Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn—3—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Harbor Lights.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville.
BIJOU THEATRE—8—Miss Innocence Abroad.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—Shaft No 2.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—A Night Off.
EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Mikado.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Coon Hollow.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—1492.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Victoria Cross.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 12—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Sousa's Band—Evening Lalla Rookh.
POLO GROUNDS—3:45—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The Crossroads of Life.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.—Dispatches from Shanghai said that the Japanese were reported to be landing at Taku, preparatory to marching on Peking, and that they were massing troops and warships on the Ya-Lu-Kiang. ═══ William Coutts Keppel, seventh Earl of Albemarle, died. ═══ The cholera is spreading rapidly in Austrian Silesia. ═══ It was reported that the French troops at Timbuctoo had been routed by the Touaregs.

Congress.—Both houses adjourned sine die.

Domestic.—The Constitutional Convention modified the provision of the City Article relating to the removal of police commissioners by the Governor. ═══ Wrenn defeated Goodbody in the tennis finals at Newport, retaining the American championship. ═══ Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, testified before the National Labor Commission. ═══ Governor Waite of Colorado was arrested on a charge of unlawfully opening and retaining a letter. ═══ More than $1,000,000 damage has been done by forest fires in Michigan.

City and Suburban.—The defence of Policeman Burns was begun, Captain Stephenson's trial being postponed. ═══ Simon Stevens died. ═══ An engineer on the steamship New-York killed a woman with whom he was living in Hoboken. ═══ Well-known members of the Chamber of Commerce issued a call for a mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden of all those interested in municipal reform for the coming campaign. ═══ Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Hurlingham, Hugh Penny, Dr. Garnett, Ducat, Brandywine, Dorian and Marshall. ═══ The New-York baseball team defeated Cleveland 5 to 1; Brooklyn beat Pittsburg 8 to 2. ═══ Stocks materially lower and transactions much smaller. As a rule, first prices best and the closing was dull and weak.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, cooler, north winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 64 degrees; highest, 80; average 71½.

Persons going out of town for the Autumn 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.

In the nature of things, such a story as that of the recent railway strikes in the Northwest can never reach an end. Neither will there ever come recompense for the sorrow and the suffering which the acts of the strikers within the law occasioned nor healing for the injury done the Commonwealth by the wicked crimes committed. These things are as immeasurable as they are irremediable. They can only invite speculation. It is different with money losses, those that fall upon the men and upon the railways, and the attention of those interested in such questions—and who is not?—is invited to the testimony given before the National Labor Commission in Chicago yesterday.

Trial by the Lexow Committee, trial by the Police Commissioners, trial by the Grand Jury and trial by the Criminal Court. It is a long list, not too long for the ends of justice and good government, but just a little long for the purpose of riveting public attention and keeping it tense. Postponed decisions and adjourned trials are also killjoys, and soon there will be a question whether the police trials are being managed as ably and earnestly as they might be. There were no such mixed-up proceedings in the Lexow Committee's investigation as are getting to be characteristic of the trials before the Police Commissioners, and when Mr. Goff and his inquisitors get to work again the public may expect to see a return to business principles.

The intelligence of Wall Street does not seem to be able to see how confidence and courage are to be inspired by an economic measure passed by means of the shameless tactics employed to make law out of the Gorman bill, and threatened with change even in the passing. Every movement of the Democrats, whether in favor of the Administration or opposed to it, seems fraught with menace to the industries of the country. An exhibition of the much-vaunted sturdy honesty of the President would have called out very different comments on the financial situation from those which are to be heard in the Street to-day.

Why call attention to the fact that Cleveland's letter to Catchings contained uncredited but cunning lines from Tom Moore? When true hearts lie withered and fond ones are flown should his thoughts be directed to prose works alone? Go to, thou carping critic of "The Washington Star"! The letter to Catchings was easily made—'twas but big black I's and lemonade.

