Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville.
CASINO—8:15—The Passing Show—8 to 1—Roof Garden, Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
ELDORADO—5—Gilmore's Band—8:30—Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Mikado.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11—Scenograph of the World's Fair.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 12—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	9	6	Legal Notices	9	6
Announcements	10	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Bankers and Brokers	9	4	Miscellaneous	9	6
Board and Rooms	5	4	Miscellaneous	10	4-6
Business Chances	5	5	Miscellaneous	5	4
Business Notices	6	1	New Publication	8	2
Dividend Notices	9	4	Ocean Steamers	5	4-6
Dressmaking	5	4	Real Estate	8	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	5	6-7	Real Estate	5	4
			Religious Notices	7	6
European Advts	4	6	Railroads	8	5-6
Excursions	9	5	Sales by Auction	9	5
Financial	9	3-4	School Agencies	8	4
For Sale	5	4	Special Notices	7	6
Help Wanted	5	5	Steamboats	9	4-5
Horses and Carriages	5	4	Summer Resorts	8	4
Hotels	9	5	Teachers	8	4
Instruction	8	2-4	The Turf	9	6
Law Schools	8	2	Work Wanted	5	5-6

Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.	Single copy.
Daily, 7 days a week	$10 00	$5 00	$2 50	$1 00	.....
Daily, without Sunday	8 00	4 00	2 00	90	8 cts.
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50	...	5 cts.
Weekly Tribune	1 00	...	...	...	3 cts.
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2 00	...	...	...	3 cts.
Tribune Monthly	2 00	...	...	...	25 cts.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

European Branch for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

BROOKLYN OFFICES.

397 Fulton-st., 1,152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 505 De-Kalb-ave., 1,260 Bedford-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Edinburgh express dashed against the buffers in St. Pancras Station, London, injuring twenty-one passengers. ═══ The report for the week showed 101 deaths from cholera and 156 new cases in St. Petersburg; seven new cases were reported in Haarlem. ═══ The news of the degradation of Li Hung Chang by the Chinese Emperor was confirmed. ═══ Advices from Honolulu indicated complete confidence in the stability of the Republic.

Domestic.—The drouth in the corn belt has been broken by good rains. ═══ The relay bicycle riders reached Denver, having made the distance from Washington nearly two days ahead of time. ═══ Evictions of strikers and their families have been ordered at Pullman, Ill. ═══ The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters spoke on the Jesuits, at Asbury Park. ═══ The indebtedness of the new Ocean Grove Auditorium was cleared off at yesterday's meeting.

City and Suburban.—Captain Devery's physician reported that his patient was a little better. ═══ The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon, jr., preached sermons denouncing the United States Senate. ═══ The conference of Friends was continued at Chappaqua.

The Weather—Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer; south winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 68¾.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, 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 welcome news comes from the West that heavy rains have fallen over a large section of the corn belt. The drouth there has been severe, and the prospects for the corn crop have been most discouraging. But the rain has come in time doubtless to save a large share of it, though in some regions the crop will be a virtual failure. This means great loss and suffering; in truth, the condition of things in Western Kansas is so bad that hundreds of people have been forced to leave that part of the country already. In addition to its good effect in insuring the salvation of a large part of the corn crop the rain has done timely service in extinguishing a number of prairie fires.

Captain Devery is not dependent on the services of a police surgeon, but employs a physician of his own, who has convinced himself that his patient's condition is on the verge of alarming. When asked concerning the Captain's health for the last two years, and up to the time voluminous charges were served on him, the physician warily declined to answer, for "professional reasons"; but professional reasons had no effect in inducing him to hold his tongue regarding Devery's condition at present. He reported just a little improvement yesterday, but felt sure that it would take at least a month of "absolute quiet" and "absolute rest" before "anything approaching or resembling excitement" should be allowed to come near the stricken captain, and even then he would have to be "very careful," "for sudden excitement or agitation would be apt to plunge him once more into a critical condition." Whatever the truth about Captain Devery may be, it is clear as daylight that his physician is laying the foundation for a fee of large dimensions.

