RELIGIOUS CONTRASTS.

MR. KENSIT AS A DISTURBER OF PEACE AND OPPORTUNISM—THE MUSTER OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

London, July 11.

The Archbishop of York has been directing public attention to the raiding operations of a commando of religious fanatics in Yorkshire. Mr. Kensit's followers have been entering churches and cemeteries, tearing down crosses and crucifixes and other ornaments and emblems, and removing them from the sacred places where they have been erected by reverent hands. The Archbishop has disclaimed theological bias in raising this question, and has asked whether agitators despoiling churches and defacing memorials to the dead are not to be considered disorderly mobs of lawbreakers, who are liable to punishment for offences against property. The Lord Chancellor has promptly cited an act of Parliament under which marauders guilty of looting churches and removing sacred emblems can be arrested and imprisoned for three months at hard labor. Mr. Kensit's Wyclif preachers may be pious, God-fearing men, but their religious zeal does not condone offences against property which does not belong to them. Instead of escaping with a fine of 15 shillings, as they have been allowed to do in quarter sessions, they are now warned that they will be dealt with hereafter as lawbreakers.

The Lord Chancellor has strengthened his case against outrage promoters of the Kensit type by referring to similar acts of lawlessness on the part of High Church extremists. He has condemned the action of clergymen who forbid marriages authorized by the law of the realm and instigate public brawls in churches. Divorce was legalized by statute, and religious zealots who did not approve of it were guilty of disorderly conduct by interrupting marriage ceremonies with noisy protests and vehement denunciation. There was ample power in the statutes for the punishment of lawbreakers in the churches, and the Lord Chancellor reminded magistrates and constables that it was their duty to repress all outrages committed by religious extremists. The Lord Chancellor's warning was directed against all disturbers of the peace who usurp rights belonging properly to the State and have recourse to acts of violence in emphasizing their private views on controversial questions.

There have been few anti-divorce mobs during recent years, and the Kensit raids on churches and cemeteries are repudiated by the evangelical section of the English Church as disgraceful proceedings for which it is not to be held responsible. There can be no sympathy with rowdyism and wanton damage to property in a law abiding country; but there are divisions in the Anglican communion over ritual and doctrine which are too wide and deep to be permanently bridged over by a convenient quietism. There are many religious questions which are smouldering and ready to burst into flame, and it will be difficult to keep them out of politics. One reason which has been assigned for the general eagerness among Unionist politicians to have the elections brought on as soon as possible has been the desire of candidates to escape a religious catechism. They have known that party allegiance will be seriously impaired when the religious question is raised in politics; and they are anxious to have the next elections conducted on the issues of imperialism and to protect Unionist candidates against cross-examination upon the enforcement of discipline in a church established by law. When the war in South Africa is brought to a close and the crisis in China passes, the one question which deeply interests the Anglican communion will again be uppermost; and there will be hundreds of electors in every division and borough who will insist upon knowing how the candidates stand on the essential principles of Protestantism and what are known as the Romanizing tendencies in the English Church. These are dangerous issues for the Conservative party to face, for the old fashioned Churchman has always been a natural Tory and he is easily frightened by the menace of Disestablishment.

Mr. John Kensit by his lawless brawls in churches and by his vehement protests against "idolatry" in the sanctuary alienates public sympathy and strengthens the High Church extremists. When he assures the Lord Chancellor of his eagerness to be imprisoned for three months as a convict at hard labor and proclaims that "an insulted Protestant English people will not much longer submit to being driven out of their parish churches by Papal priestors" he repels by his intolerance and fanatical zeal the support of a large body of conservative churchmen who are not in sympathy with extremists at either end of the line. Mischief maker as he is, he succeeds in keeping the religious question before the public at a time when opportunists are trying to thrust it out of politics and out of sight until they can find some Via Media by which the English Church can be armed with self-government and Parliament relieved from the necessity for enacting a Church Discipline bill and compelling the clergy to carry out their contracts with the State. The Archbishops, by their court of "spiritual sweetness and light" and their judgments respecting incense and reservation of the sacrament, have been applying palliatives where remedies are needed. Whether the Church Discipline bill be a remedy or not Parliament will not apply it, but will prefer to cut the Church loose from the State rather than to assume the direct responsibility for governing it and regulating ritual and doctrine. The opportunists believe that the essential problem of self-government by convocation can be solved if the religious question can be kept out of politics for a few years. Disestablishment when it comes will throw back the Church upon its inherent resources for establishing its own authority over every disputed point of ritual and practice; and a radical reform in ecclesiastical government will substitute the authority of a living Church in place of mediæval formulas subject to the individual interpretation of every vicar and curate. Mr. Kensit is not only a violator of the peace of rural cemeteries and city churches, but he is also a disturber of the opportunism and laisser faire optimism now prevailing in the English Church.