The Congress of the United States has slunk away from the National Capital heartily ashamed of itself, and leaving a record of incapacity and dishonor without parallel in the history of the country. The patriotism of the Republicans alone enabled the party in power to pass the one measure which was directed to the welfare of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. All the rest, outside of the routine, is but broken pledges and violated vows. Nor will it be surprising if the ghost of the so-called Force bill shall yet rise up to torment its murderers. Louisiana, freed from the bugbear of negro domination, is in a position to look after the interests which have been betrayed by the Democracy; and it plainly has a great mind to do so. The elections of November in that State may furnish a line for the future epitaph of the LIIId Congress.

NOTHING SETTLED.

Yes, the McKinley bill is dead, as Democrats boast. But the gun which for a time deprived that tariff of force is one of those which do more harm at the breech than at the muzzle. The effort to overturn the act of 1890 has already broken and defeated the Democratic party and covered it with infamy. The assault against it was led by President Cleveland, and has made him an object of contempt to his own party; by Chairman Wilson, and has exposed his pitiable incapacity; by the three confederates, Jones, Vest and Mills, who are branded by the head of their party with perfidy and dishonor. No repeal of the act of 1890 was found possible, except by buying votes from the Sugar and Whiskey trusts and other monopolies, and so a wild revel and witches' dance of corruption has brought disgrace upon the party in power, and in place of equal and fair protection for all has substituted the "communism of pelf" in Mr. Cleveland's phrase, and, in the language of "The New-York Times," a "bill packed with "duties that are practically iniquitous favors "sold to various monopolies in return for the "votes of Senators controlled by those monopolies."

Meanwhile the McKinley tariff stands in history as the act which raised the demand for the wages of labor to the highest point ever reached in this country—to more than $10,000,000,000 in the aggregate, while the overthrow of that measure has already taken from labor wages amounting to $2,000,000,000 or $2,500,000,000 yearly. The act brought the largest volume of business and the greatest prosperity ever known, for when people earn much they buy much. The fight for its repeal has brought the worst prostration of business for fifty years. And it is all for nothing, because the Bill of Sale and of Shame cannot last. With a dishonesty matched only by the stupidity of business men who swallowed the falsehood, partisans urged repeal as the only way of getting a settlement, but now it is confessed that nothing is settled. President Cleveland says the new bill is only "a vantage-ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations." Chairman Wilson, in his closing speech August 13, said the bill made some "breach in the protective system through which the hosts of "American freemen would continue to march," and that "no work that is not thorough ever remains undisturbed." "The New-York Herald" declared August 28, the morning the bill went into operation, that it "cannot be a finality. It is a mere makeshift." "The Times" declared July 22 that the bill "would be a betrayal of "faith and a defiance of the public sentiment of "the Nation, which would immediately again be "appealed to. Agitation would instantly be renewed."

All that business has gained, all that labor has gained, by enormous losses and sacrifices thus far, is a beginning of "further aggressive operations," further agitation, loss and sacrifice. Labor has been compelled to sacrifice from its earnings in one year a sum about as great as the entire National debt created by a four-years rebellion. The loss of capital may be judged from the liabilities of firms failing—$557,000,000 commercial and banking last year, and $1,200,000,000 of railroad bonds. And all this for nothing, except that Democrats may tell ignorant men that they have passed some bill instead of no bill, and the Trusts may get their millions each. If this is tariff reform, every man who has sense enough to manage any business or farm, or to earn wages at anything, will say the less of it the better. No more destroying agitation, if such are the fruits. If instead of settlement for all our losses we get only the beginning of controversy, with infamy and plunder, it is time to end the thing. If the McKinley bill, cleared of some mistakes, does not come back richly freighted with prosperity for all workers, and come to stay, every observer of free institutions will conclude that they are frightfully costly.

NIAGARA POWER.

The Constitutional Convention is to consider this week a special order relating to the diversion of the waters of the Niagara River. A sub-committee of the Committee on Legislative Powers has presented a lucid and comprehensive report rehearsing the rights acquired by various corporations for the employment of water power and the development of electric power, and recommending safeguards by which the State Reservation may be protected in future. The subject is one of great importance, and it is fortunate that the Convention can have the benefit of so full and careful a report before acting upon the amendment, which has been made a special order.

