Amusements.

CASINO—8—Casino Beauty Minstrels—Casino Boy.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Cadet Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Great Spectacle and Fireworks—9 The Geisha.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

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J. H. Johnston & Son, 18 John St.
Precious stones, Gems, Pearls, Bronzes, etc., etc. } Exchange, Buy and Sell. } Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware.
Duplicate Wedding Presents our specialty.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters are the only PURE and CORRECT artificial mineral waters.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Humbert, who on Sunday evening was assassinated by Angelo Bressi, an Anarchist, at Monza, lived only a few minutes; three bullets entered his body, the second one piercing his heart; general sympathy was expressed in Europe and America, and many messages of condolence were sent to the Queen; word was at once sent to Victor Emmanuel III, at Corfu, urging him to hasten to Rome. ═══ The British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, sent a dispatch through Admiral Bruce, at Tien-Tsin, saying that the envoys were safe, and that all the women and children were in the British Legation; an armistice had been declared on July 16, after twenty-five days of fighting, the Minister added, but a cordon was drawn around the building; the casualties numbered sixty-two killed; reassuring messages were also received in other European capitals and in Washington; it was generally believed that the envoys were held as hostages to prevent an advance of the allies on Peking. ═══ Several disasters to shipping were reported, twenty men losing their lives. ═══ A dispatch from the Viceroy of India said that conditions regarding famine in Central India were still discouraging; the outlook in Bombay was improved. ═══ The Soudan chief Rabah was killed and his troops were put to flight by a French force at Kousri.

DOMESTIC.—The belief of Washington officials that the Ministers in Peking are still alive was greatly strengthened by the news received yesterday. ═══ Appointment as Ambassador to Italy has been offered to ex-Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts by President McKinley. ═══ Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State in Kentucky, testified in his own behalf at the trial for his alleged complicity in the Goebel murder. ═══ A large number of cadets passed their examination for West Point under the Increase act. ═══ The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory will meet to-day to hear charges against Superintendent Brockway's brother. ═══ Hackett and Allen, the Yale pair, won the Eastern tennis championship in doubles.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and weak. ═══ There were indications that a plot to assassinate King Humbert was formed in Paterson, N. J., where the assassin lived at one time. ═══ General sorrow was expressed at the assassination of King Humbert, especially among the Italians here. ═══ Governor Roosevelt consulted with Senator Hanna about the Governor's speechmaking tour, which will begin in September. ═══ The Republican district leaders passed upon the official call for the primaries, and fixed the ratio of representation. ═══ It was learned that Senator John Ford was beaten and robbed in the Tivoli, Charles Ackron's vile resort in West Thirty-fifth-st., last Friday night. ═══ Winners at Brighton: Draughtsman, Marothen, Salamis, Rinaldo, Quiz II and Herbert.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy; temperature moderate. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 71 degrees; average, 74⅝ degrees.

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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.*

THE MURDER OF KING HUMBERT.

A few years ago one of the most dreaded of pestilences was epidemic in the cities of Italy. Multitudes died of it daily. All who could fled from it. Even physicians and nurses dreaded to remain where to remain meant deadly peril and perhaps death. But when the plague was at its deadliest height the King of that country left his pleasant and healthful palace and went down into the dreadful lazar house, among the dying and the dead, where the very air was heavy with destruction, and with his own kingly hand ministered to the wants of the stricken and with his own kingly voice spoke words of comfort to dying ears. And when his courtiers warned him of his peril and sought to stay him he answered: "Hinder me not! I am King of my people in sickness as well as in health!" To-day that King lies dead, killed as an "enemy of the people" by one who calls himself "one of the people" and who professes to have acted for the sake of "the people." Happily the people—the real people—promptly repudiate with wrath the monstrous libel upon their name. For we are told that the populace, with one spontaneous accord, would have torn the murderer limb from limb had he not been protected from them for more ordered dealings by the officers of the very King whom he had slain, and now all Rome and all Italy are plunged into popular mourning for one of the bravest men and one of the wisest Kings this century has seen.