There could be no stronger religious contrast than that offered between the invasion of the Christian Endeavorers and the passive Opportunism which has taken possession of the English Church. Nine years ago a young people's society, with thirty members, was formed by Mr. Clark in a little Maine village with the good old English name of Williston. To-day there are sixty thousand societies, with a membership of over four millions; and there is a world's encampment of Christian Endeavorers on the slopes of Muswell Hill, in suburban London. There was wonderful potency in that simple idea of a New-England village pastor that earnestness in Christian life could be promoted by systematic organization on the broadest possible principles of faith and practice. There may not be ten thousand American pilgrims, as the heralds of the World's Convention are proclaiming, but there is one of the largest assemblages of Christian workers which the world has ever witnessed. There are six thousand societies in the United Kingdom, and the railways are bringing the members up to London this week at the lowest transportation rates, and when the meetings are opened at Alexandra Palace and Albert Hall there will be leaders and recruits from every Christian country and mission field.

While Opportunism in England is jealously guarding that policy of comprehensiveness which is regarded as the heritage of the National Church, the Christian Endeavorers are swarming into London from hamlet and town and across the seas to sing and pray together and to have conference on a platform of principles as broad and invigorating as a Western prairie. Pastor Clark and his young people's society of Williston were not deficient in comprehensiveness when they opened their pioneer meeting with unassuming simplicity nineteen years ago; and now that they are holding their world's conference in London, there is room among them for any one who believes anything earnestly and is willing to pray and work and to hope for a better world here and a still better one somewhere else. Certainly the evidence of comprehensiveness is overwhelming in the programme of the session, which includes scores of topics as varied as these: Twentieth century work and literature; social, intellectual and commercial problems; temperance, citizenship, world wide campaigning, mission work and Pentecostal fire; international brotherhood, the Divine Library, the world's Day of Rest, and the Dawning Age.

The Christian Endeavorers' encampment has been organized on American lines, and it has been proclaimed in advance as one of the biggest things ever known. The circulars have been heavily loaded with statistics respecting the membership of the societies, the seating capacity of the concert hall at Alexandra Palace, the number of sleepers in the main tent, the approximate strength of the provincial and foreign delegations, the caterers' resources for feeding a vast multitude and many other details. The session opens with a phenomenal prayer meeting in the famous Wesley Chapel in City Road, which will last from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 in the evening, with fresh relays of ministers every hour, and a broadside of sermons and addresses at the end. There will be a Sunday of Christian Endeavor sermons from scores of pulpits, a rollcall of the nations, the singing of the cantata "Comrades" by an enormous multitude, a series of rallies from various lands, the delivery of messages from the churches, and praise services, children's meetings and welcome demonstrations on an unprecedented scale. There has been something like the sound of a trumpet in the proclamations of the magnitude of this religious assemblage; but what cannot be questioned is the sincerity, energy and fervor of the organizers of the movement, who, in their own phrase, are on "King's service." The collective enthusiasm and zeal of this motley host of workers from many lands certainly contrasts favorably with the individualism prevailing in the Established Church, where every vicar and curate is allowed to work up his own interpretation of ambiguous rubrics which were carelessly put together several centuries ago. I. N. F.

CROWDING ON STEAMSHIP PIERS.

AN OLD TRAVELLER CALLS ATTENTION TO THE DANGER AND SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As an old traveller I desire to call your attention to the grave risks incurred by the public in congregating on the steamship piers in this city upon the arrival and departure of the large transatlantic steamships. The recent disastrous fire in Hoboken calls marked attention to the very serious risks involved on the sailing day of one of these large steamers, when several thousand people are often assembled at the river end of the pier from which the steamer is to sail, remaining there for an hour or more before the departure of the steamer and waiting to wave their last adieus to the departing travellers.