There are two distinct interests which are to be kept steadily in view. One is the preservation of the cataract, which is one of the chief marvels of natural scenery on the planet, and the other is the development under adequate safeguards and regulations of cheap electric power as one of the great industrial resources of the Empire State. The sub-committee apparently apprehends that one interest may be sacrificed to the other if the Legislature be allowed to make further grants to corporations, as it has been doing within the last eight years, or if the concessions already sanctioned are carried out uninterruptedly and without supervision. Accordingly it recommends an amendment to prevent further grants, and to place the companies already incorporated under the control of the Commissioners of the State Reservation charged with the duty of protecting the cataract.

While the Commissioners are logically the proper authorities for supervising the development of electric power for the benefit of the western counties, and possibly of a large section of the interior of the State, the discretionary powers with which they are to be armed are too large to be lastily and without due deliberation conferred upon them. It is a very difficult question which requires the best judgment and most thoughtful consideration of the Constitutional Convention. One point, however, is plain. All existing contracts which have been sanctioned by the Legislature ought to be respected. Large investments of capital have been made in costly engineering works and plant, and results of tremendous importance to the industries of the State are dependent upon the development of the cheapest electric power known anywhere in the world. Nothing should be done to impair the force and value of contracts and privileges already granted. The proposed amendment apparently recognizes this obligation as one which cannot be repudiated by the State.

THE COWARD.

There is not an intelligent, upright, straightforward citizen of the United States, we venture to say, who does not profoundly regret the course of President Cleveland with reference to the Tariff bill. Three ways were open to him. A veto would have been honest and brave. It would have verified the estimate which his worshippers have put upon his moral courage in sycophantic language, and which his political opponents have been glad to accept as substantially accurate. A signature would have proved his willingness to acknowledge the responsibility which he was destined to bear, and to that extent would have been respectable. His consent to the enactment by a refusal to sign or veto the bill is contemptible cowardice, which neither imprecations nor lamentations can disguise. The President of the United States has chosen to act the sneak. That is the simple and plain truth. He has not pleased a single human being, not even his better self, and he has disgusted every one who wants to respect the incumbent of his great office. Those who have been his eager eulogists in the past are dumb or reproachful. Some of them ardently hoped that he would sign the bill, while others as ardently hoped that he would veto it. Now by speech or silence they proclaim their chagrin. They will probably resume their former posture in the course of time, but for the moment they haven't strength to swing the censer. So many ascriptions of superlative virtue were never before simultaneously falsified by their object.

And the sign, "This way dishonor lies," was so plain!

COMMUNISM OF PELF.

There is one passage of the President's letter to Mr. Catchings which is fairly audacious in its coolness and cynicism. "The trusts and combinations," he says—"the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from "reaching the success we deserved, should not "be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover "from our astonishment at their exhibition of "power, and if then the question is forced upon "us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or "shall dictate the laws which the people must "obey, we will accept and settle that issue as "one involving the integrity and safety of "American institutions." This bombastic proclamation of hostility to Trusts is issued by the head of an Administration which is directly responsible for the most corrupt and indefensible concessions made to monopolists in the Bill of Sale.

"The New-York Times," a Democratic Free-Trade journal, which is supposed to be devoted to the President's political fortunes, has asserted on what it regards as perfectly trustworthy evidence that Secretary Carlisle was closeted for a long time with the refiners at the offices of the Sugar Trust on March 30. That may or may not be true; but it cannot be doubted that the Havemeyers consulted with him in Washington and received from him a letter of introduction to a prominent Democratic Senator; nor can it be denied that he drew up a sugar schedule giving the Trust the benefit of 45 per cent on refined, against 40 per cent on raw sugar; nor has the authenticity ever been questioned of the interview published with him on April 29, in which facts were misrepresented in the interest of the Trust; nor was there any hesitation on his part when the House sent up the Free Sugar bill to the Senate ten days ago in writing a letter for the avowed purpose of defeating it. "The communism of pelf," as represented by the sugar monopolists, has had an attorney of its own in the President's Cabinet who has aided it at every turn of the sale-and-barter tariff law.

