Amusements.

CASINO—8—The New Rounders—Roof Garden—Summer Soirees.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performances.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM—8:15—Pinafore—9:45—Cavalleria Rusticana.
LION PALACE—Concerts.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Great Spectacle and Fireworks.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Quo Vadis.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performances.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	6	Instruction	8	6
Announcements	14	5	Lost	10	4
Auction Sales	3	6	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Board and Rooms	10	4	Miscellaneous	14	6
Business Chances	10	4	Ocean Steamers	11	4-5
Business Notices	6	1	Proposals	10	4-5
Business Op'rtunities	13	5	Railroads	11	5-6
City Hotels	11	4	Real Estate	10	2-3
Country Board	9	6	Savings Banks	13	2-3
Country Property for Sale	10	3	School Agencies	8	6
Dividend Notices	13	3-4	Steamboats	10	3-4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	10	6-7	Surrogate's Notices	10	5-6
Dressmaking	10	4	Summer Resorts	9	4-6
Excursions	13	6	Sum. Resort Guides	9	6
Financial	13	1-2	Teachers	8	6
Foreclosure Sales	13	5-6	The Turf	14	6
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	10	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Help Wanted	10	4-5	To Let for Business Purposes	10	3
Horses & Carriages	11	4	Work Wanted	10	5-6

Business Notices

Intercollegiate Boat Races at Poughkeepsie. Day Line Str. up. Table d'Hôte dinner on board; return by rail. Round trip ticket, $2.00.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Admiral Seymour's column was rescued by the relieving force sent out from Tien-Tsin on Monday and brought back to that city; it failed to reach Peking and sustained a loss of 62 killed and 312 wounded; there were conflicting reports about the whereabouts of the legations and foreigners who were in Peking, though Chinese officials announced their safety under continued Imperial protection. ═══ Severe fighting between the British columns engaged in the relief of Coomassie and the Ashantee rebels is reported, the British suffering a reverse. ═══ At the Hofburg, Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor and State dignitaries, Archduke Franz Ferdinand took a formal oath that he and the Princess Chotek would both regard their marriage as morganatic; the marriage is expected to occur on Sunday.

DOMESTIC.—Admiral Remey is expected to relieve Admiral Kempff from command in China, the latter's conduct not having been satisfactory to the authorities in Washington. ═══ One man was killed and another fatally wounded in a shooting bee at New-Orleans. ═══ The Prohibition Convention nominated Woolley and Metcalf and then adjourned. ═══ Colonel A. T. Bliss was nominated for Governor by the Michigan Republican Convention. ═══ It is said that Bryan may appear at the Convention to arouse enthusiasm. ═══ The Yale-Harvard 'varsity boat race was won by Yale, the Cambridge crews being victors in the four oar and freshman contests. ═══ Hot weather and rain at the State Camp prevented hard work by the troops; preparations are being made to end the season at Peekskill. ═══ Drawings for the positions of the crews in the races at Poughkeepsie were held; the work of Wisconsin's crews receives favorable comment.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong and higher. ═══ Onduras, Ten Candles, Holstein, Prince of Melbourne, Leedsville and Jack Point won the Sheepshead Bay races. ═══ The thermometer registered higher than on any June 28 since 1880; one woman died and many persons were overcome. ═══ Governor Roosevelt was indignant when he learned of the presence of two photographers on the grounds of his place at Oyster Bay; he announced that he had not reached any decision on questions interesting New-Yorkers. ═══ The trial of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit conspiracy cases was continued before Justice Fursman. ═══ A. S. Hewitt discussed the political situation. ═══ Richard Croker went to Elberon. ═══ The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and allied organizations, continued their sessions at Columbia University; a feature of the day was a talk on "Trusts" by Professor Gunton. ═══ The Boer envoys sailed on L'Aquitaine for Havre. ═══ A conference was held to discuss wage scales affecting 130,000 steel, iron and tin workers. ═══ District Attorney Gardiner issued a statement about the Ice Trust case. ═══ J. Edward Swanstrom attacked Controller Coler's bond awards in a statement. ═══ Captain Rafferty, a veteran of San Juan Hill, said he would remove two-thirds of the 71st Regiment's officers if he were colonel. ═══ The Charities Department disbursed $30,000 among the blind of Manhattan and The Bronx.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 75; average, 80¾.

