weapon which would be most deadly to British and German commerce. Contemporaneously with this change came from the British Foreign Office the suggestion of co-operation between Germany and Russia against France.

The present conditions are believed to contain the possibility of a more lasting understanding between Great Britain and the powers of the Triple Alliance. Prince Bismarck always coveted in secret such an understanding, but, rebuffed and irritated by British reticence, usually affected publicly to despise it. For a generation John Bull, especially under Liberal guidance, has steadfastly refused to increase his influence in international affairs on the Continent. Now, however, German statesmen hope that he will join hands with the three allied sovereigns. He would not be expected to do more than commit himself to a defensive alliance, but even so, the result would be a combination with the greatest possible power to preserve the European peace. It is reasonably certain, however, England will not do more than she has done in the Siamese matter to accomplish this end. As to the territorial arrangements still pending in the Siamese affair, she will have nothing to say.

As was expected, Germany's response to Russia's tariff discriminations against her has been swift and drastic. In France hopes are nursed that the general diplomatic relations between the countries and courts will be disturbed by this commercial warfare. The belief here is that the friendly feeling consequent on the Czarewitch's two recent visits in Berlin will not be altered by the dispute as to customs taxes. Germany relies on the United States as a natural ally during the virtual suspension of her trade with Russia, and is expecting large shipments of grain from American ports. On the whole, the advantage in the conflict is hers, although Russia has been the aggressor. Germany's imports from Russia in 1891 had a value of $[illegible], while her exports to Russia had a value of $[illegible]. For several months, however, the imports from Russia have been decreasing. Now a new and temporarily uncontested market is opened to American breadstuffs. The general opinion is that America could not ask for a better opportunity to market her agricultural products. Once secured, this market could be held, German traders say, even after the settlement of the dispute with Russia. In St. Petersburg, where the competition of American breadstuffs is a stock topic of newspaper discussion, the authorities apparently realize the threatening danger. They are reported to be considering already the adoption of more heroic measures.

The plan of the Czar and his Ministers will be probably to make the tariff war so sharp that Germany will be ready soon to come to an understanding. This policy, if adopted, is quite likely to be carried too far, and to upset all present calculations as to the continued friendliness of the powers. Although such action on Russia's part has not been contemplated here, there is no doubt that the Federal Council in its present temper would answer retaliation with retaliation and, in view of Germany's base of supplies in America, outbid every measure that Russia might adopt. The German Government already has ordered that Indian corn be used in the army for feeding horses. Experiments made in the cavalry with the ground corn have led the officers to believe that more nourishment is given by feeding the meal than by feeding the grain.

Prince Bismarck went to Kissingen yesterday by way of Goettingen. He received all the cheers and homage to which he has been accustomed on his previous summer journeys since his retirement from office. At every station a crowd of admirers awaited his train and manifested the usual enthusiasm when he showed himself at the window of his railway carriage. Bismarck arrived at Kissingen in the afternoon. He was received by the Bavarian Regent, Prince Luitpold, who, as in former years, placed at his disposal several royal carriages, with horses and servants, and a special postal and telegraph office, which will be at his service throughout his sojourn at the baths. The Bismarcks will occupy their old quarters at the Upper Saline.

The Bismarck monument fund has been made the source of considerable bad feeling recently. The public responded liberally to the calls of the committee, the fund was closed, and the money collected was placed at interest. There the matter has rested for many months, despite the protests made by the Bismarckians to Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, who is the chief controller of the fund. The only answer to the complaints of the subscribers, who wish that work on the monument be begun at once, is that the monument to Bismarck may not be erected with propriety until after the completion of the monument to Emperor William I.

The Prussian Ministry of the Interior has instructed provincial officials to expel forthwith from the districts under their administration all Russian emigrants who have crossed the border in violation of the special laws now in force against their admission. If the emigrants have sufficient money, they are to be sent at once to Bremen that they may be transported on the North German steamships to America. Cases of impoverished emigrants are to be referred to the Central Aid Committee in Berlin. This committee will see to it that the paupers are taken out of the country.