And what has been the President's own share in trafficking with the monopolists who contributed heavily to his campaign expenses in 1892? He has done more than Senator Gorman, Senator Smith, Senator Brice, or any other Democratic Senator branded by him with "the deadly blight of treason," to secure the triumph and enrichment of the Sugar Trust. When the Gorman bill was sent back to the House, which had dealt that Trust a staggering blow by putting sugar on the free list without a differential, the President sprang to the defence of the monopolists. In the Wilson letter he virtually urged the House to abandon its position on this question, contending that it was Democratic to tax sugar, and that no one ought to be driven away from this principle and policy "by the fear quite likely exaggerated" that in doing so he might be indirectly and inordinately encouraging a combination of sugar refining interests. The President in that letter appeared as the champion of the Sugar Trust. Before a blow had been struck in the House in defence of free sugar he abandoned its ground and signalled for a surrender to the Senate.

And now the same President who has been fighting the battle of monopolists strikes an attitude, rolls his eyes and declaims against "trusts and combinations—the communism of "pelf—whose machinations have prevented us "from reaching the success we deserved." Was ever such hypocrisy known in American public life!

THE EFFECTS.

What is coming? The business world is anxious for all the light it can get regarding the probable effect of the new tariff. While conflicting predictions can no longer be supposed to serve any useful political purpose, they are still made with passionate earnestness by those who desire to justify their past action. When the Senate bill was first passed, few felt confident that it would become a law without essential changes. But it was clearly less injurious to most industries than any which the House had favored, so that the action of the Senate brought some sense of helpfulness or relief. The volume of transactions, which had ranged between 72 and 75 per cent of the normal for each month since February, taking 1892 as a standard, rose in July slightly above 75 per cent, and with the prospect of the bill's failure in the second week of August slightly above 77 per cent. Then came the sudden acceptance of the Senate bill by the House, relief that nothing worse could any longer be feared, the pressure of deferred business and the improvement which a definite basis of any kind might be expected to produce. For the last two weeks trade has averaged just 80 per cent of the normal for the season.

The best judgment which men were able to form, be it right or wrong, has been reflected by their actions up to this time, and with the long-postponed demands has lifted business about a tenth since the Senate passed its bill. The distribution of the recovery, so to speak, is natural; in the great industries which are likely to be most affected by the new tariff the proportion of working force employed, or of a full business done, is much less than four-fifths, while in the shoe industry, which is likely to be little affected, the proportion is much more than four-fifths. In iron and steel it seems to be about 70 per cent, and in woollens still less. Outside of these special influences the main factor is the earnings of the people. If as a whole they are earning $4 where they earned $5, it must be expected that they will not expend more than $4 where they spent $5. After delayed replenishment of stocks has been accomplished, the wages and the employment of labor will inevitably determine the volume of trade.

The heavy reduction of wages during the last year, with reduction of freights and royalties and profits, has brought down the cost of production in many threatened departments of industry so far that it is believed they can survive competition under the new tariff. The best authorities in the iron and steel industry think that, except in tinplates, cotton ties, and some other special products, foreign competition will not break down concerns that are able to produce at the present range of prices. But these are not three-quarters of the full capacity, and whether prices or wages can be materially raised in the face of the foreign competition on new terms is a question. Most of the cotton industry, in like manner, is beyond reach of harm at present prices and wages, but part may be forced to reduce wages, while some of the remainder must count upon a continuance of cheap cotton and cheap labor. After January 1 undervaluations will threaten a great part of the woollen industry, and no one can now judge how much. Until then, it is affected only by the indisposition of people to purchase with a heavy fall in prices expected four months ahead.

A great variety of other industries are in somewhat similar position. While the men of largest experience and greatest technical knowledge in each trade are obliged to admit that they cannot clearly foresee results, it requires a Free-Trade Congress or a Democratic editor to make a general forecast without modest hesitation. But the one fact which stands out clearly is that production on the present scale has been attained only with such reduction in wages as appears to make the present volume of business about as much as can be expected. The question whether wages can be raised at all, and the consuming power of the people thus increased under the new foreign competition, is one which only time and possibly trying experience can answer, and in some directions it seems clear that wages must go lower than they are now, or work must be stopped by cheaper foreign products.