Phrase it as we will, it seems perfunctory to say that the American Government and the American people mourn with the Italians in their loss, and join with them, too, in their detestation of the deed. It is, however, no more perfunctory than it is true. This country was founded upon the principle of opposition to monarchy. But it was founded still more upon the principle of opposition to wrong and to anarchy. And when any ruler, be he King or Czar, is placed in antagonism to wrong and to anarchy, then the Republic of Washington and of Lincoln is with the King or with the Czar. In Italy Humbert stood for that for which our Government at Washington stands; or for that which corresponds with it. The blow at him was as wicked as a blow at a President of the United States would be, and meets here with as deep a detestation. It was not only a personal wrong inflicted upon the man. It was not only a wrong against the Italian nation. It was a hideous wrong to the United States of America, to every land that has an ordered government, and to all of humanity that is worthy of the name of being humane. If it were necessary to recount any more specific though inevitably minor reasons for American sympathy, we might recall the identification of Garibaldi with this country, the vital interest with which this public regarded the expulsion of Bombalino and the final unification of a "geographical expression" into a strong and progressive nation, and the intimate contact which in a thousand ways has since been maintained between the United States and Italy. But that is not necessary. American hatred of anarchy and all its works and American devotion to order and lawful authority are sufficient to make the United States, in such a case as this, kin to Italy and all the world.

We have said that Humbert was a brave man and a wise King. We may add that he was a good King, if, indeed, goodness and wisdom be not inseparable. His voluntary assumption of and payment of his father's debts and his relinquishment of a large share of his own lawful revenue for the easing of the people's burdens may be placed by the side of his action at Custozza and in the cholera lazaretto to compose the picture of the man and King. It is idle to blame him for Italy's financial difficulties. That country has a constitutional government. It was the people themselves, through their elected representatives, that committed all those extravagances, and upon them the blame must fall. It is one of the misfortunes of sovereigns in these days that they have so little authority and yet are often held to so great a responsibility. It will not, we believe, be easy for the historian to point out many serious errors in Humbert's public career. He was not a genius of statesmanship, but he ranked head and shoulders above most Italian statesmen of his time. He was, at any rate, loyal to his purposes, and had the courage of his convictions, and was absolutely devoted to the welfare of Italy. That is far higher praise than can be given to all sovereigns, even in these altruistic days. But Humbert merits it. And one of the greatest men in Italy will not in vain have fallen at the hand of one of the worst if the awful tragedy shall serve to impress those characteristics of his more deeply upon his people and upon all the world.

THE STANDARD FOR NOMINATIONS.

In bringing forward the name of Charles A. Schieren for Lieutenant-Governor members of the Republican organization close to Senator Platt set up a standard for the State ticket which should by no means be departed from. Consideration of Mr. Schieren's name appears to have been dropped and other men are talked of for the second place on the ticket. But the hope of the rank and file of the party still is that the leaders will give them both for first and second places men of the standing, proved capacity, tried honesty and sterling independence of Mr. Schieren. Such men would win thousands of votes not only for themselves, but for the Presidential ticket and for the candidates for Congress in several close districts which need particular attention if the scheme of some anti-Bryan Democrats to hamper the Republicans with a hostile House is to be defeated.

It is of the utmost importance this year to give independent voters no excuse for scratching. With a good, sound, popular ticket all the way through President McKinley's strength could by the sheer force of momentum carry many districts where the Democrats are naturally in the majority, and in an ordinary local or Congress election would win. In such districts, however, when McKinley Democrats begin to split tickets the Republicans lose. Therefore they should be at special pains to put up men for every office from Governor down whose characters will be additional incentives to doubtful voters to cast a straight ticket. Weak men or distrusted men trying to get in under cover of the National ticket are likely to alienate even from the President electors who do not like any Republicans but are reluctantly inclined to support the President, if not the lesser Republican candidates.

Just why Mr. Schieren's name has been dropped we do not understand. We should regret to suppose that it was not proposed in good faith. Possibly he has let it be known that he does not care for the office. This would not be surprising, for his previous services in politics and his abilities as an administrator would entitle him to aspire to a higher place. He might with dignity and propriety seek the Governorship if he desired it, and if it be true that many organization politicians think of him as an available candidate for Mayor next year, the fact promises well for the possibilities of that campaign. On the ticket this year Mr. Schieren would have great strength with the voters of German antecedents, and would likewise have the favor of every other friend of political independence and good government. After having been asked to contemplate the possibility of casting their ballots for him, the people of this State will look for substitute nominations of an exceptionally high character.

