duty, and against the individuals who compose the House. They are "idle, luxurious, irresponsible individuals," screams the party organ, trying to put itself abreast of its more violent colleague in journalism. Mr. William O'Brien, in his patriotic Irish wrath, calls them all "titled ruffians." Other orators, suffering keenly from postponement of their hopes for relief of the tenants whom they led into trouble, use language of not less energy than Mr. O'Brien. The country does not seem to care deeply, nor did the Lords themselves show any disposition to profit by the warnings addressed to them from within their own body. Lord Tweedmouth, their newest recruit from the Liberal ranks, and one of the ablest, spoke in terms which Lord Salisbury repelled, as of open menace, and which Lord Rosebery himself, who described his friend and supporter as breezy, did not care to indorse. Menace or no menace, said Lord Salisbury, we shall try to do our duty.

Four days have elapsed. The cry of "Down with the Lords!" once so freely raised by the more extreme Radicals, is no longer heard. There is no agitation. Probably the people of England, the predominant partner, as Lord Rosebery once more called her, do not much care. If they do, they keep it to themselves. The Ministry make no sign. Indeed, so silent are Ministers that they are roundly rated by their more impetuous followers in the press, who in truth wish to be leaders. That echo also dies away, and on the whole there is peace in the land. This morning the Peers have passed the Equalization of Rates bill, and then, as one abolitionist remarks with extreme bitterness, have gone off to shoot grouse. That fills to overflowing the cup of their iniquities.

In the hurly-burly of hostility to the Lords, the merits and demerits of the bill they have rejected have a little fallen out of sight. Again, as over Employers' Liability, you see the Radicals contending that no bread is better than half a loaf, or even than three-quarters. A bill could have been passed which, under the voluntary principle, would have given relief to more than three-fourths of the evicted tenants in Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire renewed in the House of Lords the offer which Mr. Chamberlain had made in the House of Commons. The Ministers, obeying their Irish masters, rejected both proposals, and refused to modify their bill. "It is too late," said Lord Rosebery. Probably it is; but that does not prevent Radical papers from telling the Duke of Devonshire he ought himself to bring in a voluntary bill under pain of being branded as a hypocrite if he, a private individual, do not undertake a duty which the Prime Minister pronounces impracticable.

Mr. Morley, who in the House of Commons solemnly describes the action of the House of Lords as deplorable, pledged himself and the Government to bring in another compulsory bill next session. If he will do it in good season, there may still be a chance of compromise. Meantime the Paris fund, amounting to $200,000, is about to become available for tenants' relief.

Mr. Gladstone has been giving this week so many fresh proofs of energy that political quidnuncs have begun to ask anxiously whether he means to return to public life. They forget he has still to endure another operation for cataract, or for the sequel to cataract. But there is happily no doubt that both his general health and his sight will have lately improved. His speech at Hawarden Park on Tuesday at a festival of workingmen, was an echo of the celebrated jam speech of some years since. Now he advises what he calls "la petite culture," meaning, as he explains, the culture of the minor and secondary objects connected with agricultural pursuits. That is not what the French intend by that phrase. "La petite culture" is simply farming on a small scale, as opposed to the "grande culture," which is the farming of a large estate. However, though his French is bad his advice is good. The difficulty is to get the farmers to take it. They will not keep poultry or bees, because too much trouble, nor, except near a market, cultivate their gardens.

On Thursday the retired statesman made an agreeable speech to 1,500 Liberals, who had performed a pilgrimage from Torquay to Hawarden to worship at his shrine, a sixteen hours' journey there and back. Such proofs of devotion are what Mr. Gladstone likes. They console him for the neglect of the Radical press.

Yesterday, however, the Radical press once more became aware of their leader's existence, and devoted leading editorials to him and to his long-delayed reply to the long and fervid farewell address of the National Liberal Federation. The address dates from last March. The reply is dateless, but appeared in print yesterday. The address was a very ambitious and rather turgid composition. The reply is one of proud humility. He treats the reforms accomplished during his parliamentary career as due to the action of general causes and of British institutions. His own share in them he describes as small and insignificant. The response from the party organs seems but cold. Of course they offer him compliments. One of them rewrites the Federation address; but at the end warns him that as to the future, he may "now and then" send them words of encouragement and goodwill. It would be difficult to explain more clearly that he is expected to keep the back seat to which he voluntarily retired.

