does a man—even Mr. Labouchere, who need not be taken seriously—follow such a line as this with impunity. His language was excusable only if true, and hardly then. But to fling about these indictments with recklessness and then to make no effort to sustain them may injure even him. We wanted him in the witness box, says the journal which announces his retreat, but that is still a pleasure deferred. It is, at any rate, a pleasure to hear that a man of Mr. Selous's reputation has forced Mr. Labouchere to apologize.

The first result of the three-volume-novel controversy may be seen in the appearance of Mr. Hall Caine's new story, "The Manxman," in a single volume. It was originally intended, one hears, to be issued in three volumes. The length of it is too great for one. Its publisher, Mr. William Heinemann, in order to compass it between a single pair of covers, has found it necessary to print the book in type which, though well cut, is too small for easy reading. A similar result may occur in other cases. The tendency has long been to small print, though generally for cheap reissues. Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella" has now been published in one volume, and is, so far as type goes, less readable than Mr. Hall Caine's "Manxman." It would scarcely be fair to Mr. Caine to pursue the comparison into other details. I am concerned at the moment with mechanical questions only.

You have had ample experience of the same evil in America—too ample. The Ten Cent Libraries and other cheap abominations have too long tempted the public to save their pockets at the expense of their eyes. There can be no worse economy. The publishers there and here seem to be in a conspiracy with the oculists and opticians. To make it worse, great numbers of these books in microscopical type are intended for railway reading; which is quite trying enough to the best eyes where the best and largest print is used. In truth, I suppose the publishers do not feel bound to take thought for the eyes of those who buy their books. They are forever telling us that the publishing of books is a purely commercial and financial business. But the authors might. To them, at least, eyesight is a precious thing. They might be briefer; then the type could be larger. If they will not, they have no business to embark upon this new one-volume crusade.

Mr. Besant has been expressing an opinion on the matter. He, too, thinks that the three volumes will go out, though not all at once, but gradually. He is himself a three-volume man, but he does not regret the change. It will have little or no effect, he thinks, on authors of established position. Them the public will buy and read in any shape. But the struggling writers who supplied three-volume novels to order, in the joint interest of publishers and of circulating libraries—they are going to have a hard time.

Mr. Besant is himself an offender in the matter of length. Why will not these copious gentlemen take pattern by Mr. Stevenson, who is never long, nor has ever published a book in excess of a convenient and readable one-volume limit. The short-story writer—he, or she, is more often American than English—has been hailed as a relief from the prolixity of writers to whom quantity has so long been an object of ambition, or who have too readily conformed to the demand—an artificial demand—for matter enough to pad out into three volumes. It may well be that the influences toward brevity will prove beneficial to the reader in more ways than one. A newspaper which is printed in type of fair size can, I will add, afford to urge that books should be not less suited to the comfort of the reader than the journal which is literally for the day only.

G. W. S.

BURTON C. COOK DYING.

HE NOMINATED HIS FRIEND ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860 AND AGAIN IN 1864.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Burton C. Cook, who had National prominence in his day, is dying at his home in Evanston. He is not expected to live through the night. He has been ill for a month or more with brain trouble. At the Chicago Convention of the Republican party in 1860 he placed his intimate friend, Abraham Lincoln, in nomination for the Presidency, and at Baltimore, in 1864. He was the father of the public school system in Illinois, and one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement. In other ways he has rendered great service to his country.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$19,917 19
Mrs. S. P. Bowman, Escondido, Cal.	5 00
S. F. Skelton	4 00
J. S. Doolittle, Reading, Penn.	5 00
P. H. S.	5 00
I. R. Maxwell	100 00
S. L. B.	25 00
Whiteface Inn	5 00
Thursday Afternoon Club of Roslyn, L. I., per Ida W. Coffin, treasurer	50 00
Proceeds of a parlor fair held by Glyde Maynard, New-Rochelle, N. Y.	2 50
Total, August 16, 1894	$20,116 69

AMONG THE GREEN COUNTRY HILLS.

POOR CITY CHILDREN AT THE FRESH-AIR HOME NEAR CLAVERACK, N. Y.

"Oh, it's good for us to be here. We play ball and have lots of fun." This remark was made by a little boy with a brace on his right leg. He was limping through the beautiful country lane which leads out to the Fresh-Air Home conducted in the interest of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund by the ladies and gentlemen of Hudson and Claverack, N. Y. And, indeed, his appearance and that of the boys around him gave ample proof of his words. They had been installed in Claverack less than a week, but the good food and fresh air were already beginning to get in their work, and promised in another week to make a complete metamorphosis in the appearance of the boys.

