Amusements.

CASINO—8—The New Rounders—Roof Garden—Casino Beauty Minstrels.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Cadet Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Great Spectacle and Fireworks—4 and 9—The Geisha.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	6	Help Wanted	13	5
Announcements	16	5	Instruction	13	3-4
Auction Sales Real Estate	14	2-5	Lectures & Meetings	16	6
Bankers & Brokers	13	1	Lost & Found	13	4
Board & Rooms	13	4	Marriages & Deaths	9	6
Books & Publicat'ns	10	5-6	Ocean Steamers	13	4-6
Business Chances	13	4	Proposals	15	5
City Real Estate for Sale	14	2	Railroads	15	5-6
Country Board	13	3	Real Estate	14	1
Country Property for Sale	14	1	Religious Notices	14	4-5
Dividend Notices	13	1	School Agencies	13	3
Dom. Sits Wanted	13	6-7	Special Notices	9	6
Dressmaking	13	4	Steamboats	14	2
Excursions	14	3	Storage	13	5
Foreclosure Sales	14	5-6	Surrogate's Notices	3	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	13	4	Summer Resorts	13	2-3
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	14	2	Sum. Resort Guides	13	3
			Teachers	13	3
			The Turf	16	6
			Tribune Sub. Rates	9	6
			Trust Companies	13	2
			Work Wanted	13	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports that the foreign Ministers had left Peking under escort for Tien-Tsin were reiterated in Shanghai; a Shanghai dispatch says that a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, July 6, had been received there; preparations for the advance of the international forces on Peking are nearly completed; W. P. Morgan, M. P., announced in the House of Commons that he had trustworthy information that all the Ministers in Peking, except Baron von Ketteler, were alive on July 24; a servant of the German Minister who arrived at Tien-Tsin reported all the Europeans alive in Peking on July 9; Emperor William made a fiery speech to troops departing for China, telling them to spare nobody and make no prisoners; the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu was reported at Shanghai. ==== Six hundred lives were lost in the fighting on the Isthmus of Panama. ==== President Zelaya of Nicaragua has presented a gold medal to General Alexander, of Savannah, for his services in connection with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay announced that this Government would reject any offer of the Chinese Imperial Government to deliver Minister Conger at Tien-Tsin if any such proposition should be received. ==== The Navy Department received a dispatch from Captain Wilde, of the Oregon, saying that the structural strength of the battleship was intact. ==== Amid tremendous excitement, the negro who killed two policemen Tuesday and succeeded in killing another yesterday and a boy, as well as wounding several other persons, was finally shot to death, and it is thought order will be restored to the city. ==== In the trial of Secretary Powers, for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder, evidence was given by Wharton Golden, who was the chief witness when Powers had his preliminary examination; he added no new facts to the testimony, but his cross-examination was not completed. ==== The conference of steel men in Chicago ended without any definite action, and no steps will be taken to close down any mills at present.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ==== Winners at Brighton: Dave S., Waring, Mauga, Firearm, Buffoon and Belle of Troy. ==== Senator Hanna spent the day at National Republican headquarters; a conference with other members of the National Executive Committee was held; there were many visitors. ==== Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in the city; he expressed hopeful views regarding the campaign. ==== A young woman committed suicide with carbolic acid at the Presbyterian Hospital after visiting a man patient. ==== Abraham Gruber addressed the noon meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League. ==== Walter J. Travis, the amateur golf champion, won the President's Cup, the first prize in the Shinnecock Hills invitation tournament.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; moderate temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 71⅞.

The DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $1.00 a month, except to a foreign address.

Americans in Paris will always find THE TRIBUNE at M. Louis Vuitton's, 1 Rue Scribe, even if the kiosques and hotels have sold their supplies.

The Presidential campaign has caused a prompt increase in sales of THE TRIBUNE. Any newsdealer will serve the paper regularly upon receiving an order to that effect.

BRYAN AND IMPERIALISM.

So Mr. Bryan is going to follow the lead of the platform in his speech to the committee informing him of his nomination. He is going to discuss the paramount issue and enlarge upon and elucidate the declarations of the platform writer upon it. That is good. Experience with Mr. Bryan four years ago convinces us that the best way for his opponents to meet an issue is to get him to discuss it at length. Mr. Bryan did as much as any one man in 1896 to expose the fallacies in the free silver doctrine by his specious and demagogic exposition of it.

He went about the country then uttering such manifest claptrap that the gold men found him an easy mark. One of their best ways of getting truth before the people was to take his statements for a text and show their absurdity. So now, when the policy of holding the territory acquired from Spain and the refusal of the President to abdicate American sovereignty over territory which Mr. Bryan helped to make American are under discussion, it is likely to be most helpful to the Administration for Mr. Bryan to put himself frequently on record in his characteristic manner with arguments which the Republicans can demolish. The Republicans will thus gain attention and carry conviction in quarters where their own expositions of their policy might fail to awaken interest or overcome prejudice.