Imagine the appalling loss of life in case a fire such as devastated the property of the North German Lloyd in Hoboken on June 30 last had broken out at the sailing hour of one of the ocean greyhounds! The loss of life resulting would be simply dreadful. However, aside from the grave dangers of fire to which the public is thus exposed, the added risk from panic must be considered. A cry of fire or collision of the steamer with the pier might bring about a sudden and senseless panic that might easily involve the loss of hundreds of lives.

Taking all these risks into consideration, does it not appear that the great steamship companies should be compelled to adopt such measures as may appear practicable to either exclude those from their piers who are not either departing or arriving, or by some means to limit the visitors to the piers on arrival and departure of the steamers to such a small number as could, in the event of fire or accident, easily be controlled? In other words, should arriving and departing steamers not be treated in the same way as railroad trains, that take on and put off their passengers from their platforms without the admission of an added crowd of friends, relatives or visitors?

It seems to me, in view of the increasing size of the large transatlantic steamers and the corresponding increase in the number of such visitors on the piers, that the time has come for a ventilation of this important question, to which public attention has been called with sad emphasis by the recent terrible catastrophe.

AN OLD OCEAN TRAVELLER.

New-York, July 26, 1900.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune of Tuesday morning, in the column headed "The Talk of the Day," a "Chicago clergyman" is quoted for some rather extraordinary assertions as to the circulation of the Bible in China. He tells with apparent relish of the waste of money and the disappointment of the Bible Society because it was found that the "nice little red morocco Testaments" had been chiefly used by the Chinese to make firecrackers, the paper thus freely procured enabling them to do this at a profit. This is an old story, quite familiar to us at the Bible House. It is enough to say in reply that the American Bible Society distributed last year in round numbers four hundred and fifty-eight thousand copies of the Bible (as a whole or in parts), of which number ten thousand were given free, the rest being purchased by the Chinese. The price was never more than the cost of manufacture, and one object in asking it was to prevent misuse of the books. It will be seen therefore that turning Bibles into firecrackers is not a very profitable industry in China. It is a pity that any clergyman should repeat such worthless tales without investigation. I am sure that The Tribune, with its accustomed fairness to religious enterprises, will give this correction a place in its columns and so prevent unwary people from being further misled.

Yours sincerely, JOHN FOX.

Bible House, New-York, July 25, 1900.

DR. TALMAGE AT PETERHOF PALACE.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Czar and Czarina received the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage this morning, at the Peterhof Palace.

WARSHIPS TO VISIT BAR HARBOR.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 27 (Special).—The English squadron on the North American Station has accepted the invitation of the Bar Harbor Board of Trade to visit this place in September. The news was received in a letter to-night from Admiral Bedford. It reads as follows:

H. M. S. Crescent, at Halifax, N. S., July 26, 1900.

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of June 13, I am now in a position to inform you that unless anything unforeseen occurs I propose visiting Bar Harbor, arriving on September 4 and remaining about a week. The Crescent will be accompanied by H. M. ships Tribune, Indefatigable, Psyche and Quail. I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

FRED. E. S. BEDFORD, Vice-Admiral.

SUIT AGAINST HETTY GREEN DISMISSED.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed, for want of prosecution, a suit brought against Hetty Green by William Thorp. The suit was to recover $10,000 for services alleged to have been rendered to Mrs. Green. It was begun in May, 1898, but was never noticed for trial.

WILL BE MARRIED IN BUENOS AYRES.

Summit, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Henry Atterbury and Miss Faith Ripley, of Minneapolis, the fiancée of her son, Howard G. Atterbury, who is engaged in business in Buenos Ayres, have sailed for London. From London they will proceed to Buenos Ayres, where the wedding of the young couple will take place on August 30. The trip was decided on in order to avoid a postponement of the wedding, as Mr. Atterbury found that his business would not permit him to return to his home for a long time. The distance to Buenos Ayres by way of London is more than fifteen thousand miles.

PALEONTOLOGICAL FINDS IN OREGON.

