WALBRODT TAKES THE LEAD

INTERESTING CHESS BATTLES FOUGHT IN NUREMBERG.

PILLSBURY DEFEATS TARRASCH—SHOWALTER LOSES TO SCHALLOPP AND LASKER TO TSCHIGORIN—PRESENT STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Nuremberg, July 28 (Special).—When the players assembled at the Museum this morning at 9 o'clock it was found that the sixteenth pairing would be observed in the eighth round of the tournament, and as Lasker, Schiffers and Pillsbury had to play against Tschigorin, Steinitz and Tarrasch, much interest was evinced at the play of these experts. Showalter was paired with Schallopp and Albin with Janowski, and this contest also promised to be highly interesting, owing to the style of these players. Walbrodt was looked upon as certain to account for Porges, and Maroczy was matched with Teichmann, Winawer having a bye.

After a day's hard fighting none of the games were finished in the first sitting. Walbrodt took the lead, with six and a half points, over Steinitz and Tschigorin, who have now six points each. Showalter, Lasker and Tarrasch were beaten.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Showalter tried his luck once more with a Petroff Defence against Schallopp, and the players proceeded on the lines of a game won by Tarrasch in his match with Walbrodt in this city two years ago. The Kentuckian compromised his game in the opening, and it was generally thought that Schallopp would win in the afternoon, which he did after sixty-four moves.

Teichmann succeeded in getting the best in his game with Maroczy in the end-game stage. The Magyar selected the Pillsbury-Lasker variation of a game contested in St. Petersburg, which was won by the American. To-day's game was equally well contested throughout the opening and middle stages, but, as told above, Teichmann established a winning position in the end-game stage. Maroczy, however, found a way out of the difficulty, and drew after fifty-one moves.

About twenty-five years ago the celebrated German player Hydebrand und von der Lasa won a Counter Centre Gambit against another distinguished player by the name of Hanstein. To-day Marco and Blackburne selected the variation played by the above-named masters, on the third table. This game proceeded evenly to the middle stage, when Marco's position seemed to improve greatly. This game was also adjourned at 1 o'clock, and ended after eighty-six moves in a victory for Marco.

A Pawn to Queen 4 opening, after the fashion of the often-mentioned Lasker-Tschigorin game won by the latter in St. Petersburg, was equally well contested up to its adjournment. The game remained even to the end, which came after sixty-nine moves.

Tschigorin accepted the Queen's Gambit offered by Lasker on the fifth table in a similar manner, as he did against Steinitz in St. Petersburg, which latter game was won by the veteran. Nothing of importance had happened in to-day's game when the dinner gong sounded. In the afternoon Lasker, with a certain draw in hand, played for a win, and this experiment lost him the game after fifty-six moves.

A similar state of affairs existed on the next table, where Schiffers and Steinitz discussed a Four Knights Opening, the opening moves being identical with those of the Tschigorin-Pillsbury game won by the latter in St. Petersburg. Neither player dared venture anything in the afternoon, and a draw resulted after thirty-six moves.

On the seventh board Tarrasch accepted a Queen's Gambit offered by Pillsbury, and the battle was fought on similar lines to those of the Walbrodt-Mieses match game won by the latter in Berlin. Neither Pillsbury nor Tarrasch could claim any advantage when the game was adjourned. In the afternoon Tarrasch got into difficulties, made a few hasty moves under time pressure, and Pillsbury was enabled to win after sixty-one moves.

The Parisian, Janowski, defended a Ruy Lopez offered by Albin, as did Lasker in the second match game against Steinitz in New-York, which the latter won. After the opening moves the Parisian assumed the attack with such good effect as to gain considerably in position. This game was also adjourned for dinner. Janowski maintained an advantage in the afternoon sitting, which, however, was not sufficient to win, a draw resulting after sixty-four moves.

Walbrodt succeeded in accumulating small advantages in a French Defence against Porges until he was looked upon as a certain winner when play ceased for the morning. Walbrodt imitated the Burn defence of a game which that player successfully adopted against Marco in Hastings. The Berliner did not disappoint his admirers in the afternoon sitting, and beat Porges after forty-six moves, thereby taking the lead in the tournament.