Another, which has made little secret of its relief at Mr. Gladstone's retirement, expresses the opinion that his contemporaries and successors will "hardly" indorse the adjectives "small" and "insignificant," which he applies to his own services. It sneers at his forecast of the future as still the "balanced opportunism" which he practised in the past. The "older Liberalism," of which Mr. Gladstone was the leader, is whistled contemptuously down the wind. The business of the future is "reconstructing industrial society," to which Mr. Gladstone never lent a hand and never would. He had too much respect for "mere artificial privileges for property," and too little for "real human rights," with which property and its privileges are now deemed inconsistent.

That will give you as clear a notion as anything of the great gulf between the Old Liberalism of Mr. Gladstone and the New Liberalism which has cast off the old faith and the old leader and become rank Socialism. It is this new socialistic Liberalism, rejected of Mr. Gladstone and of nearly every old Liberal leader, which Americans are now invited to admire blindfold. They will certainly admire it more blindfold than with their eyes open.

The charges against the Senate in connection with the tariff have given virtuous English critics an opportunity of preaching against American corruption, which some of them have seized with joy. They are angered by the failure of the House bill. They grieve over the defeat of their pet, President Cleveland. They once more hold up their free-trade hands in horror at protectionist wickedness. The usual comfort is administered to them from New-York. One London paper has a New-York correspondent who is equal to any occasion. He has, for many years, foretold the near arrival of that blessed period when British industries are to drive American industries out of the American market. Nothing discourages his prophetic ardor. He forgets his long series of failures in the enthusiasm of a new prediction. He is a boon to the downcast British manufacturer. That is his mission, and he fulfils it in the face of this defeat with the same beautiful courage as of old.

He now rests his faith and his head on free wool. Free wool is the "entering wedge for the overthrow of the protective system." Wool does not seem a good material for a wedge. But the free wool victory is the harbinger of ultimate free trade. The British public likes being fed from this spoon, and fully believes this oracle's assurance that the tariff will never be increased again. So does the Gladstonian organ which prints these judicious views. So do other organs.

The one which is most violent of all against America used the Senate and its tariff action as an argument for abolition of the House of Lords, and as a warning against the creation of any strong Second Chamber. The Senate's worst offence, to its mind, is of course the passing of an anti-Anarchist bill. The Home Secretary would, perhaps, be equally offended. He calmly assured the House of Commons that, in his belief, the measures taken in England for dealing with Anarchists are at least as well considered and effective as those adopted elsewhere. A sanguine man is Mr. Asquith.

Sir Francis Knollys, who is secretary to the Prince of Wales, has somewhat imprudently revived the old scandal of a clandestine marriage of the Duke of York by contradicting it publicly. This, of course, he does not of his own judgment, but by command. London was full of the story when the Duke became engaged. The Prince of Wales now says it was so obviously invented to give pain that he would not give it fresh currency by denying it. A wise view; but why then deny it now, when almost forgotten? Place, name and date used to be given. There never was any foundation for the report of a marriage, though many people averred they had seen the lady; nor could there be in such circumstances a legal marriage, nor in any circumstances without the Queen's assent.

To-day's race between the Vigilant and Britannia has been declared off. Thursday's seems to have dispelled the hopes of the Vigilant's friends that she might ultimately redress the balance of the Britannia's victories. Her double defeat by the Satanita and Britannia is bitter, and the more so since at the beginning of the race the Satanita gave way to both her opponents, recognizing, say English observers, that the real contest was between them. It was the luffing match which followed between the two champions which, as high authorities believe, ultimately gave the Satanita the victory. The Vigilant was outmanoeuvred and outsailed. That seems to be the whole story. There was plenty of wind, not too much sea, a fifty-mile course, half beating and half running, and the Vigilant had a fair occasion to win, but did not.

Mr. Cremer, M. P. for Shoreditch, and Secretary to the English International Arbitration League, is going to America to instruct Congress and the American people generally as to what they ought to do about arbitration. He may have authority and honor in America. In his own country he has, like other prophets, little or none.

G. W. S.

MR. GLADSTONE NEEDED.

ENGLISH LIBERALS WOULD EAGERLY WELCOME HIS RETURN TO POWER.

THE BREACH BETWEEN LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT RAPIDLY GROWING WIDER—TO BROADEN THE SCOPE OF THE EVICTED TENANTS BILL—SIR CHARLES DILKE'S WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROPOSAL—PERSONAL.

