Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK—3—8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
CANARY & LEDERER'S ROOF GARDEN—The Sphinx.
EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Day and Evening—Midsummer Merry Making.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Der Vogelhaendler.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	11	6	Hotels	8	6
Announcements	12	6	Horses and Carriages	9	4
Bankers and Brokers	11	4	Instruction	8	1-2
Board and Rooms	9	5	Legal Notices	11	4
Business Chances	9	4	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Business Opportunities	11	3	Miscellaneous	12	4-6
Business Notices	6	1	Miscellaneous	9	4
Copartnership Notice	11	4	Ocean Steamers	11	5
Country Board	8	4	Public Notice	8	6
Dividend Notices	11	4	Railroads	9	1-3
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	6-7	Savings Banks	11	4
Dressmaking	9	4	School Agencies	8	2
European Advts	5	4-6	Special Notices	7	6
Excursions	9	3	Steamboats	11	6
Financial	11	2-4	Summer Resorts	8	2-4
For Sale	9	4	Sum. Resort Guides	8	3
Help Wanted	9	5	Real Estate	8	5-6
			The Turf	11	6
			Winter Resorts	9	5-6

Business Notices.

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20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
187 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1,328 3d-ave., between 75th and 76th sts.
1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.
1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.
150 East 47th-st., corner 3d-ave.
156 East 125th-st.
248 West 125th-st.
26 East 42d-st., near Madison-ave.
1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
1,620 Broadway.
700 3d-ave., corner 47th-st.
854 3d-ave., near East 37th-st.
52 Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts.
325 Bleecker-st., near Christopher-st.
17 Canal-st., and 157 Division-st.
2,051 3d-ave., between 112th and 113th sts.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—It is alleged that an extensive conspiracy against the Czar has been unearthed near Moscow by the Chief of the Secret Police; the chief has been rewarded. ═══ A train on the Grand Trunk Railway was telescoped near Quebec; the cars were filled with Catholic pilgrims, of whom about twenty are reported to be dead. ═══ Mr. Gladstone has written a note to the National Liberal Club, which will be employed as a campaign document. ═══ Cornell won in a walkover from the Leander crew in the preliminary heats at Henley.

Domestic.—Preparations are making for a race between the Defender and the Vigilant on Thursday. ═══ Secretary Herbert wrote to Commodore Sicard censuring the Brooklyn Navy Yard methods. ═══ Five people were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat on Lake Keuka, N. Y. ═══ Governor Altgeld made charges of bribery against members of the Illinois Legislature. ═══ Nantucket began a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the changing of its name from Sherburne to Nantucket. ═══ The New-England Railroad was sold under foreclosure to the reorganization committee for $5,000,000. ═══ Denver won the prizes in the parade of the wheelmen at Asbury Park.

City and Suburban.—The plot of ground at Nineteenth-st. and Fourth-ave. was sold by the Adams Express Company to a real estate association for $1,400,000. ═══ Ex-Inspector McLaughlin was bailed in the sum of $30,000. ═══ J. P. Archibald has accepted the Wardenship of Ludlow Street Jail. ═══ James McAvoy, who murdered his wife Saturday night, broke away from a policeman and killed himself by jumping before an elevated train. ═══ C. N. Bliss resigned from the Republican County Committee. ═══ Winners at Brighton Beach: Gutta Percha, Premier, The Swain, Long Bridge, McKee, St. Luke. ═══ The annual convention of the Wholesale Saddlers' Association of the United States was opened. ═══ The stock market was lower.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 71 degrees; highest, 89.

That the wife-murderer, McAvoy, should have cheated the gallows or the electrical chair by voluntarily seeking death is not likely to cause distress or regret in any quarter. The law is as amply vindicated under the circumstances as it could have been had days been spent in his trial and special consideration been given him in the row of the condemned at Sing Sing. Only to the unthinking is the death penalty society's revenge on those who murderously violate its most sacred charge, and the horror of this man's end was more shocking than the worst things that have happened on the gallows or in the death room at Sing Sing.

Are the wheelmen at Asbury Park acting wisely in drawing the color line against the young woman who has come to their meeting properly accredited from the farther East? Concerning the question of humanity and her rights in the abstract, it ought not to be necessary to say anything at this late day; that point has been settled over and over again. But the fact that the colored woman whose presence some of the wheelmen think offensive recently took a prize for her style of dress might suggest that she has a mission at Asbury Park. If she has a garment which women can wear on the wheel comfortably and gracefully, she ought to be hailed as a benefactor by all haters of the unaesthetic, whether or not they are able to preserve their equilibrium on the bicycle.