Therefore, Republicans will have no fear over the paramountcy of the imperialism issue. The more it is discussed, the more the people understand exactly what the Administration policy means and exactly what Mr. Bryan wants to do, the more certain is it that they will vote for a continuance of the Government which has so ably and conservatively managed affairs in the face of new conditions. Nobody pretends that mistakes have not been made. But there is no reason to doubt that the great majority of the American people will, as they review the history of the last four years, feel proud of their country. They may wish we had never had any war, and that we were free from the problems growing out of it, yet when they consider how naturally and inevitably our policy was developed by unforeseen and unforeseeable events they will agree that at no point could the President turn back and avoid the so-called imperialism without betraying his trust as the guardian of American honor and American rights.

He did not make the war with Spain, and he could not undo the result of that war, which was to leave at our mercy territories which we could not turn adrift as derelicts. That would have meant turning Manila over to massacre first and the islands over to European conquest afterward. The treaty of annexation was entered into without any reason to expect an uprising. It was ratified by Mr. Bryan's aid after that uprising took place, and then, as the Executive of the Nation, the President had no choice but to uphold the sovereignty so assumed. If the end had been seen from the beginning perhaps here and there action might have been different, but when all reasonable criticism has been made the fact remains that the United States is to-day more prosperous, more powerful, more influential than it ever was before.

What will Mr. Bryan, with his paramount catchphrases, tell the people which will make them want to turn back? And how can he turn back, even if he should be placed in power? Everybody knows that Mr. Hewitt is right in saying it would be impossible for him to withdraw the troops from the Philippines if he were in office now. He himself does not dare to promise that. He is going to set up a stable government there at some indefinite time. Mr. McKinley is doing that as rapidly as possible. Then he is going to make the islands independent, under our protection, quite regardless of their ability to conduct an independent national government. This promise reveals the claptrap of the whole anti-imperial talk, for Mr. Bryan's platform declares that all territory of the United States is an integral part of the United States under its Constitution. Can Mr. Bryan argue that the Porto Ricans must, regardless of expediency, be made citizens on the ground that it is imperialism to keep them at arm's length, and then say that the Filipinos, over whom we hold sovereignty by the same tenure, may be treated as utter aliens? When Mr. Bryan begins to discuss his paramount issue it will be interesting to hear his defence of these contradictory propositions of his platform. We hope he will keep his word and tell us in detail his policy. He is pretty certain to show the people the demagogy of the Democracy's anti-imperialism.

A "FORWARD" POLICY IN CHINA.

Rumors and counter rumors continue to come from Shanghai, enough to bewilder the brain in any attempt to harmonize them for general credit. The Ministers are said to be safe in Peking, to be on the way to the coast, and to have all been massacred. The one Power that could make the truth known in an indubitable form keeps silence or speaks only to no purpose. Imperial and viceregal messages are plenty as blackberries, but word from the Ministers there is none. And yet the Chinese Government asks for continued faith and forbearance and abandonment of the campaign to Peking.

It is impossible. Regret it as we may, suspicion must fall upon the good faith of any government that persistently refuses, declines, neglects, or what not, to take the obvious and easy step of vindicating its good faith against all possible suspicion. We indicated yesterday, and have done so many times, how the Chinese Government could satisfy every Power in Christendom in the twinkling of an eye. It does not do so. It makes no move toward doing so. It gives not the shadow of an excuse for not doing so. In such circumstances what is left? Nothing but for the Powers to pursue their own course.

That, at any rate, is what the United States is intent upon doing. This country has been most patient, most forbearing and most conciliatory toward China. But it cannot give all and receive nothing. The President's offer to the Emperor was generous; but it was not weak. The policy of this Government has been one of conciliation and even co-operation with the forces of law and order in China, but it has never comprised any abandonment of our just rights. The Secretary of State was criticised by some for giving credence to the alleged dispatch from Mr. Conger; but those critics overlooked the fact that that very credence was made a ground for still more promptly and vigorously pushing the relief column on to Peking. There has been no halting in the American policy in China. No one has been more ready for the advance upon Peking than the American troops, and neither at Washington nor on the road to Peking will there be a hint of faltering in the "forward" policy.

THE LAKE STATES.

There has been any quantity of talk about the great Northern tier of States, and bright men, like Mr. Towne, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Pingree and others, have at various times helped the world by predicting during the last thirty years a revolution in that region, but the Electoral votes of the State have been counted for Republican candidates except in the foolishness of 1892. These States are not inhabited as a rule by men who need much aid in discovering when they are prosperous. Yet it was in these States more than elsewhere that Republicans were found who did not believe Republican prosperity would be interrupted at all by Democratic success, and who tried it in 1892. As they tumbled over one another to join New-York and other great States which then went Democratic it came to pass that the country was permitted to try a Democratic panic and a Democratic tariff. The more recent votes of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with those of New-York and New-Jersey also, would seem to indicate that a lesson has been learned which will not have to be learned again. Not much good can be done by the predictions of either side, however; it remains for Republicans to show whether they are right and understand the people as usual.