Following are the opening moves actually made on all the nine boards:

FIRST BOARD—PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

WHITE. Schallopp.	BLACK. Showalter.	WHITE. Schallopp.	BLACK. Showalter.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	6 B—Q 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	7 Castles	B—K 2
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	8 R—K	Kt—B 3

SECOND BOARD—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Maroczy.	BLACK. Teichmann.	WHITE. Maroczy.	BLACK. Teichmann.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P—Q 4	P—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	7 B x Kt	Kt P x B
4 Castles	Kt x P	8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2

THIRD BOARD—COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT.

WHITE. Marco.	BLACK. Blackburne.	WHITE. Marco.	BLACK. Blackburne.
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	5 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 5
2 P x P	Kt—K B 3	6 P—K R 3	B—B
3 B—Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2	7 Q—K 2	P—Q R 3
4 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 4	8 P—Q B 4	P—B 3

FOURTH BOARD—P—Q 4 OPENING.

WHITE. Schlechter.	BLACK. Charousek.	WHITE. Schlechter.	BLACK. Charousek.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	5 Kt—B 3	P—K R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 5	6 P—K 3	B—Kt 5
3 P—B 4	B x Kt	7 P x P	Q x P
4 Kt P x B	Kt—B 3	8 B—Q 2	B x Kt

FIFTH BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE. Lasker.	BLACK. Tschigorin.	WHITE. Lasker.	BLACK. Tschigorin.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	5 B—Q 2	B x B ch.
2 P—Q B 4	P x P	6 Q Kt x B	Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	7 B x P	Castles
4 P—K 3	B—Kt 5 ch	8 Castles	Q Kt—Q 2

SIXTH BOARD—FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

WHITE. Schiffers.	BLACK. Steinitz.	WHITE. Schiffers.	BLACK. Steinitz.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 Castles	Castles.
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	7 B—Kt 5	B x Kt
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	8 P x B	Kt—K 2

SEVENTH BOARD—QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE. Pillsbury.	BLACK. Tarrasch.	WHITE. Pillsbury.	BLACK. Tarrasch.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	5 P x P	P—K 3
2 P—Q B 4	P x P	6 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
3 P—K 3	P—Q B 4	7 Kt—B 3	B—K 2
4 B x P	P x P	8 Castles.	Castles.

EIGHTH BOARD—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Albin.	BLACK. Janowski.	WHITE. Albin.	BLACK. Janowski.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P—B 3	B—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 B—R 4	P—K Kt 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2	B—Kt 2
4 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	8 Kt—B 4	Castles.

NINTH BOARD—FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE. Porges.	BLACK. Walbrodt.	WHITE. Porges.	BLACK. Walbrodt.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	5 Kt x P	B—K 2
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	6 B x Kt	P x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	7 P—Q B 3	P—K B 4
4 B—K Kt 5	P x P	8 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 4

Following are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	3	5	Schiffers	4	4
Blackburne	4	4	Schlechter	4½	2½
*Charousek	2½	4½	Showalter	1½	6½
Janowski	5	3	Steinitz	6	2
*Lasker	5	2	Tarrasch	5	3
Marco	4	4	*Teichmann	1	6
*Maroczy	4½	2½	*Tschigorin	6	1
*Pillsbury	3½	3½	Walbrodt	6½	1½
*Porges	½	6½	*Winawer	2½	4½
Schallopp	3	5			

*Played seven games; other contestants eight.

Number of games won, 68.
Number of games lost, 68.
Number of games still to be played, 99.

MRS. KNAPP RETURNS FROM TURKEY.

HER HUSBAND, A MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, HELD ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. George P. Knapp, wife of the missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Rev. George P. Knapp, who was arrested at Bitlis, Eastern Turkey mission, not long ago on the charge of conspiring against the Turkish Government, arrived in this city from the East last Saturday, and left here for her former home in Massachusetts yesterday. Mrs. Knapp was accompanied by Mrs. A. M. Knapp, her mother-in-law, and her daughter, Miss Grace H. Knapp. She left her husband in Constantinople to stand trial upon the charges which have been preferred against him, and said she hopes for his speedy acquittal.

After Mr. Knapp's arrest in Bitlis, where he was stationed as a missionary, he was taken under a guard of soldiers to Alexandretta, his passport having been stamped "expelled" at Aleppo. The Government officials gave him permission to leave the country in safety, and were, apparently, anxious that he should do so. He declined to depart, however, until a formal hearing had been accorded him upon the complaints against him, with sufficient opportunity to defend himself. Upon this insistence on Mr. Knapp's part, the Government immediately proceeded to secure ex-parte affidavits and depositions as to his alleged wrong-doing, with the result that charges were drawn up from the sworn statements of twenty-two persons, whose names are attached to the legal documents. These charges were presented by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople.