London, Aug. 18.—Mr. Gladstone has recently referred in private letters to the improvement of his general health, his eyesight and hearing, and has spoken as if he might soon resume public speaking. These utterances have encouraged the hope in some quarters that he might return to Parliament and rescue his party from its present predicament. This is unlikely; yet, should he give more definite signs of his willingness to return, he would be received by the Liberals with open arms. The present leaders are leaders only in name. They arouse no enthusiasm.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, will start on Tuesday for a long tour of the Continent. It is doubtful whether he will appear again at the head of the Liberal Commoners. When Parliament reassembles in the middle of January another will probably be found in his place, for the breach between him and Lord Rosebery is known to have widened rapidly in the last weeks. They had been at odds for years before the last Gladstone Cabinet was formed, and just before Mr. Gladstone's retirement had come to dislike each other rancorously. The insecurity of the Government immediately after Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal forced them to patch up a truce and speak flatteringly of each other in public. As soon as they felt the Ministry firm in the saddle, however, they dropped all superfluous courtesy and now neither of them ever alludes to the other in public. Outside of this personal feud, moreover, all is not peace and harmony. The Radicals have frequently complained in the Commons that Sir William has not given sufficient time for the discussion of their pet schemes. To these complaints the invariable reply has been: "If you are not pleased with me, you can easily remove me."

When the Evicted Tenants bill reappears in Parliament next session it will have been greatly broadened so as to include most of the recommendations made by the Irish Land Committee. If the House of Lords throws it out again, Lord Rosebery will dissolve Parliament at once and appeal to the country to settle the whole question of the existence of the upper house. The Government have promised that the Evicted Tenants bill shall run its course concurrently with the Welsh Disestablishment bill. This promise does not satisfy some of the Welsh members, and they are out once more with their threats of dire vengeance if the Ministers do not come up more promptly to the Welsh demands. David Lloyd-George, the belligerent Welsh Nationalist, who sits for Carnarvon District, thinks that the Government will again break faith with his countrymen and that a general election must be held before the Church in Wales can be disestablished. The Government's uncertain attitude toward the Welsh and the Welshmen's suspicious attitude toward the Government form one of the most serious problems to be faced by the Liberal party at the opening of the next session. A Government defeat may be the issue of the situation almost any day after the business of the session begins.

The rejection of the compulsory eight-hour provision for miners has complicated matters in the House of Commons. It was due to the opposition of several Liberals, and their action will be charged on the account against the Liberal party. The friction between the Labor members and the great Liberal capitalists in the Commons will increase rapidly in consequence of the vote, and the Labor voters will refuse to make common cause with the Liberals against the Unionists in many districts. The three-cornered contests which will result will end with the loss of several Liberal seats.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, has introduced in Parliament a remarkable woman suffrage bill. His proposal is that any woman of full age, whether married or single, shall be permitted to vote or to be a candidate in any Parliamentary or local election. A woman duly elected, he proposes, shall be allowed to sit in either the House of Lords or the Commons. The bill provides for universal adult suffrage, but excludes the universities from their present privileges. The bill is regarded as one of the most peculiar products of the session.

The betrothal of Miss Muriel Wilson and Lord Willoughby de Eresby was announced this week. Miss Wilson is a daughter of the Tranby Croft Wilsons, at whose house the celebrated baccarat scandal occurred. Like the Wilsons, Lord Willoughby de Eresby belongs to that social group known as the Prince of Wales's set. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Ancaster. He sits in Parliament as a Conservative, representing the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire.

Miss Bertha Marx will be married soon to Goldschmidt, Sarasate's private secretary.

David A. Wells is here with his son, who will join Mr. Bayard's staff at the American Embassy.

SERVIAN MINISTERS WISH TO RETIRE.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—"The Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the members of the Servian Cabinet have resigned, but the King has not accepted their resignations.

DEFILING PAST THE KAISER

IMPOSING REVIEW IN BERLIN

THE FLOWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON PARADE.