It is not merely because they have been long identified, as wool and lumber producing States, with the Republican policy that the course of these States is predicted with especial confidence. There are no other States in which labor has such convenient opportunities to observe in daily experience the difference between the wages and conditions of labor under different systems. The Canadian policy is as distinctively protective as that of the United States. To the great wrath of British producers, it is maintained as obstinately as if the chief foes of industry in the Dominion were in Great Britain and not here. Yet the Canadian has never been a systematic and well ordered national policy for the development of all industries and interests together, and in consequence its results have been very irregular. Some industries are with success strengthened against American competition, while in many others, and the great majority, the different rate of progress in the two countries, the different conditions and wages of labor, tell strongly in favor of the American system. The striking differences are most correctly observed and best understood in the States along the Canadian border. Americans there have not found it difficult to determine whether their great prosperity at one time or another was due to their protective policy.

The foolishness which made possible the adverse results at the elections of 1892 was found largely in the States along the lakes. Much of it was the product of labor troubles in a few cities, but there was a much more widespread difficulty. It was the temper of the people to see whether they could not get along just as well without the Republican party, to which they were told their prosperity had so long been due. Human nature has its freakish hours, in which it seems worth while to let temptation and curiosity have their way, even if it costs something. The experiment was tried. What it cost to the people of the Lake States cannot be calculated. It is certain they had to face losses quite enough to be remembered for six years and more. Since all things are possible, it must still be accounted possible that the same voters who went back with tremendous majorities to the Republican party in 1896 may this year have forgotten all they learned and may repeat their wanderings next fall. But not many people will reckon it probable. On the contrary, it will strike the people as more likely that almost any other part of the Republican force may show such folly than the part which helped to bring about Cleveland's term of Democratic disaster and paid so heavily toward the cost of that experiment.

A CHEERFUL OMEN.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee came over from Washington yesterday and soon after his arrival obligingly informed the reporters that Democratic prospects all over the country were "flattering." That is exactly what we have supposed they were; to flatter, according to the dictionary, being to blandish, cajole and wheedle. But Senator Jones cannot be suspected of attaching that meaning to the word. He is obviously desirous of being understood to believe that the masses are rising as one man to defend and preserve the palladium of our liberties. He has received a number of letters from persons in touch with the situation in this State, and they have convinced him that New-York is in an exceedingly hopeful condition. Moreover, the determination of the Gold Democrats who met in Indianapolis on Wednesday not to nominate a third ticket has afforded him much satisfaction, for he interprets their action as meaning that they are going to vote for Bryan; in fact, he doesn't see how any other construction can be put upon it. Then there are the defections in the Republican party, which will throw many votes to the Prohibition ticket, while "countless thousands" of Republicans will not vote at all. Of course, at this point the Senator lays himself open to the retort that votes which are not cast never are, or at least never ought to be, counted. But that would be flippant. The Senator deserves to be taken at his word, which is that Republicans like unto the sands of the seashore in number are going to stay at home on Election Day. We like to see a man who has survived such weather as we have been having exposing to public view so cheerful a frame of mind.

But there is evidence to show that in political matters the word of the Democratic chairman is not so good as his bond would be in a financial transaction. Four years ago, at just about this stage of the game, Senator Jones found the prospect equally rosy and was personally just as chipper as he is to-day. That was a hot summer, too, and the natural warmth was considerably intensified by the epistolary and vocal performances of "Tom" Watson. But the Senator never turned a hair, or at least was never detected in that capillary process. Being then, as now, on his first official visit to this neighborhood, he affirmed with great confidence and contentment that wherever he went he saw nothing but indications of a Democratic triumph; the goldbugs had scarcely enough strength left to whistle for the purpose of keeping their courage up, and Bryan was just as good as elected. On the evening of November 3 a report got around that this was a mistake, and in due time an authentic correction was recorded; yet there was no general disposition to find fault with Senator Jones. A prophet who is afraid to prophesy is of no use to anybody.

We love to hear the Democratic chairman's auspicious voice announcing the result of the election at this early period in the campaign. It reminds us of good old times and is a joyful omen.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF CUBA.