The Cornell crew have escaped the first danger that confronted them at Henley by winning a heat from their most formidable antagonists. But it was done by a fluke. The circumstance is regrettable. It would best suit American ideas of fair play if the heat could be rowed over. The umpire, however, seems inexorable in his interpretation of the law of the case, and as it stands it is not likely that either British or American sportsmen will expect the young men from Ithaca to relinquish a valuable advantage to which they are entitled under the rules of boat-racing. In the Henley regatta a heat won is altogether too precious a possession, and that the blunder is one for which the Leander Club was wholly responsible seems to be demonstrated by the fact that several strokes were rowed before a protest was heard from the Leander boat. Were similar ill luck to befall a crew here there would be no remedy for them. They would have to take the consequences. Yet there is no doubt that local satisfaction with the result is void of rejoicing, and that the majority of Cornell's friends would rather see the American crew beaten than to have them win without a contest that will disclose their merits as compared with those of their foreign rivals.

The Treasury figures for June are not so inspiring a sight to our Democratic friends at Washington now as they were a short time ago. The surplus of $3,931,445 was a good enough Morgan for a space, but the space was too brief, and there was no election impending in which the corpse could play a part. Now the surplus has undergone a change—a woful change, indeed—for it has been transformed into a deficit nearly two and a half times as big as was the fictitious surplus which caused so much Democratic rejoicing. Figures ought no more to be fooled with than guns. They are frequently loaded, and the recoil when they are fired off by the ignorant is attended with danger to those who handle them.

AS TO "ANOMALIES."

It is the Republican Deputy Secretary of State who is reported in an Albany dispatch to "The New-York Sun"—the newspaper which just now enjoys unusual facilities for obtaining exclusive information as to the views and purposes of Mr. Platt and his lieutenants—as saying that the proposition to enlarge the State Committee has "no higher aim than that of deposing Thomas C. Platt from its leadership." Mr. Davison regrets this. For, he says, "there can be little "question that the proposed enlargement of the "State Committee to 150 would not be beneficial "to the party as a working force or as a delib- "erative body." In his judgment, it "would be "a disturbing, unpractical and disintegrating "anomaly," and he makes no bones of saying that Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. J. Sloat Fassett and others who favor the increase are actuated solely by the desire to depose Mr. Platt, because that eminent person would not assist them in disintegrating the Republican party. Now, there are anomalies and anomalies. Mr. Davison seems to be an expert in them. The increase of the State Committee seems to him to be a disturbing, unpractical and disintegrating anomaly because the effect of it would be to depose Mr. Platt from the leadership of the party.

Without stopping to inquire when, by whom and how Mr. Platt was constituted leader of the Republican party, or how the enlargement of the State Committee—of which, strictly speaking, Mr. Platt is not a member—would depose him or otherwise disturb or disintegrate anything whatever, it occurs to us that there are other anomalies. What kind of an anomaly is it, for instance, for a Republican leader to be on such terms with the leaders of the party he is ostensibly fighting as to be able to get from them when they are in power fat offices for his personal followers? What kind of an anomaly is it when for the sole purpose of retaining these followers in office he makes combinations with the representatives of the opposing party to defeat the expressed will of his own? What kind of an anomaly is it when such a leader antagonizes the elected officials of his own party, and charges them with breaking faith with him when their only offence is keeping faith with the voters who elected them? What kind of an anomaly is it when such a leader puts in circulation an untruthful and abusive manifesto, denouncing the best men in the party as traitors when he and his followers are howling themselves red in the face for party harmony? What kind of an anomaly is it when, after a great popular uprising against Bosses and Bossism, a man who assumes to be leader of the party most influential in effecting the result asserts that he individually was the potential factor, and that he, consequently, is entitled to the place of Boss which the people voted to abolish and keep vacant? In short, what kind of an anomaly is it to assert that a party of high principle and of moral ideas should not enlarge its State Committee because such enlargement would lead to the deposition of a leader who in all his public life has never been known as the advocate of a principle or the exponent of any moral idea, and whose only political activities have been in connection with the distribution of spoils?