Berkeley Cal., July 27.—Discoveries in paleontological material are reported in a recent letter to President Wheeler, dated Monument, Ore., July 4, from Professor John C. Merriam, who is at the head of the expedition sent to the John Day fossil fields, in Eastern Oregon, by the University of California. It says in part: "So far we have been operating in the northern range of the Blue Mountains. Among our specimens are a number of fine skulls, some of which are the best that have been found here. One of our most interesting finds is a new geological formation, which is a very important feature of this region, both geologically and paleontologically."

Collections are also being made by this expedition for the University of Munich, one of the chief seats of paleontological learning in the Old World.

WORKING OVERTIME.

NOTABLE BANQUET IN LONDON.

AMERICAN JURISTS AND LAWYERS GUESTS OF THEIR ENGLISH BRETHREN.

[Copyright, 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 29.—The banquet given last night to members of the bench and bar of America by the English profession was a brilliant and notable affair, inspired by international good feeling. It was held in Elizabethan Hall in Middle Temple, with its memories of Blackstone and glorious traditions of English law, and was attended by over 300 guests, including forty American judges and lawyers and as many other foreigners. It was intended as a full return for the hospitality and courtesies which English jurists have received in America, and while the ventilation of the crowded hall was deplorably bad the enthusiasm was intense. The speaking was good and the representation of English jurists, barristers and solicitors so complete that the Lord Chief Justice was almost the only great figure that was absent.

The American Ambassador led off with a toast to the Queen and with sonorous, well turned sentences about the dignity and majesty of the law. Lord Halsbury followed him with two speeches in honor of the President of the United States and the American bench and bar. Judge Baldwin of Connecticut made an earnest and vigorous reply, and James H. Beck, Assistant Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, followed him with an excellent speech, with a series of humorous stories, several passages of real eloquence and sensible remarks upon the impracticability of anything like an alliance between England and America and the real empire of law and good will in which the English speaking race would continue to dwell and work together in unity of spirit. Senator Depew was reserved for one of the closing speeches. The best compliment paid to the American visitors was the attendance of nearly all the judges and great lights of the English bar. I. N. F.

BANNER UNFURLED IN YONKERS.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB HOLDS A BIG PARADE.

The Republican campaign opened last night in Yonkers amid a blaze of fireworks. The occasion was the unfurling of a handsome McKinley and Roosevelt banner under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Republican Club. The McKinley and Roosevelt Club and the Lincoln Legion, two other prominent organizations, joined in a street parade. About one thousand Republicans were in line. The line of march was through the principal streets, which were illuminated with red fire and rockets.

On arriving at the headquarters of the Fifth Ward Club, in Waverly-st., the banner was unfurled in the presence of five thousand people. From a platform decorated with flags and lanterns speeches were made by Francis A. Winslow, Mayor Sutherland of Yonkers; Wallace Bruce, of Brooklyn, and D. F. Betts, of White Plains. A reception was held in the clubhouse. There was music by bands and a drum corps. Houses along the line of march were decorated.

MAYER MAYOR OF OBERAMMERGAU.

Berlin, July 27.—Joseph Mayer, for many years the Christus of the Passion Play, has been elected Mayor of Oberammergau.

A GOLD MEDAL FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER

Managua, Nicaragua, July 27.—President Zelaya to-day presented to General E. P. Alexander, of Savannah, arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a gold medal in recognition of his services in connection with the arbitration. The presentation was accompanied by an expression of the hearty thanks of the Government of Nicaragua.

Mr. Hackett, representing the Eyre-Cragin Canal Syndicate, is expected here to-morrow.

THE THIRD TICKET QUESTION.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADVICE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

In effect, then, the telegram comes to the same thing as if he had said "Vote for McKinley." Had he been absolutely neutral because he believed that expansion was an exact offset to free coinage the third ticket would have seemed to offer him just the opportunity that he required to express his convictions with perfect indifference to the practical result. Evidently, therefore, he has concluded that silver is a greater menace to the country than expansion, though he was an original anti-expansionist, and there can be no doubt about the soundness of his judgment.

THEY WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

From The Boston Transcript.

The bulk of the Gold Democrats will doubtless throw their votes for McKinley and Republican candidates for Congress. The only element of the Gold Democrats who antagonized the decision of the National Committee is that which has cherished the notion that the popularized Democracy would see the errors of its ways and "come round" to them. In that event this small element of the Gold Democrats was willing to pledge itself to resume its oldtime leadership, eat the fatted calf and forgive and forget the wanderings of the majority.