THE TRIBUNE *will be mailed, daily and Sunday, to any address in the country for a dollar a month. Address changed as often as desired.*

Any newsdealer will supply THE TRIBUNE *in response to a regular order.*

FINANCES AND HUMANITY.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science—which, by the way, he seemed to think was an association for the advancement of "anti-imperialism"—dwelt with some detail and fervor upon the fact that "imperialism" increases taxation and thus adds to the burdens of the people. By "imperialism" he apparently meant both all war and all extension of territorial possessions. To both of these, at any rate, he declared his immutable opposition. They are, in his sight, wrong, and the taxes they cause are the penalty of wrongdoing.

It was once said of Bright that if a hostile army had been landed in England he would have computed the comparative costs in money of driving it out and of letting it remain. That was grossly unjust to Bright, who, with all his abhorrence of war, was a sturdy patriot, as capable of action as of words. But it was altogether unjust to a certain class in the Manchester School, whose members were wont to estimate the right or wrong of a thing by its profit or loss in pounds, shillings and pence. That method of judgment came, however, to be generally and justly execrated. The man who would barter the honor of his country for gold and the man who would make war for the sake of its spoils were and are both held worthy of condemnation.

But the rule is a two edged sword. Mr. Atkinson condemns expansion because it increases taxes—that is, because it costs something in cash. He condemns war for the same reason. Suppose some one were to reply that by increasing commerce and stimulating industry the Nation gained more than it lost through expansion; would Mr. Atkinson deem that a valid justification of the things he now abhors? And if not, why not? If a war is wicked because it is costly, the logical deduction is that it would be righteous if it were profitable. If acquisition of territory is to be condemned because it costs the people something, it should surely be approved if it yielded them a profit. Yet Mr. Atkinson would doubtless deem such circumstances only an aggravation of the offence and would declare that a war waged for the sake of gold was the most wicked of all wars. And on that point we should not take issue with him.

The fact is that finances are of secondary importance in such matters. They do not affect the right and wrong of a war at all. We are not aware that there was any prospect of pecuniary profit in the War of the Revolution. On the contrary, we are quite sure that struggle greatly increased taxes and added to the burdens of the people. Yet the statesmen of that day, whom we suppose even Mr. Atkinson remembers with high esteem, pledged to the prosecution of that war not only their lives and their sacred honor, but their fortunes as well. The Civil War enormously increased taxation and added to the burdens of the people. But Lincoln did not, on that account, draw back from it. Rather did he express his readiness to persevere in it, should need be, "until "all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hun-"dred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be "sunk." We are not prepared to recognize in even Mr. Atkinson a higher type of ethics than in Lincoln.

The known facts of the case are confidently believed to demolish Mr. Atkinson's argument on his own ground by showing that the pecuniary gain to this country through expansion is to be far greater than the cost, and that expansion, therefore, is a profitable operation. But the fundamental question is not one of dollars and cents, but of duty and honor and justice and everlasting right, and that question, considered on worthy grounds is not to be answered as Mr. Atkinson's ledger would answer it.

STEADY!

There is no occasion for getting excited over news from China. The situation at Tien-Tsin and Peking and elsewhere is deplorable, but it will not be improved by hysterics. The Chinese beat gongs and explode firecrackers. We can afford to let them have a monopoly of such expressions of sentiment. A civilized Christian nation should maintain its reason.

War in fact exists, if fighting be war, as most men take it to be. But so far as the United States is concerned the fighting is not a war of conquest or of vengeance. It is simply a piece of police work, by the force of circumstances now carried much further than this Government and perhaps than that of China expected. With the completion of such police duty the United States may be content. For whatever may come afterward it may find diplomatic means sufficient. It has hitherto fared pretty well in diplomatic work in that quarter of the globe, sometimes aided with a show of force or even a "whiff of grape," but never with a serious war. Just because it is necessary to send some warships to the Chinese coast and to send some regiments thither for land service, possibly for a march to Peking, it does not signify that we are going to wage a war of conquest or to join the Powers of Europe in partitioning the Chinese Empire.

The Washington Government has kept its head in the affair thus far, and has kept its grip upon things, too. It has not been sufficiently flamboyant and vociferous to suit some, we suppose. But it seems to have held the attention and the respect of all other nations pretty well, and to be regarded by them as doing at least as well as any of them. The honor of the flag is safe in Asia. The interests of the Nation will be safeguarded there. The duty of the present moment is to maintain sanity of thought and sobriety of utterance at home. It is time for serious work, to be done by serious men at Washington and in Chi-Li. It is not a time for panics and stampedes, either here or there. The fitting order of the day is, Steady!

PROTECTION AND PRICES.