There is one other anomaly to which Mr. Davison might profitably give his attention. What kind of an anomaly is it when the leader of a great party in a great city is without a single friend in the press of his own party in that city, but makes the newspaper which represents the extreme of the opposition his medium for communicating his plans for bringing the party together by enforcing discipline and ruling the organization "with a rod of iron"?

A DOUBLE GAME AT SOFIA.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria appears to be playing a double game in connection with the disturbances in Macedonia. That, at any rate, is the impression which has been created throughout Europe by his suspicious behavior in connection with the matter during the last three months. It would be difficult to conceive a more insane policy and one which is more calculated to result in disaster for himself and his principality. He occupies an anomalous position, international treaty stipulations standing in the way of his official recognition by the Powers. The illegality of his situation has been tolerated so long as it was manifest that Bulgaria, which may be regarded as the offspring of the International Congress of 1878, was prospering under his rule, and so long as it was seen that his presence at Sofia constituted a guarantee of peace and honest government. Since Stambuloff, however, who was for so long his mentor, has been ousted from office, the country has been rapidly drifting into insolvency, its progress has been arrested, and Sofia seems to be developing into a source of intrigue, disturbance and conflict—a crater, in fact, of the everlasting and troublesome Eastern Question, which has been the cause of so many sanguinary wars.

Prince Ferdinand's undeniable encouragement of the risings against Turkish rule in Macedonia—bands of armed Bulgars crossing the frontier at numerous points to assist the insurgents—is attributable, of course, to his anxiety to please the Czar's Government, which has hitherto constituted the principal obstacle to his recognition by the Powers. That Russia is interested in these risings is clear from the summons to St. Petersburg of all the chief Muscovite consuls in Macedonia for the purpose of receiving the fullest kind of instructions from Prince Lobanoff himself, and likewise from the tone of the Pan-Slavist press at Moscow and on the banks of the Neva.

But it remains to be seen whether Prince Ferdinand will be permitted either by the Powers or even by his own people to carry out his little game to the end. The Bulgars, since the overthrow of Prince Alexander, infinitely prefer the Sultan and the Turks to the Russians. Stambuloff and the vast body of his fellow-countrymen look to Constantinople rather than to St. Petersburg, and should the Sultan, who is now massing troops along the Bulgarian frontier under the pretext of keeping out the sympathizers with the Macedonian insurgents, finally make up his mind to punish his vassal, Prince Ferdinand, for his treachery by visiting him with the same penalty that was meted out to his predecessor by the Russians, it is unlikely that there would be any interference on the Prince's behalf on the part of the Powers, in whose eyes he has no legal status, and who have lost confidence in him, or by his dissatisfied and thoroughly disgruntled Bulgar subjects.

THE GRAND TRUNK DISASTER.

Yesterday's frightful disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is readily explained. It does not belong in the category of those accidents the causes of which are unknown or matters of dispute. Nor was it one of those which no human care and foresight could have prevented. Concerning some of its minor details there may be doubt. The broad facts in the case are indisputable, and they are such as present an important object-lesson to other roads than the Grand Trunk, especially at this time of year, when heavily loaded excursion trains are numerous.

The wrecked train was an excursion train, and it was so heavily loaded that it was divided into two sections—practically two separate trains. The section which was leading was stopped at a grade-crossing, so that another train might go by. Whether any signals were displayed at the rear, how far they were sent back along the line, and at what distance the second section was or should have been following, are matters of uncertainty. What is certain is that the second section came along at high speed, crashed into the rear of the first section, wrecked an engine and ten cars, and killed and wounded many employes and passengers. Equally certain is it that without actual criminality on the part of the engineer of the second section, such an accident could not have occurred had the two sections been run at a proper distance apart and the rear of the leader been properly guarded.

The running of trains in sections is a common one. Such disasters as this are, unhappily, also common. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that trains should be so run, because in each case it practically amounts to running two trains in the scheduled space of one, and giving to two the care and precautions that each one should have for itself. Such sections are often run entirely too close together. The leader is protected and governed by the usual rules of the road, and its progress is watched by the telegraph operators at the stations. The second section merely follows the first, the engineer looking ahead to see that he does not run into its rear car, stopping when he sees it stop ahead of him, and going on when he sees it proceeding. Sometimes he does not see it stop in time, and then something happens, as it did yesterday.