For the present there will be an earnest and hopeful struggle in all industries, while the replenishment of dealers' stocks goes on. Americans are not of the character to surrender their home markets without a strong effort, and large loss may be sustained before many will yield. During the period of replenishment and struggle the volume of business may naturally be larger than it can be somewhat later, and in many trades the opportunity to do an active and fairly successful business for the next few months will attract the prudent as well as the enterprising. It is at least clear that the country cannot know until some time next year how far the new tariff is to affect its industries, and there is always room for hope that under severe trial Americans may be found stronger than they themselves had realized.

THE TARIFF REFORM TRAGEDY.

Senator Gorman—When shall we three meet again?

Senator Smith—When the hurly-burly's done.

Senator Brice—Fair is foul and foul is fair; hover through the fog and filthy air.

Speaker Crisp—Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers.

The President—Thou can'st not say I did it. Never shake thy gory locks at me.

Speaker Crisp—My hands are of your color, but I shame to wear a heart so white.

EXIT MOWBRAY.

Mowbray, the English Anarchist who came over a few weeks ago to play havoc with American institutions, has taken up a collection to pay his passage and gone back to the old country. His mission of revolution and annihilation has ended in dismal failure. He came to this country expecting to find the inhabitants restless, bloodthirsty and eager for some one to lead them in an irresistible uprising against law and order; instead of that he discovered them enjoying what seemed to him a vulgar degree of domestic peace, prosperity and civil liberty. In a word, Mowbray was disappointed and disgusted with us, and shook the American dust from his feet just as soon as the folks chipped in enough of their sordid coin to buy him a steerage ticket for Liverpool.

Mowbray has learned, and it is to be hoped he may tell all his comrades abroad, that the Anarchist business is in bad shape in America, that it is neither popular nor profitable, and that there isn't a worse climate for it in the world than that which prevails in the latitude and longitude of New-York. This country will be better off with Mowbray out of it. Not that he is dangerous—nothing of the sort—but a man who finds that a flea has somewhere got upon him always experiences an exaltation of the moral sense of cleanliness when he has shaken the insect off. The true meaning of Mowbray's failure to pulverize things in this country is that if the American people ever care to indulge in a season of civic chaos they will use a native product made right here at home, instead of importing a foreign brand.

Congress has adjourned. If its conscience will let it, may it now have peace.

A reprint of the new Tariff and Income Tax law, enacted by the LIIId Congress, is now ready in The Tribune counting room. The old and new rates are compared, and information which every business man requires is brought into compact form. Price, 10 cents.

Gladstone's sight and hearing improve notwithstanding his advanced years, and there is some hope that he may resume public speaking again, accompanied with a misgiving as to the wisdom of that course. The dignity of his departure from public life was in keeping with that of his career and services, and it would only be diminished if he were to elect to play a new farewell engagement, so to speak, following so swiftly his retirement, after an unexampled period of service, and an unparalleled succession of honors and achievements. His oratorical and public career ought to be regarded as closed, and no risk run that so illustrious a veteran should lag superfluous upon the stage.

Can there now be any more "Cleveland Worship?"

The advance in the price of potatoes is a serious matter for large numbers of people, especially for the poor. The scarcity of the crop just now, when the country is suffering so severely from Democratic hard times, is another proof of the soundness of the proverb that misfortunes seldom come singly.

Law-making by Congress has ended, and law-making by the Treasury Department has begun. By a single stroke of the pen, Secretary Carlisle has admitted free of duty some $7,000,000 worth of wool in bond, which the law, as Congress framed it, made dutiable. At the usual rate the duties on the wool alone would have been about $3,000,000, and meanwhile other goods, worth several millions, are admitted under the same ruling. Thus the Secretary kindly presents sundry millions to the importers, from a Treasury which is in the greatest need. The new tariff, as his own letter has shown, is not likely to produce all the revenue required for the necessities of Government, and yet he finds it well to be generous to the importers. If it be said that a clause of the McKinley law, which the Democratic Congress curiously failed to repeal, by the way, meets this case, and gives the importers an advantage, it is enough to answer that he might more properly have endeavored to enforce the latest act of Congress according to its terms, and left the importers to establish in the courts, if they could, the idea that parts of the McKinley law inconsistent with the new act have nevertheless retained their force.