Certain thousands are about to gather at Kansas City for the purpose of promoting false beliefs. A few facts may come in time to help some to see wherein their Convention uses falsehood for ammunition. Much will be said of the oppressive and extortionate rise of prices under the Republican tariff. But the history of prices for the last ten years is so simple that with little trouble it can be accurately remembered. Ten years ago, July 1, 1890, the Republicans were preparing the McKinley tariff, and $75 would then buy about what $100 would have bought January 1, 1860, before the earliest of Republican victories. Two years of the highest prosperity ever known in this country followed the enactment of this tariff, and prices were slightly lower; for farm products October 1, 1892, about 5 per cent higher, while in other products there was a little greater decrease. Cleveland's election followed, and years of Democratic prostration and a Democratic tariff which was still in force July 2, 1897. At that point, shortly before the present Republican tariff was enacted, and when its passage was doubted, prices were as low as at any other point during the whole Democratic period, so that $60 would buy a trifle more than $75 would have bought in 1890 or 1892. Then a Republican tariff came, with the most marked recovery of industries ever known, and in some lines the rush of demand far exceeded the supply. The highest average of prices at any time in the ten years was March 16, when $80 would have bought what $75 would have bought in 1890 or 1892. But the natural reaction has followed, and the level of prices is now almost exactly where it was in October, 1892, with the highest prosperity then ever known, or July 1, 1890.

The tables on which these conclusions are based cover hundreds of quotations, with allowance for the relative importance of each article. With breadstuffs are included peas and beans; with meats are lard and tallow; with dairy and garden products are eggs and fruit; with other food are fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice and salt; with clothing are twelve representative grades of woollens, as many of cotton goods, twelve of boots and shoes, ten of leather, ten of hides, four of silk goods and seven of rubber goods; with metals are eleven iron products, coal, petroleum and the minor metals, besides many quotations of hardware; with lumber, hard and soft, and lath are included in the miscellaneous class brick, lime, glass and glassware, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and over sixty drugs. No other table as complete is anywhere compiled, and the allowance for relative importance permits the use of a large number in either class without deceptive effect. The cost of constant quantities at different dates has varied in the several classes as follows:

	July 1, 1890.	Oct. 1, 1892.	July 2, 1897.	Mar. 16, 1900.	June 15, 1900.
Breadstuffs	$14,867	$15,735	$10,587	$14,122	$14,136
Meats	8,036	8,596	7,529	8,594	8,825
Dairy and garden	10,711	12,714	8,714	13,272	10,682
Other food	9,749	9,184	7,887	9,370	9,401
Total food	$43,363	$46,229	$34,717	$45,458	$43,044
Clothing	$17,264	$15,868	$13,808	$17,684	$16,888
Metals	15,506	15,091	11,642	17,476	15,070
Miscellaneous	15,416	14,143	12,288	16,886	16,532
Aggregate	$91,549	$91,331	$72,455	$97,404	$91,534
Ratio to 1860	75.27	75.09	59.57	80.08	75.73

The variations in food products, as all know, are partly due to seasons, and nothing else is needed to explain the difference this year in dairy and garden products, for instance, which is a little more than the whole difference in food between March and June. The main fact is that the food products which are mainly those of the farms lost a little more than others in Democratic years of disaster, but in connection with lumber, which has enormously advanced, have gained more than the remaining products, including all usually reckoned as manufacturing. The course of prices in these different classes may best be shown by the ratio of the total in each class at different dates to the total in that class January 1, 1860, lumber and lath being separated in this case from the miscellaneous products, mainly manufactured:

	July 1, 1899.	Oct. 1, 1892.	July 2, 1897.	Mar. 16, 1900.	June 15, 1900.
Food products	76.23	81.27	61.03	79.74	75.67
Lumber	120.67	107.61	97.19	141.17	141.23
Clothing	78.14	71.82	62.49	80.04	76.44
Metals	59.45	57.86	44.64	67.00	57.78
Other	66.42	63.91	51.98	64.10	59.85

There is nothing surprising in the rapid exhaustion of the lumber supply and its relative advance in cost during forty years. The progress of food production has so nearly kept pace with the demand, both domestic and foreign, that the decline therein corresponds almost exactly with the fall in all products taken together, which indicates the change in purchasing power resulting from all improvements in inventions, labor saving devices and methods of transportation, together with the higher cost of labor and the lower interest on capital invested. But the manufactured products have been materially cheapened, though the products of the metal class made a great advance last year and continued so that the aggregate of prices in all classes rose until March, but the rise was at no time great enough to put prices within 30 per cent of their level in 1860. As soon as the supply fairly overtook the demand a rapid decline began of which we have not yet seen the end.