THE SOUND MONEY ISSUE DISTINCT.

From The Washington Star.

It is recognized that the sound money issue is clearly drawn, and that men who hold that issue as being still important and uppermost should vote this year so as to insure to the issue the full value of their suffrages. McKinley and Roosevelt stand for sound money. Bryan and Stevenson stand for free silver at 16 to 1. No voter desiring to record himself distinctly on the money issue will be in any doubt on Election Day as to which ticket he should deposit in the ballot box.

A SMALL MOVEMENT.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The "Plaza Hotel Committee" was small to begin with. It proved unable to add to its numbers at Indianapolis from the Gold Democrats. It will scarcely be able to get enough supporters to run electoral tickets under current election laws.

BRYAN HIMSELF THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

From The Indianapolis News.

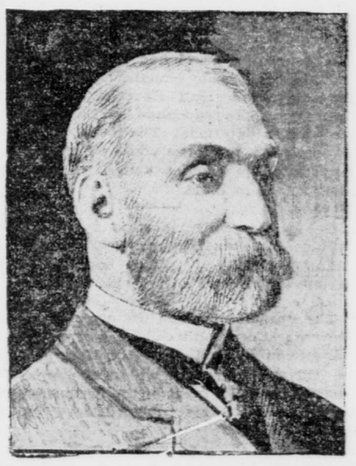
There is, we think, no doubt as to the attitude of the Gold Democrats of Indiana. They feel that they did not fight the battle of 1896 simply that they might throw away its fruits now. They are not, as a rule, willing to take Mr. Bryan even as a "medicine." What they have in mind is the complete and final overthrow of Bryan and Bryanism, even at the expense of re-electing Mr. McKinley. It is idle to talk to them about imperialism. As they refused to let the Chicago Convention control their action, so will they refuse to allow the Kansas City Convention to declare for them what is to be the "paramount" issue. As long as Mr. Bryan, with his motley following is in the field, he himself will be the paramount issue.

OBITUARY.

JAMES A. GARLAND.

The death of James A. Garland, who for more than a quarter of a century was vice-president of the First National Bank, and who for even a longer period was a prominent figure in Wall Street, was announced yesterday from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange. He died on Thursday at the home of his son, James A. Garland, jr., at Hamilton, Mass., after only a few days' illness. He appeared to be in good health until last Sunday, when he was seized with an attack of acute indigestion. From this seizure he did not rally.

Mr. Garland was a native of Philadelphia, and was born sixty-one years ago. When the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., which afterward acquired such fame, was started in Washington in 1862 Mr.



JAMES A. GARLAND,
The well known banker, who died on Thursday.

Garland joined it as chief clerk. Such were the financial abilities which he displayed that when the house of Jay Cooke & Co. was removed to New-York in 1866 he was made a partner. Four years later he became a member of the Stock Exchange, retaining his seat in that institution until his death, although he had not been actively engaged in stock operations for more than ten years. He first became associated with the First National Bank in 1874, when in conjunction with George F. Baker and William Fahnestock, the former of whom is still president and the latter a director, he purchased the stock held in the bank by the Thompson family. Mr. Garland was elected vice-president of the institution, an office which he held until last year, when he completed twenty-five years' service.

Mr. Garland was identified with the organizing and building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was a director of the American Cotton Oil Company, the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Liberty National Bank. He was a member, among other clubs, of the Metropolitan, City, Union League, Century and Players, of the Natural History and Geographical societies, and a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Garland relinquished his residence in this city a few years ago, and made his home with his son, James A. Garland, jr., at Hamilton, Mass. Nearby also lived his other son, Charles T. Garland. When he removed from this city Mr. Garland lent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the remarkable fine collection of porcelain and china which he owned. He was particularly well known in artistic circles, and his porcelain collection was held to be one of the most valuable in the country. Mr. Garland was a man of charming personality, and his geniality and brightness of disposition won for him a large number of friends, and he was held throughout his career in the highest esteem by those with whom he came in contact. In addition to the two sons to whom reference has been made, Mr. Garland leaves a daughter, who is married to Robert Emmet, of this city.