The home is a well-appointed farmhouse, situated in one of nature's most lovely spots. It is placed right on the top of a hill, and has a magnificent view in all directions. The house is surrounded by a large yard, and is protected from the midday heat of the sun by fine shade trees. On all sides are fields of standing corn and orchards, and not far away is that delight of the "Fresh-Air child," a running stream. Many an hour is whiled away by the children bathing in its cool waters or endeavoring to capture some of its finny inhabitants with hook and line. On the first floor of the house is the dining-room. It is a pleasant room, and provides seats for twenty children. The second story is entirely devoted to the sleeping apartments of the children and the attendant. Each child has a comfortable cot. There are windows on every side which furnish an abundance of light and fresh air. Back of the house is a summer kitchen and the lavatory. The needs of the household are looked after by Mrs. Beneway, while Miss Elizabeth A. Shultz devotes her entire time to the amusement and care of the children.

The committee in charge of the home consists of Mr. A. P. Pitcher, chairman; the Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, the Rev. Mr. Griswold, Mrs. McClure and Mr. W. W. Rice, secretary and treasurer, all of Hudson; C. M. Harder, Philmont, N. Y., and Miss Crane, Miss Hoffman and Mrs. Flack, of Claverack, N. Y. When they learned that the money of the Fresh-Air Fund was becoming exhausted a meeting was held and it was decided to make a contribution to the fund which would be sufficient to pay the travelling expenses of all the children they would entertain. Accordingly, a check for $120 was sent, and at the end of the season the members of the committee and their friends will have the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that they entertained 100 children without drawing a dollar from the Fresh-Air Fund.

WORK OF THE FRESH-AIR FUND.

The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund is still enjoying its wonted prosperity. During this week many companies have left the city for a fortnight's vacation among the green fields. On Monday morning a party of sixty-two left here for Pittsfield, Mass. In the afternoon a company of twenty boys left here on the Norwich boat for Lake Asquan, N. H., where they will be entertained in a camp for two weeks. They were accompanied by a small party for Norwich, Conn. Later in the day children started for Randolph, N. Y., and other points in Western New-York, Warren, Penn.; Afton and Windsor, N. Y. The 9:04 a. m. train on the Harlem Railroad, Tuesday, carried ninety-six children, forty-six of whom were for North Adams, Mass., and the other fifty for Curtisville, Mass. The same day witnessed the departure of twenty for Claverack, N. Y.; forty girls for Tenafly, N. J., and 103 for Ashford Hill Retreat. On Wednesday small bands were sent to Pine Bush, N. Y., and Tarrytown, N. Y. Yesterday parties went to Middletown and Hancock, N. Y.; 202 to Branchville, Conn.; a small company to Walden, N. Y., and a party of eighty to Freeville, N. Y.

The week's record so far is eighteen parties, aggregating 764 children. Besides, on Monday and Tuesday, there were day excursions to Excelsior Grove which carried 2,513 souls, making a grand total for the week of 3,277 people benefited by this great charity.

REACTION IN JAPAN.

A BACKWARD STEP PROPOSED.

TO CURTAIL THE PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS.

AGITATION CAUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT—50,000 JAPANESE TROOPS IN COREA AND REINFORCEMENTS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING—CHINA NEGOTIATING A WAR LOAN IN GERMANY.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that the Japanese Government has announced its desire for an early revision of the treaties with European Powers giving land-holding and taxation privileges to foreigners and granting the right of trial in their own consular courts. The announcement has caused agitation among the foreigners. The Government declares that it only seeks to fix an approximate date when the privileges shall cease.

A dispatch from Shanghai to "The Times" says that 50,000 Japanese troops have been landed in Corea, and more are arriving there almost constantly. In Japan the war fever is intense and universal. The press and popular orators, both under official control, are developing schemes for the conquest of Manchuria. As the Japanese Government exercises a strict censorship over all news, everything reported concerning the war is extremely partisan.

The correspondent of the Central News at Shanghai says that the Governor of Formosa has published a schedule of rewards for Chinese who capture or destroy Japanese ships or kill or take prisoners Japanese soldiers or sailors. The men may be taken dead or alive. The Governor offers 6,000 taels, or about $10,000, for the destruction of a big Japanese warship. For the destruction or capture of a small warship he promises 4,000 taels, or about $6,000. Two hundred taels will be paid for the head of a Japanese officer and 100 taels for the head of a private.