In the clothing class, owing to powerful speculation in wool and cotton, the recession of prices has been more delayed. But in getting within 20 per cent of the prices of 1860 these products rose relatively too high, and their downward tendency is now obvious. The large miscellaneous class of manufactured products, including building materials other than lumber, paints, glass and glassware, chemicals and fertilizers, have recovered less from the lowest point in 1897, as they had at that point declined relatively less during the period of depression than most other products; but yet they have shown since March a distinct tendency downward.

Such is the record which must be faced by those who claim that the Republican policy of Protection has increased the cost of living, has burdened the farming for the benefit of the manufacturing interests, and has especially encouraged greedy monopolies to plunder the people at their pleasure.

USURPATION IN CHINA.

We are glad to see that our "anti-imperialists" are not losing the opportunity to take President McKinley to task for sending troops to China. His usurpation there is clearly the logical development of his "criminal aggression" in the Philippines. It is a case of government without the consent of the governed, for no doubt Captain McCalla is using full imperialistic powers over any territory he is able to hold against the Boxers and governing it in violation of the Constitution. Forcible occupation of a single foot of territory, no matter on what pious pretext, is clearly only another step in the wicked scheme to convert this Republic into an Empire. As in the Philippines the occupation is of course piracy, but, having been accomplished, equally of course the Constitution follows the flag, and the people of the lands held by American troops instantly become entitled to all the privileges of American citizens. Our fellow citizens of Tien-Tsin are doubtless being oppressed and, maybe, taxed without representation. Mr. McKinley may be tempted to dispose of them otherwise than under the Constitution—for instance, to assure order among them by international guarantees. But clearly that will not do. Where the flag has floated the Constitution takes its stand, and imperialism, whether that of the Empress Dowager, the Czar of Russia or the President of the United States, is excluded.

The Heaven sent defenders of liberty are awake, and Mr. McKinley will not get troops to China for his fell purposes unscathed. They see that it is an invasion of the Constitution for him to stretch the executive power to act in conjunction with Great Britain and Russia in a military enterprise. If he can do that he can declare war of himself, along with the Czar, and they know that the Constitution ex proprio vigore gives the war making power to Congress. Of course, if American citizens are murdered in China before any such declaration the President would be blamed for failure to protect them, but that is one of the incidents of his profession. He is expected to swim without going near the water. He must prevent massacre by the Chinese rioters, but by no means do anything so imperialistic as to land soldiers in a foreign territory, for that is an act of war, and he has no right to make war. As "The Philadelphia Times" observes: "We have no "more right to send troops to China than Queen "Victoria has to send her soldiers to St. Louis "if Englishmen's lives are imperilled in riots "there."

If our Government were so helpless, or so treacherous, that wholesale murder of Englishmen was going on here and the Ambassador at Washington had to flee for his life, the Queen might think herself amply justified in sending troops. But that is not the question. The important point is that Mr. McKinley is a wicked imperialist, and anything he does with American troops is a usurpation of power and an attempt to set up a military despotism, even if it is under the innocent pretence of saving Americans from murder by savages. That is the true anti-imperialist doctrine, and we hope the critics of the President's Chinese policy will not fail courageously to proclaim it.

BOSSES AS REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing pleases the machine politician more when anybody objects to his methods of managing party affairs than to raise the standard of regularity. His answer to all criticism is that he is merely the creature of the organization, that the organization wants what he does, and that anybody who prefers something different has only to get enough votes in convention to have his way. Until he does he had better keep still. We have often pointed out how this is a rule that does not work both ways. The party representatives, who are supposed to hold only delegated powers, in reality assume independent rule, use their organizations to punish members of the party who try within the organization to elect other representatives, and when it suits their purpose calmly ignore the instructions of their pretended principals.

Attention is called by "The Philadelphia Press" to a recent incident showing the contempt of party leaders in Pennsylvania for even the most formal and indisputably regular acts of those whom they profess to represent. The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, which elected delegates to the National Convention, was completely controlled by the organization. It was faultlessly regular. It adopted a resolution in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and ordered its delegates to offer and work to secure the adoption of a plank on that subject in the Republican National Platform. The delegates with that mandate went to Philadelphia, but there is no evidence that any one of them offered or supported any such proposition. Pennsylvania delegates were active on the floor of the Convention in behalf of other things which they were not ordered to promote, but if they did not contemptuously ignore the very conditions on which they were made delegates the public has no knowledge of their activity. "The Press" rightly thinks that whether the proposition to elect Senators by a direct vote is wise or not, it was the duty of the Pennsylvania delegates-at-large accepting a commission from their party to obey the official instructions of that party. Their failure to do so is merely an illustration of the machine politician's readiness to be independent when it suits his purposes.