This year's Bible Conference at Northfield, regarding which readers of the Tribune have been kept fully informed through the comprehensive and accurate reports which we have printed during the last fortnight, has been brought to a successful close. The attendance has been the largest known in the history of Northfield, and the interest has never been surpassed. That remarkable man, Mr. Moody, and his fellow-workers may well felicitate themselves on the success of their labors. Just before the close of the Conference a gratifying evidence of the practical interest aroused by it came in a gift of $25,000 for the erection of a much-needed chapel, from Mrs. George Wilcox, daughter of the late Dr. William Ives Budington, for many years pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn. The chapel will be a memorial of Dr. Budington. It will be erected on Temptation Hill—a spot so named by Mr. Moody in the hope that some one would be "tempted" to put up a building there. Either because of the name or in spite of it, his hope is in process of being fulfilled.

There is one little duty that Chairman Wilson should have a care not to neglect in the caucus to-day. A considerable number of his fellow-countrymen are greatly concerned to know what has become of one of the "two great fundamental principles of Democratic policy" which Professor Wilson solemnly declared had been disregarded by the Senate in making over his Tariff bill. One of those was free "raw materials," the other was ad valorem duties. The second, at all events, has been totally lost sight of in the subsequent discussion, and even President Cleveland said nothing about it in his famous letter. If this is really a "great" principle, as well as a "fundamental" one, surely the Democrats will be recreant to their duty if they lay it on the shelf. Professor Wilson ought to be grateful to our Washington correspondent for calling his attention to the danger that encompasses this "principle."

DEMOCRACY DISGRACING ITSELF.

The question for the free traders to-day is whether they will throw away their honor as well as their chances of success. Surely no other party ever was so humiliated as to be compelled to pass a bill known to be reeking with corruption and full of absurd blunders, because it dares not attempt a single correction. To all time it would stand as a monument of Democratic incapacity and folly if Congress should pass on the 13th of August a bill to take effect August 1, a bill so blundering that it is doubtful whether the hundred millions which it aims to raise by a tax on whiskey could be collected at all, a bill which conferrees of both Houses have agreed to alter in a great number of important provisions, but which the party in power does not dare to submit to its own majority in either House for amendment.

The caucus called for this forenoon is expected to order every Democrat in the House to vote, as a party necessity, for a measure which the official head of the party has publicly branded as perfidious and dishonorable, which leaders of the party in both Houses have pronounced utterly indecent and shameless, and which leading organs of the party have repeatedly said it could not pass without being driven from power by an insulted Nation. No opponent of the Democratic party has ever expected or wished to see it so disgraced. It is a political organization which, however misguided, embraces nearly half the voters of the country, and free government itself is exposed to shame if so large a body of voters can do no better than the Democrats propose to do to-day.

In proposing free sugar the Senate attempted, but most unsuccessfully, to clear itself of the odium of legislation believed by the country to be purchased and corrupt. The offer served to expose the insincerity of the House in passing the Wilson bill without any duty on sugar, for Professor Wilson and his friends would not have ventured to pass the House bill, which would leave the Government without necessary revenue, if they had not been persuaded that the Senate would add taxes of $50,000,000 or more. It was an open secret, also, that while Mr. Wilson wanted to get credit for proposing free coal, he and his friends expected the Senate to save his party from defeat in West Virginia by imposing a duty on that product. He will profess extreme reluctance in accepting the Senate bill, no doubt, but as to sugar and coal it probably suits him very much better than the measure he put through the House.

With Mr. Irby telegraphing authority to use his name on both sides, according to reports, and with Mr. Stewart representing the speechless and senseless stones of Nevada instead of its people, the outcome to-day cannot be predicted with great confidence. The House gets power to act on the bill, if at all, only by a species of theft, and the Republicans may think it necessary to occupy some time in discussing the business. It is also possible that the Senate may find a way to prevent the measure becoming a law in a shape particularly discreditable to that body. But the people of this country have one lesson to learn, that neither their industries nor their honor can be safe while power to make laws is intrusted to the Democratic party.

NORWAY'S SEPARATIST CAMPAIGN.

To-day will witness the beginning of probably the most important electoral contest of the year in Europe. A new Norwegian Storthing is to be chosen, in place of that whose constitutional term of life was ended last month with the conclusion of its third annual session. Ordinarily such an election would have little more than local interest, since the dual Scandinavian kingdom does not rank among the Great Powers and its domestic doings affect but slightly the progress of European affairs. In the present election, however, there is one dominant issue which no one interested in current events can regard with unconcern. That is, whether or not the act of Union between Sweden and Norway shall be maintained. There is really no other question before the electorate, and every ballot cast will, in effect, say yes or no to it.

