Amusements.

CASINO—8:30—Casino Beauty Minstrels—9:30—Mlle. Alma—9:50 to 11:05—Casino Boy.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Cadet Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—4—Faust—8—Pain's Great Spectacle and Fireworks—9—Bohemian Girl.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports at Shanghai from Peking, dated August 8, are to the effect that the Chinese are again desperately attacking the legations, which had few defenders left; it is said that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials have left Peking, the news of the capture of Yang-Tsun causing an exodus of the residents; a Paris report said the allied forces were within sixteen miles of Peking. ==== Reports from the Visayas Islands indicate increased activity among the insurgents there. ==== The Viceroy of India reports that the rain is falling generally throughout the famine districts. ==== The Zionist Congress continued its sessions in London. ==== Lord Roberts reports the continuance of the pursuit of the Boer General De Wet by Generals Kitchener and Methuen. ==== Mme. Nemethy, an opera singer, while performing in Budapest drank poison from a glass supposed to be filled with colored water, causing her death. ==== The commander of the Colombian Government forces accused the foreign consuls of favoring the rebels in the recent troubles on the Isthmus. ==== The Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland arrived at Plymouth, making the fastest transatlantic run on record from New-York, 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes. ==== The Atlantic Transport steamer Minneapolis went ashore in the Thames, but was pulled off.

DOMESTIC.—A dispatch from Minister Conger was transmitted by the Chinese officials to the State Department; the message was not given to the public. ==== It was announced that Japan had sent a reply similar to that of the United States to the Imperial Chinese edict of August 8. ==== A high Government official said that indemnity and punishment of officials, but no territory, would be demanded from China by the United States. ==== The first of the two third party conventions was opened in Indianapolis, and it is expected that one will name a National ticket and the other will not. ==== The organization of the Society of the Army of the Philippines was perfected at Denver, and General F. V. Greene was made president. ==== Little and Alexander, the Princeton tennis pair, won the championship in doubles at Newport. ==== Croker held a reception for rural Democrats at Saratoga.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and more active. ==== Collis P. Huntington, the well known railroad man and capitalist, died suddenly at his camp, Pine Knot, near Racquette Lake, in the Adirondacks. ==== Senator Hanna announced the appointment of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee. ==== It was announced that the largest shipment of gold bullion ever sent from this port in a single day would go out to-day on the St. Paul and the Teutonic; the gold is sent by Baring, Magoun & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. ==== The union men in the hat factory of Eugene V. Connett & Co., at Orange, N. J., were ordered on strike to make the factory "fair" instead of "open."

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 74⅝.

The DAILY *and* SUNDAY TRIBUNE, *by mail, $1.00 a month, except to a city or foreign address.*

Readers are invited to complain to this office, if they cannot find TRIBUNES *at a news stand. The Presidential campaign has caused an increase in sales.*

TOWNE'S LETTER AND BRYAN'S SPEECH.

In the flurry of excitement raised last week by Colonel Bryan's speech of acceptance at Indianapolis the almost simultaneous exit of Charles A. Towne from the Fusion Presidential canvass passed practically unnoticed. Properly understood, however, Mr. Towne's letter of withdrawal, dated August 7, furnishes a curious gloss on the effort of the Democratic nominee next day to readjust the issues on which he bases his Presidential candidacy. It was Colonel Bryan's purpose, no doubt, in devoting himself exclusively to the "consent of the governed" issue at Indianapolis to spread the impression that he had successfully left behind him the impedimenta which wrecked his campaign in 1896. Mr. Towne's magnanimous refusal to play the mischievous part of a Watson in Fusion councils may or may not have been timed to heighten the effect which the Nebraska leader sought to produce.

Certainly through Mr. Towne's timely self-effacement the Democratic managers escape the countless embarrassments of the ill-arranged fusion of four years ago. No formal recognition of Populism through joint electoral nominations will be necessary, and no jealous and warring rivals for Vice-Presidential honors will have to be restrained and pacified. It is a long way from the fiery and unmanageable Georgian to the mild and scholarly man of straw who has just taken himself out of Mr. Stevenson's pathway, and sanguine Eastern Democrats might perhaps be pardoned for coupling so easy a riddance of the troublesome Watson legacy with Colonel Bryan's apparent forgetfulness of the "paramount issue" of other days as current evidences of a sloughing off of the skin of Populism, in which the party has for four years past been more or less uncomfortably clothed.