Another dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the official inquiry into the Kow-Shing affair will open there to-morrow. Captain Galsworthy, Chief Officer Tamplin and some of the native survivors will testify, and Colonel von Henneken's affidavit will be read.

A fleet of warships westward bound was reported as passing Che-Foo on August 14. Chinese officers are leaving the country in large numbers to join the Chinese troops in Corea. The merchant steamships Taku and Smith have given up foreign protection and have gone back to the Chinese flag. They left Shanghai yesterday with troops and rice.

It is reported in Shanghai that France and Russia have an understanding favorable to Japan, and England and Germany have one favorable to China.

The officials at the Japanese Legation in London say that they have heard nothing to the effect that seven Chinese vessels were sunk by the Japanese fleet on August 10 or 11. The report is discredited.

Silver rose 5-16 pence an ounce to-day on the strength of the report that China was about to issue a large war loan.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily News" says that the negotiations for the Chinese war loan are still proceeding. A conference was held yesterday in which several financial institutions were represented, including the Disconto Gesellschaft and the Deutsche Bank, interested in the German-Asiatic Bank, whose manager, Herr Rinkel, has started for London on business connected with the loan. It is rumored that the Rothschilds will assist in floating the loan.

The "Börsen Courier," of Berlin, says that the amount of the Chinese loan is reported to be £10,000,000.

TO FIGHT FOR NAGASAKI.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE THERE.

DESCENT OF CHINA'S PEI-YANG FLEET UPON THE PORT LOOKED FOR—JAPAN WILL HAVE HER BEST SHIPS TO REPEL IT.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.—A private letter received by the steamer Tacoma says that the expectation among the English residents of Japan is that the great naval engagement of the war will be fought for the possession of Nagasaki, Japan, the best coaling station and the one nearest to China.

The entire Pei-Yang squadron is looked to as the attacking force, while Japan will concentrate the flower of her navy to assist land forces in the defence. When the Takoma sailed, the movements of the principal vessels of the Pei-Yang fleet were shrouded in mystery, and their descent upon some portion of the Japanese coast was daily expected. The British residents of the Orient estimate China's naval force as fully equal to Japan's in modern equipment, speed and strength.

THE COMBATANTS NEARLY EQUAL.

ORIENTAL OPINION OF THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.—Oriental newspapers received by the steamer Tacoma differ as to the relative strength of Japan and China, but the opinion prevails that, taking everything into consideration, they are on tolerably equal terms. The war will be watched with interest as the first occasion when steel-armored vessels will be in conflict. English newspapers in Japan ridicule the claims of Japan to a great naval victory in the first engagement, as they say the vessels engaged were in no way equal.

Since the naval fight at Gasan, the running of Japanese steamers between Jinsen and Fusan has been suspended. General travel on smaller Oriental lines is much broken, and news of an authentic nature is difficult to obtain.

In Yokohama it is denied that the Chinese plan will be to march troops into Corea by way of Wiju, and the Japanese Government is said to be taking steps accordingly. The report that the Chinese Minister was to start for home on July 23 is denied. He is said to have received instructions not to leave Tokio until the withdrawal of the Japanese Minister at Pekin.

The Japanese Lieutenant-General Takashima is said to have expressed himself as follows at Osiku: "The military equipment of the country has been perfected by degrees since the organization of the divisions in 1885, and at present the Japanese army need not fear any country in the world with the exception of three or four Powers. In comparing our Navy with that of China, Japan is inferior in point of tonnage by some 3,000 tons, but China has vessels with a speed of only twelve knots, while Japan has vessels with a speed of eighteen knots."

THE GENERAL SLOCUM FLOATED OFF.

The steamer General Slocum, which went ashore on the shoals at Rockaway Inlet in Wednesday night's storm, was floated off last evening, and started for this city. She did not appear to be injured. She went free just at high water.

The efforts of the tugs to pull the steamer off at high tide in the morning were unavailing, and considerable fear was expressed that she would sustain some damage.

HALF HIS BRAIN GONE BUT HE STILL LIVES.

The physicians at the Fordham Hospital have a remarkable case in that of George Muninzio, of No. 570 East One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st., who had half his brain blown out by an explosion on Wednesday afternoon, and who was still alive at a late hour last night. Muninzio was struck by a piece of iron on the right side of the head. His skull was crushed in, and fragments of it and about half of his brain were scattered about the street. The doctors insist that he will die.

THE ERASTUS WIMAN DISABLED IN THE BAY.