The other day here in New-York we saw and commented on a similar revelation of the boss playing a double part. When Mr. Platt was planning to throw General Greene overboard he solemnly assured everybody, notwithstanding his previous positive announcements of General Greene's selection, that the matter was entirely unsettled, that he was merely a poor creature subject to instructions and that no decision could be reached until the leaders had met. Before they met, however, Mr. Platt got a letter from Governor Roosevelt, and without waiting for that essential meeting he decided finally and announced that General Greene would be made head of the County Committee. When it suited him to be so he was "the whole thing," and representative government was sent to the dogs. In the same way he went over to Philadelphia to urge Governor Roosevelt for Vice-President, while the distinct understanding in the Convention which chose him was that Mr. Roosevelt was to be saved for a renomination. But again he was "the whole thing," and in spite of the New-York Convention's feeling and the New-York delegation's vote against pushing the Governor, he usurped the power of the party in the State to force Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

We have grown so used to such things that their impropriety no longer attracts much attention. But they are in fact an absolute negation of representative party government. The boss presumes to say what must be. If the party organization supports him, well and good. If it does not he simply violates his instructions. He is not a delegate; he is a despot.

Senator Frye, in his fine speech at the Maine Republican Convention, made the valid and pertinent point that the present influential position of the United States in China is chiefly a consequence of the war with Spain and the acquisition of the Philippines. No one can for a moment suppose that our success in securing the "open door" agreement would have been possible a year or two earlier, or that if we were not established at Manila we could play the part we are now playing for the protection of American interests and the vindication of civilization in China.

Unless choked off, Quigg will probably now proceed to edit the Decalogue.

It is all very well for the nice, cool and comfortable figures of the official thermometer up there in the clouds to go on record as a proof of New-York's temperate climate in summer. But the thermometers on the street level tell what suffering humanity has to endure, and though they are two hundred feet lower they are also ten degrees higher than that of the Weather Bureau.

Governor Roosevelt ought to make the Civil Service system of this State the best in the country before he leaves office at Albany.

An ingenious provincial editor somewhere describes Hill as the Wolfert's Rooster, and he prefers that post of gallinaceous distinction with no rival cock to crow back to the second place on the ticket—in short, won't run, or says so, which is not always the same thing.

PERSONAL.

Great Britain's new Minister to Denmark, William Edward Goschen, is a brother of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was formerly attached to the British Legation at Washington.

General Chaffee, who has been ordered to China, was to have delivered a course of lectures on the lessons of the Spanish-American War at the Newport Naval War College this summer.

Cadet Hamilton, a son of Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, who was graduated from the Royal Military College, of Kingston, Ont., on Monday, has received a commission in the Royal Artillery and will start for China at once.

Dr. Corbin J. Decker, surgeon on the United States ship Monocacy, now in Chinese waters, is a native of Vineland, N. J. His father, Jacob L. Decker, who is a retired hardware merchant, still lives at Vineland.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, is a regular member of the Washington Fencing Club, of which Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, is president, and is one of its best swordsmen.

Professors Heinze and Wundt, of the University of Leipsic, recently celebrated the completion of their twenty-fifth year as members of the faculty of that institution, and both of them left the city to escape ceremonies and congratulations.

The imperial memorial to Sir George Grey, the British statesman who proposed South African federation forty years ago, is to take the form of a bust, to be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a portrait to be hung in the National Portrait Gallery. Professor Herkomer will paint the portrait and E. Onslow Ford will execute the sculpture.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are curious stories going around about the members of the Campbell family, whose head is the Duke of Argyll, their relations to one another, and their intentions with regard to their ancestral seat, Inverary Castle. The new Duke, as everybody knows, is the one time Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law, and the old Duke, who died a few weeks ago, married for the third time when an old man. Now rumor has it that the Duchess Dowager has been left with some of the estates, a big lot of money and a fine house, with the result that the new Duke and Duchess have not income sufficient to live on in the style necessary for children of the Queen and the leading nobility of Scotland. The Government is said to be willing that the Duke should be first Governor-General of the federated Australia. This would help matters, but the Duchess is not willing to go so far from home. Inverary Castle, that has been occupied as the family home of the Argylls from time immemorial, is to be let, and the new tenant is Sir Thomas Lipton.