A civil court in Nuremberg decided last week that rings, organized ostensibly for the protection of trade interests, are illegal, "because they exercise tyrannical compulsion over their members."

Official reports from the Rhine Valley indicate that 1893 will be a famous year among wine producers and drinkers. The Ruedesheim and Coblenz crops are reported as being excellent both in quantity and quality. The news from the wine districts of Bavaria and Wurtemberg are less favorable. The hop crop is very poor throughout the Empire.

Dr. Eugen Sell, an official of the Imperial Health Department, has published a statistical work concerning rye and maize as breadstuffs. His conclusion is that maize is less wholesome than rye, and is unsuited for general consumption. He refers repeatedly to the mission of Colonel Murphy, who was sent by the Washington Government to Europe to popularize the use of maize as food.

In view of the spread of cholera, the French, Russian and Saxon Governments have sent out fresh orders, formulated in accordance with the decisions of the Dresden Sanitary Conference, as to the means of preventing and suppressing the epidemic.

A World's Fair enterprise, conducted by a theatrical manager named Baumann, went to pieces here on Wednesday evening. Herr Baumann completed his plans last winter to take a German light opera company to the United States this summer, and after a few weeks' stop in Chicago to make a tour of the country from New-York to San Francisco. He engaged his singers, bought the costumes, and had an abundance of fine scenery painted. He ran short of money late in May, and has now abandoned his plan of an American tour.

OBITUARY.

EX-SENATOR DONALD M'NAUGHTON.

Chicago, July 30 (Special).—Ex-State Senator Donald McNaughton, of New-York, who has been here in connection with the Empire State World's Fair exhibit, and has been seriously ill for several weeks, died at a little after 8 o'clock to-night, in the New-York State building on the Fair grounds.

Donald McNaughton was born, of Scotch parentage, at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., in 1830, and has always had his home there. After

DONALD M'NAUGHTON.

receiving a common school education, he applied himself to the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practised in his native town for many years. He had an office in Rochester. In 1864 he was presented with a law library by the citizens of Wheatland for his efforts in filling the quota of that town in the various drafts. For eight years he represented Mumford in the County Board of Supervisors, part of the time being president of the board. For several years he was one of the directors and the secretary and treasurer of the Rochester and State Line Railroad. He had long been president of the Rochester Scotch Society, and he was also a trustee of the Central Union Storage and Transfer Company, of Rochester; trustee of the Reynolds Library, and secretary of the Wheatland Historical Society.

In 1887 Mr. McNaughton was elected to the State Senate from the XXXIXth District as a Democrat, and was re-elected two years later. In 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the XXXIst District, but was defeated by John Van Voorhis, Republican, by a majority of 567 votes. On April 18, 1892, he was appointed chief executive officer of the New-York State exhibit at the World's Fair. He was unmarried.

WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

Long Branch, N. J., July 30 (Special).—William C. Barrett, the senior proprietor of the Barrett House, Broadway and Forty-third-st., New-York, died this morning at 1 o'clock of heart failure at his summer home, "The Content," near Long Branch. He had been ill only a few days, was forty-seven years old and was the eldest son of William C. Barrett, a well-known hotel man and politician of Saratoga, who died last December. The funeral services will be held at the Barrett House on Wednesday at 2 p. m. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$17,606 37
W. H. F.	25 00
S. V. B.	1 00
Mr. S. Whitman's Sunday-school class of boys, Groton, Conn.	9 14
W. S.	1 00
Mrs. J. A. Reinhart, Paterson, N. J.	2 50
B. B. Mission Circle, Shelton, Conn.	3 00
A Mother, in memoriam	10 00
C. S. H.	3 00
C. S. A.	10 00
The seven little members of the "I. C." Sandisfield, Mass.	4 00
J. H.	2 00
Mary Wright, Great Barrington, Mass.	3 00
F. C. Hoppin, Jr.	10 00
Mildred Hoppin	3 00
O. I.	10 00
Kings Daughters, Sing Sing, N. Y.	2 00
Mrs. Robert E. Thorne	6 00
Eleanor P. Brainerd	10 00
Junior League of Calvary M. E. Church, New-York City	
"She Hath Done What She Could" Circle, The Little Kings Daughters of Emmanuel Chapel, Roberts L. Mis.	2 00
	5 00
Total, July 29, 1893	$17,834 01