The Staten Island ferryboat Erastus Wiman, Captain Braisted, on her 12:20 p. m. trip yesterday from St. George, S. I., became disabled in the Bay through the breaking of the iron arm of one of the feathering buckets of her paddlewheel. She had about fifty passengers on board. The accident was discovered through the crashing of the broken bar in the paddlebox. The Erastus Wiman's call for help was answered by the Baltimore and Ohio's tug Cyclops and she was towed to St. George. The Wiman's passengers were transferred in midstream to her sister boat Robert Garrett. There was no panic.

A "SIGN OF THE TIMES."

From The Christian Inquirer.

In his address at Northfield last week, Mr. George C. Needham described this as an age of "progressive deterioration." A few years ago such meetings as Mr. Moody's Conference would scarcely have received recognition in the daily papers, but The Tribune has surrendered three columns or so, day after day, to reports of the proceedings. Grand Scriptural, spiritual addresses have thus been brought before hundreds of thousands of people. This good service of a great daily journal may be reckoned as one of the "signs of the times," and might help Mr. Needham to revise his judgment of the age.

IS SHE MRS. M'ALLISTER?

MISS M'CALL-WALL SAYS SHE IS.

SHE REFUSES TO TELL, HOWEVER, WHEN THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE OR WHO OFFICIATED—MR. M'ALLISTER DENIES HER STATEMENT.

If a certain woman, whose career has attracted considerable attention, tells the truth, Ward McAllister has a daughter-in-law to whom he hasn't been introduced.

The mysterious woman who has of late been dogging the footsteps of Mr. McAllister's son Heyward, at Newport, freely disclosed her identity to a Tribune reporter last night. She is Miss Lizzie McCall-Wall, an actress, whose name has been mentioned unpleasantly in the newspapers from time to time. She says, however, that she isn't Miss McCall-Wall any longer, but Mrs. Heyward Hall McAllister.

It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock when The Tribune reporter pressed button "No. 7" in the hallway of No. 132 East Twenty-third-st. A man with a blond mustache promptly appeared at the top of the stairs on the second floor and said, before any question was asked, "Miss McCall isn't in—she's out of town."

Finally the man admitted that Miss McCall was in town, but wouldn't be in till after 10 o'clock. No. 7, Miss McCall's apartment, is at the end of the hall, in the rear of the house. Rooms Nos. 5 and 6 are between the top of the stairs and No. 7. The door of No. 5 was open and the reporter asked its occupant, a handsome fellow about thirty years old, with wavy brown hair and blue eyes, if Miss McCall could probably be induced to make a statement for publication.

"No, sir, you couldn't get a word out of her if you stayed here all night," said he. "Miss McCall has told me her story and it is one of the biggest sensations of the year. It will be made public in the near future."

Soon steps were heard on the stairs, and two handsome young women in dark skirts, pink waists and broad-brimmed, straw hats appeared at the door and greeted the wavy-haired man with a cordial remark, finally entering the room.

"Any one called?" asked the first young woman, who was Miss Lizzie McCall-Wall.

"Yes, fifty or sixty reporters," was the reply.

"Oh, bother the reporters! Have you seen the evening papers and the perfectly infamous stories about me? I wish I had been here when those reporters came. I've got a good g n and I think there'd been a scattering. Why, those stories about me are just horrid in spots and——"

"This gentleman is a reporter," said Mr. Wavy Hair.

Miss McCall's round blue eyes opened wide with astonishment.

"Well, I haven't a word to say—not a word—although I know The Tribune is a lovely paper," she said.

"But Miss McCall, are the stories true? Were you in Newport? Did you follow Mr. McAllister, and why?"

Despite a frown from Mr. Wavy Hair, Miss McCall, after a heroic struggle to keep still, blurted out: "Yes, I was in Newport, and I had a lovely time the most of the time. I didn't follow Heyward McAllister about without good reason!"

"What was the reason?"

"It was—was—oh, bother! (To Wavy Hair) I will, too, tell! Why shouldn't I tell? I followed him about and he followed me about because we are married. That's why."

"You say that you are Mrs. Heyward McAllister?"

"Yes, I'm Mrs. Heyward McAllister, and I think it's just infamous the way the papers talk about me to-night. I wish Heyward was here. If Heyward had known Monday night when we were out riding together that by Thursday night his little wife would be the most-talked-about woman in New-York, I think he would have fallen off the carriage seat."

"Where were you married?"

"Oh, I can't tell you now. It will all come out later."

"Was it in this city?"

"Yes, it was in this city."