A STATEMENT BY UNDERWRITERS.

THEY DISCLAIM LIABILITY ON NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LLOYDS POLICIES.

New-York fire insurance men are much interested in the developments of the affairs of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds, an association of Lloyds which was run under the firm name of Whipple & Co., at No. 35 Liberty-st. The New-York and Chicago Lloyds was one of three Lloyds under the management of this firm, the others being the South and North American Lloyds and the Bankers' and Merchants' Lloyds. All three were managed in the one office of Whipple & Co., by the attorneys, J. L. Parraga and D. F. Casey, and wrote a large business.

Last spring, when many of the illegal Lloyds were being pursued by the deputy of the Attorney-General, the New-York and Chicago Lloyds and the Bankers and Merchants' Lloyds retired, and the attorneys announced that the South and North American Lloyds would continue to do business with many new underwriters, who were formerly with the retiring Lloyds. About a month ago, when it began to be rumored that the Lloyds affairs were in a somewhat uncertain condition, J. L. Parraga disappeared, and David Casey, the remaining attorney, was appointed receiver to carry on the business of the South and North American Lloyds under his name. The firm of Whipple & Co. was dissolved. Some two weeks ago Casey also departed, and the business was left in charge of the senior clerk. Since the going away of the two men, it has been found that the fire losses of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds are far in excess of any cash in sight and all of the reputable underwriters have issued a circular to policy-holders, which has caused a stir in insurance circles. The circular was sent out by Willar H. Baylis, the underwriters' counsel, at No. 37 Liberty-st., and is as follows:

We, the undersigned, severally, whose respective names are printed upon certain policies of insurance, known as New-York and Chicago Lloyds, issued by Whipple & Co., as attorneys, without admitting any liability on our part or right of said Whipple & Co. to use our names as underwriters, beg to notify you as follows, viz.: That the firm of Whipple & Co. has been dissolved, the whereabouts of the members of such firm are now unknown, and its affairs have passed into the hands of a receiver, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New-York. That a number of the alleged underwriters upon the policies of such Lloyds are insolvent and have unsatisfied judgments against them; others deny their liability; and each underwriter has claims for losses presented against him approximating $3,000, the maximum amount for which he is liable under the terms of all policies. That additional losses are bound to occur as policies now outstanding aggregate approximately $2,000,000. That in case of loss, you probably will not be able to recover any substantial portion of it. We therefore, individually and severally, beg to deny any liability upon your policy and to notify you that we, severally, to the extent that we are concerned (if concerned at all) have cancelled our names and responsibility (if any) upon your policy of insurance.

John Carll, Charles A. Klots, Henry S. Brush, Louis Spero, William H. Brower, Edward Carll, O. L. Jones, A. R. Maisas, Alexandro Santos, W. S. Valentine, F. C. Valentine, W. S. Valentine, attorney; C. F. Parraga, J. Dobson Good, John T. Fenlon, Stephen H. Mills, Henry I. Hayden, Samuel F. Myers, Edward Thompson, Jonas J. Spero and Francis H. Tobias.

When Mr. Baylis was asked what chances the policy-holders had of getting return premiums, he said: "I could not tell you. The responsible subscribers whom I represent say that if they are able to adjust existing losses at less than $3,000 each, the balance up to $3,000 they are willing to distribute to the premium account.

"As the loss claims now amount to some $90,000, which brings each underwriter's liability above his $3,000 limit, the return premium policy-holders' chances are slim. The policies of the Lloyds had a clause which declared 'The aggregate liability of each underwriter on all policies now or hereafter in force, after the application of the unexpended premiums, shall not exceed $3,000.'"

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT SUBMIT.

FREE SILVER AND POPULISM WILL NOT BE SWALLOWED BY PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a lifelong Southern Democrat, I must say that the political situation is one that is far from being satisfactory. For the first time in my life, in reading the proceedings of a Democratic Convention, was I filled with shame at the action of that one recently held in Chicago. To think of the great Democratic party of these great United States being dominated by such characters as Tillman and Altgeld! Speaking from the point of view of a Southern Democrat, I send a message to the gentlemen of the East, of all parties, to the effect that Tillman did not represent the Democratic party of the South in that Convention, nor was he authorized to speak for any one save himself and his following in the State of South Carolina, outside of which State and following he has no influence. In his own State he is repudiated by a majority of its best people. The best people of the South have no sympathy with the sectional idea as presented to that Convention, and they denounce the suggestion as being infamous, and repudiate the suggestor.