TYRANNY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Bryan and his supporters are terribly disturbed about the dangers which threaten civil liberty. They warn the American people that if this Government is permitted to exercise dominion over any territory without admitting its inhabitants immediately to the full privileges of American citizenship they will be raising up a monster of militarism and tyranny for their own oppression. It makes no difference that for a hundred years this country has been ruling people without treating them as citizens, but as "domestic dependents." It makes no difference that Congress has for a century been taxing even American people from the States in the Territories annexed and setting up a government over them without asking the consent of the governed. It makes no difference that Louisiana and Florida were both ruled on annexation by civil Governors invested by act of Congress with the despotic powers of Spanish captains-general. Bryanite arguments are not expected to recognize historic facts or pay any attention to constitutional precedents of Democratic creation. Their purpose is to inflame passion and trade on the fears of ignorance.

When, however, Mr. Bryan uses alleged despotic acts of Republicans in distant possessions as an argument for intrusting power to him, it is not unreasonable to ask him what the Democratic party is doing right here at home for the maintenance of civil liberty and the discouragement of government by force. The Democratic platform adopted at Kansas City says:

> We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

Now, imperialism is no better in one of the original thirteen States than it is in Manila, and the statesman cannot be esteemed either for honesty of purpose or sincerity of argument who wails over liberty invaded in the Philippines by our troops in putting down a murderous and unprovoked attack upon them, while he shuts his eyes to the invasion of liberty by his own supporters in North Carolina, who are not establishing order by force, but disturbing it by force and abolishing free speech in the effort to disfranchise thousands of existing American citizens. Is citizenship which is so necessary for every ignorant Porto Rican something to be taken from the ignorant American with a black skin at the point of the pistol if he is not ready to vote it away of his own accord? Can Mr. Bryan sit by and see a friend like Marion Butler deprived of the right of public speaking by "Red Shirts" and then dare to denounce the Republicans because they are not ready in new possessions to incorporate more strange and ignorant peoples into our citizenship? The Democrats have been saying for years that the gift of the ballot to the negroes was a mistake of the Republicans. If it was a mistake, and the Republicans, taught by experience, refused to repeat it by calling in Tagals and Porto Ricans, untrained in citizenship, to help govern us, the Democrats ought to commend their discretion. Instead, true to their tradition of demagogy, they demand American citizenship as a constitutional right for peoples in distant possessions, while working by violence and fraud to degrade and disfranchise existing citizens in the very bosom of the Republic.

There may be reasonable ground for restricting the ignorant vote in North Carolina, provided the races are treated alike. We cannot believe in the view that the clause of the proposed Constitution to be adopted on Thursday, leaving the ballot in spite of ignorance to voters or descendants of voters of 1867, is just or conforms to the spirit of the Constitution, though some argue that the unlettered whites are better fitted for citizenship than the unlettered negroes. Suppose, however, it is assumed that the Constitution is in the interests of civilization, and that outsiders have no right to complain if North Carolina wishes to adopt it. Is such terrorizing by "Red Shirts" as is recounted in dispatches from North Carolina in accord with the Democratic platform's denunciation of imposing "upon any people a government of force"? If "any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny," then the new Democratic government in North Carolina now being forced upon the people there by fraud and arms and the suppression of free speech is tyranny of the worst sort. If Mr. Bryan were anything but an adventurer and a demagogue he would rise up and denounce this outrage with the indignation and earnestness of a true believer in human rights and human freedom. All the more would he do it because it is his own party's violation of its professed principles and an indictment of his own good faith. As it is, he does not dare say a word against the negro baiters and election thieves whose votes he wants. He opposes tyranny for revenue only.

THE CHINESE MENACE.

We are not yet prepared to believe in all its hideous nakedness the report that the Chinese Government is holding the Ministers as hostages to assure the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and that upon the further advance of the latter toward the capital it will murder them all. With all allowance for the difference between the Chinese and the American mind and its manner of regarding such things, and for the excitement and passion that now bear sway at Peking, so dreadful a thing as that is simply unthinkable, unless through the realization of the unthinkable it becomes an accomplished fact. And that we do not believe it has yet become, or will become. It is well, however, to consider the circumstances and conditions of the case in a detailed and logical manner, rather than to meet passion with passion alone.