"Was it by a minister?"

"Oh, I must not tell you that. But we are married, and very much attached to each other, I wonder," said she pensively, as she gazed at the carpet and patted the floor with her foot, "how I shall like Papa McAllister. I have never met him yet. They say he's just lovely."

"Does Heyward McAllister acknowledge you as his wife?"

"He will now. And I shall assert my claim upon him from this time on—but I'm not going to say a word about it. I'm all broke up. I shan't sleep a wink to-night. That's what comes from being a nervous woman."

Then she flounced into No. 7 with her sister and locked the door.

Miss Lizzie McCall first became prominently known through the shooting of her first husband, George Barry Wall, a young lawyer, the son of the Rev. Dr. Wall, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital in this city. She was fairly well known as an actress and he became infatuated with her. She began her career at the age of fifteen in Buffalo. Dion Boucicault secured her for the leading rôle in "The Shaughraun." For her Wall gave up all his social aspirations and leased a quaint old mansion at New-Utrecht. The world went well with them for a time, but one day the neighbors were hurriedly summoned to the Wall home. There had been a strange accident. The young husband had a bullet hole in the back of his neck. The wife had, she said, picked up a loaded pistol to put it away and it had gone off accidentally. In his ante-mortem statement Wall charged his wife with the shooting. A Kings County Grand Jury indicted her for manslaughter in the third degree, but she was never arraigned. Her youth and beauty and the united efforts of the local theatrical profession saved her.

Miss McCall-Wall was then married to Nestor Lenhon, who is still living in this city. They were divorced. Miss McCall-Wall, it is said, went to Newport about three weeks ago and took rooms at the Ocean House, opposite the McAllister cottage. About all her time in Newport, it is said, was spent in following Heyward McAllister around, and in sending him notes and telegrams. A favorite trick of Miss McCall's is to take poison or make believe she has done so, and frighten people out of their wits. She tried it once on the late Harry Montague, but he laughed at her.

Mr. McAllister has had his own romance. On May 13, 1892, he announced that on August 22, 1887, he had been married to Miss Janie Champion Garmony, of Savannah, Ga. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, at the rectory of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, in West Twenty-eighth-st. The reason assigned for keeping the marriage secret was that Heyward was dependent upon his father. He had expected to get an inheritance from his grandfather, and the couple were to have been married when it came. As it did not come the couple decided to be married anyhow. Miss McCall-Wall is about thirty-four years old and is handsome. She is not as prominent on the stage as she once was.

Newport, Aug. 16 (Special).—Heyward McAllister was seen to-night and was asked to enlighten the public regarding the woman McCall, who has been here for some time and who started for New-York last night. Mr. McAllister declined to talk about the woman, who is alleged to have annoyed him, but he authorized the statement that Miss McCall is not and never was his wife. He visited her at the various hotels where she stayed here, and at Conanicut, his attentions at the latter place causing much comment, and resulting in Miss McCall leaving the place. Before leaving here last night she said that she was in no way, directly or indirectly, related to the only son of Ward McAllister.

THE BILL IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

A QUESTION OF HIS OWN ASKING.

From The Utica Herald.

As Grover takes his pen in hand to sign the "perfidy and dishonest" bill this question which he propounded to Professor Wilson stares him in the face: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?"

DID HE REALLY MEAN IT?

From The Albany Express.

The Tariff bill is now in the President's hands, and it remains to be seen whether he meant what he said when he wrote to Chairman Wilson that the Senate bill would cover the Democratic party with perfidy and dishonor if it should be indorsed by the representatives of the Democracy in Congress.

LOOKS MORE DELICATE THAN EVER.

From The Boston Journal.

Probably President Cleveland never realized more keenly than at this moment that sugar is "a delicate subject."

THE PARTY MUST SHOW SOME RESULTS.

From The New-York Times.

We cannot doubt that the Tariff bill will become a law. A veto is out of the question. The Democratic party must not fall of some visible result out of its months of travail. The business of the country must not be oppressed by the uncertainties of another general tariff revision.

HE WILL HAVE THE LAST WORD ANYWAY.

From The Chicago Record.

If he vetoes the bill, or if he signs it, the prospect that Gorman and his crowd will get everlastingly scored by the President in a message to Congress is exceptionally good.

ALL THAT CAN BE SAVED.

From The Philadelphia Press.

He can save nothing but credit for courage and resolution, and he can save that only by a veto. That would not only be personal distinction, but party interest and National welfare, if he could but see it. But he will not. He will surrender and sign it.