That, indeed, was the chief question before the late Storthing, which was elected in 1891. There was a Radical majority in that body, and at first the Administration was also Radical. In Norway, Radical does not mean Socialist, as in England and France, but Republican and anti-Swedish. Accordingly, open attacks were made, again and again, upon the system of joint Diplomatic and Consular service for the two kingdoms, and upon the authority of the Crown itself. Relations between the Christiania and Stockholm governments were seriously strained, even to the extent of talk about actual force. An open collision seemed imminent. Then the Radical Ministry resigned. So far as the Radical campaign against Sweden was concerned, this was a great tactical mistake. For the Crown, and for the temporary peace of the dual realm, it was a good thing. Thenceforth the Radicals were impotent. They passed votes of censure against the Conservative Ministry, which the latter calmly ignored. They passed various acts of legislation, hostile to the Crown, which the Crown vetoed. They could not compel the Ministry to resign, although it was in the minority, and without the executive as well as the legislative power they were helpless beyond mere agitation. The sessions were, therefore, singularly barren of tangible results.

The veto of the Crown is, however, not final, but merely suspensive. And while it was possible to keep a minority Administration in office for a year, that procedure could not be repeated with the new Storthing should it contain a Radical majority. The result of the balloting which begins to-day is therefore awaited with the keenest interest, both at Christiania and Stockholm. If the Radicals win, by a good majority, they are morally certain to renew at once their battle for dissolution of the Union. And, with legislature and executive both in their hands, it is difficult to see how they can be restrained, unless by actual military force. They are irreconcilable. There is no possible compromise that would satisfy them, no concession that would for a moment check their ardor for independence. They mean to be free from Sweden, and to have a Republic instead of a Monarchy; and if they carry the elections, as they are straining every nerve to do, a formal legislative decree to that effect may be expected.

The elections to-day will be held in the northern provinces only. Five weeks later, on September 17, polling in the central and western provinces will occur. Finally, on October 12, the electors of the southern provinces will vote, and then the fate of the Union will be pretty well indicated. For two months Norway will be excited as almost never before in its history. Bjornsterne Bjornson and his comrades will bear the fiery cross from The Naze to the North Cape, preaching a crusade against the last remains of Swedish domination. At present neither side seems really confident of victory. But the facts that the Radicals had a majority in the last Storthing, and that their cause has unmistakably been gaining popular strength during the last three years, make it seem probable that they will win by an increased majority; the results of which event may be momentous for the dual kingdom and even for the rest of Europe.

RAILROAD REFORM NEEDED.

For twenty-five years we have been building railroads in this country with a rapidity out of all proportion to the country's growth and material development, and a recklessness of expenditure only to be accounted for upon the theory that all men had forgotten the certainty of pay-day. In the sackcloth of our receiverships and the ashes of our bankruptcies we may as well confess that it has been a twenty-five years' debauch; a quarter of a century of foam and fizz, fume and froth, glitter and glare, visionary schemes and bewildering illusions; of building railroads that carry nothing but mortgages, and piling up in bank vaults bond issues that have about as much value and significance as the blue and white chips of last night's poker game. We are awakening from it with something of a headache. And now what? Cocktails and "fill 'em up again"? Or confession and turn a new leaf? That is the question which confronts the railway managers to-day. They have not only been building railroads into empty space when they were not needed and there was no business for them, but by making a show of business, through freight charges on their own construction materials, by overcharges and rebates and all sorts of bookkeeping jugglery, they have deceived the public when they were persuaded to buy their bonds. These things are now notorious. They have brought all railway management into disrepute and many of our railway securities into discredit. In the breaking up and reorganization of the great railroad systems that reach to the Pacific Coast the question is to be met whether the crookedness which has been concealed in the intricacies of bookkeeping or covered up in the manipulation of traffic contracts and rate regulations is to be continued or the opportunity embraced to strike out in a new direction and by frank and open-handed methods regain public confidence.