The Ministers are in China, and presumably at the Imperial capital, with the full consent of the Chinese Government. That is the first fact. They are there, for example, on precisely the same terms that Mr. Wu Ting Fang is at Washington. Being there, they are entitled to their liberty and to free communication, by telegraph, by mail and by person, with their respective governments. That is the second fact, indisputable. But they are deprived of their liberty and are not permitted to communicate with their governments. That, we assume, is also a fact not to be disputed. Well, then, it is the right and the duty of the governments concerned to open communication with them and to restore their liberty to them. That, too, is a fact not susceptible of reasonable challenge.

What, then, would this alleged Chinese menace imply? That the Chinese Government is maintaining, or at any rate tolerating, an illegal state of affairs, and that unless we acquiesce in such state of affairs and refrain from committing a perfectly lawful act, and indeed a most imperative duty, it will proceed to the perpetration of an abominable crime. That is the logic of the situation, or would be if this report were true. We cannot yet believe such a thing of China, even though her ways are not as our ways. If it were true, and if it were to be carried into execution, it must be evident to the Chinese mind as well as to every other that it would be an invitation to reprisals such as the world has not often seen.

The gist of the whole matter lies in this, which we have hitherto made clear. So long as the Ministers are held in durance, or are prevented from communicating freely with their governments, it is not an act of war, but merely the performance of a lawful duty, for the Powers to seek, with whatever force may be necessary, to reopen communication with them and to set them at liberty. But if the Chinese Government should give them their liberty and freedom of communication, then the foreign advance upon Peking could not be continued without Chinese consent except as an act of war. The moral is obvious. If the Chinese Government does not want the Powers to be compelled to do their duty, it should do its duty. If it wants to stop the advance upon Peking it should give the Ministers their liberty and put them into free communication with their governments. There is no other way.

TOO MANY BAD POLICEMEN.

At this time of the year, when so many people are out of town, the police should exercise unusual vigilance in guarding property, but there is convincing reason to believe that the members of the force in all the boroughs are falling short of their duty. They have bad examples before them. They see the Commissioners adopting methods and policies which are intended to promote the plans of unscrupulous political schemers. They observe that advancement does not depend upon faithful service, but is governed by pulls and influences of the most objectionable kind. They cannot fail to note that the divekeepers of the Ackron class are bold and defiant in the extreme. No fair minded man or woman who looks into the facts can avoid the conclusion that the force in all divisions of this great city is in an unfortunate condition.

Those persons whose occupations and duties require them to remain in the city will act wisely if they see to it that their homes are properly watched and that due precautions are taken against burglars, sneak thieves and criminals of every class. This is a campaign year, and the feeling is prevalent among the men who should devote their energies with unceasing zeal to the support of law and order and to sustaining a constant warfare against lawbreakers that they will serve their own interests best by obeying the hints and suggestions that come from ward heelers. There are too many rascals in town. In a summer like this ruffians flock here from long distances. They feel confident that if they can secure the backing of the tricksters who are close to ward politicians they will be in little peril of arrest and punishment. Our Police Board does not have and does not deserve to have the confidence of the citizens. Its members have not succeeded in convincing respectable people that they are unselfishly desirous of using the force in such a way as to escape the just censure of those who know what the force should be. Proofs accumulate on every hand that Chief Devery, the inspectors, the captains and other officials and the rank and file are now holding a perverted idea of what they owe to the community.

In most of the precincts the ruling sentiment is that the Department should be active in protecting the transgressors who are on friendly terms with district leaders and other politicians. Robberies are extremely frequent this summer in every part of the city. The police do all they can to conceal the facts. While the force is under existing influences and existing control it cannot be trusted to shield the homes of New-Yorkers from depredation. Citizens must therefore look out for themselves. No doubt the Police Department may fairly be expected to disperse a mob, to check a serious riot or to meet any tremendous emergency like the recent outbreak in St. Louis, but with regard to the suppression of dives, to the defence of homes from thieves and with respect to the guardianship of the unwary and unsuspecting the policemen of New-York are not by any means this summer the finest force in the world. Far from it.

The political blackmailers in the various Assembly districts are hard at work, and the poolrooms, the faro banks, the disorderly houses and all the vicious resorts are now subjected to extortion in excess of the common practice. In the circumstances, of course, the men and women who are paying out larger sums for blackmail than those commonly filched from them expect from the police unusual privileges and opportunities for villany and vice, and they are getting those privileges and opportunities.