CHESS PLAY AND PLEASURE.

THE EXPERTS AT BUFFALO MAKE A TRIP INTO CANADA.

BUT BEFORE STARTING THEY SPEND THE MORNING AT THE BOARDS—THE CUP LIES BETWEEN SHOWALTER AND PILLSBURY—SOME OF THE SCORES.

Buffalo, Aug. 16 (Special).—The meeting of the New-York State Chess Association adjourned at noon to-day in order to give a chance to the visitors for an excursion to Queenstown, Canada, which promptly took place, and the players and their friends returned this evening at about 8:30 o'clock, having had a pleasant and enjoyable day.

This morning, however, they were still busy playing in the cup and general tournaments. Showalter could do no more than draw against Farnsworth, while Pillsbury beat Farnsworth later on.

The game between Showalter and Albin stood adjourned much in favor of the latter. The score of the players in the contest is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	3½	1½
Showalter	3	1
Farnsworth	1½	3½
Albin	1	3

Should Showalter, as it is generally expected, lose to Albin, he might, by defeating Pillsbury in the final round, still secure the cup for the Manhattan Chess Club, while Pillsbury need only draw to bring home the trophy to Brooklyn. Farnsworth and Albin cannot win the cup.

The score of the leaders in the general tournament is now as follows:

First class—Shipley, won 5, lost 1; Frère and Burlingame, won 4, lost 2 each; Young, won 3½, lost 1½.

Second class—Friederwald, won 5½, lost ½; Underwood, won 3, lost 3; Crow, won 2½, lost 2½.

Third class—Colson and Karpinski, won 5½, lost ½; Colony, won 3½, lost ½; McMartin, won 3, lost 2.

Appended are some of the games from the cup contest:

SECOND ROUND—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. Farnsworth.	BLACK. Pillsbury.	WHITE. Farnsworth.	BLACK. Pillsbury.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 R—B 2	K—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31 K—B	P—B 4
3 P—Q 4	P x P	32 R—K	K—K 4
4 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	33 R—Q 2	P—Kt 4
5 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	34 P—K R 3	P—B 5
6 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	35 K—B 2	P—R 4
7 P x P	P x P	36 P—R 4	P—K 3
8 Castles	B—K 2	37 R x Kt—Q	R—Q 3
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	38 R—Q 4	R x R
10 Kt—K 2	P—B 4	39 R x R	R—K 3
11 P—Q B 3	B—Q 3	40 R—K 2	K—Q 3
12 P—K B 4	Q—K 2	41 P—K Kt 3	R—K 6
13 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 5	42 P x P	P x P
14 B—B 2	B—B 4 ch	43 K—Kt 2	K—K 4
15 K—R	Kt—Kt 5	44 K—B 2	R—Q 6
16 Q—K B 3	R—Kt	45 R—K 2 ch	K—B 4
17 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	46 R—K B 2	R—Q 8
18 B x B	Kt—B 3	47 K—Kt 2	R—Q 6
19 R—Q Kt	P—Kt 3	48 R—B 2	K—K 5
20 B—B 2	K R—K	49 R—B 2	R—Kt 6 ch
21 P—B 5	Kt—K 5	50 K—R 2	K—K 6
22 B—R 6	R—Kt 3	51 R—Q B 2	R—K Kt
23 B—K 3	B x B	52 R—B	P—B 6
24 Q x B	P—K B 3	53 R—K 6 ch	K—B 5
25 P x P	P x P	54 R—K 7	R—K 7 ch
26 P—Q 4	Q—K 4	55 K—R	R x P
27 Q x Q	R x Q	56 K—Kt	R—Q B 7
28 B x Kt	R x B	57 Resigns	
29 K—Kt	K—B 2		

FOURTH ROUND—VIENNA OPENING.

WHITE. Farnsworth.	BLACK. Showalter.	WHITE. Farnsworth.	BLACK. Showalter.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—B	Kt—Q 2
2 Kt—Q B 3	B—B 4	17 K—R 2	Kt—B 4
3 P—K Kt 3	P—Q 3	18 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B 4
4 B—Kt 2	Kt—K B 3	19 B x Kt	P x B
5 K Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	20 P—R 6	P—K Kt 3
6 Kt—R 4	B—Kt 3	21 Q—Kt 5	R—Q 3
7 Kt x B	K P x Kt	22 Kt—R 5	Q—Q
8 P—Q 3	B—Kt 5	23 Q x P	R—Q 7 ch
9 B—K 3	Q—Q 2	24 K—K	Q—Q 5
10 P—K R 4	P—Q 4	25 R x Q	R x Q
11 P—R 3	Castles	26 Kt—B 6 ch	K—R
12 P—B 3	B—K 3	27 B—B	Q R—Q
13 P—K Kt 4	P x P	28 R—R 2	B—B 5
14 Q P x P	Q—B	Drawn.	
15 P—R 5	R—Q		