All that is wrong. If a train has to be divided into sections, each section should be regarded and treated as a separate train, for such it really is. These trains should follow each other no more closely than at the minimum set for other separate trains on the road. Each should have for itself all the guardianship and all the block or other system of signalling that it would have were it solitary and not a section of another train. There is no use in saying this was done in this case. If it had been done, and any adequate system of signalling had been employed, there could have been no such disaster. The forward section stopped merely to let another train cross. There is no reason to suppose that meant for more than a minute or two. Then the second section was following it at an interval of only a minute or two. That is too close for safety.

DEMOCRATS STILL VINDICATING REPUBLICANISM.

Never in the whole history of economic science or experience has any policy been more completely vindicated by results than the policy embodied in the tariff of 1890. The advance of the Nation, not merely in its industries but in the individual prosperity of its people, was without a parallel in this country, or within a like time in the history of any other country under any policy whatever. But the vindication which came when it was decided to overthrow that policy was still more convincing. The predictions of its defenders which had sometimes seemed exaggerated, and prompted rather by excited feeling than by cool judgment, actually fell far short of the disasters which began to come upon the country the very month that decision was recorded at the ballot-boxes.

A further vindication of a different kind is now in progress. Though many darken the air with falsehoods, the fact is still made clear in every day's experience that industries and business are recovering finely because the change of policy threatened, the change for which all Free Traders and tariff reformers passionately clamored, and which the Democratic party solemnly promised, was not carried out, but was defeated by the combined cowardice, dishonesty and personal greed of part of the Democrats. The same "perfidy," for which the President and all the Free-Trade and tariff reform journals then denounced these Democrats so savagely, has brought that measure of recovery which those same journals and the President himself now boast of as the result of the tariff they denounced.

The issue which the plain people keep steadily in mind is between the National policy of Protection and the Democratic attempt to overturn Protection. It is not between the schedules of one bill or another, save as these affect the great principle at stake. The very leaders and the very journals which denounced the Senate Tariff bill as a "Bill of Sale and Surrender," in every part a violation of Democratic principles and pledges, protective in almost every schedule, bought through Congress by corruption, and "packed from end to end with iniquitous favors to monopolies," now have the audacity to claim that revival of business is caused by the bill which their President refused to sign.

No doubt some voters are deceived. But most of them have their own personal experience to enlighten them. With hundreds of journals in every part of the country eagerly catching up every item of increase in wages and revival of work, the list so carefully paraded covers less than half a million out of the five million manufacturing and mechanical workers. The fact that comparatively few whose wages have been advanced are yet receiving the wages they received in 1892 is also known to the millions when paydays come round. It is a strong illustration of the debauching power of a vicious opinion upon intellects ordinarily clear, that men are found hoping by stalwart assertion to dupe the people about the wages which the people themselves receive. So of the revival of work; there is scarcely a town in which some establishments are not idle, and every man and boy there knows the reason.

The country rejoices and takes heart because the purposes and threats and pledges and desperate efforts of Free Traders were in great part defeated and brought to disgrace by the "perfidy" of some Democrats. The result was a bill which in some schedules actually gives effective protection, and in others failed only because the men who secretly dictated it, really meaning to give stronger protection than any previous tariff had given, were not intelligent enough to do the work they had set out for themselves. In scarcely a single schedule of this new tariff is there wanting evidence of the distinct intention to maintain the protective idea and policy far enough, at all events, to avert the political disaster which the elections of 1893 had already foreshadowed. But for this most humiliating defeat of the Free Traders, the condition of business and wages paid might have remained where they were when a more complete success of the raid upon domestic industries was expected. And yet, through all thankfulness that the "tiger unchained" was drugged and stupefied and rendered so far harmless, there runs profound regret for the many industries which as yet are crippled and embarrassed, and for the millions who are yet deprived of part of their former earnings.

FORCED TREASURY BALANCES.

The efforts to force a favorable Treasury balance in Washington at the end of the fiscal year seem to have been as stupendous as they were amusing. No intelligent person was deceived in the least degree, because everybody knew that as soon as the fateful 30th of June should be passed the Treasury balance would change with dizzy rapidity. That it has done so a Washington dispatch published in The Tribune on Saturday has clearly shown. Any person not familiar with the financial methods of this Administration would have said, after scanning a Treasury daily statement for one of the latter days of June, that no Government in the world was ever so economically conducted as is the Government of the United States at the present time. Take the statement for June 29, for example. The expenditures were reported to be as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous, nothing; War, nothing; Navy, nothing; Indian Service, nothing; Interest, nothing; Pensions, $199,258 54.