SALUTING THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

THREE LITTLE PRINCES TROT ALONG IN THE RANKS OF THE GARDE DU CORPS—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RECORD AS A TRAVELLER—HIS VISIT TO EUGENIE CRITICISED—AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS FOR EMBASSIES—MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS—A DEFENDER OF CASERIO.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The grand fall parade of the Garde du Corps took place to-day on the Tempelhofer Field. The Emperor was accompanied on horseback by the Empress, who wore the uniform of her own Pasewalk Cuirassiers. With them rode the whole Imperial suite in the glory of full gala dress. The review was as imposing as ever. More than 32,000 troops marched past the Imperial couple and saluted. The elder three princes marched with the first company of the Foot Guards, trotting along bravely to hold their places in the vast procession. The display was watched by the usual crowds, but in the city the day was not observed heartily. Few flags were hung in the streets leading to the parade-ground. Many Americans had come from Dresden to join those here in seeing the review, but most of them were disappointed, as the United States Embassy could get only ten permits for carriages to draw up by the flagpost. All the rest of the cards had been given to officials and other embassies.

The Emperor's return to Berlin has closed one of his busiest travelling seasons. The newspapers say that since the last August parade on the Tempelhofer Field he has passed only 166 days in Berlin or Potsdam. The other 199 he has passed in journeys through Germany or abroad. He devoted twenty-seven days of the 199 to army manoeuvres, sixteen to official visits, twenty-one to his Abazzia trip, and the remainder to hunting, sailing and the like. In the year the Kaiser travelled 30,000 kilometres, exclusive of his many short journeys in the neighborhood of Berlin.

The South German newspapers criticise adversely the Emperor's call upon the ex-Empress Eugénie in England after the Aldershot review last Tuesday. They contend that whatever the Emperor's personal feeling may be, and however friendly he may be disposed toward the woman who precipitated the Franco-Prussian War, he cannot divest himself of the character of the German Emperor. In this character, they add, he could hardly be regarded as in place at Eugénie's tea-table. The "Dresdener Nachrichten" speaks thus pointedly:

The impulsive high-mindedness of the Emperor must yield to cool political reason. The ex-Empress Eugénie is not a mere private person, and in visiting her the Emperor has placed himself in conflict with his own recent acts of friendliness to the French Republic.

The Bismarckian newspapers comments with equal severity on the Emperor's policy. The editor of the "Hamburger Nachrichten" is especially vexed because the Emperor wore his English uniform when he made the call. Such attire, he says, was quite incompatible on this occasion with the Emperor's position and dignity. The general belief in Berlin is that the Emperor visited Eugénie at Queen Victoria's request.

The President of the German Agricultural League recently sent a request to Chancellor Von Caprivi that agricultural experts should be attached to German Embassies. The request was supported by a petition signed by members of the League. The Chancellor decided this week to grant it and made provision in the next budget for the agricultural attachés. The duties of the new officials will be to watch and report on crops, agricultural machinery and general improvements in farming methods throughout the world.

The rowing clubs in Germany have appealed to the students throughout the Empire to form university boat clubs in accordance with Emperor William's suggestion. The Berlin and Bonn University clubs, whose organization was announced several weeks ago, have given notice that they will compete for the Emperor's special prize at the German regatta next year.

The first heat of the race between "Cowboy" Cody and Fischer the bicyclist was contested in Munich on Wednesday. The contestants rode for two hours, in which Fischer covered seventy-five and a half kilometres and Cody sixty-eight and three-quarters. Fischer changed bicycles once, while Cody used up six horses. Two more heats are to be ridden. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that Cody will be badly beaten.

Theodore Runyon, the United States Ambassador, is expected to resume his duties one week from to-day. Secretary Coleman will then leave Berlin for a long vacation. Secretary Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, who are passing their holidays in London, are expected to return on August 30. Lieutenant C. E. Vreeland, United States Naval Attaché, has gone to Kiel to witness the formation of the manoeuvre squadrons.

Most of the Anarchists who were arrested this week in Berlin have been known for some time as violent lawbreakers. They are quite different from the French theorists who have just been tried in Paris. Only one man of education is now posing in Berlin as a defender of the Anarchist creed. This is the versatile Freiherr von Egidy, a retired colonel, who contested a seat for the Reichstag here last summer. In his journal, "Reconciliation," he published on Monday the following defence of Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot:

Caserio did not murder for the sake of murdering. Quite possibly he believed that he was helping to protect and assure to humanity the most sacred privileges of the race. We must be careful, therefore, to distinguish between the bloody fanatic and the noble Anarchist.

A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL MURDERED.

SHOT DEAD BY A DISCHARGED WORKMAN, WHO THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Admiral Razvozoff, commander of the naval force at Cronstadt, was shot dead yesterday by a workman, who had been discharged from the dockyard at that place. After shooting the admiral, the murderer killed himself.

PREMIER DUPUY GROWING WORSE.