JUDGE GEORGE H. MORGAN.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27 (Special).—Judge George H. Morgan, one of the most prominent men in the State, died at Cookeville to-day. He was at the time of his death Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, F. and A. M., and was Grand Master in 1895. He was also a Knight Templar. Some years ago he was active in politics, and was Speaker of the State Senate in the session of 1881. He was the Republican nominee for Congress from the IVth District in 1896, and made the race against Governor McMillin.

HOWARD DUDLEY BEAN.

Howard Dudley Bean, who died on Thursday at Saranac Lake, was of the old and distinguished New-Hampshire family of that name. Mr. Bean was in the class of '80 of Bowdoin College. He left college to enter Wall Street with the firm of Scott & Leavitt. On their dissolution he went to Fahnestock & Co., and, becoming a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, he went into business for himself. Mr. Bean a few years ago was compelled to resign his seat on account of the state of his health. He travelled extensively to regain strength, but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Bean was a member of the Union, Calumet and Racquet Clubs. He enjoyed the respect of his business associates for his honesty and integrity, and on account of his social qualities he was a general favorite. Mr. Bean married Miss Louisa Chapman, of Hartford, Conn., who survives him.

DR. B. GOODSELL STREETER.

Glens Falls, N. Y., July 27 (Special).—Dr. B. Goodsell Streeter died at his home here on July 24. He was sixty-eight years old. He served in the Civil War as assistant surgeon of the 9th New-York Cavalry, as surgeon of the 4th New-York Cavalry and as medical director of the Army of the Shenandoah. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

ISAAC HEILPRIN.

Bedford, Penn., July 27.—Isaac Heilprin, a Washington oculist, who had presented glasses to every President since Andrew Jackson, died suddenly at the Chalybeate Springs Hotel yesterday. Mr. Heilprin had been an annual visitor to this summer resort for the last thirty-two years. His wife died here in 1888 and was buried in the Bedford Cemetery, where this afternoon the body of the dead oculist was laid to rest.

GARDENERS FIND A MAN'S BODY.

Some gardeners at work yesterday on the old Peter Delancey estate known as Heathcote Hill, Mamaroneck, found the body of a man about fifty years old. It lay near the well of the old homestead, and had apparently been lying there for several days. In the pockets was a collar on which was written the name of William Hayward, secretary of a lodge of the Sons of St. George, New-York City. Mr. Hayward identified the body as that of George Perkis, of Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave. It is said that the dead man's friends declined to give any information concerning him. Coroner Banning, after an autopsy, decided that Perkis had died from taking a dose of paris green. The body was brought to the city.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The late Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was fond of telling the following story on himself: A friend of his in Columbus did not speak to the "Old Roman" as he thought was his due, and so one day Mr. Thurman stopped him in High-st. and demanded an explanation.

NO PAY FOR UNUSED ADVICE.

"Look here, Smith," he said, "for the last few months I've noticed that you've either avoided me altogether or else scurried by as quickly as possible. Now, I don't like such treatment, and I don't wish you to think that just because you happen to owe me $25 or $50 it is necessary to treat me in this way."

"Why, Mr. Thurman," was the astonished rejoinder, "I don't owe you any money." "You don't, eh?" queried the indignant Senator. "Didn't you come into my law office some six months ago and ask my advice on a legal matter?" "Yes," acknowledged Smith reluctantly, "that's true; I did ask your advice, but," brightening up, "I don't owe you anything, for I didn't take it."

"Eddie" Foy, the comedian, is telling this story on himself: Foy has a small boy whom he fairly worships, and the dread of his life is lest the boy should be kidnapped. He lives uptown near the Park, and on one of the recent hot nights it was so close in his flat that sleep was out of the question. This condition told most heavily on Bryan, the boy in question, and the youngster was so visibly uncomfortable that Foy determined to take him to the Park to see if the freer air there would not induce sleep. Fearful of the dreaded kidnapper, Foy took along a revolver to protect his offspring with, if necessary. The Park reached, Foy spread out the blanket he had provided himself with, and, after taking off Bryan's shoes, laid the boy upon it. Then he stood guard and the lad promptly dropped off to sleep. The unaccustomed weight in his hip pocket grew uncomfortable in the heat, and the actor deposited the six shooter under the flap of the blanket. More guard followed, the son slumbered peacefully on, but the father grew thirsty. Finally it got unbearable, and he sought relief at a fountain some fifty yards away. Foy was gone scarcely two minutes, and when he returned he found his worst fears realized, but not in the way he had anticipated. The kidnappers had unquestionably been there, and with them had disappeared the shoes, blanket and revolver, while the boy, still peacefully sleeping, lay unharmed on the grass.