Who ever before heard or dreamed of such economy?

Here was a total expenditure at the rate of less than $73,000,000 a year in the face of appropriations by a Democratic Congress calling for about $500,000,000 a year. The actual cost of keeping the machinery of Government in full and efficient operation—its Army and Navy, its lighthouses and revenue cutters, its armies of civil employes, its public surveys, and of keeping faith with its Indian wards as well as the holders of its interest-bearing obligations—was nil, and the only expenditure was a paltry $200,000 on account of pensions! But there does not really seem to be any need to heap facts about Democratic management of the National finances. That is one of the matters in regard to which the country generally seems to have reached a sound conclusion in the last two years.

LAW AND INSPIRATION.

Mr. Justice Gaynor continues to administer justice and mercy in a manner calculated to attract attention, if not to enhance the dignity of the bench. He has in his day done good work for the people of the city in which he lives, been a significant and at one time a predominant factor in liberating it from the domination of corrupt politics. The people rewarded him with one of the highest offices in their gift, and are prepared to hold his name in grateful remembrance, so far as he will permit it without the suppression of their sense of humor. It is hard to maintain hero worship in the face of absurdities. In the enthusiasm of a moral movement and the indignation at being tricked and plundered people were not disposed to question the divine character of the revelations of a prophet or to complain because the medicine-man who healed their wounds accompanied his treatment with spectacular exhibitions and intimately pious invocations. They were willing to concede that there were some iniquities which the Almighty would not permit, and that he who declared it was a Daniel come to judgment. But, after all, we are a prosaic people, and though we may now and then give heed to a specific transcendental vision, our mundane intelligence prevents our giving permanent reverence to any soothsayer who maintains continuous relations with the unseen and has inspirations with the frequency of a blacksmith's bellows.

The voters of the IId Judicial District placed Justice Gaynor on the bench to declare the law as it is laid down in the statute books, according to the time-honored methods followed by his colleagues, and not to do missionary labor in behalf of the sorrowing and the oppressed, or to declare anew the moral order of the universe. Neither did they select him to deliver Populist orations in his official capacity. That privilege may properly be reserved for the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. No State court, however inspired or burning with the sense of tyranny to be overthrown, can hope to compete with Justice Harlan in that sort of activity, and the Imperial State of New-York cannot afford to play second fiddle to anybody even in the matter of being ridiculous. Therefore it is better that we should follow the old traditions of law courts, that logic should have preference to rhetoric in the preparation of decisions, and that their subject matter should be confined to the cases in hand. It is pretty hard to consider seriously the legal soundness of an opinion determining an extremely simple point of law, when it contains such bits of high-keyed philosophizing as this:

> From the irregular and disorderly trial of Jesus down to the present time history in almost every generation affords instances of trials conducted without due calmness and attention, in which sometimes the innocent and sometimes the guilty were convicted; but invariably in either case with the like effect in the end, that the conviction was generally deemed unjust, and proved more demoralizing and detrimental to social order than acquittal would have been. It is a maxim of manliness and healthy human nature as old as the human race, that one who cannot be convicted by fair play should not be convicted at all.

If Justice Gaynor had reasonable doubt whether or not the judgment against McLaughlin should stand he was perfectly right in granting a stay. However much his decision may be regretted as tending to increase the difficulties, already enormous, of administering the criminal law in the case of powerful offenders, the points involved are purely legal, and how far Justice Gaynor was warranted in his conclusion that some of the rulings of Justice Ingraham and Justice Barrett were seriously incorrect is a question which laymen will not attempt to decide. Neither is it pertinent to inquire whether the application would have been granted if made anywhere else, or whether the defence, having under the new law only one chance outside of the trial court to ask for a stay, with careful knowledge of human nature selected its fountain of legal wisdom. The stay is granted. Its propriety need not be discussed. What does draw attention and comment is the remarkable language concerning "unseemly haste" and "precipitate proceedings" of fellow-Judges which it contains. When the enthusiastic and inspired champion of the people took a seat upon the bench the advocate and the sermonizer were expected not to intrude into the judicial system. When last fall the call of a Democratic State Convention was hanging fire nobody was disposed to be overcritical about the manifestations of the fever of impending greatness. But there is nothing of that kind going on now. There is no call for leaders in a war against tyrants or to establish on earth an angelic hierarchy. The trial before Pontius Pilate has absolutely no place in the legal lore of the State of New-York. Justice Gaynor should call himself back from the contemplation of his own inspiration to the plain interpretation of the statute law.