What does Mr. Bryan think of the raising of labor disturbances as an adjunct to the anarchy campaign?

Campbell, Democratic State chairman, is wandering around with an outheld empty hat in his hand, vainly soliciting campaign contributions. Anything current, even gold, would be acceptable, but nothing seems to be forthcoming. Political evolutions, manœuvres and engagements on a basis of wind lack spirit and popular interest, as so experienced a politician as the chairman well knows, but unless relief is found that exploit in applied pneumatics is all that seems open to him.

Middelburg, which the British have occupied, is eighty-five miles east of Pretoria and about seventy-five southwest of Lydenburg. Rustenburg, where General Baden-Powell is besieged, is on a line between Pretoria and Mafeking, fifty-five miles from the former and one hundred from the latter. Bethlehem, where General Prinsloo has unconditionally surrendered his entire force of several thousand men to the British, is in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony, a hundred and fifty miles northeast of Bloemfontein and ninety miles from Ladysmith, in Natal, with which latter place it is connected by a railroad through Van Reenen's Pass. Watervalonder, at which place Mr. Krüger is reported now to be, presumably in his private railroad car, is a small place on the railroad from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, sixty miles east of Middelburg, and only ten miles east of Machadodorp, toward which latter place General French is said to be hurrying. These places and distances indicate the wide extent of the military operations which Lord Roberts is now directing and the length of the lines of communication which he must protect against wandering and highly mobile bands of Boers. It is a big job, but "Bobs" seems to be managing it on the whole uncommonly well.

The customary prolixity of the spellbinder is to be curtailed in Maryland during the present campaign, it being the opinion of the political managers there that the speakers can tell what they don't know in half the time they would consume if left to the slow but irresistible momentum of their own tediousness.

New-Orleans put down its riot with commendable promptitude, but it is a shameful impeachment of public sentiment and morals there that it should ever have occurred. It was a token of race prejudice and hatred which ought to have no existence and must be abated, unless the city is content to welter along in a condition of semi-barbarism, with terrorism and murder ready to break forth in any season of excitement. It must look to itself for improved conditions in public sentiment, but they are quite necessary if it is to hold up its head among decent cities and pretend to be law abiding and respectable.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt's opinion that the financial question is the only real one before the country is shared by every sound head in it, with only the blockheads and their marshalling and instigating knaves willing to plunge the country again into the depth of Cleveland calamities in order to obtain a political advantage on the other side.

PERSONAL.

This is a recent description of Queen Margherita of Italy in "The King": "She is not only acquainted with all the languages of the Continent, but is familiar with them and enjoys their literatures. She is not only clever, but the most beautiful of all the royalties, and rivals the Princess of Wales in youthful appearance. She is the queen of imagination—beautiful, graceful and gracious, with a natural dignity that proclaims its royalty. The Queen is fond of the splendor of Court life, and is thoroughly happy at a great State ceremonial, ball or banquet, surrounded by magnificence. Her interests in life are many, and her activity is wonderful. She is a brilliant woman of the world, fond of the society of thinking men, and enjoys conversing with men of science, artists and politicians. The Queen also takes a warm interest in the movement for the advancement of women, and keeps herself thoroughly acquainted with its doings, though she abhors a blue-stocking. She is a very hard worker, and knows how to make others work, too. There is no doubt that Queen Margherita strengthens the tie between the King and the people, and, whatever may happen, the Queen is likely to remain the most popular woman in the country."

Dom Carlos I, King of Portugal, is to be the guest of Queen Victoria early next December.

The Rajah of Kapurthala, the Sikh chief who is about to revisit London, is very popular with the English. He is an athlete and a warrior, and his territory in the Punjab brings him £10,000 per annum. His family were loyal to the English during the Mutiny.

The Sultan of Turkey has given Joseph Linden Smith, of Boston, permission to make drawings of the great Greek sarcophagus from Lidon, which was discovered in Phœnicia in 1887, and is believed to belong to the fourth century B. C. The Sultan has decorated Mr. Smith in recognition of his skill, and likewise Mrs. Smith "for her beauty, intelligence and virtue."