Won't Pay That Indemnity.—"They call him the unspeakable Turk," ventured Bainbridge.

"Yes, and he won't even let his money talk," added Goldsborough.—(Detroit Free Press.

A Kansas boy, writing from the Philippines, says: "We have caught on to the word 'aunties' to express the idea of anti-expansion, and in contrast we call the others 'uncles.' And, say! there ain't aunties enough here to even start the gossip about a new baby, while your uncles are as thick as fleas."

Anxious to Try It.—"Say, pop," suggested the incorrigible as the old gentleman led the way to the woodshed, "why not try the mind cure?"

"What do you mean by that?" asked the old gentleman as he looked around for a shingle.

"Why, you just have faith that I won't do it again and let it go at that."

But the old gentleman insisted that, however successful faith might be in moving mountains, it would not move a shingle as it ought to be moved in such circumstances.—(Chicago Post.

This significant incident is related by the Shan-Tung correspondent of "The North China News": "The Prefect Hung recently captured an armed Boxer. 'I understand,' said Mr. Hung, 'that you Boxers claim to be invulnerable to any blow by the sword; is that so?' The man acknowledged the statement. 'I have here,' continued the prefect, 'a sword which I should like to try on you, to ascertain whether your claim is a true one; are you willing?' The Boxer assented, and soon there was a headless Chinaman beside the highway."

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"The savage," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "may be defined as a person that delights in doing cruel deeds without pay."—(Indianapolis Press.

An addition to the collection of curious epitaphs is the following, which is said to have been copied from a stone in a country graveyard on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, near Prescott:

> Erected to the memory of
> ELIZABETH RICHARDSON,
> Who heroicly defended the life
> of her lover by sticking a
> pitchfork in a mad cow's nose.
> Age 38.

The old Indian burying grounds in the suburbs of Sandusky, Ohio, are to be made into city parks. The bones of the red men who have been buried there, some of them for nearly half a century, will be removed to some other spot.

"Why won't you marry me now?" he asked.

"It's too soon," she answered. "We haven't been engaged long enough. Why, we have had the pleasure of only one lovers' quarrel so far."—(Chicago Post.

THE PASSING THRONG.

JOHN L. GOLDEN'S ALLIGATOR.

Last winter a friend of John L. Golden, vice-president of the Oakes Chemical Company, who lives at the Hotel Majestic, sent him a diminutive six-inch specimen of the alligator tribe from Florida. In some way it leaked out that Mr. Golden was possessed of the tiny saurian, and then his troubles began. First an account appeared in one newspaper to the effect that the other guests of the Majestic, in mortal terror of Mr. Golden's alligator, had gone away in a body when they heard that the dangerous reptile had escaped. The next day the alligator, now grown to a length of twenty-five feet, according to the writer, had found a haven of refuge in one of the lakes of the Park, and there, snugly ensconced, was awaiting any prey that might come within reach of his mighty jaws. Small children had the preference, the truthful narrater inferred. Then the stories died away, and it is supposed that Golden's alligator did the same, for he has not been heard from since.

Wednesday was Mr. Golden's birthday, and he gave a dinner at the Majestic in the evening. It was a moist, wet dinner that ended for most of the guests at the fish, although a few of the hardier ones lived through to the coffee. One of these yesterday captured the missing alligator, so he said, at Twenty-third-st. and Fifth-ave. Anyway he bought a tin alligator there, put it in a box and sent it to Mr. Golden with a note saying, "Not that you need it, but because it belongs to you." The note is still unanswered, and its sender has escaped.

PHILADELPHIA'S SAHARA DRYNESS.

As dry as Sahara is Philadelphia of a Sunday. One delegate caught out without that which cheers and inebriates, however, was heard to remark that the Sahara desert, in point of dryness, was not one, two, eight by comparison with Philadelphia. Be that as it may, they shut the Quaker City up tight on Saturday night, and if one has not already made provision against the morrow by laying in a supply of stimulants, neither love, bribery, corruption or theft is likely to procure any before Monday morning. Caught and nearly parched to death when a generous California delegate came to his aid, one Western delegate swore never to be caught out in that way again, and from then on went armed with a hip-pocket flask of improved sunshine. Monday evening, as the torchlight procession was going down Broad-st., this delegate stood in front of the Bellevue watching the marching men. Suddenly he felt some one trying to get a hand in his rear pocket. Reaching quickly, he caught the would-be pickpocket by the wrist and swung him around. The thief turned out to be a good-looking young chap, who was pallid with fear and shaking under the strong grasp in which the Westerner held him. The visitor from the Occident regarded him silently for a moment. "Well, d——n your cheek!" was his comment, as he pulled out his beloved flask and held it up to the light. But one drink remained. "I suppose I ought to hand you over to the police," he thoughtfully said, "and I'd have done it, too, if that flask had been full; but as it wasn't, I guess I'll let you go." And so he did. "T-h-ank you," gasped the pickpocket, as he faded into the night.