Somebody appears to have discovered another mare's nest, prodigious and portentous. A wicked imperialistic plot against the independence and integrity of Cuba is disclosed. In some esoteric fashion it has leaked out, probably through some third assistant deputy scrubwoman of the State Department, that the United States Government has designs upon the foreign relations of Cuba. It is going to give the island self-government in domestic affairs as soon as it wants it and shows fitness for it. Of that there is no doubt. But the baleful, sinister and lethal purpose of this Government is to maintain a certain supervision over the island's foreign relations, probably to the extent of preventing it from making discriminating tariffs against this country, from entering into offensive and defensive alliances with European Powers and from transferring its sovereignty to an alien Power and making itself a possible base of hostile operations against this country. Wherefore the tocsin is sounded, and the friends of liberty are rallied to prevent the consummation of such hideous iniquity.

It is well, however, to bear in mind, before too much red fire is burned, that this country two years ago fought a costly war with Spain over Cuba. The grounds of complaint against Spain were several, but there were none among them more pertinent and forceful than this, that under Spanish rule Cuba was a constant source of annoyance and menace to this country, and our commercial and other relations were kept in an unsatisfactory condition. We fought the war and won it. And the logical result is, and must be, the righting of the wrongs of which we had complained. Cuba must no longer be a source of annoyance and menace to us, and the satisfactory state of our commercial and other relations with the island must be assured. This country does not fight wars for nothing, or for the mere pleasure of fighting. That after the war it should permit its relations with Cuba to become as unsatisfactory as they were before is simply unthinkable—save to the perspicacious discoverer of mares' nests.

We may go a little further than that, and say that, however we may have been committed to some theory of gaining nothing in Cuba as a result of the war, we most assuredly are not, on any imaginable ground, obligated to renounce and relinquish anything. We are not, that is to say, called upon to make Cuba any more independent of the United States than it was before the war and while it was under Spanish rule. For three-quarters of a century before the war the United States exercised a virtual protectorate over Cuba, which was tacitly recognized by Spain and respected by all Powers. The fixed and imperative principle was laid down in the first quarter of the century, and always afterward consistently maintained, that Cuba should not pass into the hands of any other Power. It must remain in the possession of Spain, or become an autonomous republic, or come to the United States. That principle was not abrogated by the war. The United States has no mind to let the work of three-quarters of a century of guardianship be undone. It will not after the war regard the foreign relations of Cuba with any less interest or with any less authority than it did before. And we are not aware that any secret has ever been made of that most obvious and most reasonable fact.

THE PHILIPPINES MARKET.

The Tribune in its news columns a fortnight ago summarized a long letter to "The Iron Age" from a correspondent in the Philippines in regard to the demand existing there for articles which Americans make and wish to sell. Since that time a communication of kindred import, but devoted mainly to the Filipinos' need of something better than a kerosene lamp for purposes of illumination, has appeared in "The Electrical World and Engineer." In both instances, it will be observed, the columns of a technical periodical, and not a political journal, have been employed to reach the persons chiefly interested in obtaining the information supplied. And the letters have apparently been written only after a thorough investigation of the situation. The former fact quite as much as the latter will commend the utterances of the two correspondents to the favorable attention of American manufacturers.

In both communications it is pointed out that native Filipinos and resident Spaniards and Chinese have a great deal of money, which they are glad to spend. The mere sight of a typewriter, bicycle, sewing machine, ice machine, a modern sugar mill equipment and machinery for working wood excites in these people a lively desire to possess such things. The value of these things is quickly recognized, though their existence has hitherto been almost entirely unknown. This eagerness to buy is not altogether due to past ignorance, however. The Filipinos have also been restrained to some extent by the lawless exactions of their rulers and the marauding propensities of their fellow countrymen. But the secure possession of property and the peaceful pursuit of business are now guaranteed by the new administration, and a wonderful stimulus has thus been given to industrial enterprise.

The correspondents of our contemporaries not only specify what there is the best chance of selling in the Philippines, but also suggest precautions to be observed by those who seek to introduce American ideas and wares there. In the first place, it should be borne in mind by any one who tries to establish an electric light plant that heavy rains in October and November render the roads almost impassable, and make the setting of poles for wires a peculiarly difficult task. Work can hardly be done before December, but it can then be pushed advantageously for months. Secondly, inasmuch as it is necessary to invade forests of mahogany for poles, it would probably be profitable to cut at the same time a lot of this valuable timber for export or local manufacture. Finally, it has been found that one can sell machinery by showing a working model, but not by means of a picture. The latter has been used so many times to swindle the Filipino that he is abnormally suspicious.

When the novelty of certain products of American skill has worn off in the Philippines and the first demand has been fairly well supplied, a slight falling off in sales may reasonably be expected. But this abatement should prove only temporary. It is unlikely that fancy prices will continue to be paid after a year or two; but several causes ought permanently to co-operate in promoting a lasting trade between the United States and its newly acquired Oriental possessions. The islands have a great geographical extent and a large population. The people exhibit a high degree of intelligence. Industry there must necessarily be a matter of steady development, and must continually experience new requirements. Moreover, some of the magnificent natural resources of the islands—timber, oil, gas, minerals and so on—are as yet only imperfectly appreciated and utilized. American brains and capital will find an investment there in time and create fresh demands for machinery and transportation facilities. Great commercial opportunities are opening in the Philippines.