Many of our people will not submit to the platform which this Convention has undertaken to force upon them, and I am one of a great many Southerners who resent the action of that Convention toward the sound-money delegates, and I am convinced that the cause of the candidates of the Convention will lose more votes by their action toward these delegates than they can hope to gain from the Populist party, which they were striving to conciliate. Thousands of the best men in the South, who never in their lives have voted any other than the straight Democratic ticket, from Township Constable to President of the United States, will this fall either refuse to vote for a Presidential candidate or will vote for McKinley.

The thing needed in the South is a campaign of education, and the managers of the sound-money forces will be able to command many thousands of votes if they will only exert themselves in the way of distributing literature among the common people which will in the plainest and easiest terms explain to them what the situation really is. There is the most woful ignorance among even those one would suppose really ought to know better, and this element can be effectually captured if the proper steps are taken and plain, simple, convincing literature is placed into their hands. Many would gladly vote against the platform if they could honestly understand what it means. Cannot the East give us such help as will effect this? TAR HEEL.

North Carolina, July 21, 1896.

THE TRUE AND MANLY COURSE.

COMMENDATION FOR THE TRIBUNE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD WHITNEY AND BACON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Bravo! Shake! Your editorial frying Bacon and touching up Whitney has the true, honest, manly ring to it. When the Republican party offers a haven of rest to the stranded crew of the Democratic ship do they imagine for one moment that we are going to sacrifice our principles?

The Republican party's success has been its steadfast hold to principle. A patriot, a man of principle, will suffer loss before he concedes. In the end he will win. The Republican party had better let this country have four years more of "Grover, Grover; four years of Clover, clover," and get a good taste of Democracy than concede one iota. The workingmen with four years more of Democracy will learn through their belly what they cannot through their head, that the Republican party is the friend of labor.

Let us welcome such men as Whitney and Bacon, treat them with civility. It is one of the wonders of politics to me why such personally honorable, intelligent, progressive citizens should hibernate with Democracy anyway. But chickens come home to roost. Republican principles are right, and right has triumphed in the end.

Good for The Tribune! Let us sink with our colors flying. Surrender nothing to the enemy. If Mr. Whitney, Hill, Bacon and thousands of other good, law-abiding, honest Democrats are patriots who believe in principles rather than spoils of office and party supremacy, let them now get in and drill for the Republican ticket.

As a Republican I prefer present defeat than toadying to anybody. That's why I despise Populists. They compromise with the enemy. They go to them instead of compelling what they call wrong to come to them. Long live The Tribune and its manly, brave utterances! JOHN DE TIESE.

New-York, July 25, 1896. A Workingman.

WHAT SILVER MEANS TO WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are $5,500,000,000 in wages to be paid the workingmen of this country annually at fifty cents on the dollar. That is what the Democratic platform means. Who are the creditor class in the United States? There are the bondholders, who have about $600,000,000 of Government bonds, they could be paid in silver dollars worth 50 cents each. Then there comes the ten million laboring men, from the farm hand to the railroad engineer, from the counter girl to the cashier, earning from $1 to $4 each per day, at the lowest average $1 50 a day, making $15,000,000 a day for 300 working days, $4,500,000,000 annually, seven times as much as all the Government bonds outstanding. To pay the workingmen in 50-cent silver dollars would mean the annual loss of one-half their income, or $2,250,000,000; or in plain words his wages would be cut down from $1 50 to 75 cents a day. A WORKINGMAN.

New-York, July 24, 1896.

AN OPENING FOR MEXICO AND EUROPE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At the present time the Mexican silver dollar brings in this country only about 54 cents in exchange for our silver dollar, although it contains a larger quantity of silver than ours does. It is simply taken here at its commercial value, whereas the United States silver dollar goes in Mexico in its purchasing power for two of their dollars. It is quite evident, therefore, if the United States Government should pass a free and independent 16 to 1 Silver Coinage law, the Mexican Government would, if they are smart, immediately pass a law to adopt the United States dollar as the money of their country in substitution of their present standard, and make it mandatory for all Mexican silver dollars to be forwarded to the United States Mint to be converted into United States dollars. The Mexican dollar, now only worth 54 cents, after being melted down by the United States Mint and coined into a United States dollar, would be worth double its present value, have twice the purchasing power, and would carry as well a credit of 2 cents, that being the bullion value of the Mexican dollar above the United States dollar.