The chapter of Union Pacific which we publish to-day is of interest as illustrating the incapacity of Congress to deal with concrete facts in the prosecution of business enterprises, or legislate intelligently and effectively upon the concerns of a corporation of its own creation. It is also of interest as an exposition of some of the methods which have been thought necessary by railway managers to the successful prosecution of their enterprises. They are quite in line, though different in character, with those which appear to have been in use on the Atchison system. The intent in both cases was to keep from the public facts which the public had a right to know. In the case of the Union Pacific the wretched blundering of Congress in trying to tie its hands might be held in the ethics of the business world to be a sufficient excuse for the concealments, evasions and contradictions in which it involved itself with the Oregon Short Line. The rigid moralist will hardly accept it. In his view nothing in the form of misrepresentation is justified or honest even when the misrepresentation is of that negative sort that consists merely in keeping something out of sight, knowledge of which is essential to a just judgment. A more general justification would be that in all the muddle of transactions between the parent and branch lines, nothing was done that was not in perfect consonance with current practices and the methods everywhere in vogue. These managers were certainly no worse and perhaps no better than the rest.

We have already said, and repeat it now, that in view of the general distrust with which most of our railway securities are viewed at home and abroad, on account of the sharp practices of managers and the tricks of accountants, it stands the managers themselves in hand to take some concerted action to rehabilitate themselves and re-establish the credit of their corporations. Is there any better way than by throwing open the books of the railroad companies so that there shall not be hereafter any ground of complaint by any investor in their stocks or bonds that he was deceived by the misrepresentations of the managers or the crookedness of the accounts? There never was a better time to inaugurate a reform. A reform which shall be radical and permanent. A reform which shall make an end of the sharp practices by which rival managers outwit each other, violate law, rig the market and impose on public confidence. A reform which shall forbid "gentlemen" after entering into a "gentlemen's agreement" from putting a premium on the traffic-managing talent that can most surely dodge the agreement and evade the law. A reform which shall take the tylers off the doors of the offices, and the fingers off the lips of bookkeepers and accountants; do away with the grips, passwords, countersigns and all the freemasonry of the craft of managers, close the "suspense accounts," abolish rebates and shut down on all the costly machinery of misrepresentation, concealment and evasion. A reform in short which will pay a fair price for honesty, instead of a premium for dextrous deception, and give to every railroad bond the credit and currency of a gentleman's word. This is possible. Why not try it?

We are prepared to hear that this sort of talk is calculated only to injure the already suffering credit of railroad securities. We do not believe it. We have been travelling twenty-five years in one direction and at the end of it find ourselves floundering in a morass of receiverships. Let us 'bout ship and go on another tack.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will have a cordial welcome in Brooklyn this week and the coming one. There is a certain propriety in holding the annual meeting of our leading scientific society in Brooklyn, for under the leadership of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences a degree of interest in scientific matters has been aroused there which is not surpassed and probably not equalled in any other city. Naturally there has been the heartiest interest shown by the management of the Brooklyn Institute, as well as by the citizens of Brooklyn generally, in the approaching meeting. The various local committees comprise the leading men and women of the city who are interested in scientific, educational and literary matters. The arrangements for the meeting have been fully perfected, and the free use of the buildings of the Polytechnic Institute and the Packer Institute has been placed at the disposal of the association. These buildings are close to the business centre of the city and to the Academy of Music, in which the larger gatherings will be held, so that the association will have almost as much compactness and solidarity as if all the sections were to meet under the same roof.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the association itself the annual meetings of a considerable number of scientific societies affiliated with it will take place. The meetings as a whole will occupy ten days, during which Brooklyn will be the scientific centre of the country. About half of the time will be devoted to solid work—the reading and discussion of scientific papers and the like—but these men of science know how to mingle work and play, and so their more serious labors will be diversified with a variety of excursions. There is no lack of points of interest for such excursions in the vicinity of Brooklyn, more especially for those interested in geology, mineralogy, botany, etc. The great Brooklyn Bridge will naturally attract the special attention of the members of the section devoted to mechanical science and engineering. Our neighbors at the other end of the Bridge have done their part toward insuring the success of this meeting of the American Association, and they will suffer keen disappointment if the members of the association who gather in Brooklyn are not more than satisfied with their surroundings, their entertainment and the work which they themselves accomplish in the City of Churches.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

If the Government report is correct, and for once it corresponds fairly well with the opinion which prevails in the markets, more than a quarter of the corn crop has been destroyed. Instead of considerably over 2,000,000,000 bushels, if these estimates are correct, we shall have only about 1,500,000,000 bushels, and the shortage appears to be particularly great in the States upon which the country has to depend largely for hogs and cattle. According to Western reports, the farmers in these States are giving away their cattle to anybody who can feed them, and while such accounts seem exaggerated, it appears to be the melancholy fact that the drouth and hot winds have destroyed both corn and pasturage in portions of some States. But after rising about 15 cents the price of corn has gradually receded since Tuesday, perhaps in part because it is felt that corn cannot long continue dearer than wheat. The very heavy receipts of wheat at the West meanwhile strengthen the impression that the yield this year will prove far in excess of estimates based on the Government report.