The California Supreme Court in a recent decision handed down by Chief Justice Beatty declares: "Poker playing for money, however objectionable in fact, is, in the eyes of the law, as innocent as chess or any game played for recreation, and its votaries and the places where it is played are not criminal." After this, who is bold enough to deny that Justice is blind?

We hasten to enrich our collection of diplomatic and consular freaks. The latest addition is "General" Henry MacIver. "General" MacIver is a Virginian by birth, is a F. F. V. and it goes without saying is saturated with superiority. Mr. Cleveland had the discernment of assigning the "General" early in his second term to a consulate in Spain. Here the "General" aroused the attention of the drowsy hidalgos by his antics and eccentricities. They are said to have disturbed even the Royal slumbers at the Escurial, and as a result the "General" was called off. He is now understood to be charging the officials of the State Department with "conspiracy" and to have challenged one of Mr. Olney's minions to mortal combat. There's chivalry for you.

Oh, that Grover Cleveland would write a letter every week: sighs the paragrapher these days.

Look out for Jenkins now! Nothing will moderate his raptures as he sits at the cradle's side and records the sunlit smiles or the most secret pangs of the little newcomer. And, ten to one, he'll furnish the consecrate organs with a beat on the first tooth, see if he doesn't.

Marriage and elopement do not commonly take place on the same day, though such an incident is reported at Sodus, N. Y., when the newly made bride fled from her newly ordained lord and got away several miles with a handsomer man. They were overtaken, however, and the companion of her flight was severely chastized by the pursuing husband, who tucked his wife into her vacated seat in the family buggy and turned the head of his foaming steed in the direction of home and Pultneyville, where the honeymoon is now calmly proceeding. The natural history of Sodus is imperfectly known outside of the borders of that commune, and it is impossible to say whether occurrences of this sort are habitual there or only occasional and founded on some individual peculiarity of temperament. It may be an exploit of the new woman in that rustic region—kicking over the traces of convention and giving her astonished spouse some idea of the future which is in store for him. But the performance has none of the elements of popularity and is not likely to be often repeated at such an early stage of the matrimonial process.

During the discussion of excise questions by the police, the case of Harris the butler, who was murdered at midday, seems to have dropped out of sight entirely.

From a man who has posed as a reformer and went to the Senate as an independent in a Republican landslide, Senator Bradley's declaration in refusing to testify at the Bridge investigation sounds queer. "I'm not going to give the Republicans any powder to blow up Democrats, as they sat upon me in the Senate last session and beat my bills." A mere politician who said that would be thought lacking in principle.

In a recent editorial article in regard to the water supplies of cities, The Tribune referred to the serious epidemic of typhoid fever in Stamford, which was caused by the use of impure water. The people of Stamford declare that their public water supply is pure and wholesome. It is true that the epidemic was not caused by any contamination of the public water supply. It was brought about by the carelessness of a milkman, who washed his milkcans in the water drawn from a polluted well. But were not the Stamford officials in fault because they failed to close all contaminated wells and to provide a complete and adequate system of sewerage, which would have prevented the pollution of wells? The public water supply of Stamford may be of excellent quality, but if Stamford had done its whole duty in regard to the water used within the city limits the epidemic would not have occurred.

Representative Lawson, of Georgia, is the latest "convert" to the "sound money" cause of the Administration. Keep your eye now upon the Federal appointments in the State.

In South Carolina the United States courts send dispensary constables to jail for contempt on affidavits, and the State courts commit liquor dealers to the penitentiary for contempt also on affidavit. The whole population of the State will find itself behind bars presently if that sort of thing continues. An exchange of prisoners will then become necessary.

While Emperor William has been engaged in dedicating the new North Sea Canal, with an immense amount of pomp and ceremony, the French have been having a little inauguration of their own. It has been a quiet affair, intentionally so, since the Gallic Government was desirous to avoid attracting public attention thereto. It was nothing more nor less than the opening up of the channel that now connects the Lake of Biserta, near Tunis, with the Mediterranean. The channel in question is now thirty feet deep throughout and over two hundred feet wide, while the lake to which it gives access is about ten miles across and has a mean depth of forty feet. All the navies of the world could find shelter and anchorage in it, and a couple of weeks ago the French Mediterranean fleet, consisting of a number of heavily armored cruisers, steamed through the channel and anchored in the lake, this constituting the formal taking possession of the new port of Biserta, which, by reason of its advantageous position and unrivalled facilities, is destined to become an important Mediterranean station.