If this be possible for the Mexican Government, the European nations will be apt scholars, and follow the example of Mexico in the conversion of their silver money, of which they hold $1,500,000,000 in amount. They will want back in exchange, however, our gold, of which we have $500,000,000 altogether in this country, which will only provide for 33 1-3 per cent of their silver holdings, and to get that amount they will have to be quick to act so as to capture it before it goes into other channels. The competition for our $500,000,000 of gold would beat everything on record. The race would be with the swift. HENRY CLEWS.

New-York, July 24, 1896.

AN ADMIRABLE COINAGE ARTICLE.

THE TRIBUNE'S REVIEW OF THE QUESTION SHOULD BE USED IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The communication on "More About Free Coinage" in your issue of this date is an admirable, comprehensive historical review of financial legislation, as related to the vital interests of the Nation, and embodies, in compact form, principles which under intelligent use, by trained debaters, amplified and applied as the necessities require in the campaign of education to be conducted this year, should sweep the financial fogs and heresies away from all who now grope blindly, and who desire the truth, but who do not know where to find it. Let us hope it may be so used.

The logical deduction from the so-called silverite platform of principles is that the people of this proud Nation—the United States of America—are to declare themselves to be a Nation of thieves, in adopting a financial policy which shall reduce all fiscal obligations by 50 per cent. Are we prepared for that questionable honor, or unquestionable dishonor, as may be preferred? I fail to see how any man who loves his country, in all that that love means, as relates to her history: war, record, trials, perils, financial throes, the successes of peace, of everything that enters into, forms part of, and is National honor, in an emergency like the present, whatever his political party affiliations may be, can hesitate for one moment in decision as to his duty as between McKinley and Hobart, representatives and defenders of National honor, and the Bryanites, who embody all the elements of social disorganization, inclusive of those to whom the beneficiences of our liberal Federal legislation have permited citizenship, and who now seek to dishonor and destroy that which gives them domicile and protection.

King Lear simply voiced the experience of the ages in a personal application of the truth when he said:

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child!

And Aesop teaches the lesson and gives the warning, which applies to Nations as to persons, in the case of the farmer who rescued a benumbed serpent into life, only to die through the sting of his beneficiary. I hope a wise use will be made of the article referred to; its tenor cannot be commended too highly.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1896.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FREE COINAGE.

CHIHUAHUA'S EXPERIENCE WITH AN INFLATED COPPER COINAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: About twenty-five years ago the Mexican State of Chihuahua found that a necessity existed for a greater amount of small change, and an arrangement was made for the coinage of copper pieces of the denomination of one-fourth of a "real," or 3¼ cents. A contract was made with an enterprising citizen—by adoption—named Robinson, by which he should furnish the machinery and copper and do the work of coining, and in return he should issue the coins at par value for his own account, the coins to bear the customary State device and to be stamped "¼."

This was a good contract for Robinson, as practically no restrictions were placed on his issue, and he sat up nights turning the crank of his mint—he was having a boom, while the other citizens were enjoying free coinage. Owing to Robinson's industry, there was soon an overproduction of these "quartillas," and the supply was greater than the demand. Then the current value fell off until they were worth only about as much as the copper in them. The public had appraised them at their real value, and an act of Legislature followed, making the nominal value one-eighth of a real, or half the first value. The coins have been in circulation since that time at one-eighth of a real, although still stamped "¼."

With free coinage of silver would not a similar condition be brought about, and would not the public at once appraise the dollars and stamp them with a big ½? C. C. U.

New-York, July 22, 1896.

WHERE THE BLAME REALLY RESTS.