The Rev. Francis Xavier Dutton, who, after the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Moeller as Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus next month, will become Chancellor of the Diocese of Cincinnati, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1839. He studied philosophy at Nancy, France, and theology in Paris, Rome and New-York. He was ordained in 1863.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" tells of a blind man in a Southern city who goes to the postoffice every day, carrying a small light riding whip, which he holds slightly inclined to the front, with the tip just touching the pavement. His sense of touch has become so delicate that the whip is almost an artificial eye. When the point encounters anything he makes a few swift passes over the surface and generally determines the exact character of the obstacle. It is done so quickly and deftly as to attract no attention, and few passers have the least suspicion of the old man's infirmity. When he reaches the postoffice he turns unhesitatingly, mounts the middle stairs, walks over to the lock boxes, and, without any feeling around, thrusts a key into the right aperture.

"I have courted death upon the field of battle," cried the hero, "and all in vain!"
The heroine curled as to her proud lip with scorn.
"Of course," she sneered, "there's only one way to court death right, and that is to let your life insurance lapse!"

Now that women know something of affairs, it is going to be decidedly more difficult for men to be gay deceivers ever.—(Detroit Journal.

The Bishop of Barcelona has ordered an inquiry to be made into the action of a priest who recently consecrated a bull ring there. He will soon publish a pastoral letter expressing his strong disapproval of bull fights.

"Do you find, Judge," asked the fair young woman, "that most of those who appear before you with petitions for divorce are people who were married in haste?"
"Well, I don't know as I can say that they are," he replied, "but there's one thing I do know."
"What's that?"
"Most of them marry in haste as soon as the divorces are granted."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., is making an effort to establish the production of raw silk in the agricultural districts about that city. Steps have been taken to secure a large number of silkworms, and five thousand mulberry trees will soon be planted. The climate of Southern California is deemed even preferable for this industry to that of France, the home of silk culture. The consumption of raw silk in this country is enormous, and the entire supply comes from foreign countries, principally from Japan, China and Italy. In 1899 the total imports of this raw material were valued at $43,546,872.

A Shining Mark.—Borrows—Easy, is he?
Graphter—Well, I should say. I wrote to him once and asked him to lend me $2. It seems I spelt "two" t double o, and forgot to cross the t. He sent me $100.—(Philadelphia Press.

Several years ago the late Payson Tucker, the railroad man, was on the mountain division of the Maine Central Road, and looked over the grounds of one of the stations. Nothing more than the usual conversation passed, and he returned to his car and went back to Portland. Nearly a year passed before he had occasion to call at the station again, and then he stepped off the car and asked pleasantly: "Do you have all the help you want here?" "Yes, sir; all that we need." "Quite sure you have enough?" "Yes, sir; there is not much to be done at so small a station." "Well, I feared you were rushed to death and could not find time to remove that pile of old bricks I saw the last time I was here." With that the general manager of the road stooped over the pile of bricks, and, without removing his kid gloves, continued the work until the last one was neatly piled up.

"Eliza, why do you write so many letters in such hot weather?"
"Well, David, if I don't keep all our relatives posted on the awful heat here they will be landing on us to visit."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A dictionary of foreign words and phrases, recently published in France, endeavors to convey through the eye the pronunciation of English words. The sound of the title of a familiar Shakespearian play is represented thus: "Meutch a-dou a-boutt neuth-igne."

McJigger—Isn't it tiresome the way people talk about the weather?
Thingumbob—Tiresome? It's positively dangerous. The minute you make a remark about the weather it gives the other fellow a chance to say, "Yes, but it'll be a cold day for the one or the other next November." Then, first thing you know, you're mixed up in a fierce political discussion.—(Philadelphia Press.

THE FRESH AIR WORK.

NEARLY A THOUSAND CHILDREN TO BE MADE GLAD THIS WEEK.