No view is more mistaken, however, than that which attributes Mr. Towne's retirement or Colonel Bryan's effort to juggle older party issues into temporary obscurity to any newly awakened tendencies on their part toward political conservatism. Four years, it is true, have greatly softened the pugnacity and fervor of those elements in the Fusion party which nominated Bryan and Towne at Sioux Falls and then sought to force both names on the Kansas City Convention. In 1896 both the Silver Republican and the Populist parties deeply distrusted the sincerity of their Democratic allies, and Watson's nomination at St. Louis was a notice to the Democratic managers that the game of fusion must be played through with every card faced up. But Colonel Bryan's leadership since 1896 has left little to choose among the principles or practices of the three coalition parties. Mr. Towne has himself within the last six months been styled with equal appropriateness a Silver Republican, a Populist and a Democrat. He has been within that time the "official head" of the first organization, the Vice-Presidential nominee of the second, and an avowed and eager candidate for office before the National Convention of the third. No one knows better than Mr. Towne himself that in abandoning the field now to Mr. Stevenson he sacrifices none of the policies or the interests which the Populist National Convention had most at heart.

In 1896, he says frankly in his letter of withdrawal, he was one of many Fusionists who doubted whether the Democratic convention which nominated Bryan and adopted the Altgeld-Tillman platform "was actuated by an impulse or a purpose." But this year the "magnificent achievements at Kansas City have "settled all possible doubt on that subject." With a confidence, therefore, that Colonel Bryan's recent vote catching performance at Indianapolis cannot shake or alter, Mr. Towne rolls on the shoulders of his Democratic competitor the burdens and honors of the Vice-Presidential canvass. He is not to be deceived, if others are to be deceived, by any byplay with newly discovered issues; for he knows that in the mind of the Democratic Presidential candidate, whatever he may say now and then to conceal it, the cause of silver inflation still is and always will be "paramount."

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

The death of Collis P. Huntington ends a career of amazing industry and, within the great field to which his faculties were chiefly applied, of immense achievement. In a strict sense it would not be wholly just to say that the success which rewarded his indefatigable labors was astonishing, for the qualities with which he was endowed virtually made success inevitable. Remarkable physical powers, early developed and never impaired by indulgence, were combined in him with mental resources of a high order, and this admirable machinery was driven by a colossal will, but controlled by a tranquil judgment. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Huntington was one of the very foremost examples of constructive energy which a nation of great industrial leaders has produced, and doubtless there are many who would not hesitate to assign him to a class by himself.

If Mr. Huntington in his youth could have foreseen the future and deliberately ordered the first half of his life to fit the work he was destined to do, it is difficult to believe that his personal equipment for that work could have been improved. He travelled extensively as a merchant in his early years, carrying with him keen powers of observation and the rarer faculty of calculating from the conditions which he found the conditions which might be created. He was among the first to discern the consequences of the discovery of gold in California, and to conclude that the surest if not the most dazzling returns were to come from the trade which the mines would develop. It was a perfectly sober estimate. If he shared the excitement of the period it never carried him off his feet. He started with thousands for the Pacific Coast, but he was one of the few who reached it with a larger capital of cash and health and cool resolution than they possessed at the beginning of the adventurous journey. He had been master of himself and easily equal to his opportunities in the East. On the outer verge of the continent, amid surroundings new to all and distracting to most, he quickly began to lay the foundations of a vast industrial fabric.

If Mr. Huntington had chosen to confine his talents to mercantile pursuits it is safe to assume that the magnitude of his operations would have attracted the notice of the world, but his career would not have been a conspicuous part of the history of the country. In books of reference the descriptive phrase of railroad builder follows his name, and no other designation would be so fitting. It defines his place in the material development of the United States and indicates the fact that, like all great leaders of the industrial army, he is inseparably connected with its civil and moral growth. It would be impossible to estimate or to overestimate the influence which such a man exerts upon his time and the contribution which he makes to the progress of civilization by means of the forces which he calls into action. We have no sympathy with that cynical spirit which sometimes seeks to encourage the disparagement of pioneers. It is doubtless true that the continent would have been spanned by railroads, deep sea cables laid and the Isthmus of Suez pierced if Huntington and Field and De Lesseps had never lived. But these men and others of their stamp have encountered the risks, borne the burdens, endured the obloquy, overcome the obstacles and done the work, and are indisputably entitled to the fame—in some cases to more than the fame—that they have won.