Cotton has alternately advanced and declined a sixteenth, without any important change in the prospects. Mr. Ellison's estimate of consumption adds a thousand bales per week for the Continent, making the total European consumption 172,000 bales of 400 pounds each against 168,000 last year, but the total consumption of American cotton, in this and other countries, has never reached 8,500,000 bales of ordinary weight, and the visible supply August 10 was 1,795,259 bales, while the Government report for August 1 made the condition 91.8 against 80.4 at the same date last year. With the known increase of acreage, this promises a yield equalling if not exceeding the world's maximum consumption, and there is unhappily not much reason to expect the maximum consumption of cotton goods during the coming year. The Fall River manufacturers have announced their decision to reduce wages, and it is now reported that the hands will enter a formal protest but make no resistance at present. It is clear that a strike would enhance the value of the enormous stocks of goods on hand, but the manufacturers do not seem to be able to agree upon a curtailment of the output.

Sales of wool were again reduced last week, though they amounted at the three chief markets to 7,623,400 pounds against 1,570,750 pounds last year, and 9,220,700 pounds in 1892. It is said that the markets are unusually bare, and that sales during the week would have been much larger if farmers and other holders at the West were not keeping back their wool with remarkable unanimity. But it is scarcely consistent with this report that the receipts of wool at Chicago reached 4,060,061 pounds for the week, against 1,127,099 pounds for the same week last year. In two weeks the sales at the principal markets have been 16,146,250 pounds against 5,312,800 pounds last year, and 18,557,100 pounds for the same week in 1892. The demand for heavy-weight woollens for men's wear is not entirely supplied, but there is no visible change for the better in the outlook as to spring goods, nor is any expected until the tariff question has been settled. Although manufacturers are offering these goods at prices ranging 10 to 15 per cent lower than a year ago, there seems to be very little disposition to order at present. Some improvement is seen in plain all-wool dress goods, in cloakings and in cotton warp cassimeres. The demand for boots and shoes continues to employ the works making medium and cheap grades, and it is mentioned that goods costing about 75 cents for men's and 60 cents for women's wear are mainly in demand, while the factories producing a better class of goods are left with comparatively few orders. The shipments from Boston according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," were 90,785 cases against 62,015 cases for the same week last year.

The few railroad earnings thus far reported for August show a considerable decrease, and it is necessary to bear in mind that the earnings in August of last year were $6,344,000, or 13 per cent less than in the same month of 1892. The July returns compiled by "The Financial Chronicle," cover 96,757 miles and show a loss of $7,988,645, or 20.49 per cent, although in June of last year the decrease on about the same mileage was $1,765,527, or more than 4 per cent. Some allowance must be made for the fact that business last year was swelled by the World's Fair, but the shrinkage is nevertheless remarkably large. The returns of clearing house exchanges show a considerable gain at Chicago and St. Louis compared with last year, but the aggregate at the principal cities averages only 115,000,000 daily, against 120,000,000 last year, and 149,000,000 in 1892, the decrease in the latter comparison being 22.8 per cent.

Only $500,000 gold went abroad last week, and sterling exchange has stiffened with the price of stocks. It looks as if the advice of "The London Statist" to let American stocks severely alone was of less weight abroad than the prevailing belief that the present tariff would remain unchanged. As the question will be decided soon, there may occur a sudden and important change in both domestic and foreign markets, and the defeat of the pending bill may easily cause some disturbance abroad in trades which have been preparing to unload large stocks of goods on this country. On the other hand, the passage of the bill would probably stimulate a great increase of imports, for a time at least, and as the goods would have to be paid for, the gold reserve might be rapidly reduced. It is observed by bankers having numerous deposits of country banks that there have been very numerous demands for gold of late, which have reached such an aggregate that the Treasury will probably be drawn upon to some extent. In other respects the money market is growing more healthy, and commercial loans are increasing, but it is impossible to regard with satisfaction a reduction of the Treasury reserve to little over $52,000,000.