EXTREMELY WEAK AND IN GREAT PAIN FROM STOMACH TROUBLE—MORE DETAILS OF THE PLOT TO KILL HIM.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Premier Dupuy's stomach trouble has steadily grown worse in the last forty-eight hours. He suffers severe pain and is extremely weak.

The "Figaro" professes to have special information in regard to the plans of the Spanish Anarchists who formed a plot to kill M. Dupuy. All the members of the Barcelona group, it says, have been sworn to discourage haphazard outrages against society and to devote themselves to the destruction of the authors of the new laws against Anarchists. M. Dupuy was selected to be the first victim. The "Figaro" says that the leaders in the Barcelona conspiracy have been arrested.

CHOLERINE EPIDEMIC IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Cholerine is epidemic here. Many cases of the disease have been reported to-day.

KAFFIR CHIEF AND FOLLOWERS CAPTURED

Cape Town, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that the Kaffir chief Malabooch and 200 of his men have been imprisoned there.

CUT A BIG WHALE ALMOST IN TWO.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 18.—The steamer Empress of Japan, while between Hong Kong and Yokohama, struck a large whale, cutting it almost in two. Parts of the whale stuck to the vessel, and had to be taken off, as they impeded her progress.

FOUND STARVING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Chihuahua, Mex., Aug. 18.—Henry Wagner, a wealthy German, who came to Chihuahua a few weeks ago from Philadelphia, and started on an overland trip for the Balopolas mining district, was found on Wednesday in a starving and half-crazed condition in the mountains southwest of here. His Mexican guide and servant had deserted him in the heart of the mountains, and Mr. Wagner lost the trail and wandered about for several days in the wilderness, subsisting on the juice from the cacti. He was found by a mail courier and taken to a charcoal burner's camp, where he will remain until he is strong enough to travel.

TAMMANY LEADERS WARNED

FIVE CAPTAINS TELL THEM TO LET THE 69TH REGIMENT ALONE.

THE MEDDLING OF POWER, SULZER AND RYAN IN ITS AFFAIRS VIGOROUSLY RESENTED.

Major Edward Duffy, of the 69th Battalion, said yesterday that he was not worrying about the paper which was drawn up and signed by five captains in the battalion, protesting against alleged interference by certain politicians in the affairs of the organization. This protest was signed by Captains William Desmond, of Company D; Thomas F. Lynch, of Company K; John McCauley, of Company A; Charles Healy, of Company I, and Edward T. McCrystal, of the new company, B. This is what the document said:

It having come to our knowledge that Mr. Maurice J. Power, Mr. William F. Sulzer and Justice Ryan have been interfering with the programme of reorganization of the 69th Regiment, agreed upon between ourselves and Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, the same being approved by Generals Porter and McGrath, and whereas said programme will form and maintain a united 69th Regiment, under the command of competent officers, and will relieve from further service the incompetent officers, we, the undersigned, expressing the sentiments of the members of our respective companies, disapprove of and resent the interference of the above-named politicians.

And we hereby announce that if the political organizations to which these persons belong permit them to further interfere with the reorganization of the 69th Regiment, by opposing the military authorities in the discharge of such duty, or in any manner attempt to prevent the same, we will ask our countrymen and the Irish societies, the members of the National Guard and the people of the city to defeat their candidates at the next election.

Messrs. Power, Sulzer and Ryan will, of course, be recognized as prominent Democratic politicians. The captains who signed the protest believe that these men have used their influence with Governor Flower in behalf of Major Duffy, in the fight which is continually going on between that officer and ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Moran. The funny part of it is that when the regiment was reduced to a battalion it was supposed that these captains, or four of them, at least, were strongly in favor of Major Duffy, and did not like Lieutenant-Colonel Moran. Somehow or other everything seems to have gone awry.

Both the Duffy men and the Moran followers have recently besieged Governor Flower with their arguments, and Major Duffy has apparently won a point. He had two lieutenants who had formed companies ready to be mustered into the battalion, to make it a regiment again. These two officers were Lieutenants Spellman and O'Brien. Adjutant-General Porter and Inspector-General McGrath opposed allowing these two officers to become captains, and wanted two other men, who were known to be opposed to Major Duffy, put in first. Then the wire-pulling began and Major Duffy has evidently won a trick, as it is announced that the companies organized by Lieutenants Spellman and O'Brien will soon be mustered into the battalion and a regiment formed once more.