Some of the anti-imperialists themselves admit that Bryan is an anti-imperialist for votes only, and would be as bad as McKinley in office. So they want a third ticket to help him win!

It is a token of the sagacity no less than of the confidence of the local Chinese official that he counsels the local Chinese laundryman to go ahead with his business and fear not. If he wants capital to embark in the trade the local Chinese money lending "joints" stand ready to let him have it, as usual. These are welcome signs of the composure of the Chinese here and their assurance that they are not going to be massacred. They thus learn a valuable lesson in a civilization which they ought to admit is in some points superior to their own. With a Chinese administration here the local Boxer, acted on by his moral and patriotic emotions, would make short work of them.

The imperialistic McKinley has now decided to extend our postal service to China and annex that Empire so far as to give our soldiers there the two-cent letter rate. This is plainly a step toward annexation! What else can the supersedure of the foreign postal rate mean? It must be unconstitutional!

Admiral Remey reports that the American marines did not indulge in looting at Tien-Tsin. That is all well enough for campaign purposes, but no good Bryanite will be fooled by reports from McKinley satraps like Remey. He knows that the marines are part of the military establishment of the United States, and that it is as much their nature to indulge in looting, rapine and murder in China as in the Philippines!

Whether old Geronimo is but mad north-northwest, all the time knowing a hawk from a handsaw, or whether his noble and most sovereign reason is really like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh, further news must determine, but his symptoms were pretty bad according to the latest advices, and the aged hero of a hundred forays, instead of wrapping the drapery of his couch about him as one that lies down to pleasant dreams, goes forth howling like the Gadarene among the tombs, nothing in his life so misbecoming as the gibbering last chapters of it. He has cut quite a striking figure in his time, with so much tempest in his life that its last days seemed entitled to some composure. But his destinies unhappily seem to work the other way.

There will be no gold exports to-day. Probably because the wicked gold bugs are keeping it here to oppress the country.

So far as we know Cape Nome is still under martial law and free American citizens are being ground beneath the heel of McKinley's "militarism." Yet Mr. Bryan fails to denounce the outrage. His heart beats for Filipinos who are governed without their consent, but he has no thought for white Americans in Alaska—no, nor for black Americans in North Carolina who are to be disfranchised and governed without their consent as an inferior race.

Li Hung Chang's grandnephews, now on a visit here and about to enter Vanderbilt University as students, say that famine has much to do with the Boxer uprising, and that it is largely the battle of the poor, who have nothing and are starving, against the rich, whose property they wish to take from them. The hostility to the native Christians is on account of their receiving from the missionaries food and aid, while there is nobody to give to the poor Chinaman who is not Christianized. The young kinsmen of the great statesman show a power of political and social observation beyond their years, and their statements very likely come close to the truth of the situation, no matter what other factors may be involved in it.

PERSONAL.

"The Boston Transcript" says: "J. Wesley Hoffman, professor of agricultural biology in the State College of South Carolina, one of the distinguished colored men of the country, is visiting Boston a few days, en route to Paris, France, where he has been invited to address the International Society for the Advancement of Science. Professor Hoffman has made a specialty of the study of horticulture and the art of scientific farming, taking special courses in some of the leading colleges in the country, and to him is due the introduction of truck gardening and scientific dairying at Booker T. Washington's school, at Tuskegee. In the South he is called 'doctor of the soil,' and stands high in the estimation of the whites in that locality. Robert W. Barnes, one of the leading white men in South Carolina, says of him in a contributed article: 'Professor Hoffman is doing more to develop the agricultural resources of the South than any other member of his race, and we (the white people) of the South feel proud of the work he is doing.' The Horticultural Society of Massachusetts recently honored him to membership in that body, because he originated a new variety of strawberry, known as 'the Hoffman Seedling,' which attracted the attention of the leading horticulturists of this country, and Europe as well."

It is believed that in a few weeks Sarah Bernhardt will be made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. As long as ten years ago it was proposed thus to decorate her, but the objections in certain official quarters prevailed. For many years the stage was a bar to the bestowal of the red ribbon even upon a man, and it is only of late that custom has altered. Indeed, decorations given to actors—to MM. Mounet-Sully and Coquelin aîné, for instance—are even now conferred upon them supposedly for services rendered in tuition at the Conservatoire, not on account of their dramatic careers. Only one actress, Marie Laurent, has received the ribbon, and it was conferred upon her, as was strictly specified at the time, not on account of the distinguished place held by her in her profession, but for her philanthropic work in founding and managing an orphanage for actors' children.

Mlle. Dosne, a sister-in-law of Thiers, has presented his manuscripts to the National Library in Paris, a condition being that they shall not be utilized till after her death. It is believed that they will throw much light on French political and literary history.