Last week the children began to start for the country at an early hour on Monday, and it was not till 3:45 p. m. on Saturday that the last for the week started. There were thirty-two parties sent out, numbering 1,658 children. There were three day excursions containing 3,546 people. This brings the total for the week to 5,204. Besides the thirty-two bands sent away, there were forty-two returning companies, who had finished their fortnight's vacation. There are seventeen companies to start for the country to-day. These will contain 503 children. They are to be received at Randolph, Elton, Farmersville, West Camp, Allegany, Norwich and Katonah, N. Y.; Rehoboth, Del.; Mount Pleasant, Scottdale, Hawley, New Enterprise, Laysburg, Carbondale, Titusville, Pleasantville, Penn., and Pittsfield, Mass. There is also a day excursion to Excelsior Grove. Parties are to start to-morrow for Greensborough and Bidsley, Md.; Hoosick, Earlville, Solsville and Freeville, N. Y.

FIVE IN A BED WAS TOO MUCH FOR THIS BOY.

Abraham Lisman, eight years old, of No. 240 East One-hundred-and-second-st., was found asleep in Central Park on Saturday night. The boy peddles lozenges. When arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday Judge Feltner asked him why he slept out. He replied that there were thirteen children in his family, and when he stayed at home they had to sleep five in a bed. He preferred the Park. He was discharged.

SAYS THE DOCTOR HYPNOTIZED THE WITNESS.

Tacoma, Wash., July 30.—Dr. J. S. Wintermute, complainant in a $41,000 damage suit against James Stinson, a Chicago stockman, was accused in the United States Court of hypnotizing a witness who was on the stand. Stinson says Wintermute hypnotized persons in his house at Chicago, and is positive he had the witness under his influence. Yesterday Stinson placed himself between the doctor and the witness. The latter then brightened up, rubbed his eyes and roused himself.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC'S DYNAMO GAVE OUT.

The steamer Grand Republic, from Rockaway Beach, landed some of her passengers at the Battery last evening. The passengers told a policeman on the pier that the fires on the steamer were out and that the boat was just able to reach the pier. It appears, however, that the dynamo gave out, leaving the boat in darkness, and the passengers thought the fires had gone out. After landing the passengers at the Battery the steamer proceeded to Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, and thence to West Tenth-st., New-York.

TO MAKE A SECOND TEST OF THE GEARY LAW.

San Francisco, July 30.—Thomas D. Riordan, attorney for the Chinese Six Companies, says that in connection with Joseph Choate, of New-York, and other counsel, he is preparing to make a second test of the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Registration law at the October session of the United States Supreme Court. He states that at a former hearing of the case Justice Harlan was in Paris, and that it is the practice of the Supreme Court to consent to reconsideration of points involved in a decision given by other than a full bench where important constitutional questions are concerned. He also cites the fact that the death of Justice Blatchford has removed one of the five jurists who upheld the law.

LATE STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Alexandria, Holman, Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 a. m. July 31.

Steamer Caracas, Wodrick, Laguayra, &c., with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 a. m. July 31.

Lady (engaging servant)—We are all total abstainers, but I suppose you don't mind that.

Servant—Oh, no! mum. I've been in a reformed drunkard's family before.—(Pick-Me-Up.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

FOUR WORTHY HELPERS NEED A SHELTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Daisy and Nellie and Susie and Bessie—four of the most useful people I know—live at Bath Beach. Daisy is a brown pony. Every day she takes about a quarter of a thousand children riding; and each one of them rides, at the same time, a stag which does not hook with its horns, a lion which does not bite, a prancing horse which never gets hungry and never kicks, or a striped tiger which is neither man-eater nor child-eater.