Major Duffy said yesterday that the two lieutenants had been to Albany with him, and had talked with Governor Flower. It was in consequence of this interview that the commander-in-chief had decided to allow them to command companies, as he was greatly pleased with the men.

While the manifesto published by the captains is apparently aimed at Messrs. Sulzer, Ryan and Power, it is believed that it was meant for an indirect attack on Major Duffy. It is just possible that the officers may have to explain before a court of inquiry or a court-martial just what they did mean.

CHESS PRIZE-WINNERS AT BUFFALO.

RESULTS OF THE PLAY IN THE GENERAL TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the New-York State Chess Association at Buffalo closed, as was told in yesterday's Tribune, on Friday evening. The committee decided to offer the following prizes to the winners in the general tournament. First class—First prize, $35; second prize, $20. Second class—First prize, $25; second prize, $10. Third class—First prize, $15; second prize, $8. Many souvenir prizes, consisting of canes, satchels, opera glasses, etc., were given to third and fourth places. Appended are the final results:

FIRST CLASS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Shipley	5½	1½	Congdon	3½	3½
Burlingame	5	2	Delmar	3	4
Young	4	3	Helms	3	4
Frere	4	3	Scripture	0	7

Shipley won first and Burlingame second prize.

SECOND CLASS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Friedwald	6½	½	Shotwell	3	4
Crow	3½	3½	Newcomb	3	4
Searle	3½	3½	Underwood	3	4
Dixon	3	4	Walker	2½	4½

Friedwald won first and Crow and Searle second prize.

THIRD CLASS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Karpinski	6½	½	McMartin	3	4
Colson	5	1	Robertson	3	4
Cobey	4	2	Lavery	0	7
Clinton	3	4			

Karpinski won first and Colson second prize.

Frere won the solving problem tournament. Colson won the drinking cup for the shortest game, ending in a mate in thirty moves.

THE WARRING KINGS IN WAX.

Two new wax figures will be on exhibition today, at the Eden Musee. They are the Mikado of Japan and the Emperor of China. The Celestial potentate will wear a native frock of yellow silk which is covered with hand-embroidered silk dragons, after the fashion of the Chinese royal garb. Fifteen hundred dollars is said to have been paid to have this garment made to order in China. The more civilized Mikado stands about five feet high and is dressed in European style. Both the figures are extremely lifelike, and "up to date." The public interest in other wax groups recently introduced shows no sign of waning. The central hall contains over a score of new and valuable figures, and its entire appearance has been transformed by the opening of the big Louis XV reception parlor at one side.

The concerts are light and refreshing, and comprise a variety of popular music and light opera airs. Danko Gabor and his Hungarian Band have come out in gorgeous new uniforms, and the effect of the music is correspondingly heightened by their gay appearance.

SHREWSBURY YACHT CLUB RACES.

Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 18 (Special).—The second midsummer regatta of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club was held here this afternoon. The race was the annual contest for prizes given by Edward Kemp, the new commodore of the club, and there was a large entry list. The distance was ten miles. The conditions were nearly perfect, the weather being bright, and a nice southerly breeze prevailing. Twenty-four yachts, divided into six classes, competed for the pretty silver trophies, and there were several close finishes among the small classes. The first two yachts, their owners and corrected time are appended:

Class A, cabin sloops—Ella, M. P. Sherman, 1 h. 44 m. 8 s.; Zulu, Frazer & Worthy, 1 h. 49 m. 44 s.

Class B, open jib and mainsail—Kathay, W. N. Degraw, 1 h. 41 m. 40 s.; Augusta, Edward Kemp, 1 h. 41 m. 42 s.

Class D, catboats, 20 to 23 feet—Irma T., Forman Smith, 1 h. 34 m. 43 s.; Enigma, Fred Oakes, 1 h. 37 m. 43 s.

Class E, catboats, 17 to 20 feet—Alice C., F. W. Cornish, 1 h. 1 m. 37 s.; Pauline, J. Frank James, 1 h. 3 m. 36 s.

Class F, catboats under 17 feet—Little Silver, Harry Powers, 1 h. 4 m. 51 s.; Cytie, Malcom Fisher, 1 h. 18 m. 2 s.

Class G, special cabin cats—Win or Lose, F. M. Randall, 1 h. 50 m. 23 s.