Another big week of fresh air work was started in royal fashion yesterday. Last week The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent over a thousand children to the country, and this week the number to be sent away falls just short of a thousand. From the time the sun rose yesterday the children of tenement houses scattered all over the city were getting ready for the exciting moment of their departure. The city missionaries were gathering them in from the tenements, more and more of them were trooping into the different missions, and there was such a rush and bustle and tying up of scanty wardrobes in wrapping paper that the uninitiated would surely have thought that a brigade for China was on the eve of its departure. Then the little processions started out for the stations and ferries, and the first two of them found their way to the Grand Central Station, whence they started off for St. Albans, Vt. The train rolled out just as the big city it left behind was sitting down to its dinner, and there were thirty-five children in the special car reserved for the fresh air contingent. The people of St. Albans and neighboring places who have so kindly invited these children to their homes are as follows:

St. Albans, Vt.—The Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Kenyon, Miss Katie Held, the Children's Home, Horace Vernal, Mrs. H. Sweeney, Mrs. Ellen Sweeney, Mrs. Bater, Mrs. Stanhope, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. C. Hayes and Mrs. Fred Collins.
Sheldon Springs, Vt.—Miss Susie M. Smith.
East Highgate, Vt.—Miss Alice M. Smith and R. A. Regan.
Green's Corners, Vt.—Mrs. Robinson.

All the rest of yesterday's outgoing fresh air children met at the Erie ferry, at Chambers-st., shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening, and "all the rest" meant 181 children, for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent in all 216 children to the country yesterday. It may have been the exuberance of all these little people over the fun that was in store for them, or it may have been the natural hurried and hunted way of the commuter, but the fact remains that such commuters as went through that ferry house between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening had no show at all. The "fresh airs" reigned supreme for one lively hour, and the commuter sprinting for his "last boat" who made connections was a rara avis. He generally fell sprawling over numberless little arms and legs before he had fairly entered the waiting room. But at 9 o'clock the whole company trooped out to the boat shouting and laughing, and once more there were quiet and tranquillity and an absence of pitfalls for the sprinting commuter. These 181 children went to Wayland, N. Y.; Conesus, N. Y., and Savona, N. Y., and the numbers invited to these places were respectively ninety-two, twenty-six and sixty. In addition there were three children especially invited to points along the Erie. The kind people who will be the hosts and hostesses of all these children are as follows:

Wayland, N. Y.—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Retta Hoffman, Mrs. Harter, Mrs. Hattie Clayson, Mrs. Ren Shaver, Mrs. D. Brown, Mrs. Henry Roberts, S. E. Straight, Mrs. Ann Gufle, Mrs. Miles Branch, Mrs. Thomas Branch, Mrs. J. Braunschweig, Mrs. Dan Teed, Mrs. Avey, Mrs. Moose, A. O. Curtis, Murray Doty, George Whiteman, Mrs. Rev. King, Mrs. George Holtz, Mrs. Christopher Holtz, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. A. Poor, the Rev. Mr. French, Mrs. Van Lien, Miss Helen Young, Mrs. Conrad, Miss Dalton, Miss Scott, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Overpeck, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Hursler, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. La Fayette, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Rosencrans, Joseph Huffman, Frank Smith, N. Kreamer, Peter Angel, Leopold Glebel, Christian Smith, J. Angel, Frank Wolf, Fred Lander, Mrs. Knaur, Mrs. Maud Walker, Mrs. Straight, Mrs. Parsh Shaver, Miss Kern, Mrs. John Morris and Mrs. Norton.

Conesus, N. Y.—Mrs. Charles Trescott, Mrs. Cordia Trescott, Mrs. George Clark, Joseph Durkee, Mrs. William Thomas, Mrs. A. A. Mann, Albert Daniels, Emerton Sherwood, N. J. Neilson, Mrs. W. K. McGowan, Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Trimble, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Thomas Willison and N. J. Neilson.

Webster Crossing, N. Y.—Samuel Naracon and Charles Odell.

Savona, N. Y.—Mrs. Frank Sanford, Mrs. W. N. Shutts, Mrs. H. E. Matthews, Jay Mosier, Miss Jennie Fenton, Mrs. M. J. Moore, J. M. Moss, C. Hubbard, Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mrs. J. S. Brown, F. C. Wall, Mrs. B. Dimmick, Mrs. Allen Barbom, O. Sexton, Mrs. Charles Whitaker, Miss Winnie Storms, Isaac Johnson, Miss Sarah Allerton, Mrs. Travis, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Corner, Mrs. Trovinger, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Carns, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Smith, Miss Lucy Ryan, Orin Bartholemew, Bert Bartholemew, E. Sanford, Alexander Carmon, Tyler Langton, A. Decker, Joseph Shurger, Mrs. C. D. Davis and Mrs. Dusenbury.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Siegel-Cooper Company	$176 41
M. and N. (special)	50 00
A. S. C.	10 00
T. F. M.	6 00
Charles F. Wyckkoff	2 00
Homer N. Lockwood	10 00
Mrs. George de F. Lord	100 00
E. A. G.	3 00
"In memoriam," M. R. B.	10 00
"Theodore and Ellen"	5 00
Previously acknowledged	11,300 39
Total, July 30, 1900	$11,672 80

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.,
New-York, July 28, 1900.