Frederick Paulsen, the German philosopher, is to deliver a course of lectures on modern philosophy at the University of Cambridge, England, in the autumn.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg by way of Southampton and Cherbourg, were Oberlieutenant von Bork, Count Limburg-Stirum, Charles W. Pen Dell, Professor P. B. Perry, Judge and Mrs. H. F. Remington, Colonel Kowalsky, Mrs. George M. Pullman and the Rev. C. Weeber.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfürst, from Bremen, July 17, included Mr. and Mrs. H. Binney, Colonel and Mrs. S. T. Busey, J. O. Brosby, Professor and Mrs. R. Ortloff, of Brooklyn; Professor E. C. Pickering and R. J. Turnbull.

Among the passengers who sail to-day on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam for Rotterdam are Miss M. Drexel, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Parks, the Rev. E. F. Goldschmidt and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wright.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, sailing to-day for Glasgow, will take these cabin passengers and others: The Rev. William Hazen, David G. Hinks, of London; Father Hetherington, Dubuque, Iowa; Major W. L. Terry, Walton, N. Y.; James A. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wilson, Glasgow.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Menominee, which sails to-day for London, will have among her cabin passengers Colonel August Goebel, Captain J. N. Lewis, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Thomas and the Rev. Richard Wheatley.

The Minnehaha, of the same line, leaves this port to-day with these passengers among others: D. M. Dodd, George P. Putnam, George H. Russell and James Westervelt.

The Palatia, of the Hamburg-American Line, which sails to-day for Hamburg by way of Cherbourg, will have among her cabin passengers Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor and H. D. Whittlesey.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a bicycle is "more properly a machine than a carriage," and therefore it has reversed the verdict of a jury in a lower court awarding $850 damages to a woman who had wrecked her wheel and injured herself in riding over a depression in a Danvers highway. The Supreme Court holds that a bicycle "is of but little use in wet weather or on frozen ground. Its value consists in the pneumatic tire; but this is easily punctured, and no one who uses a wheel thinks of taking a ride of any distance without having his kit of tools with him. A hard rut, a sharp stone, a bit of coal or glass or a tack in the roadway may cause the tire to be punctured, and this may cause the rider to fall and sustain an injury. It would impose an intolerable burden upon towns to hold them bound to keep their roads in such a state of repair and smoothness that a bicycle could go over them with assured safety."

A Mysterious Achievement.—"Do you believe there is such a thing as clairvoyance?" inquired the matter of fact friend.
"Well," answered the man who hesitates, "I won't say there is any such thing. But I do know this much: I saw a man go to a pile of cantaloupes and pick out six, and every one of them was good to eat."—(Washington Star.

Since the troubles in China began there has been frequent reference to the massacre of Christians in Annam, and one writer on the subject says: "If the Catholic missionaries may be trusted, the rising against the native Christians of Annam was attended by even worse scenes, and caused a greater sacrifice of human life than the Indian mutiny." There was an uprising in Annam against the Roman Catholic missionaries in 1873 and another in 1885. In the latter year reports were circulated in France to the effect that Roman Catholics had been slaughtered by the thousand, but it was believed later than these reports were manufactured to furnish cause for war. The war was a small affair, and it is doubtful if more than two thousand lives were lost. The troubles between France and China were ended by France gaining possession of six provinces, which now form the Tonquin colony.

"The boys are eating your green apples," said one of the guests.
"That's all right," replied the honest old farmer who was taking boarders for the summer, "let them eat all they want. It'll keep 'em away from the table for the next two or three days, and I'll charge their daddies for the apples besides."—(Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent of "The Chicago Record" says: "The President of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma is a cattleman named Bolton, and as such he has the power to appoint the teachers in the territorial schools. Not long ago a young woman of Guthrie applied for a place, and inclosed several good recommendations. Mr. Bolton examined them with care, and sent the papers to the secretary with this indorsement: 'I don't know this heifer personally, but her indorsements are good, and you better turn her into the bunch.' "

There was a children's party in Wilson-ave. one evening not long ago, and the little ones played simple games and enjoyed themselves with the usual zest. In one of these games each one told, among other things, what he or she wished for most of all.
The question went down the line, eliciting many laughable answers, until it reached a tot of perhaps eight or nine. "And what do you wish for most of all, Robbie?" he was asked.
"I wish to die happy," he answered with owlish solemnity.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mr. Bryan," says "The Indianapolis Press," "has thus far made but one promise in the present campaign. Strangely enough Vice-Presidential Nominee Adlai E. Stevenson has given the same pledge. They have both agreed that Edward A. Snyder, at present proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel barber shop, Lincoln, Neb., shall be the first to shave them in the White House. Snyder is twenty-eight years old, and he has resided in Lincoln twenty-four years. He is Bryan's barber now, and he will, of course, be appointed the official White House barber if the former shall be elected President. Snyder is overjoyed concerning his future prospects, and he will eagerly wait for the election returns in November that are to decide his strong bid for greatness."