With the stroke of the hour that made the Tariff bill a law, there died a President's reputation for courage.

Methodist missions in Corea date from 1885, only a few years after the country was in some limited degree opened to foreigners. Until the breaking out of the present war they were considered to be in a fairly prosperous state. They sustain one theological, two high and five Sabbath schools, with something less than a score of missionaries, a considerable number of whom are skilled in the medical art. Local hostility to the foreign evangelist is less acute than in China, and when the war abates the country will present one of the most promising fields of missionary effort among those Eastern peoples.

The fools are not all dead yet, but a good many of them are killing themselves in the Park this summer. The most wanton of all fools are those who use the people's pleasure grounds as the place for their self-destruction.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hetty Green is summering at St. Albans, Vt.

Attorney-General Olney will leave Washington the latter part of the week for Massachusetts, to remain a month.

Archbishop Vilatte, the head of the new Polish Catholic Church, is about forty years of age, and was for a time a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

It is reported that Miss Frances E. Willard has decided not to advocate political prohibition any longer. She thinks that the best way to promote temperance among workingmen is to better their social condition.

Mrs. G. A. Schenley, the well-known English yachtswoman, learned to sail a boat under the tuition of her father, Captain J. W. Hughes.

Representative Talbert, of South Carolina, occupies a unique position among Congressmen in that he neither goes to the theatre, drinks, smokes, chews nor plays cards. He has a habit, however, of never passing a beggar on the street without giving him a nickel, disposing thus of the small change that most men spend on themselves.

Some people in England are asking why Jean Ingelow could not be the poet laureate. She is living in an old-fashioned house in Kensington, London, and is now a gentle, gray-hatred woman of nearly seventy-four years.

Since the recent death of Dr. James Kitchen, of Philadelphia, Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery County, Penn., is declared by Philadelphia papers to be the oldest physician in the United States who has been in continuous practice. He will be ninety years old next October, and has been in active practice since 1827. He is still in excellent health, with astonishing preservation of his physical and mental powers. Dr. Corson is now writing his personal recollections of the anti-slavery movement, in which he took an active part, having assisted many a fugitive slave to escape by the "underground railroad."

"The Philadelphia Record" says that after achieving fame as the greatest manufacturer of saws in the world, Hamilton Disston may in time become the greatest fruit and vegetable grower also. He controls 2,000,000 acres of selected land in Florida, one-fourth as much as the whole State of Maryland. It is in one compact body, and after ten years of draining and experimental work he is now getting ready for colonizing it on a very extensive scale in connection with fruit and vegetable growing and sugar production. Mr. Disston now spends a considerable portion of his time in Florida, but still retains sufficient interest in Philadelphia to wield a potent influence in the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth wards when election day rolls around.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A plant in Sumatra called the Rafflesia Arnoldi is said to bear the largest flower in the world. Some of the largest are thirty-nine inches in diameter, and the central cup will hold six quarts of water.

Saved.—"What is the matter, friend?" asked the farmer who was driving by.

"My pneumatic tire has flattened out and the pump won't work," answered the disabled bicycler.

"By ginger, pop," exclaimed the agriculturist, "I kin fix you all right in about ten minutes. My hired hand used to be a Populist politician out in Kansas, and the mere matter of furnishin' enough wind to fill a tire ain't nothin' to him at all."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A German named Boeter, a former lieutenant in the German Army, has started a new society, the members of which call themselves "Frutarians." The members, according to "The Medical Record," eat nothing but ripe fruit, eschew cooked food of any kind and drink only water. They are to live in huts, bare of the comforts of civilization, and go naked. Ex-Lieutenant Boeter intends to buy a large tract of land in the Sandwich islands, or, perhaps, a small island outright, for the purpose of founding a colony.

A ROSE SONG.