GOODS TAKEN, BOY LEFT.

FIREMEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

BATTALION CHIEF BINNS AND A LIEUTENANT BURNED ABOUT THE FACE.

At a fire in the building of the Colonial Company, dyers and cleaners, at No. 232 East Fortieth-st., last night, Battalion Chief Binns, Lieutenant Flaherty of Engine Company No. 21 and three firemen were burned about the face by flames while they were trying to escape from No. 234, where they had been cut off. None of the men were seriously injured, but all had their eyebrows singed and they inhaled a lot of smoke. They remained at work. The fire did $50,000 damage, according to Chief Croker.

Fireman Levy, of Engine No. 21, discovered the fire, which started on the first floor. A second and a third alarm were sent in, and soon the flames were raging throughout the building, because of the inflammable stuffs, such as benzine, which the place contained. The blaze was brilliant and the colors were varied, making the fire a spectacular one.

The firemen found that No. 232 was burned out, and turned their streams on No. 234, but let that go after a time and poured more water on No. 232, and then turned the streams again to No. 234.

No. 239 East Thirty-ninth-st. is back of No. 232 East Fortieth-st. It is occupied by the St. Gabriel's Literary Society. There were thirty members there last night when the fire started. The janitor said he heard a number of explosions from the burning building. All the members ran out of the house when they saw the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EDWARD E. POOR'S ILLNESS.

ALARMING REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL REGARDING HIS CONDITION.

Edward E. Poor, who recently resigned as president of the National Park Bank to take a complete rest and sailed on the Campania on July 14, is again reported seriously ill.

Several cable messages have been received. At first they were alarming, and then conditions began to brighten and look more favorable, but again later advices are of such a nature as make it evident that Mr. Poor is sinking, and that slight hope of his recovery is entertained. He is at the Adelphi Hotel, in Liverpool.

DECISION FOR MME. NORDICA.

JUSTICE BISCHOFF REFUSES TO VACATE AN ORDER REQUIRING THE PLAINTIFF TO GIVE A BOND.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied a motion on the part of Lee Wilson, who lives in Texas, to vacate an order obtained by Bryan, Taylor & Miller, counsel for Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, compelling him to give security for costs in an action he has brought against her to recover $15,000 for breach of contract. The order directing Wilson to give security for costs was granted on the ground that he is a non-resident of this State.

The suit arose out of an alleged contract between Mme. Nordica and Wilson, by which she agreed to give a series of concerts during the season of 1896 and 1897 in the West, and Wilson asserted that she had failed to carry out her agreement. Counsel for the plaintiff said this action had been pending since May, 1897, and that the defendant obtained several extensions of time to answer. Delay had been made on many grounds by the defendant, and many obstacles had been interposed to the speedy trial of the action. Mme. Nordica knew very well, counsel said, that Wilson was not a resident of this State, but never asked that he be compelled to give security for costs until May last.

James R. Soley, on behalf of Mme. Nordica, opposed the motion, and said there was no question that Wilson was a non-resident and should give security for costs. A commission to examine witnesses in San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., and other Western cities had been asked for and secured by the plaintiff, and this would involve great expense.

OBSERVATION OF NEW COMET.

Geneva, N. Y., July 27.—Dr. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, secured another observation of the recently discovered comet this morning, in the eastern heavens. Its position was right ascension 2 hours 46 minutes 30 seconds, declination north 21 degrees 1 minute, with motion north of nearly 3 degrees daily. The comet is now about 10 degrees west of Pleiades.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, July 27.—The disturbance noted on this morning's map off the Carolina coast has disappeared. The barometer is low in Minnesota and North Dakota. An area of high pressure covers the lower lake region, and the barometer is above the seasonal average in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The weather has been fair in all districts, save in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where local rains and thunderstorms have occurred. The temperature continues below the seasonal average east of the Mississippi River. Fair weather and moderate temperatures are indicated, except on the South Atlantic Coast, where local rains and thunderstorms will occur Saturday and Sunday. The temperature will rise slowly in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the lake region. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh northerly to westerly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northerly to easterly winds will prevail.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