SEEN AT A STORM IN WASHINGTON.

"Some two or three weeks ago," said Martin Holcomb, of Washington, at the Hoffman House yesterday, "we had a thunderstorm which must have been one of the worst in the city's history. Personally I never saw anything that approached it. For hours the rain fell in great sheets, and the sewers were finally unable to carry off the surplus water, with the result that the overflow backed up and flooded cellars all over the city. My own cellar was four inches deep in water, which gave my four-year-old nephew a chance to try his new rubber boots, not with entire success, however, for he promptly slipped and sat down hard, so hard that he rolled over, and as coal dust was plentifully mixed with the water it took a warm tub to assure us that he was not a pickaninny after he had been rescued from his plight.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad station on Sixth-st. was converted into a veritable island by the encircling water. Those inside could not get out without wading and those without who wished to take a train had no end of a time getting in. As the carriages, hub deep in the water, would slosh up to the station planks would be run across the sidewalk from the steps to the carriage floor, and across this trembling causeway matrons and maidens picked their way. A number of men discovering the plight of the insiders procured wheelbarrows, in which they conveyed the flood-bound ones to the high lands or to nearby hotels at 10 cents a head and 5 cents for each piece of hand baggage. I saw one portly man being wheeled to the St. James in this manner to the great joy of the crowd and the great grief of himself, for he feared an upset. He got there all right, however, losing only a portion of the dignity with which he had started, for before he was concealed from the vulgar gaze behind the hotel doors the 'hoi polloi' had passed personal criticisms enough to give him food for thought for weeks to come and an antidote for his vanity for the rest of his life."

THE PRESIDENT NOT COMING HERE.

HE WILL GO FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO CANTON.

Washington, June 28.—It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth in the published report that the President will visit New-York in the near future. He will leave Washington to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, and go direct to Canton without making any stops.

Abner McKinley, the President's brother, who was in this city yesterday, said that President McKinley would not come to New-York on his way to Canton, as had been reported, as the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health would not permit of it. The management of the Hotel Manhattan said last night that a few days ago it was told that President McKinley would come to the city to-day and stop at the hotel, and accordingly rooms had been reserved for him. It was added that since that time word had been received that he would not come through New-York, as he had changed his plans. Telegrams received here from Washington said that the President had no idea of coming to this city at this time.

KHEDIVE VISITS THE QUEEN.

CROWDS EVERYWHERE GIVE A WARM GREETING TO THE EGYPTIAN CHIEF OF STATE.

London, June 28.—The Khedive of Egypt paid a State visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle this afternoon. Accompanied by the Duke of York and the Turkish Ambassador, Anthopulo Pasha, and staff, he drove in State carriages, escorted by Household Cavalry, to the Paddington railroad station, whence he took a train for Windsor. The Duke of Connaught there joined the party and accompanied His Highness to the castle. The procession at Windsor was escorted by Life Guards, and a detachment of Grenadiers formed a guard of honor in the quadrangle of the castle. The Queen received the Khedive at the principal entrance.

There were crowds everywhere, and a warm greeting was given to the Egyptian visitor.

ARCHDUKE'S MARRIAGE MORGANATIC.

FRANZ FERDINAND'S INTENDED WIFE WILL NEVER BE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 28.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the former heir to the throne and nephew of the Emperor, at the Hofburg to-day, in the presence of the Emperor, Archdukes, Ministers and State dignitaries, took a formal oath that he and his future wife (the Princess Chotek) will both regard their marriage as morganatic. Consequently his wife will never assume the position of Empress and the children by their marriage will never claim the right of succession. The oath was administered with impressive ceremony. Count Goluchowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the documents. The Archduke then advanced to a crucifix on the table and placed his fingers on the testament, which was held by the Cardinal Archbishop. After taking the oath the Archduke signed the documents. The marriage will occur on Sunday.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER MEN PUNISHED.

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.—According to Oriental advices the Japanese newspaper men who published an objectionable article concerning the Crown Prince and his bride have paid dearly for their folly. The Tokio local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the Editor, and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment, with hard labor, and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who copied the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set up the type was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 yen and six months' police surveillance.