THE MICAWBERLIKE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE SENATE HAS BROUGHT DISASTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice that W. C. Whitney is very bitter against the leading Republicans, blaming them for the present condition of the country. Now, would it not be better for him to take the leaders of the Democratic party to task for taking this Anarchistic baby in their laps in the Senate, as late as last winter, and tenderly nursing it? What could they expect? Any man of sense knows that if a man's income does not equal his expenses, bankruptcy follows; and yet President Cleveland and the other leaders of the party have known that our income did not meet our expenditures. Did our President recommend a higher tariff to meet expenses? No; like Micawber, he went to borrowing, waiting for "something to turn up." What could follow but loss of credit? And what could follow that but a run on the Treasury? And even last winter, when this natural effect had followed the plain cause, we saw the Democrats joining with the free-silver men in resisting every effort of the Republicans to increase the income of the Government.

If the President and the Democrats of the Senate would even now, when they cannot help but see their error, publish to the world their intention to join the Republicans in restoring the McKinley tariff, or a similar one, I predict that you would see immediately a very gratifying improvement. Will they do it? No. They think that it would be humiliating, and so, for the sake of consistency, they will let our credit be destroyed. Yes, if we run short of money probably Mr. Whitney would advise to still keep on borrowing as preferable to the alternative of admitting that he and his party have made a mistake. C. WASGATT.

Everett, Mass., July 25, 1896.

THE TRIBUNE'S POSITION RIGHT.

TRUE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE IN REPLY TO MR. WHITNEY'S MISTAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I must commend your editorial in this morning's paper headed, "Mr. Whitney's Mistake." It contains the true Republican sentiment, clear-cut and unmistakable. Ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats who will vote for McKinley and Hobart had made up their minds so to do before the Chicago Convention assembled, because they realized that protection to American industry, which means a diversified employment, is the foundation of prosperity in this country. Ten of my neighbors in Brooklyn, formerly Democrats, had declared their intention of voting for McKinley before the Chicago Convention met.

In a trip of over a thousand miles in different parts of the State, principally to our factories in the Adirondack Mountains, shortly after the St. Louis June Convention, I found large numbers of Democrats wearing McKinley buttons and talking protection to American labor as their reason for a change of political sentiment and an intention hereafter to be Republicans. They had tried quasi-free trade and had suffered enough therefrom. They are now willing to return to the sound principles enunciated by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln, Blaine and McKinley, and sustain such laws only as will develop the unlimited resources of this country, and protect its laborers in their employment, schools and homes. Intelligent Democrats appreciate this protection sentiment just as much as Republicans do, and in this, at least, they stand shoulder to shoulder with other patriotic American citizens, to do battle in the preliminary discussions and on Election Day for protection, reciprocity, sound money and love of country.

Your editorial indicates that every election district in every city should have its organization as thoroughly perfected as a primary school, where sound principles may be taught. It was in this way that we carried Illinois for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and in this way can be carried almost every State in the Union for McKinley. T. H. ROBERTS.

New-York, July 25, 1896.

UNION WITH REPUBLICANS NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The political situation demands a consolidation of the forces of those seeking to preserve the honor of our country and flag against the army of repudiation and revolution. Unless such combination is made, defeat to the former is almost certain.

A prominent Democrat states the case exactly when he says: "Conditions have arisen which make it necessary to choose between the breaking of old party ties and the acceptance of a propaganda of dishonesty, lawlessness and National dishonor," and another says: "The adoption of the policy would result in the impairment of the obligations of contracts and in the dishonor of the United States and of the State of New-York."

Now, how can loyal Democrats help avert the threatened disaster? Certainly not by placing a third ticket in the field. If they desire to ward off the vast evils which will follow the success of the Populist army, the only way to do it is to join the Republican army already getting in battle array. Let them meet in convention and nominate McKinley and Hobart, not simply indorse them. A crisis like the present calls every loyal American to rally, not in squads, but in a grand army of defence.

G. T. LOVELL.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 25, 1896.

HOW SHOULD POISON IVY BE HANDLED?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial in Thursday's Tribune on the subject of poison vines, while describing truthfully the extent of the evil and the danger attending it, yet suggests no practical remedy. There are few persons who can handle these vines with impunity, and that is probably one reason why on old farms and along roadsides they have been allowed to increase. We, on the Hudson River, have been for many years fully alive to the danger which surrounds us, but the difficulty of eradicating so universal a pest meets us at every turn. Cutting down and digging up involve more or less personal contact, and that deters most people from beginning the crusade. Can you suggest any means of relief which can be easily applied, for to be successful it must be universal? COUNTRYMAN.

New-Hamburg-on-Hudson, July 23, 1896.