Mr. Huntington did not escape the easy and graceless censure to which those who are instrumental in providing thousands of their fellow men with employment and the means of happiness are commonly subjected. But he was fortunately constituted, and malice had little power to diminish his enjoyment of the strenuous life which has ended so suddenly, while there still seemed to be years of health and activity before him. Though it is scarcely possible that some personal antagonisms should not survive the determined contests of an aggressive career, Mr. Huntington retained to the last in a remarkable degree the friendship of his business associates, the goodwill of his host of employes and the respect of the country which he had done so much to make fair and fruitful.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, whose historical knowledge of his subject is probably unsurpassed, takes a most portentous view of the Chinese question in his article in the current "Fortnightly Review." Perhaps that is in part because the article was written under the malign influence of the tales of wholesale massacre at Peking which were a few weeks ago put forth from the international lie factory at Shanghai. He assumes that the worst has happened, and that therefore the most extreme measures now lie before the Powers. There must be a march of vengeance to Peking and that evil place must be obliterated from the face of the earth—the latter a measure which might judiciously be approved if the massacre lies were facts. The Manchu dynasty, he contends, must be swept away, except in the remote contingency of Emperor Kwang Su's being found alive and willing to set up a reformed Court at Nanking. But the latter possibility is deemed by Mr. Boulger too remote for serious consideration, wherefore he discusses in detail what else is to be done. The Yangtse Viceroys cannot be depended upon and neither can Li Hung Chang, and the surviving heir of the Ming dynasty is not to be counted upon as a factor in the problem. So there is no hope of maintaining a central Government for the whole of China.

The empire must therefore, argues Mr. Boulger, be partitioned. That will not be as offensive to the Chinese themselves as some imagine, because there exist great diversities of speech and race among them, and because more than once in its history the empire has been partitioned into several sovereignties. Partition need not and should not mean forcible conquest. The people should be permitted to retain their own local governments. Indeed, the viceregal rule over the provinces might be maintained under an effective foreign suzerainty. The abolition of "squeezing" and other abuses and the maintenance of a just and stable government would, Mr. Boulger thinks, reconcile the mercantile classes to the supremacy of the partitioning Powers. As for the scheme of partition, Great Britain is to have the lower Yangtse Valley; Russia is to have Manchuria, Mongolia and, in time, the Central Asian provinces; France and Germany will doubtless take a province each; Japan will take Foo-Kien in addition to Corea, and the United States—Mr. Boulger seems to have his heart much set on this—is to take the Province of Che-Kiang. In such an arrangement as this, he believes, the Powers will amicably agree. In dealing with the Chinese problem they will forget or lay aside their own feuds; and there will arise among them a spirit of co-operation, mutual forbearance and chivalry such as has not been seen since the days of the Crusades. Thus optimistically does he conclude the argument which was so pessimistically begun.

Despite Mr. Boulger's undoubted authority upon Chinese matters, we cannot agree with him either in his pessimism or in his optimism. Matters at Peking have not yet gone half as badly as he assumes, and there seems now to be excellent ground for hoping that they will not do so. It is reasonable to expect that the expedition to Peking will prove to the end to be one of relief and not of vengeance. (Of course, we do not know what Germany and Russia may do on their own accounts; but that is not our present concern.) We may even hope that a readjustment of affairs may be effected which will satisfy all demands of justice without removing Kwang Su or annihilating Peking or partitioning the empire. Every day now makes such a consummation seem more probable, and there can be no question that it is earnestly desired and intended by the three Powers whose interests in China are largest. There may be, and probably will be, some readjustment of boundaries. Russia is certainly bound to seize a province or two, and if Germany does not take the bulk of Shan-Tung we shall be much surprised. For France to annex a bit of Southern China and for Great Britain to plant her flag upon Chusan will be only natural. As for Japan, there would be solid satisfaction in seeing her recoup herself for the unjust deprivation enforced upon her five years ago by Russia. But we see no reason as yet for expecting a more considerable partition of the empire. As for Mr. Boulger's engaging vision of harmony, forbearance and chivalry among the Powers, it is sadly negatived by a single glance at the disagreements and ill concealed jealousies and animosities which have down to the present moment marked their nominal co-operation for the relief of their imperilled legations.