AMERICANS HONORED BY OXFORD.

London, June 28.—Oxford University to-day conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Morgan Dix, of New-York; the honorary degree of D. C. L. on Professor C. E. Norton, of Harvard, and the honorary degree of D. Sc. on Professor S. Mark Baldwin, of Princeton.

UNFOUNDED REPORT ABOUT ANDREE.

Berlin, June 28.—The report, said to have originated at Vardoe, Norway, that Andrée, who attempted to reach the North Pole in a balloon, is safe has been ignored here and is regarded as being unfounded.

FRESH AIR FUND WORK.

OVER TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN SENT TO COUNTRY HOMES YESTERDAY, PART OF THEM TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund has not been lying idle in all this hot weather. As a matter of fact, it has been in busy operation for several months before this hot wave came, getting ready for its active work of the summer. Furthermore, it began to send the little children of New-York City's tenements to the country many days ago. But now, just as a wilting and most uncomfortable combination of heat and humidity strikes the city and makes living in it wellnigh intolerable, The Tribune Fresh Air Fund celebrates the occasion with chronological appropriateness. Two hundred and thirty-three children were sent to the country yesterday. Every one of them came from the closest and hottest and dingiest of New-York's tenement houses, and all of them went to country homes and farmhouses that are as cool, clean and comfortable as the city is the opposite these days. And that means that a whole lot of good was done yesterday. It was a big day for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

Of these 233 children, 75 went to Pittsfield, Mass., where a great many kind people have for a number of years been doing good to the children of this city's poor. The Berkshire Fresh Air Fund continues its existence this summer, with its annual promise of good times for "fresh airs." This fund is made up of contributions from the people of Pittsfield and its neighboring towns, and the money so collected is used in giving fresh air outings to the tenement children of this city. When they reach Pittsfield, after their long ride in the cars, they are separated into arranged groups and then bundled into fine old farm wagons. Their first taste of the country is a long ride over the pasture and grain covered hills of the Berkshires, for Pittsfield is in the midst of this beautiful region of hills. The end of their ride brings them at dusk to a large farmhouse off in the country and far away from sight or sound of city, and this is where they stay for two long weeks. There are several of these farmhouses to which the little guests of the Berkshire Fresh Air Fund go. Each one of them is carefully picked out for its healthful construction and location, for its wealth of outlying country fields for children to romp in and for the kindness of the farmer and his wife who live there. So it happens that these places are hard to improve on as summer homes for fresh air children. Good food, and plenty of it, is given to the children throughout their fortnight's stay, and they are told simply to keep away from the hay mowers and have a good time all day.

The result of this two weeks' treatment has never been disappointing. This year there will be four, and, perhaps, five, parties of about seventy-five children each invited to these Berkshire farms, and the resultant total of such whole-hearted well-doing will be hard to comprehend. The supporters of the Berkshire Fresh Air Fund merit the most heartfelt thanks for the good they are doing. The officers of the fund this year are: Manager, Mrs. W. F. Hawkins; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Colt; in charge at station, Mrs. J. McA. Vance.

Of the children sent by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund to the country yesterday, 50 went to St. Helen's Home, at Curtisville, Mass., and 105 went to the home at Ashland Hill, N. Y., while two children, especially invited by country hosts, went to Chatham, N. Y., and one to North Adams, Mass.

DEPRECIATION OF W. H. WEBB'S ESTATE.

EXECUTORS ASCRIBE IT TO FALLING OFF IN THIRD AVENUE STOCK VALUE.

Two applications made in the Surrogate's Court by legatees under the will of William H. Webb, the retired shipbuilder, who died in October, 1899, to compel the executors to pay the amount left them, indicate that the estate will be smaller than was at first thought.

William E. Webb, the son of the testator, says that the income of $3,000 a year left him has not been paid him, and William H. Janes, a nephew of the decedent, says that a legacy of $10,000 is still due him.

Mr. Webb's estate was appraised at $692,385 in personal property, besides real estate, the value of which has not yet been ascertained.

The depreciation in Third Avenue Railroad stock is given as one of the reasons for non-payment by the executors, and they also allege that a threat by the testator's son to contest the probate of the will in the Supreme Court has debarred them from winding up the estate. They say they have paid out $100,435, and that claims aggregating $55,369 are yet outstanding. The assets will not, they aver, be sufficient to meet the liabilities, so that the specific legacies must be reduced. There are general