THE GOVERNMENT CROP BULLETIN.

Washington, July 28.—The Weather Bureau crop bulletin for the week ended yesterday contains the following general remarks:

In the States of the Central Valleys and on the Atlantic and East Gulf coasts the week has been very favorable for all growing crops, but excessive rains have to some extent retarded farm work, threshing particularly, and caused much injury to grain in shock. Heavy rains have also injured crops in the Ohio Valley, especially in West Virginia, where local freshets have been destructive. In New-York the rains have greatly benefited crops, and the army worm is disappearing.

Drouth continues in Northern Michigan, Louisiana, Arkansas and in a few of the southwestern counties of Missouri. In Northern Louisiana pastures and all crops have suffered seriously from drouth, and water for stock is scarce.

Although corn has suffered to some extent from heavy rains in the States of the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys and from drouth in Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, the general outlook for an exceptionally fine crop continues promising. In Kansas much of the crop is now made, and in Nebraska it is in unusually fine condition. Indiana reports "a great crop almost assured."

Over the eastern portion of the cotton region and in Texas cotton has made good growth, but in Northern Louisiana it is suffering from drouth, and complaints of rust and shedding are quite general. Picking has begun in Florida, and is about to begin in Alabama, and continues in Texas and Arkansas.

Spring wheat has experienced favorable weather conditions in Minnesota and South Dakota, and the early sown has somewhat improved in North Dakota, but in that State late sown did not head and is being ploughed up. Spring wheat harvest has begun in South Dakota, and will begin in Minnesota about August 1.

European Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet Street, E. C., a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

Savoy Hotel, London.
HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE WORLD.
Savoy Restaurant
Of Gastronomic Fame,
Band plays on the terrace overlooking the Embankment, Gardens and River.
Chef de Cuisine Maître Escoffier. MANAGERS C. RITZ. L. ECHENARD.

Midland Railway Hotels.
England.
Telegrams "Midhotel." Wm. TOWLE, Mgr.
THE ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL
MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, —ST. PANCRAS, LONDON—
MIDLAND HOTEL, BRADFORD.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS
THE MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY
Specialties: Excellent Cuisine, Comfort. Moderate charges.

LANGHAM HOTEL, London.
Unrivalled Situation in Portland Place, At Top of Regent St. W.
Convenient for the Best Shops, Theatres, Etc.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience. Moderate Tariff.

The Walsingham House
PICCADILLY.
(THE BROADWAY OF LONDON.)
Overlooks the Park and occupies the finest position in London. Apartments at moderate charges for a short or long period.
Cuisine managed by an experienced French chef.
Telegrams, "Soigné," London. G. GELARDI, Sec'y & Manager.

NEW FASHIONS FOR 1896.
Tweeds, Mohairs, Silks, Velvets, Costumes, Lingerie, Ribbons, Hosiery, Millinery, Laces.
Marshall AND Snelgrove
Vere St. & Oxford St., London, W.

The Hotel Cecil, London.
The largest and most magnificent in Europe. Perfect in every detail. Location unrivalled, facing and overlooking the Embankment Gardens and river Thames. Unsurpassed cuisine and the best selection of wines ever offered. 700 bedrooms and 300 salons, private dining rooms, and public reception rooms.
C. P. BERTINI, Manager,
Formerly of (Grand Hotel, Paris. Delmonico's, New-York. Criterion Restaurant, London.

Upper Norwood, Queen's Hotel,
Near Crystal Palace, London. Healthiest situation in England. Lovely gardens. Boarding terms from $2.50 per day. Special terms for large parties. Convenient train service.

Norfolk Hotel, Brighton, England.
Elite Family Hotel. Overlooks sea-wall promenade and lawns. Fine public rooms. Perfect sanitation. Shaded electric lights. Lift. Delicate cuisine. Choice wines. Jules A. Craughton, Mgr.

Queen's Hotel, Southsea, Portsmouth.
Fine marine view. Facing Isle of Wight. Lovely old gardens. Tennis, etc. Adjoins Royal Yacht Club. Frequent boats to Cowes, Ryde and Southampton. "Royal Pier Hotel" under same direction.

The Howard Hotel.
Norfolk Street, Embankment, London. This newly erected Hotel is replete with every modern comfort. Overlooks Embankment and River. Elegant and spacious public rooms. Electric Light throughout. American system elevators. Fixed tariff.