There remains the question of American participation in whatever spoliation of China may be effected. It is foolish to say, in sweeping generalities, that under no circumstances would any nation do this or that. Until we can foresee every future contingency, prediction must be tempered by hypothesis. At least, however, it may be said with fullest confidence that the United States did not intervene in China with any desire or expectation of territorial aggrandizement, and that nothing could be further from its present wishes and intentions than the seizure of a Chinese province. It is, on the contrary, its earnest desire and purpose that the substantial integrity of the Chinese Empire shall be maintained. It is not engaged in a war of revenge or of conquest, and so far as present conditions and indications afford a basis for prognostication its co-operation with the other Powers would cease the moment they engaged in such a campaign. It is for the release and protection of its Minister and other citizens, not for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty; for the maintenance of its own rights, not for the subversion of any of the rights of China, that the United States is moving.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is a subject of much interest in political discussions, and this branch of economic study is worthy of more careful attention than it generally receives. There are numerous price tables and index numbers that appear from time to time, but these do not as a rule give the necessary attention to the relative importance of articles quoted. Hence, the statistics compiled for The Tribune have received much confidence because of the fact that many hundred articles are quoted, and in each class consumption per capita is taken into consideration. The records go back to 1860, and make it possible to state very accurately the wonderful decrease in cost to consumers of the necessaries of life since that time; but the great improvement through better methods of manufacture is an unknown element of much magnitude that cannot be approximated. Omitting this fact entirely, articles costing $100 in 1860 can now be purchased for about $75, notwithstanding the great increase in price of lumber, which amounts to about 40 per cent, and the problem of future supplies of wood might become serious were it not for the substitution of iron in buildings, bridges, etc.

The range of prices on August 1 showed a small decline in the cost of living, compared with prices ten years ago, notwithstanding a large increase in wages and in the volume of domestic business, while exports increased from $857,828,684 in 1890 to $1,394,479,214 in 1900. It is not difficult for Populist orators to pick out a few articles which have been enhanced in price since Mr. McKinley was elected, but the good prices paid to farmers for their grain are an argument that appeals much more strongly, and when the entire list is averaged the grower finds that his expenses have declined, while his products bring more money. This fact is emphasized by the large number of farm mortgages that have recently been cancelled, as well as by the fact that Western banks now hold such large deposits that the usual advances from the East for moving crops will not be needed.

For convenience of comparison, the various commodities are divided into seven classes, and in the following table prices are given for dates covering the highest and lowest points during the last ten years, and the quotation July 1, 1890, as well as the recent dates. With breadstuffs are included beans and peas, and meats include lard and tallow; with dairy products are eggs and fruit; other food includes fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice and salt; with clothing are twelve grades of woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, ten of leather and hides, four of silk goods and seven of rubber goods, besides the raw material in each case; metals include eleven iron products, coal, petroleum and three minor metals, besides many quotations of hardware; the miscellaneous class contains lumber of many kinds, lath, brick, lime, glass and glassware, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and over sixty drugs:

	July 1, 1890.	July 2, 1897.	Mch. 16, 1900.	June 15, 1900.	Aug. 1, 1900.
Breadstuffs	$14,867	$10,587	$14,122	$14,136	$13,880
Meats	8,036	7,529	8,594	8,825	9,068
Dairy and garden	10,711	8,714	13,272	10,682	11,532
Other food	9,749	7,887	9,370	9,401	9,618
Clothing	17,264	13,808	17,684	16,838	16,106
Metals	15,506	11,642	17,476	15,070	15,151
Miscellaneous	15,416	12,288	16,886	16,532	16,170
Total	$91,549	$72,455	$97,404	$91,534	$91,525

The recent decline in breadstuffs is chiefly due to the fall in corn and minor cereals, as wheat advanced a cent. But all were much higher during July, corn reaching the highest point in many years, within a quarter of a cent of 50 cents a bushel. Meats were stronger, almost without exception, due in some degree to the better demand for use by troops. Higher prices for garden and dairy products are not surprising, as severe heat makes it difficult to get these perishable commodities to the market in good condition. Overproduction and excessive prices for many manufactured articles resulted in reaction and depression in boots and shoes and many kinds of clothing, and wool declined about a cent through increased demand. Low prices for cotton goods did not prevent an advance of a cent in raw cotton, on account of low crop estimates and manipulation.