Nellie is a gray mare. She looks after the little boys and girls who have trouble with their backs or legs and can't walk. Some of these are provided with steel frames and braces to strengthen out their bodies and give them strength to walk again. One little fellow wears on his head a frame like a baseball catcher's mask. Nellie meets these children at the train, looks around to see if they are all in the wagon and ready, and then she picks her way carefully, shunning the stones and rough places, and draws them to the Haxton Cottage, where they may spend some happy weeks.

Susie and Bessie are two beautiful Jersey cows. They furnish rich milk, which gives strength and flesh to the children who go down to Bath Beach thin and weak. Susie and Bessie have fine heads, like deer, and soft brown eyes; and they seem to like their part of the work.

These four useful people have no suitable house to live in. The children all have beautiful dormitories. The cottages built by the Astors, Haxtons and Hammersleys are good enough for young princes to live in. But these humble, faithful friends are lodged in a temporary stable which is not good enough for such useful members of society, nor is it in keeping with the grounds and the buildings. Ought not Daisy and Nellie and Susie and Bessie to have a good barn? It would be easy to raise money for another cottage for the children. Who will build a house for these four "children's friends"?

Many of The Tribune's readers will, of course, recognize the seaside home of the Children's Aid Society as referred to. I have no personal relations with that society; but, having recently visited the home, and being profoundly impressed with the beauty and utility of the work there being done for the children of the poor, I should be extremely happy if this notice should be the means of attracting attention to a want, and of leading to the supply of the want. It is a good place to lock up some of the gold which is now being hoarded.

The office of this well-known society is in the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave., corner Twenty-second-st. ALFRED E. MYERS.

Marble Collegiate Church.

A PARALLEL WITH ADMIRAL TRYON'S CASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You have been quickly forced to the conclusion in Admiral Tryon's case, which the world ascertained only by long experience in Judge Stephen's case—"He was suffering from mental derangement." Admiral Tryon's malady had not been suspected. His unreasonable order is unaccountable on any other theory. But he went down with his victims, and there can be no other or further proof. Judge Stephen in Mrs. Maybrick's case gave a charge to the jury so contradictory and incoherent that the English bar was in consternation. Mental derangement had not been suspected. But Judge Stephen did not die of his charge. He lived until his mental malady was so developed that his friends and coworkers could force him to resign. But English worship of precedent permits no harking back to undo the evil work wrought by his mental incapacity before it was discovered. The Home Secretary dared not against public protest hang Mrs. Maybrick. Afterward, when the Judge's disease was known, the Home Secretary apparently dared not let it be discovered that he had unwittingly followed and been misled by an imbecile. Therefore he stuck fast to "penal servitude for life," hoping that if Mrs. Maybrick were not released it would never be discovered that she ought not to have been imprisoned.

If Mr. Matthews had been in command when the Victoria went down, and had acted on the same principle that he adopted in the Maybrick case, he would have scuttled the Camperdown and held her under water with every man on board for disobedience to orders by running into the Victoria. Instead of turning within the six cables. The civilized world would have risen in horror against such a barbarism. Will the civilized world permit an equal barbarism—a greater barbarism—to be committed, because it is committed only upon two women and not upon a shipload of men? LAW.

New-York, July 22, 1893.

WHAT COLORADO THINKS OF ITS GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In these dark days of general financial trouble there are so few rays of sunshine that I feel I must write and thank you and your paper for furnishing one of them. Your recent editorial addressed to His Honored Excellency Governor Waite strikes a responsive chord in a majority of Colorado souls. Your delightful sarcasm is like ointment poured on a feverish forehead. Rest assured there are multitudes out here who appreciate the patriotic spirit which prompts the utterances of such papers as yours, and although you differ from us on points which vitally affect our home interests, we credit you with true convictions as to the best interests of our whole country.