In a garden's red retreat
Bloomed this rose for you, my sweet!
Caught the sunshine and the dew,
Dreaming of the lips of you.
Heard your sweet voice in the rills
And the song of whippoorwills,
With the tenderest unrest
Yearning ever for your breast.
Withered, is it worth a sigh?
Do love's roses ever die?

Say not that its charm is fled;
Say not that its sweets are dead;
Sunlight, moonlight, winds that sing,
Lured it into blossoming!
In its drooping diadem
Some sweet memory lives of them;
Still each fading petal seems
Fragrant with love's sweetest dreams!
Will his lips a kiss deny?
Do love's roses ever die?

Other roses climb and creep
Softly to your curtained sleep;
Lingering your lattice near,
Glad to die as roses there!
Yet, to this one rose that grew
In the Night and dreamed of you—
Death for love, its dearest bliss—
Give love's sweetest, holiest kiss!
Sun and stars fade from the sky,
But love's roses never die.
—(Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

"The San Francisco Examiner" says that the American Railway Union is sending to its friends envelopes bearing in red ink a picture of a Pullman and the words, "A. R. U. Strike, June 28, 1894. Souvenir." The envelope is intended as a sarcasm. The American Railway Union men say that if a Pullman is necessary to complete the make-up of a mail train, an envelope is not mailable unless it bears a picture of a Pullman. This logic has caused some trouble and hard feeling in the interior cities. It is said that postmasters at Sacramento and Los Angeles would not accept letters inclosed in these envelopes.

Considered as Raw Material.—The visitors at the art exhibition stopped in front of No. 2,861. "Now, there's a canvas," said Ammatt, with a sweep of his arm, "that I call pretty good."

"Yes," said Konniss, looking at it casually and passing on, "it isn't half as bad as it's painted."—(Chicago Tribune.

The merchant tailors of Gratz, Siberia, have sent a petition to the authorities of the university, asking that hereafter no student shall receive a diploma until he has proved that he has paid his tailor bills. Some of the students say that this is a deadly blow at the higher education of young men.

Have We Been Deceived?—"It is pretty well established," said the professor, "that Mars has no atmosphere."

"Is it possible," asked the spectacled young woman, "that the poets who tell us about the martial air have been deceiving us?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

On August 7 the award of the famous flitch of bacon took place in the little hamlet of Dunmow, in Essex, England. Three married couples appeared before a jury of six maidens and six bachelors, to accordance with a bequest made by Robert Fitz Walter in 1244, to the effect "that whatever people will go to the priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a flitch of bacon." The flitch was claimed and awarded in 1445, 1467, 1510, 1701 and 1751. In 1855 W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends revived the custom and superintended the ceremonials.

Maude—And you are positive they are married? What makes you so sure?

Mabel—I heard her tell him she thought it was foolish for him to spend his money for ice-cream.—(Buffalo Courier.

THE AMERICAN THE WINNER.

WRENN DEFEATS GOODBODY AND RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE HARVARD MAN BEATS THE IRISH PLAYER AT HIS OWN STEADY GAME, WINNING IN FOUR SETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 28.—The tennis championship will stay on this side of the water, for this morning sturdy "Bob" Wrenn defeated Goodbody in a four-set match for the possession of that title. The scores were 6—8, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. It was in many ways the most remarkable match ever played in this country. It was certainly the finest tennis exhibition ever given in America, as the authorities on the game universally admit. Nothing like the magnificent headwork combined with brilliant playing of "Bob" Wrenn has ever been seen by an American player. He fairly outplayed Goodbody in the latter's own steady game. Wrenn was everywhere and got back everything. His ground strokes all had good length and his lobbing was almost perfection after the first set, when it was a little short. His smashing, too, was the best ever shown by an American player for accuracy combined with pace.

Goodbody, too, played good tennis; in fact, better than in his matches with Hovey, Hobart and Larned. He was strong at the net, when he could stay there, but Wrenn's lobs troubled him greatly, and they often drove him back from a strong position.