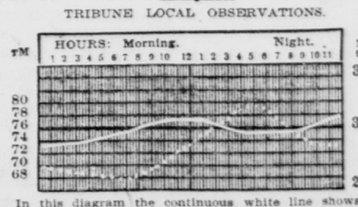
For New-England, fair to-day and Sunday; light to fresh north to west winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day and Sunday; light to fresh northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Sunday, with moderate temperature; light to fresh northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, generally fair and warmer to-day; fair Sunday; light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, July 28, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and mild. The temperature ranged between 68 and 79 degrees, the average (73¾) being 2 higher than that of Thursday and 4¾ lower than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and moderate.

PRESIDENT SEES MANY VISITORS.

Canton, Ohio, July 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley were the guests at luncheon to-day at the country home of F. E. Case, a prominent manufacturer of this city. Before leaving the President disposed of the usual amount of official business forwarded from Washington and met a large number of callers, among them Congressman Archibald Lybrand, of the Delaware, Ohio, district.

DIED.

Ballard, Charles W.
Bowers, Elizabeth H.
Carpenter, Fanny B.
Downing, Eliza B.
Garland, James A.
Goddard, Warren N.
Jones, A. Sleight.
MacDowal, David.
Mitchel, Frederick G.
Rives, Elizabeth E.
Roys, Charles A.
Storm, Catherine V.
Streeter, Buell G.
Weir, Mary.

BALLARD—At Sewaren, N. J., Thursday, July 26, 1900, Charles W. Ballard, infant son of Charles W. and Ada F. Ballard.
Funeral services will be held at Sewaren, Saturday afternoon, July 28, at 2:30 o'clock.
Interment private.

BOWERS—At Mohonk Lake, New-York, on Wednesday, July 25, Elizabeth Huntington, widow of William C. Bowers, of Brooklyn.
Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

CARPENTER—At Amawalk, N. Y., July 26, 1900, Fanny B., wife of William Carpenter, aged 77 years.
Funeral services will be held at Amawalk Meeting House on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 11 a. m.
Carriages will meet train at Amawalk station leaving 155th-st. at 9:10 a. m.

DOWNING—After lingering illness, at the home of her son-in-law, John M. Dillon, Far Hills, N. J., Eliza B. Downing, wife of the late Augustus C. Downing.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARLAND—At Hamilton, Mass., James Albert Garland, in his 61st year.
Notice of funeral later.

GODDARD—In New-York City, on Wednesday, July 25, 1900, Warren Norton, son of the late J. Warren and Celestine Gardiner Goddard, aged 43 years.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th-ave., corner of 20th-st., Saturday morning, July 28, at 10 o'clock.

JONES—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 26, 1900, A. Sleight Jones, of pneumonia.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 11 West 121st-st., on Saturday afternoon, July 28, at 4 o'clock.

MACDOWAL—At White Lake, N. Y., July 26, 1900, David MacDowal, aged 84 years, formerly of New-York.
Interment at Newburg.
"Yonkers Statesman" please copy.

MITCHEL—At West Lebanon, N. H., July 23, Frederick Goold, infant son of F. A. and Marie G. Mitchel, of East Orange, N. J.
Funeral at West Lebanon.

RIVES—At London, England, July 24, Elizabeth Emlen, wife of George Barclay Rives and daughter of James Montgomery Hare.

ROYS—On July 26, Charles A. Roys, of No. 517 Monroe-st., Brooklyn, at Berlin, Conn., aged 68.
Funeral at 3 p. m., Saturday, July 28.
Interment at Berlin.

STORM—In this city, July 26, 1900, in her 89th year, Catherine Vincent Storm, widow of Charles Storm, and sister of the late Rev. Leonard M. Vincent.
Funeral Saturday, July 28, from her late residence, No. 358 Mill-st., at 4 p. m.
Interment private.

STREETER—At his home at Glens Falls, N. Y., on July 24, 1900, Dr. Buell Goodsell Streeter, aged 68 years.

WEIR—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 25, 1900, Mary Weir, daughter of the late Captain G. V. Weir, 5th U. S. Artillery, aged 27.
Interment at West Point, N. Y.

Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23rd Street, Madison Square South.

Cypress Hills Cemetery.
OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., COR. 23D ST., N. Y.

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