We have been in a dark valley the last few days, but feel now that the turning point is reached, and that whatever movement is now made will be for general improvement. We have confidence in the stability of our Government and feel that whether a compromise measure be enacted in place of the Sherman law or not, silver has a place in the monetary arrangements of the nations and cannot go forever unprovided. Meanwhile don't let the twist of political fortune, which sometimes places queer people in executive chairs, estrange us from our brothers in the East. An Altgeld or a Waite is frequent in political history, but the body and soul and muscle and brain of an American citizen is one thing, whether in New-York or Denver. ALFRED T. MOORE.

Denver, Col., July 20, 1892.

"EXCISE IS FOR LIVING."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By what right did Mr. Orvin B. Booth presume to enforce an excise law? By what right does a grand jury presume to indict a city official for a misdemeanor? By what right does the City Improvement Society seek to have obstructions and nuisances removed from our streets? By what right does the Academy of Medicine "go into politics," that is, perform its natural function of preserving the public health? By what right do Christian ministers and vigilance leagues employ their own time, means and efforts in endeavors to make our city a fit dwelling place for clean, honest people? By what right do women leave their true sphere to meddle with street cleaning? By what right did Tilden attack the Canal and Tweed rings. By what right does the press presume to criticise the acts and appointments of our officials, that is, our paid servants? By what right do people organize societies to prevent cruelty to children and animals? By what right do university settlements and city missions exist for the betterment of our poorer population? By what right do taxpayers presume to interest themselves in the methods of public expenditures? By what right do the inhabitants of the chief city of a great free Nation expect its courts to administer justice; its chosen executive to be dignified, intelligent and honest; its police to afford equal protection; its streets to be well paved and properly cleaned, its public privileges to be granted, and its public works to be executed, without suspicion of boodle? Begging your pardon, Mr. Editor, by what right do we exist? MAY I LIVE.

New-York, July 15, 1893.

THE CHANGE HAS COME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When the author of the following sentence, which was embodied in the National platform of the Republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1888, penned these words, he wrote prophecy as well as recorded history. "The abandonment of the Protective system has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the Sheriff." Even the shadow of possible coming events cast by the pledged and threatened repeal by the Democratic party of the policy of Protection to American Industries and American Workingmen, which has ruled in this country since 1861, a policy which in its practical operation for the last thirty-two years has made the advancement of our country in all that pertains to wealth, progress and prosperity without a parallel in the world's history, has already within the short space of less than five months of Democratic Administration plunged the whole land, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, into a state of panic and business depression and uncertainty and unrest such as it has not known since 1837.

Surely the American people, if ever, are now in that deplorable condition described as "a certain fearful looking for of evil to come." J. M. B. CAROTHERS.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1893.

HARD ON SICK VETERANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am a life-long Democrat and consider myself honorably entitled to the gratitude of my adopted country for the service I and my family have rendered in her defence. The day I received an order to appear before a Medical Examining Board in North Carolina. Meantime my pension is suspended and the few dollars which I send my daughter in New-York, who is compelled to peddle newspapers for a subsistence, must be withheld. I am in my seventy-eighth year, nearly blind. Now for my military history. I am the only survivor of the Battle of Obechaen, fought in Florida December 25, 1857, having served in Company K, 6th United States Infantry. In this fight the 6th did almost the entire work, losing our colonel (Thompson). In fact, only three were fit for duty. The women of St. Louis presented a flag to us and Congress voted us thanks, a medal (which we never got) and two months' extra pay.

In the late war I had three sons, now all dead—one killed in 1862 in North Carolina, one dying from wounds in 1865, and the third boy in the Naval Hospital in 1872. Although I was somewhat advanced in years during the late war I enlisted and did duty in the 2d Regiment New-Jersey Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Now I am suspected of being a fraud on the pension rolls. I was born within a few miles of where the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions was and I am sure if he were aware of this injustice he would have matters righted. In any event I