On one occasion, when Greeley was a power in New-York journalism, he was sitting on a hotel piazza in Peekskill, quietly scanning the columns of that morning's Tribune, when a stranger came along, glanced contemptuously at the paper he was reading, and remarked:
"Fine sheet you've got there, mister! I used to read it myself, but I've subscribed for a decent newspaper now, and as fast as The Tribune comes along I feed it to my goat. That's all it's fit for."
Mr. Greeley looked at the man with a quizzical smile.
"So you feed your goat on Tribunes, do you?" he asked, in the mildest of accents.
"Yes, sir, I do!" blustered the stranger.
"All right, my friend," said Mr. Greeley, quietly, "keep right on reading some other paper and feeding your goat on Tribunes, and I'll guarantee in three months' time the goat will know considerably more about what is going on in the world than its owner does!"—(Lippincott's Magazine.

A Christian woman recently visited the widow of an English soldier who fell in South Africa. But the widow cut her condolence short by remarking: "Oh, mum, do you trouble about 'im? 'E was allays a bad 'un. I've got a nice lot of money from the noosepapers and other kind friends—enough to keep me comfortable. Oh, mum, this 'ere war's made a lot of 'appy 'omes, it has."

A physician connected with a university extension movement reports that in one very poor quarter he found the chief authority on children's ailments a woman whose claim to skill in such things came from the fact that she had had eleven children, of whom but one was now living. With so much sickness her neighbors conceded that she must be an authority on the subject. This principle is of frequent although unconscious application.
"Why is he such a great superintendent of the Fire Department?" asks a stranger, in a small city.
"Why, he was in charge here when we had the big fire."
"But that does not make him a big superintendent?"
"Certainly. But for him it would not have been a big fire."—(Youth's Companion.

SOCIETY'S WEEK END.

There will be a number of entertainments in the suburbs and at the different resorts to-day and this evening. At Newport there will be the vaudeville entertainment, preceded by a dinner given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs Ogden Mills will also begin a series of Saturday evening dinners. At Bar Harbor there will take place the first table d'hôte dinner at the Kebo Valley Club These dinners were institutions of Bar Harbor, but when the club was burned and the new one built it was decided not to have any dinners. The resolution, however, has been broken. The Bar Harbor season is not very well advanced, and it is far from gay. At Oyster Bay there is the dance of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

To-morrow evening there will take place at Newport the sacred concert, and many tables have been reserved at the Casino. This is a popular form of entertainment, but the selections in the musical programme have been the reverse of classic, and there have been any number of "colored" melodies performed to great applause. Bar Harbor, following the example of Newport, has also made of Sunday a day for entertainment. The diner de luxe at the Malvern is one of the features of the week. At Narragansett Sunday afternoon is generally selected by the Newport people to run over to the Casino and take luncheon. All over the country there are many house parties.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter and son have been at Claridge's Hotel, in London, for a few weeks. They were there when Mrs. French, Miss French and Alfred G. Vanderbilt departed for America. Mrs. Herbert Eaton, Miss French's sister, gave about two weeks ago a large dinner at her London house in honor of the Duke of Cambridge.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter and the Misses Leiter have left London and gone to France. They were a few days in Paris and then went out to the country. They will return to America this autumn, although Lady Curzon is very anxious that her sisters should come back to her in India. Lord Curzon has not been well. The viceregal Court is at present at Simla.

Miss Helen Zimmerman, the daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, is at Narragansett Pier and has been visiting in Newport. Miss Zimmerman denies the report that she is engaged to the Duke of Manchester. The Duke at the present time is in France. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg also denies the reports of her engagement to any one.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor sailed on Wednesday on the Nourmahal on their annual cruise. They boarded the Nourmahal at Rhinebeck and were going from there to Newport, stopping over in town on Thursday and yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller are at their country seat, near Rhinebeck. Mrs. Miller will go later to Newport to look at the plans for her new cottage. The death of her sister, Miss Warren, will deter Mrs. Miller from going out in society this summer.

Many friends were grieved to learn yesterday of the death of Howard Dudley Bean at Saranac Lake. Mr. Bean had been ill for some time and in poor health for several years. He and Mrs. Bean have been living recently at Morristown. Mrs. Bean was a Miss Chapman, of Connecticut. Howard Bean was a member of the Union and Racquet clubs. He was the son of Aaron H. Bean. He leaves no children.

William K. Vanderbilt will arrive in England just a short time after the return of his son-in-law, the Duke of Marlborough, who reached Southampton yesterday. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will be at Blenheim this summer, and William K. Vanderbilt will visit them there.