Clinton R. James, who was sailing John Sawyer's yacht, Arrow, was knocked overboard by the bowsprit of the sloop Forsythe. He got caught in the jib sheet and was hauled under the sloop with the rope about his neck. In this position he was towed some distance before he liberated himself by cutting the rope with his knife. Next Saturday the club will have a race on the South Shrewsbury.

THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE

of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade, it is big and clumsy, but not effective. In this century of enlightenment, you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver troubles in the most effective way. For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headache, nothing has been found to equal these pills of Dr. Pierce's invention.

MR. S. BAKER, SR.

Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, Sr., of *No. 161 Summit Av., Phillipsburgh, N. J.*, says: "There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken."

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BURNED AT HER PIER.

THE SHIP GENERAL KNOX A WRECK.

FIERCE FLAMES BREAK OUT IN HER OIL-LADEN HOLD—A HARD FIGHT FOR THE FIREMEN—MANY EXCITING INCIDENTS.

The full-rigged ship General Knox, loading with oil at Pier No. 19, East River, for San Francisco, was burned almost to the water's edge early yesterday morning, and the firemen had to confront the most stubborn blaze they have encountered on the river front for a long time. The fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock a. m. Thomas Gay Libby, master of the ship, who, with his wife and three children, was asleep in the cabin, was aroused, and the ship's carpenter, steward and three boys, who were in their berths, tumbled out quickly and gained the pier scared but unhurt.

Engine Company No. 32 answered the first call, and in fifteen minutes had a powerful stream pouring into the burning vessel. Before the first engine had arrived Captain Libby and his wife had secured

THE BURNING SHIP.

all their most valuable possessions and taken refuge on the ship Charmer, which was lying on the north side of the pier. From the deck of the Charmer they watched the destruction of the handsome vessel which was their home.

The firemen quickly saw that they had a dangerous fire to fight, so a second alarm was sounded. At 4:30 a. m. a third alarm was sounded. This brought out the fireboats Havemeyer and New-Yorker. Then the combined streams of the two boats and ten engines were poured into the blazing ship. The tide was low, and the tons of water which were hurled into the General Knox caused her to heel over and gradually to sink until her keel rested on the muddy bottom of the river. The fireboat New-Yorker crept under the port quarter of the General Knox and sent huge streams into her hold. The heeling over of the General Knox continued, and the stout cables seemed to be at the point of breaking. The fireboat was in a dangerous position, but her men never winced, and above the cries of the crowd and the regular thump, thump, thump of the engines on shore the steady "chug" of her powerful water-forcing engines could be heard. By this time the streets were crowded. A dense pall of black smoke hung over the wharf, and the firemen were working like beavers. On the pier were cases of oil which were to form part of the ship's cargo, and these were an additional menace.

At 4:45 a. m. a great column of dense black smoke burst through the main hatchway, of the ship, and a few minutes later a bright blaze came from the portholes and hatches. It illuminated the dull, dingy fronts of the ramshackle buildings on South-st. and, piercing through the smoke cloud, tried to vie with the sun, which was gilding the masts of the shipping, and covering with gold the cables of the Brooklyn Bridge. Sullenly and slowly the fire gave in to the steady streams directed against it. Then it wreaked its vengeance in the hold of the vessel. There came a crash, one of the great cables parted with a report like that of a small cannon, and another, enduring the tremendous strain, tore up the stout stanchion to which it was fastened.

Captain Wayland and Fireman Goodchild, of Engine No. 32, were on the General Knox's deck when the flames, which had been smouldering under them, first burst forth. They were cut off from the wharf, and had to jump over the bulwarks of the General Knox. They were caught by a "back draught" caused by a small explosion in the hold, and the two men hung over the rail with the deep water of the river under them and the fire playing above them until rescued by their comrades. Then came the warning cry that the ship was sinking. The firemen jumped ashore, the ship careened to port and another cable snapped. The cargo had shifted, and the flames burst out again, but only for a moment.

The vessel was a dismal picture yesterday. Captain Libby stood on the poop, a picture of despair. He was averse to talking, but finally said: "I don't know how the fire started. This ship has been my home for eight years, and I hoped to have sailed for San Francisco early next week."

The General Knox was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1881. She is a three-decker, of 2,141 tons, 259 feet long, 42½ feet beam and 29½ feet depth of hold. Her owner is Edward O'Brien, of Thomaston, and William R. Grace & Co. are her New-York agents.