Fully 3,000 people must have been present when Referee E. L. Hall called play, and the great match began. For the first three games there was nothing of special importance. Then with a lead of 2—1 Wrenn made a succession of most remarkable plays. He drove, smashed and volleyed in the most brilliant and yet steady way, and Goodboy could not do nothing with him. For three games Wrenn placed almost every point, and won the next three at love, taking the lead 5—1. Every one groaned when Goodbody made one of his celebrated rallies and succeeded in tying the score at five games all. This was not by Wrenn's poor play, but by fine placing. Goodbody by the same means took the set, 8—6. The crowd remembered the fate of Hobart and Larned and was uneasy.

But Wrenn had a determined look on his face, and by the most skilful head play and brilliant smashing he again took the lead, 5—1, in the second set. He took the net, smashing finely, and won the next game at love and the set, 6—1.

The third set was too important to lose, and both men realized it. Finally the American boy led, 5—3, but then Goodbody braced again, and succeeded in winning the next game. He had met his match now as a steady player, however, and Wrenn was not going to quit. He took his time, and a series of fine base-line drives, combined with some good smashes, gave him the next game and the set, 6—4.

The next was the most exciting and brilliant of the match. Each man made the most phenomenal returns, and played as if for his life. The lead went from one to the other until the games were four all. Then Wrenn found the base-line corners, and he put his ground stroke down there too well placed for Goodbody to handle effectively. He returned them into the net, and now Wrenn led, 5—4. Wrenn now served finely, and followed the ball to the net. Three times he did this, and three times he followed it up by a terrific smash which the Irishman could not touch. Then he drove a hard one, which Goodbody returned, but out of court, and Wrenn was still the champion.

His brother, Everts Wrenn, won a first prize in the morning, winning the finals in the consolations from O. M. Bostwick, of New-York, 6—0, 6—3.

OPENING OF THE NIAGARA TOURNAMENT.

Niagara, Ont., Aug. 28.—Some fine tennis was seen at the tenth annual Niagara international tennis tournament which opened this afternoon. The courts are the finest in Canada, and the attendance of crack players from Eastern States adds greatly to the interest. Malcom Chace, intercollegiate champion, of Providence, R. I., and A. E. Foote, of Yale, champion of New-England, have arrived.

A telegram was received from R. D. Wrenn, champion of the United States, saying that he would arrive to-morrow, and asking that himself and brother be entered in the doubles. Among the other cracks here are:

A. Fuller, Boston; R. N. Wilson, Buffalo; E. Rappelyea, Elmira, N. Y.; H. E. Avery, Detroit; R. W. Matthews, Canadian champion, and other Canadian players. To-day four games were played off in the all-comers.

Foote beat Wilson somewhat easily by a score of 6—0, 6—2. Matthews defeated Rappelyea, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; E. R. Griffin, of Toronto, beat A. M. Pope, of Yale, 6—0, 6—2; Gordon Mackenzie, of Toronto, beat B. Whitbeck, of Rochester, 6—1, 6—1.

In the doubles to-morrow R. D. Wrenn and partner will meet Chace and Foote.

KNIGHTS HAVE A BIG PARADE.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN IN THE LINE REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Washington, Aug. 28.—With just enough cloudiness to lessen the effect of the sun's brightness, the Knights of Pythias had an ideal day for their great parade. Broadcloth uniform coats were a little too thick for comfort, perhaps, but the Knights did not appear to mind such a slight inconvenience, and made a magnificent showing with their waving plumes and gold and silver accoutrements.

The parade assembled at Camp Washington, on the Monument grounds, at 4 o'clock, and marched up Seventeenth-st. to Pennsylvania-ave., where the procession turned and the Knights marched in review past President Cleveland. A small stand, decorated appropriately, had been erected in front of the White House, and on this the President stood during the entire time occupied by the procession in passing. Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel C. A. Kahlo, Major-General Carnahan's chief of staff, in full uniform, and Colonel John M. Wilson, U. S. A., the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, walked through the White House grounds to the stand amid continuous applause; and as he came in view of the thousands assembled at that point, a great cheer went up, to which he responded by doffing his hat. He took a dignified interest in all the incidents that occurred in his presence. Following his custom, the President reserved his salutes for the National flag and for the heads of divisions.

Members of