The cable also brings news that Albert Bostwick is returning to this country with an assortment of automobiles and steam and motor carriages. He has among these a famous racer. David Bishop is also coming home with the latest thing in horseless carriages. Both of these young men belong to the new automobile club which has been organized in Westchester.

The painful accident which happened to Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon at his country seat, near Burlington, Vt., was the subject of much solicitousness among his many friends in this city. Colonel Cannon was thrown from his carriage. Staying with him at Overlook, his country home, is his daughter, Mrs. Brookes. Mrs. Louis Crawford Clark is in Burlington and Mrs. Chester Griswold is abroad. Colonel Cannon's son Harry died some years ago, leaving a widow, who is now the wife of Theodore Freylinghuysen, and a family of young children.

The cable to-day will bring a full account of the wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill and George Frederick Middleton Cornwallis West, which will take place at 11 o'clock at St. George's, Hanover Square.

Last night at Newport dinners were given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and yesterday afternoon Reginald Brooks entertained at luncheon.

A THOUSAND IN THE COUNTRY.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND FULFILS ITS PROMISE OF A WEEK AGO.

There was another big exodus of the city children to the country yesterday. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent 312 of them away, and by so doing fulfilled its promise to send over a thousand children to the country this week. Over a thousand have gone, and by the time people pick up this morning's paper from their breakfast tables every one of these thousand tenement children will have begun a long day of romping in the open air of woods and fields. And even while this is happening another party of children will hurry away from the city this morning just to clinch that record of a thousand.

Yesterday's parties went to Millersville, Penn.; Penbrook, Penn.; Ashford Hill, N. Y.; Curtisville, Mass.; Fairfield, Conn.; Tenafly, N. J.; Belleville, Penn., and Shippensburg, Penn.

Eight children for Millersville, Penn., started the day's fresh air work, and the people who have invited them are Henry Bowman, Mrs. Byerly, Mr. Christ and Mrs. Carrie Hoak.

The last party of the day consisted of forty-two children for Belleville, Penn., and the following kind people have offered to entertain the children in that place: Mrs. Salome Plank, A. Y. Detweiler, M. P. Yoder, E. A. Zook, Mrs. Fannie Hooley, J. H. Byler, C. H. Hooley, S. B. Smoker, L. M. Yoder, Levi B. Yoder, W. T. Goss, J. H. Peachey, D. H. Smucker, J. M. Fleming, Sol A. Zook, M. F. Zook, David Hooley, J. M. Yoder, I. T. Zook, J. Y. Hartzler, J. G. Zook, Levi Yoder, P. D. Yoder and J. Z. Kenagy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"J. D. B."	$1 00
"M. M."	3 00
Mission Band of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y., per Edward H. Sudbury, treasurer	4 00
Collected in Mr. Tracy's Sunday school class, Upper Montclair, N. J., per James Young Harris, treasurer	3 57
"A. V. B."	50
Result of a midsummer festival held by a few young ladies at Walden, N. Y., per M. E. Sawyer, secretary	42 00
Receipts from a fair given by Dorothy Dunham and three of her little playmates of Rahway, N. J.	1 50
Collection taken on July 22 by guests at Bread Loaf Inn, Vt.	16 00
Mrs. William Wilson	2 00
"A Little Girl, Bar Harbor, Me."	4 00
"No Name, Yonkers"	1 00
Mrs. H. V. Tatum, Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H.	10 00
Mrs. A. E. Brunn	10 00
Mrs. J. W. Brunn	2 00
Miss I. V. Brunn	1 00
Helen M. Sturges	5 00
"W. I. F."	5 00
From three little cousins, Imogen Baldwin, six years; William Baldwin, six years, and Lucretia Manning Osborn, four years old	3 00
"W. D. S."	10 00
Edwin A. Ely	15 00
"M. E. C.," East Orange, N. J.	5 00
Mrs. M., Hotel La Tourette, Bayonne, N. J.	2 00
Previously acknowledged	10,872 97
Total July 27, 1900	$11,019 54

DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 27 (Special).—Sojourners here to-day were entertained in two ways somewhat out of the usual. This morning a large number of people assembled at the Casino Theatre, where George Riddle made his first appearance in Newport for several years. He was cordially received by his audience, many of his hearers being personal friends.

In the afternoon many people drove out to Whitehall, the home of Bishop Berkeley, in Middletown, where the committee of ladies which for several years has been carrying on the work of restoring the building held a reception and housewarming to mark the reopening of the house. The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made an address and E. Theodore Martin, of New-York, sang, one of his selections being the words of Berkeley's poem, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," which was written in that house and has been set to music by Miss Edith Livingston Mason.

GENERAL WOOD AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 27.—A salute was fired this afternoon in honor of the presence here of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, who stopped here on his way to Washington. While here General Wood was entertained by Colonel Hein, acting superintendent.