Some advance in metals appears puzzling until it is realized that iron products had already yielded much by June 15, and the fall during the next six weeks was not as severe as in preceding months, while coal, petroleum, tin, copper and lead all advanced sharply. In the miscellaneous class the loss was almost wholly in some grades of lumber and building materials. Paper advanced, and a small increase occurred in drugs. During the first half of August fluctuations have not been large, and the slight declines in some departments of manufacturing are about offset by a few advances in articles affected by speculation, besides some upward tendency in goods imported from China, of which receipts are curtailed.

In Senator Marion Butler's view "bluecoat tyranny" in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not half so real nor half so aggravated as "red shirt" tyranny in North Carolina.

Bryan draws aboundingly from Lincoln, and the shade of the latter, if interrogated, might give him the encouragement which Talleyrand bestowed on another aspiring young conveyancer of other men's ideas. "Monsieur," he said, "there are many good things in your book and "many new things; but the new things are not "good and the good things are not new."

Germany gets the Sultan's order for six new warships which it was thought might come to America, the item of the Harpoot indemnity being in some way mixed up and lost in the terms of the contract. Our shipyards are so busy that they will not miss the commission, though we should have been glad to do business with the Grand Turk if circumstances had permitted. The new ships cost money, and may be a hostage for his good conduct, otherwise some of his neighbors—and we are one of them—may find it necessary to take them away from him.

According to the Hon. Charles A. Towne, Colonel Bryan's leadership not only "sanctifies a good platform," but "could have redeemed a bad one." Evidently Mr. Towne thinks Colonel Bryan in a position to remark to his followers: "So long as I am leader I care not who writes the party platforms."

PERSONAL.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., have decided to place a stained glass window in the church in memory of the late rector, the Rev. Dwight Galloupe. It is the hope of the vestry to have the window installed on or before next St. Patrick's Day. It is the desire of the projectors of the scheme to make the memorial an ornament to the church and a worthy expression of the affection of the congregation for Mr. Galloupe.

The name of the Prince of Wales did not appear in the list of those who gave wedding presents to Lady Randolph Churchill. That was in accordance with his own wish, lest he should seem to abet a marriage of which his judgment disapproved. But the Prince did not forget his long and kind acquaintanceship with the bride, and he personally gave to her the day before the wedding a little gold pig, set with jewels.

The present Mikado of Japan is seen much more in public than most of his predecessors. He is described as short, but well proportioned, vigorous, even muscular, and with a face indicative of the highest order of intelligence.

Since the death of Senator Gear, of Iowa, there are but ten Senators who have been Governors of their respective States. They are Messrs. Proctor, of Vermont; Berry, of Arkansas; Hawley, of Connecticut; Cullom, of Illinois; Bate, of Tennessee; Perkins, of Colorado; Shoup, of Idaho; Tillman, of South Carolina; Foraker, of Ohio, and Culberson, of Texas. Of these six are Republicans and four Democrats.

Kuno Fischer has served just an even hundred of terms as instructor first and then professor at Heidelberg. Though he celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday last month, he still gives six lectures a week on Goethe and on the history of philosophy.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The White Star steamship Teutonic will sail to-day for Liverpool with these passengers among others: Colonel Blodgett, S. Braschi, W. D. Fitts, the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Gange, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, Warren B. Smith, H. O. Talmadge, the Rev. H. G. Van Peet and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Webster.

On the American liner St. Paul, sailing to-day, will be Edward A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Davenport, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davis, of New-York, Captain B. L. Goulding, of Chattanooga; General N. Kouteynekoff, Chief Constructor, Russian Navy; Captain F. H. Pollen, of London; Wright E. Post, of Newport; and Constantin Tennyson, Naval Constructor, Russian Navy.

General N. Kouteynikoff, chief naval constructor of the Russian navy, and Constantin Tennyson, naval constructor of the Russian navy, who came to this country two months ago to inspect the warships here under construction in the different shipyards, will sail to-day for Southampton on the St. Paul.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At a recent fire in Cambridge, Mass., an occupant of the damaged house was bewailing the loss of her purse. Several firemen joined in a search for the missing pocketbook, but after spending some time in their quest were still unsuccessful. Finally the Chief said to the woman, "How much was in the pocketbook?" As she answered "Fifty-eight cents," the look of disgust on the Chief's face was too evident to be mistaken.

Tess—So your friend May Gidde is going upon the stage. I suppose she expects to make a name for herself.
Jess—She did think she'd have to, but she found a lovely one in an old society novel that's just too sweet for anything.—(Philadelphia Press.