Captain Devery's illness defies the presence as well as the skill of physicians.

Governor Flower is like a certain late lamented financier. When he is with the farmers he is for the farmers. When he is with the manufacturers he is for the manufacturers. But all the time he is for Roswell P. Flower.

A step worthy of the heartiest commendation has been taken by the Board of Supervisors of Queens County in adopting a resolution for the purpose of protecting the fine macadam roads which have recently been constructed in that part of Long Island. The resolution prescribes that after October 1 all wagons which when loaded weigh more than 2,500 pounds shall be provided with tires not less than three inches wide. This action should be regarded with favor rather than opposition by the Long Island farmers who are in the habit of sending heavy loads to New-York, for it is in the interest of the entire community that the roads so much travelled should be kept in as good condition as possible. The best constructed macadam roads will become rutted in no long time if heavy wagons with narrow tires are constantly driven over them, whereas broad tires have a steady tendency to improve the roadbed on which they are used, and require less drawing power. Queens County has done well in providing a good many miles of fine roads; its Supervisors are doing a timely and sensible thing in taking measures to preserve them.

A truce in Congress means a little more wire-pulling for the Sugar Trust.

Virginia driving out Coxeyites and Italy Anarchists should convince those people who think that good citizenship consists of vagrancy and assassination that there is no field for their activity.

Mowbray's reception by the police of Brooklyn, which broke up his meeting and turned his beery and malcontent lazzeroni forth of their hall into the streets, may change his purpose of bringing hither his wife and family and establishing an American residence. It is rather impudent to seek the protection of a society with the avowed purpose of making war upon it, but that is a quality which the Anarchist in general, the leader and the led alike, as a rule, do not lack. We really have no occasion for him here. France is sending her surplus of that sort of material to Massowah, in the Red Sea, and an evangelist of their order might not be out of place there. Let Mowbray go thither and unfold his propaganda amidst the lotos blossoms, crocodiles and jackals of the ancient Nile, where the anarchy of time has been his precursor, strewing the land with death and ruin from the old perished ages. No one, indeed, cares where he goes, so long as he takes himself speedily out of sight and hearing—and that it is really an obligation of politeness on his part to do.

It will be strange if the British lion and the Russian bear don't clinch for a lively tussle before the Corean question is settled.

It was Roswell P. Flower who insulted committees of citizens who carried petitions to him. Now he is trying to shake hands with every man, woman and child whom he meets.

Cases of ice-cream poisoning are reported with as much regularity as trolley accidents, the last one occurring in Elizabeth, N. J., when about a hundred persons were affected and some deaths rendered probable. The injurious substance was purchased from one of the most respected confectioners, as it always is in such cases, and none of the doctors can tell why it should have poisoned anybody, but, for that matter, they never can, falling back on a vague theory of tyrotoxicon or some mysteriously generated element of like sort which nobody knows anything about. Unless its innocent and harmless properties can be securely restored it would be better to wipe it off the bill of fare and the picnic programme of the Sunday-school altogether.

The oratorical meeting of McKinley and Flower in the coming campaign in this State promises to be lively and interesting; but it will be all on one side, like the handle of a pitcher.

August at the watering places shows a great improvement upon the preceding summer months, and the season may turn out a fairly good one after all, notwithstanding the hard times and the complaints of hotelkeepers, now exchanged for smiles running around the publican countenance some distance beyond the ears, so copious the August arrivals and so solvent the appearance of their baggage.

Simpson is coming back to Congress on a fusion ticket, according to the present outlook, bringing the same slim category of woolly ideas and the same torrent of personal hair that accompanied him in his initial term. It really does not at any time matter where Simpson is, or what the official or non-official prospects or status of this amusing but unimportant Kansas capricorn may at any time happen to be. He is well enough in a news paragraph, and may voice to their satisfaction the inarticulate longings of the troglodytes of the Kansas dugouts. But elsewhere or in other functions or avater he is of no consequence whatever.

The Democratic Congress winds up its first year of service and looks back on a series of miserable failures, stultifications and imbecilities not to be matched in the history of that body.