PERSONAL.

Five Protestant Episcopal bishops are in Saratoga spending their vacation, namely, Bishops Quintard, of Tennessee; Perry, of Iowa; Walker, of North Dakota; Scarborough, of New-Jersey, and Johnston, of Western Texas.

Foreign papers said that Professor Leyden, the famous German physician, received $25,000 for attending the late Czar in his last illness.

On account of ill health the Rev. E. A. McGurk, S. J., has resigned the presidency of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He was born in Philadelphia in 1841, became a Jesuit in 1857 and soon came to be recognized as a man of keen judgment in matters of finance. He was intrusted while yet a young man with positions of high responsibility. He has been president of Loyola College, Baltimore, for nine years, and of Gonzago College, Washington, D. C., for four years. He filled for two years the office of vice-president of Boston College, and in July, 1893, came to Worcester to succeed the Rev. M. A. O'Kane, S. J., as president of Holy Cross. While in Washington he built a beautiful residence for the priests of the Gonzaga College, and during his administration at Baltimore he renovated the entire interior of the Church of St. Ignatius.

The seventy-four windows in the yacht Standard, ordered by the late Czar and just finished, cost $18,000. The vessel is one of great beauty.

Not all the women of the last generation were mindless dolls. There was, for instance, Miss Phoebe Brown, of Matlock, England, as noted by William Hutton in 1801. Her common dress was a man's hat, coat, with a spencer above it, and men's shoes. She could lift one hundred weight with each hand and carry fourteen stone. Her voice was more than masculine, it was deep-toned, and, the wind in her face, she could send it a mile. Yet she had no beard. She could sew, knit, cook, spin, but hated them all; she accepted any kind of manual labor, but her favorite avocation was breaking in horses at a guinea a week. She was an excellent judge of a cow, and shot accurately with a gun. Her chief food was milk, and she was fond of Milton, Pope and Shakespeare. This admirable female also performed neatly on the flute, violin, harpsichord and bass viol. She could cover easily forty miles a day, and when a gentleman at the New Bath treated her rudely she said that "she had a good mind to have knocked him down."

Professor Charles J. Little has been elected president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., in place of the late Dr. Ridgaway. His selection is highly commended by the Methodist papers.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, has sent a number of bottles filled with water from the river Jordan to the minister stationed on Heligoland, to be used for baptismal purposes. The Hohenzollerns are always baptized with water of the Jordan.

It was George Davidson, recently removed from his place in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who persuaded James Lick, the California millionaire, to establish the great telescope that bears his name. The eccentric philanthropist was induced to give up a pet plan for a magnificent pyramid, to rival that of Cheops, only by Davidson's suggestion that a giant telescope would be a far grander monument.

MR. DEPEW SAILS TO-DAY.

OFF FOR HIS ANNUAL JAUNT IN EUROPE.

HE SPEAKS ABOUT HIS PLANS, ABOUT THE PRINCE OF WALES AND ABOUT SOME OTHER THINGS.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamship Paris, which sails at 11 o'clock to-day, will be Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew is accompanied by Edward Sundell, who will act as his private secretary during the trip. Horace C. Du Val, Mr. Depew's private secretary, expected to be one of the party, but he was compelled to defer his trip for a week. Like Mr. Depew, whom Governor Altgeld accused of always wrapping himself in the American flag, Mr. Du Val will also sail on the American Line and under the American flag. He will meet Mr. Depew in London, and then the party will be complete. This is Mr. Depew's regular summer trip, and he expects to be gone about two months. Speaking of his plans, he said yesterday:

"I shall go to London and Homburg. Outside of that I do not know just what I will do. I may get to London in time to get in at the windup of the International Railway Congress, but I am not sure. This is to be purely a pleasure trip, and I don't want to mix much business up in it.

"I think that everybody who can afford it ought to go to Europe every summer. It is the greatest thing in the way of rest and relaxation that one can secure. If people cannot go to Europe they ought to go to some place for a rest. I have noticed three things about men who do not take proper rest and relaxation. First, they become nervous and restless. Second, they become irritable and querulous, and their work does not maintain its high standard, or if it is work of the head the judgment is likely to err. In the third place, they die suddenly. We have had many notable instances of that among men of National reputation in recent years. Everybody needs some rest.