The New-York Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New-York Tribune, City.

Gentlemen: Herewith we hand you our check for $176 41. This is the amount contributed by us from the sale of Wednesday last to the benefit of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

It is with pleasure that we contribute to your worthy charity, and we trust that your efforts this year in the line you have chosen will bring better results than ever before. Very truly yours,

B. J. GREENHUT, Sec.

W. K. VANDERBILT AT PLYMOUTH.

London, July 30.—The yacht Valiant, with W. K. Vanderbilt on board, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Polo will be the attraction at Narragansett to-day. The match will open at the Point Judith Club this afternoon. There will be a number of luncheons given at the Casino by Newporters, who will go over in automobiles and yachts for the game. At Newport itself there will be several dinners, and in the evening a performance at the Casino.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived at Newport for the season. They are the guests of Mrs. William Astor for the present. To-morrow evening Mrs. Astor will give the first of her series of state dinners, and there will be several other dinners and luncheons given.

On Friday Newport will have a great many luncheons and dinners, and it is estimated that seventeen people will each give an entertainment. This will be the largest number reached this season. None of the affairs, however, is of a very formal nature. At Bar Harbor to-morrow evening there will be the weekly hop at the Malvern. At Southampton there are also many dinners and luncheons patterned on the entertaining done at Newport.

The sale of the McAllister farm at Middletown and its conversion into a Roman Catholic cemetery are among the items of interest from the Rhode Island watering place. This farm is famous in its associations, and it was there that Ward McAllister used to give his celebrated picnics and raise the remarkable vegetables and fruit and other farm produce for consumption at Newport. Since Mr. McAllister's death no one has taken much interest in the place, and Mrs. McAllister some time ago concluded to sell it. The Right Rev. Matthew Hawkins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence, was the purchaser.

There is some prospect of the Casino hops being discontinued. Last Thursday there was not a single couple dancing, and the hop has long ago been ignored by society, and also by the townspeople, who follow closely in the wake of the summer residents.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has been cruising on Lake Champlain. Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson and the Misses Robinson are at Westport, and Dr. Webb took Miss Robinson and a party out sailing on his yacht last week. He has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have been in town for a few days, have returned to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan are expected to-morrow. Mrs. James P. Kernochan will arrive on Wednesday on the Oceanic, which has a large list of passengers.

A report comes via Homburg that Wadsworth Ritchie has changed his nationality and become a British subject, and that he has dropped the name of Ritchie. He calls himself Wadsworth now, and he and his wife and his father-in-law, Mr. Tooker, are in South Africa, at Cape Town. Mr. Wadsworth has enlisted, and will go to the front, Mrs. Wadsworth and Mr. Tooker remaining at Cape Town. Mrs. Adair, Mr. Wadsworth's mother, is in London, where she has been entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lord and Lady Craven are again in London. Mrs. Bradley Martin was a guest at a large dinner given by Major-General and Mrs. Maxwell at their new home, in Half Moon-st. Lord and Lady Deerhurst and Lord and Lady Coventry were also present. Major-General Maxwell was formerly Governor of Khartoum.

Miss Van Wart and Miss Hall, who left London early in the season, having been to the Passion Play at Oberammergau, are now on a driving tour through the Bavarian Highlands.

Among the strangers in New-York is the Earl of Latham, whose family name is Wilbraham. He was for a number of years captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and is a wealthy landed proprietor in England. He is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce have gone to Newport, and will remain there for the rest of the season. They will entertain for Miss Bryce, who was a debutante of last winter.

RATHBONE FURNISHES BAIL.

A RICH SPANIARD BECOMES SECURITY FOR HIM.

Havana, July 30.—Estes G. Rathbone, formerly Director-General of Posts, now under arrest on charges of fraud, furnished bail this evening, Señor Lopez, a rich Spani