FOURTH ROUND—TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

WHITE. Albin.	BLACK. Pillsbury.	WHITE. Albin.	BLACK. Pillsbury.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 Q x B	P x B
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 P—R 6	Kt—B 2
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	26 P x P	K x P
4 P—Q 4	P x P	27 B—B 4	R—K 3
5 Castles	P—Q 3	28 R—B 2	Q—Q 4
6 Kt x P	B—K 2	29 Q R—K B	R—K 3
7 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	30 Q x P (B 2)	R—K B 3
8 Kt—B 3	Castles	31 Q—K 7	R—K 3
9 P—K B 3	B—K 3	32 Q—R 7	R—K B 3
10 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	33 R—K 3	R x R
11 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 4	34 R x R	R—K
12 Kt—Q 4	P—Q B 4	35 R x P	K—Kt
13 P x Kt	P x Kt	36 B—Q 4	Q—K 3
14 B—K 6	R—Q Kt	37 P—K R 3	P—R 5
15 P—K B 4	Kt—B 2	38 Q—B 4	Q—Kt 3
16 B—B 4	B—Kt 5	39 Q x P	R—K
17 Q—Q 2	Q—R	40 R—K	R x R
18 P—Q B 3	B—Kt 3	41 Q x R	Kt—Kt 4
19 Q—R 3	Kt—Q	42 Q—Kt 3	K—R 2
20 P—Q 5	P—K B 4	43 Q—R 7 (ch)	K—R 3
21 Q—Kt 4	P—Q 4	44 B—K 3	K—R 4
22 Q—K 2	P—Q 4	45 Q—K 5	Resigns.
23 P x P	P x Q P		

TARRASCH'S MASTERLY STRATEGY.

THE CLEVER TACTICS BY WHICH HE DEFEATED WALBRODT IN THE SECOND GAME AT NUREMBERG.

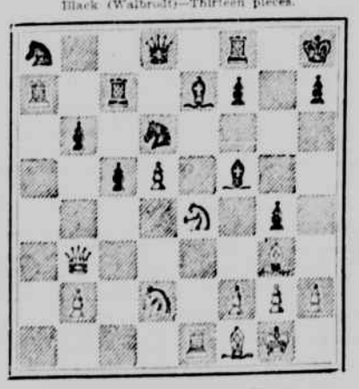
As will be seen from the score of the game, which is appended, the second contest between the German experts, Dr. Sigismund Tarrasch and Carl August Walbrodt, was equal to, if not more interesting, than the first game, which appeared in yesterday's Tribune. Walbrodt adopted the Russian Defence, which tactics seemed just to suit the doctor. The latter at first induced Black to compromise his position on the Queen's side, then on the King's side, and when all sorts of things were threatening, Walbrodt made a mistake and lost after thirty-three moves. The game:

SECOND GAME—PETROFF.

WHITE. Tarrasch.	BLACK. Walbrodt.	WHITE. Tarrasch.	BLACK. Walbrodt.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 B—B (c)	Kt—Q 2
2 K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	13 B—K B 4	Kt—Kt 3
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	14 Kt—B 2	P—K 4 (d)
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	15 B—Kt 3	K—R
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 P—Q 5	P—B 4
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	17 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5 (e)
7 Castles (a)	Castles (a)	18 Kt—Q 2	R—B (f)
8 R—K	B—K B 4 (b)	19 P—R 5	Kt—R
9 P—B 4	P—Q B 3	20 Q Kt—K 4 (g)	P—Kt 3
10 Q—Kt 3	P x P	21 P x P	P x P
11 B x P	Kt—Q 3	22 R—R 7	R—B 2 (h)

Position after Black's twenty-second move.

Black (Walbrodt)—Thirteen pieces.



White (Tarrasch)—Thirteen Pieces.

23 R x Kt	Q x R	29 B x R ch	K—Kt
24 Kt x Kt	B—Kt 3 (i)	30 Kt x B	Q—Q 4
25 Kt x P ch	B x Kt	31 Kt—B	Q—Q 3
26 B x B	B x P	32 R—Kt 7 ch	K—B
27 R x B (j)	B x Q	33 B—K 7 ch	Resigns.
28 B—K 5 ch	R—B 3 (k)		

NOTES BY GUNSBERG.