The invasion of a Newark church by a Texas steer arriving in the middle of the sermon and introducing an artificial rhetorical division therein, points two or three morals if not more. Among them that the Sunday driving of cattle in that municipality should cease, or that the religious services there should be held behind closed doors; or else that there should be an infusion of cowboys in the sub-diaconate. The incursive animal behaved quite well on the whole, showing no disposition to contest doctrinal points and going out quietly after a vestryman had given its tail two or three quiet but determined kinks and turned its head in the direction of the door and Broad-st. and liberty—even to the Texas steer most precious and ineffable of possessions. It left behind a trail of tears and ecclesiastical confusion, but no traces of deeper injury and no permanent modification of the interior architecture of the church, or the ground plan and superstructure of any of its deacons. The occasion might have been accompanied with incidents of tragedy and is sufficiently impressive to enforce a stricter guardianship of Newark stockyards and a more rigorous observance of the Newark Sabbath.

Even amateur weather prognosticators can see that Mr. Gorman is bound to be a storm centre for the next few days. Nor can the Senator's function be mistaken. He is not a lightning rod, but a cyclone.

There is nothing gracious or dignified in the Administration's announcement of its formal recognition of the Hawaiian Republic. The proceeding is entirely in accord with the petty, small-souled and contemptible policy with which President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham have treated Hawaiian affairs ever since the revolution began.

Governor Flower is running himself out of breath, chasing the Democratic nomination which nobody else wants.

In the terrific tariff smash-up in Washington the Democratic free trade platform of 1892 has been pounded to splinters and the party record crushed into a shapeless mass. The Democratic train appears to have been captured by a band of wreckers and a lunatic engineer placed in the locomotive cab.

PERSONAL.

Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley, the astronomer, who is to be honored by the British Association with the degree of D. C. L., was born in Roxbury, Boston, Mass., August 22, 1834, and was graduated at the Boston Latin School. In 1865, after spending two years in Europe, he returned to the United States, and was for a short time an assistant in the Harvard Observatory, and was afterward called to a chair of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. In January, 1887, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and he became full secretary in November of the same year. He accompanied the parties sent out by the United States Coast Survey to observe the total eclipses of 1869 and 1870, and he also observed the solar eclipses of 1878 from Pike's Peak. In 1870 Professor Langley began the series of brilliant researches on the sun which have since led to his being recognized as one of the foremost authorities on that body. He spent the winter of 1878-79 on Mount Etna, Sicily, and in 1881 he organized an expedition, fitted out at the cost of a citizen of Pittsburg, although under the auspices of the United States Signal Service, to the top of Mount Whitney, Cal., where he made important observations in solar heat. In 1886 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A Philadelphia artist tells "The Record," of that city, this story of the late George Inness: "I once occupied a study adjoining that of Inness, and knew him well. There was a strange commingling in his nature of sturdy independence and extreme sensitiveness. When a young man, one day in the streets of Rome, he raised his cane and struck down a helmeted gendarme, who had ordered him to remove his hat while a religious procession was passing. For this he was imprisoned, and only secured his release through the strenuous efforts of the American Minister there. Now, conceive a man capable of such an act of violent assertiveness fainting away at my half-jocular criticism of one of his pictures, which, late one afternoon, he called me into his studio to inspect. He had worked on some foreground cows all day, and, I presume, was suffering from nervous exhaustion; for when I said the cattle looked like 'camels' he dropped his maulstick and palette and swooned. I dashed water on his face to bring him to, and then he laughed with me over this exhibition of acute sensitiveness."

Nikolai Michailovitch Jadrinzeff, the founder of the Siberian University, died recently in St. Petersburg. He was the editor of a well-known weekly journal and had explored almost every part of Siberia, writing a number of books upon the country. He was born in 1842.

LITTLE HEARTS MADE GLAD.

SAW THE GREEN FIELDS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THE NOVEL SENSATION OF SEVENTEEN CITY CHILDREN—WORK OF THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

"Seventeen of the twenty-seven children sent to Morristown, N. Y., had never been to the country before," writes one of the workers of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. What a world of meaning lies beneath the surface of those few words. Who can imagine the emotions of those little travellers when they opened their eyes the next morning and gazed for the first time on the green fields and beautiful woods. With what feelings of delight did they breathe the fresh, pure, country air, instead of the stifling atmosphere of the city they had always been accustomed to. It must have seemed as if they had been transformed to another world while they slept. And this is the kind of children that The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund has been, for nearly two months, sending away from their squalid city homes to gain new health and strength among the mountains.