TAKING TESTIMONY ON LABOR TROUBLES.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Thomas W. Heathcote, chairman of the Pullman Strike Committee, resumed the stand at the opening of this morning's sitting of the National Labor Commission. He told of the peremptory discharge of several members of the Strike Committee. Only three lost their places. To forty-six members nothing was done. It cost the Pullman employes, Mr. Heathcote said, $4,000 to join the American Railway Union. Each of the 4,000 employes paid $1 for a membership card.

Miss May Wood, an ex-employe of Pullman, next took the stand. Miss Wood received $1 a day, and paid $17.75 a month for rent. Although she had paid her rent, she declared, she received a notice of eviction, and could get no satisfaction on the point from the Pullman company.

F. P. McDonald, a locomotive engineer, formerly in the employ of the Chicago Great Western Railway, said he had been discharged because of his connection with the strike. He said it was the policy of the Chicago Great Western, as well as other roads, to dismiss from its service all men who served on committees asking an adjustment of their grievances. He said many railroad employes were afraid to testify before the commission because they feared being blacklisted by the General Managers' Association. He himself had been unable to find work on any railroad on account of having been blacklisted.

H. W. Pearson, a real estate dealer, testified that the houses in Pullman were inferior in accommodations to those in the surrounding towns. When he was a tenant he noticed that his house was often full of sewer gas from a valve in the basement. The water, also, was bad. As good houses as those which were rented in Pullman for $17 could be got in adjoining towns for $10 a month.

C. B. St. Clair said he had been unable to get work on account of the antipathy of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, which assumed that he had intimidated men. He was, he alleged, another victim of the blacklist.

At the close of Mr. St. Clair's testimony the commission adjourned until Monday.

THE WORLD'S FAIR ALL OVER AGAIN.

New-Yorkers will have only one more week to see the delightful exhibition of the World's Fair at the Garden. It is extremely interesting to see how some of the visitors, who evidently found the Fair one of the great epochs of their lives, give points to the lecturer and take particular pains to keep him informed about their personal experience in Chicago last summer. Some of them stay and see the illumination over and over again and listen to the description, and never seem to tire of it. Indeed, there is good reason for this, as the many new effects that Mr. Austen has been introducing since the first night have made this exquisite reproduction of the Fair a marvel. It is a pity that the scenograph is not to be here permanently, at least for such a length of time as to allow the many school children and others a chance to see the Fair, for the scenograph is probably the ideal method of reproducing any such great exhibition.

The Garden is open both afternoon and evening, and is well worth a visit to every one.

MASS-MEETING OF BOHEMIANS.

A mass-meeting, preceded by a parade, with Professor Dan Hoff's Brass Band, was held last evening at Turner Hall, Nos. 1,339 and 1,341 Avenue A, by the Bohemian Republicans, under the auspices of the Anti-Machine Republicans of the XXIId Assembly District. R. S. Brownell and Frank Pezek presided, the first taking charge of the English speakers and the latter of the Bohemian speakers. H. B. Page was marshal of the parade. Two large four-cornered transparencies were carried in the parade, one side having inscriptions in Bohemian, one in German and two sides in English. They read as follows:

The Milholland organization will live. We are for a straight, honest Republican ticket. We are for John E. Milholland, first, last and all the time. The Tribune is a true Republican paper. The Republican party is for the workingman.

When the transparencies were brought into the hall the people applauded long and loudly. After three cheers for Mr. Milholland and the Republican party had been given, J. J. Healen, one of the Executive Committee members, was introduced. He spoke very forcibly and plainly in the interest of the workingmen and the true Republican party. The second speaker was V. Pavelka, a real estate agent of Seventy-first-st., who spoke in Bohemian. He held his audience for nearly an hour. The other speakers were M. De Costa, Frank Pizek, R. I. Brownell and H. B. Page, who made eloquent speeches and were rewarded with rounds of applause. The meeting was an enthusiastic one.

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GEN. FITZGERALD AND COL. SEWARD.

RUMORS OF A FRESH OUTBREAK OF TROUBLE BETWEEN THEM.

Rumors are afloat that Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald has another rod in pickle for Colonel William Seward, of the 9th Regiment. This time it is reported that General Fitzgerald is incensed at an insinuation, or what he took to be an insinuation, that the court-martial which recently tried the commander of the 9th had rendered, and that Governor Flower had approved, a wrong verdict.

Colonel Seward was court-martialled on a charge of disobedience of orders to parade at Van Cortlandt Park. The court found him guilty and he was reprimanded in orders from Albany.

Not long ago Col