(a) Some German analysts are of opinion that the best move for Black is 7 Q Kt—R 3.

(b) We do not like this move, and prefer Kt—K B 3.

(c) This turns out a very useful move.

(d) A rash move, hardly warranted by the position.

(e) This only strengthens White's game.

(f) The position arrived at has a good deal in common with the Queen's side game, where Black adopts the defense of B—B 4, thereby allowing White to make Black's Q Kt his special object of attack. Black could not have played 18 P—Q R 4 on account of the rejoinder, R x B.

(g) These are very clever tactics. White would gain in position by an exchange of pieces, which manœuvre would bring the Rook into play.

(h) Probably an oversight, but he hardly had a good move. If Kt x Kt, 23 Kt x Kt and the Black K is threatened with P—Q 6 without having a good square to go to.

(i) It was a choice of evils.

(j) White finishes an exceedingly well played game in fine style.

(k) If Kt—Kt, White mates in three moves.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The engagement was announced at Newport yesterday of Miss Charlotte Hunnewell, of Boston, to Victor Sorchan, of this city. Miss Hunnewell, who is extremely wealthy, is related to Egerton L. Winthrop, with whom she returned from Europe a few weeks ago, and is a cousin of Miss Isabelle Hunnewell, whose engagement to Herbert M. Harriman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, of this city, was announced late last summer. Mr. Sorchan is a member of several of the fashionable clubs here, and is well known in society.

The engagement is also announced of Miss May Sloan, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Sloan, chaplain of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, to Knight Satterlee, a son of General Livingston Satterlee, of New-Brighton.

The marriage of Miss Carrie Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Foster, of this city, to Dr. Eugene C. Savage, of West Fifty-ninth-st., whose engagement has just been announced, will take place on Saturday, September 22.

A NEW PAPER FOR STONE-WORKERS.

"The Monument Sculptor and Decorator," a new paper published in this city, will be devoted to the interest of workers and dealers in granite, marble, clay, terra-cotta, bronze, plaster, cement and combination. The publication is tastefully printed and handsomely illustrated.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

TO PRESERVE THE REPUBLIC.

A PLEA FOR RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION, CHANGE OF NATURALIZATION LAWS, AND INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: The recent rebellion at Chicago causes apprehension to every true American citizen. Our Constitution and laws were framed for the law-respecting, God-fearing Saxon, and not for the heterogeneous conglomeration of humanity which confronts us to-day. It needs no prophetic eye to see, and no Delphic oracle to tell, that unless our laws are changed, this Government will be destroyed.

Three things are imperative: Stop immigration; change the naturalization laws; increase the Army.

First—Every shipload of immigrants, ignorant of our language and opposed to our institutions, complicates the problem. It would be a great step in the right direction to pass a law excluding all who cannot read and write, and also those who have not enough money to support themselves for two months, say $100. The following figures are furnished by Colonel John B. Weber, who was Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New-York: The total numebr of immigrants fifteen years old and over who landed at New-York from January 1, 1892, to November 1, 1892, was 275,000. Of this number 59,000 could not read and write, and out of 202,000 immigrants over twenty years of age who entered New-York between the same dates only 8,000 had $100 or over. We read in a recent publication as follows: "The last census revealed the alarming fact that there are 73,000 indoor paupers in this country, one-half of which number, whose nativity is known, are foreign born. These foreign born paupers are from the immigration of not to exceed five years past, or at most a population of 5,000,000. In other words, this foreign element of 5,000,000 furnishes as many paupers as the other 60,000,000." These facts speak volumes. Moreover, this undesirable class of people bring typhus fever and cholera from the remote portions of Germany and Russia directly to the harbor of New-York, thus endangering the lives of every one.

Second—Change the naturalization laws. It is manifestly unfair that a man born in this country must wait twenty-one years to vote, while one who cannot even speak English comes here and votes in two years. Let a law be passed that no man can become a citizen unless he has been in this country ten years at least (twenty-one would be better), can read and write the English language, and pays a tax, however small. The last provision would show that he has something at stake, and is therefore interested in maintaining the stability of civilized institutions.

Third—Increase the Army. There was no pretence of enforcing law or order during the recent Chicago riots until the arrival of the United States troops. Twenty-five thousand men are totally inadequate to protect our citizens and guard our long line of seacoast. What are 25,000 men among 60,000