Yet the good work of the Fund has by no means been confined to relieving those children who had never been out of the city. Many who have enjoyed its benefits in former years were again cared for this summer. Ever since the middle of June few days have passed that have not witnessed the departure of at least one company of the little ones, and on some days as many as a dozen parties have set out. The work of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund is not yet ended, but will continue right up to the 1st of September. During the summer many applications have been made by parents who desired their children to have the benefits of the fund, but who did not come into contact with its regular city workers. Miss Jean Campbell, of the Charity Organization, volunteered to investigate these cases and report upon their worthiness. Her work brought many a sad story to light. She writes as follows:

I found the mother of Mortimer and James K——, with a baby one day old. She is married, the second time, to a very bad man. Mortimer is a cripple and needs an outing very much.

Of three little girls living on Avenue A she says:

The mother is a widow, poor, but very respectable. The little girls are very delicate and have never been to the country.

Here is a long story told in a few words:

Rosa and Solomon L——, Hebrews. Very poor. Live in a rear house. Never get any sunlight. Very bad air.

Walter W. is very poor. He is supported by his sister, a carpet-sewer. They live in a very miserable home.

That respectability is often found in the midst of the most unfavorable surroundings is shown by the following:

There are three boys in the B—— family. The father is an invalid. The mother is industrious and much overworked. The boys are all cleanly and well clad, and are never permitted to run the streets. They are very well brought up. The mother is at home only in the evening.

The following note was received from another missionary:

When your letter came Monday noon asking for two more boys for Randolph, N. Y. I went for two boys of eleven years, twins. The family of seven, mother and six children, is supported by the two oldest sons. One of these, who earns $7 a week and has steady work, is now sick with rheumatism. The other boy of fifteen does odd jobs. When I started off with the twins their clothing consisted of two old cloth patches called hats, a ragged shirt apiece, and trousers full of holes. The mother said: "I can give them the older boys' hats, and I have two neckties." After clothing them they looked even more shabby. As I had not time to find Dr. Vinton I took them to the New-York Hospital surgeon. He said: "The boys are suffering simply from anæmia; the country, by all means, and some food," and he added: "Won't you let me see them when they get back?"

Last week's parties included, besides those already mentioned, companies to Queens and Blue Knob, Penn.; Chapel Hill, N. J.; Poughkeepsie and Sidney, N. Y., and Belvidere, N. J. To-day children will start for the following places: Pittsfield, Mass. (its fifth company, consisting of sixty-two); Lake Asquan, Ashland, N. H.; Warren, Penn.; Randolph, Afton and Winsor, N. Y. To-morrow St. Helen's Home and Ashford Hill Retreat will each receive its eighth company. The fourth lot of the season will go to Claverack, N. Y., and Happy Land, at Tenafly, N. J., will open its doors to the fifth band of small travellers. A party of nearly fifty will go to North Adams, Mass.

Last week's record was a fine one; 1,186 children were sent to the country for a fortnight's vacation, and there were four day excursions to Excelsior Grove, carrying 3,971 people, making a grand total for the week of 5,157.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$18,206 85
B. O. R.	2 00
Proceeds of a wayside booth by the children's club of Elberon, N. J., composed of Florence, Kitty, Philip, Jack, Harold and Bessie	6 00
"A Brooklyn friend"	1 00
Frank Kennett Duisler and Marion Louise Childs	1 00
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	500 00
Savings of Master Philip Rogers Mallory	3 00
"In memoriam" Fanny Beecher	20 00
Earned by Randolph, Natalie and Donald, Bloomfield, N. J.	1 25
Total, August 11, 1894	$18,851 60

BALL AT THE HOTEL BEACH VIEW.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING AT EAST MORICHES—SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The eighth annual ball of Hotel Beach View, East Moriches, L. I., took place Saturday night. It was a great success, which was largely due to the liberality of Mr. Kirby, the proprietor. The hotel grounds cover twenty acres, and the hotel and cottages, with the different yachts moored at the pier, were gayly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, making a beautiful sight. The interior of the hotel was converted into a bower of greens and flowers, the women at the hotel taking deep interest in making it beautiful.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitz Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitz Randolph, jr., the Misses Wells, the Misses Stick, Miss Williamson, Miss Rose Flood, H. G. Lattimer, Miss Lattimer, Assistant District-Attorney Clark, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Dilworth, T. J. Hawkes and family, H. D. King, Walter Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Standish, Frank Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Denton, B. G. Lattimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Renton, Mr. and Mrs.