Great Northern, North Eastern & North British Railways
(England & Scotland).
The East Coast Route
Between
ENGLAND & SCOTLAND,
via the cathedral cities of Peterboro', York and Durham. TOURIST TICKETS are issued from May 1st until October 31st, enabling travellers to break their journey at these towns, also at Scrooby, the original home of the Pilgrim Fathers, also the home of John Robinson and William Brewster, and at Bawtry for Austerfield, the home of William Bradford. Passengers holding tourist tickets from Great Northern Stations to Scotland can travel north of Newcastle either via Berwick or Hexham and Melrose.
The London terminus of the Great Northern Railway is King's Cross Station.
Pamphlets and all information can be obtained from Mr. Frank C. Clark, 111, Broadway, New-York. Tickets can also be obtained at "Clark's Tours," 2, Charing Cross, London.
HENRY OAKLEY, Gen'l Manager G. N. R.
GEO. S. GIBBS, Gen'l Manager N. E. R.
J. CONACHER, Gen'l Manager N. B. R.
April, 1896.

European Advertisements.

The Imperial Hotel, Malvern
is the most central point for Americans desiring to visit Worcester, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Stratford-on-Avon, etc. Visitors can spend the day at these different places and return in the evening to The Imperial, located in superb private grounds, and thoroughly modern.

WARWICK.
"Woolpack." Central for visitors to Kenilworth and Stratford-on-Avon.

LEAMINGTON.
"Richmondville." Boarding-house and Private Hotel. Economical, first-class. Table d'hote.
Clarendon Hotel Patronized by best American and English families. Table d'hote. 7 p. m. service.

WINDERMERE.
"Belsfield." High above the lake. In its own magnificent grounds.

KILLARNEY.
Great Southern Hotel. Most central position of the Lake District.

ILFRACOMBE (North Devon).
"The Collingwood." Full sea view. Beautiful public rooms.

FAMILY-PENSION, 5, Rue Bassano, Champs-Elysee, Paris.
New house, excellent table, board from 8 fr's per day.

Paris, 38, Rue Blanche near G'd Opera, Pension 1st cl Elect', baths, sunny rooms, excl cook. Moderate.

WHERE TO SHOP IN EUROPE.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY
By special appointment to Her Majesty.
Fur Garments, Costumes, Cloaks, Mantles, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods.
Special Exhibitions of
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE AND OLD EMBROIDERIES.
Catalogues of all the above post free.
Wigmore Street (Cavendish Square), London, W.
Three minutes' walk from Langham Hotel.

IRISH LINENS
Direct from the Looms,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
IRISH LACES
In exclusive Designs, of rare production.
Walpole Brothers, Ltd.
(Established 1766.)
Belfast, Dublin, and 89, New Bond Street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON
Dry Goods Store, Oxford-St., London. One Hundred shops and Show Rooms. Latest fashions, best style, moderate prices.

Macintoshes
and Waterproof Goods.
Established 1827 by Charles Macintosh & Co., the original manufacturers. All goods of the best quality at moderate prices.
58, Charing Cross, London.
Trafalgar Sq., facing Nelson Column.
S. MATTHEWS & SON.

WHERE TO SHOP IN EUROPE.
JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO.
(Established 1822.)
Entire House Furnishings and Decorations, Direct Carpet Importers, Inside and Outside Blind Manufacturers, Bedding Manufacturers and Cabinet Makers, Household Linen, Ironmongers, China and Glass.
JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO.,
151 to 162, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.

The Crafton Fur Co., Ltd.
Art Furriers.
Our individuality of design and exclusive styles, combined with the very best selected skins and superior workmanship, have given our garments a world-wide reputation among those who are connoisseurs in Furs. Comparing price for quality, we challenge competition. Strictly a "Fur House."
164, New Bond St., London, Eng.

Fisher AND Son, London.
Tailors,
For Ladies and Gentlemen. The most exclusive models to be found in London. We number among our clients many of those who are recognized as the leaders of fashion in America and England.
217 & 219, REGENT ST., W.
AND
173, FENCHURCH ST., E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES.
Artistic Photography at moderate charges.
Barrauds, Lim.
263, Oxford Street, W.
Oxford Circus, London.

WAUKENPHAST SHOES,
60 Haymarket, London, S. W.

'KING I AM NOT.'
'P