"That," continued Mr. Depew, "reminds me of a funny incident. It was just after I had paid my visit to the World's Fair. I was so enthusiastic over the beauties of that monster exhibition that I overstepped myself in urging people to visit it. I said that every loyal American ought to see the Exposition. I urged them to be economical and save money to go. I said, in my enthusiasm, that if they could not get the money any other way that they ought to borrow it. This last plea struck a sympathetic chord in some fellow's heart in the South. He wrote me that he had read my words with a great deal of interest, and that he was prepared to take my advice. He then suggested that I send him a couple of hundred dollars, so that he could take his family and go to the Fair, and then remarked, parenthetically, that I could make it an indefinite loan. I don't urge people to borrow money to take a vacation, but they ought to go if they can."

"Do you expect to meet the Prince of Wales during your visit abroad?"

"I have no idea whether I will or not. If I get the opportunity I shall be glad to do so. I am not afraid of public criticism for hobnobbing with royalty. One of the main objects of my yearly trips abroad is to meet and talk with men who have made their names famous. I look upon the Prince of Wales simply as a man upon whom a great trust is imposed, and will, one day, perhaps, be at the head of one of the greatest nations on earth. I like to judge for myself of his sterling worth and how he will rule. There is a pleasure in reading of great men and their accomplishments, but there is a satisfaction in actual contact that repays for the fatigue of travel."

"Do you think the Prince will come over in the fall to witness the yacht races?"

"I hardly think that he will come. He is a man who is always weighted down with important engagements. It is a long, hard trip, and his visit would necessarily have to be brief. I hardly think he would undertake the task. And, again, it would be rather humiliating for him to come all the way over to cheer for a yacht, and then see her badly beaten. Of course, we would feel sorry for the Prince, but we would have to beat the English yacht just the same. That is one thing sure.

"The English," continued Mr. Depew, "are a methodical, plain and straightforward people. Sometimes American humor is not clear to them. I remember one funny thing in connection with a trip I made abroad one time. I was invited to attend a dinner given by a medical society. I was called upon for a speech, and in the course of my talk I said that I knew a woman who lived on Long Island and ate so many clams that her waist rose and fell with the tide. The joke did not seem to take, but I lived through it. Some time afterward, in looking over an English medical journal, I saw this story reprinted and cited as a pathological fact.

"That was funny, but I have brought my native town, Peekskill, into disrepute on the other side. Whenever I wanted to tell a story in the old times and disguise the locality, I used to say it happened at Peekskill. One day I was wandering around Edinburgh, in Scotland. Over there they have above the newsstands a bulletin on which is given the name of the paper, and in smaller type beneath the news that each individual sheet contains. It is very seldom that they print much American news, and on this day I was running my eye down the list to see if anything from American shores was reported. Suddenly my eyes caught the words 'Peculiar Peekskill—An Odd Town With Odd People.' I bought that paper. The introductory note under this peculiar head went on to say that Peekskill was a quaint little town a few miles from New-York. It said that its citizens were noted for their oddities and eccentricities, and then added that Chauncey M. Depew was one of the most unique products of this remarkable village. Then it went on to say that I had gained some note as a story-teller, and that the paper had with care collected some of my stories, and that I vouched for their absolute truth. Then there were printed about ten of my most weird stories, which were boldly set forth as being true. I gave it up after that, and my only fear is that some fellow-townsman may have seen the paper, for then I would be blacklisted at Peekskill."

Mr. Depew spent last night at Dobbs Ferry. He rode up on the 4.55 p. m. train with Cornelius Vanderbilt. They talked earnestly all the way up over railroad affairs. Mr. Depew, at the end of his trip, said:

"I leave the country satisfied that railroad matters are in excellent shape. The recent traffic agreement, the return of prosperity and the general revival of business all tend to make the outlook exceptionally bright. The railroads have arrived at an understanding, which will be maintained, and I expect to find things at floodtide upon my return in the fall."

CHARITY AIDED BY ART AND MUSIC.

A CONCERT IN THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES TO-MORROW—AID FOR THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND AND "THE HERALD" ICE FUND.

There will be another concert at 3 p. m. to-morrow in the galleries of the American Art Association, at No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., in connection with the exhibition of paintings in aid of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund and "The Herald" Ice Fund. The following musical artists have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion: Miss Orrie Minasian, soprano; Miss Mattie Park