"A stock company is forming," says a promoter quoted by "The Philadelphia Record," "for the manufacture and distribution of artificial milk on a vast scale. Our chemists tell us that the article is just as nutritious as the best cow's milk, and we are experimenting with it on babies and sickly persons with most gratifying results in the way of increase of weight and so on, and we shall embody the details of these experiments, with before and after pictures, in the prospectuses that we are already getting out. The little factory where we are now making our milk is in a wooded hollow back of Valley Forge. It is a most cleanly plant. The water, fat, albumen, casein and sugar which we use for bases are all of the finest quality. Our gases—carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphuretted hydrogen—are filtered three times in our patent gas filter before we use them. Our kreotin, pepton and tyrosin are soaked for twenty-four hours in pure spring water tanks. There are other constituents besides—I can't give their names away—and, they, too, are washed with the utmost care. Artificial milk is, altogether, a much cleaner thing than the natural product."

"With a little care, Senator," said his physician, "you are good for many years yet. Having an unimpaired constitution"——
"Constitution!" exclaimed Senator Vest, momentarily forgetting where he was, and gesturing vehemently. "The Constitution, sir, thanks to the onslaughts of the party in power, is a hopeless wreck, and liberty lies prostrate in the dust, bleeding at every pore!"
Then he took a fresh chew of Missouri long green and said he believed he felt better.—(Chicago Tribune.

A sack of oatmeal was recently stolen from the home of the editor of an Owego (Kan.) paper, and next week the following item appeared in his journal: "The man who stole the sack of oatmeal from our house—owing to the sifting from a hole in the sack it was easily traced to his own home—had better return what is left of the provender, or there will be more anon."

The tempest broke. The ship reeled and quivered. The passengers huddled upon the deck in momentary expectation of being swept into eternity.
A man clambered into the shrouds and waved his arm frantically.
"Ladies and gentlemen!" he shrieked, through the storm, "a straw vote will now be taken!"
Some were for throwing him into the sea; others, more cruel, were for ignoring him altogether; only a few, one or two perhaps, charitably reflected that this was the year of the Presidential elections, and that, after all, the man was but the innocent creature of the occasion.—(Detroit Journal.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady tells this story in "The Ladies' Home Journal": "I remember once driving across the country with Bishop ——, while discussing the nature of the soul. That is, the Bishop was discussing; I was only prompting by a question now and then. We were on the rear seat of a wagon, and the driver on the front seat. It was a very dark night. In the middle of the Bishop's exposition the wagon took a wild plunge, there was a crash, and over we went into the muddy ditch. 'I beg your pardon, gents,' said the driver, who had retained control of the horses, as we scrambled to our feet; 'I was so interested in hearin' the little man discussin' my immortal soul, which I hardly ever knowed that I had one before, that I clean forgot where we was, and drove you plump into the ditch.'"

THE DRAMA.

THE SWEET BY AND BY.

The felicity of Artemus Ward as a humorist was his perfectly serious aspect when making a comic deliverance. The excellent comedian, Mr. John Hare, seems to have furnished a shining example of that same felicity, in his remarkable speech at the annual dinner of the Royal Theatrical Fund, in London. Mr. Hare's drift was the objurgation of a man named Smith, who, in the House of Commons, had actually ventured to object to "immoral plays." Smith, it appears, dislikes bacon—or even Shakespeare—when rancid, and he is so densely illiberal that, if he takes Mrs. Smith and the little Smiths to the play, he does not want them to see a stage exhibition of Mrs. Potiphar's celebrated interview with Mr. Joseph, or even an illustration of the dilemma of Miss Anonyma, when her twenty-first paramour protests against her old score. Mr. Hare showed deep emotion; that is to say, he kept a straight face; and he flayed the presumptuous Smith without mercy, for his bigoted antagonism to "the proper expression of Art." The Smiths, he declared, have always taken "limited views,"—preferring early vegetables and disliking bad smells. One Smith, indeed, whom he remembered,—an official Smith,—had the amazing and intolerable stupidity to ostracize that fragrant and fascinating story about the Parisian courtesan, "Camille,"—a play, said the shocked and impassioned Mr. Hare, which is "one of the most brilliant, instructive, and moral comedies of our time." Other Smiths, he was satisfied, would interdict the salacious "Mrs. Tanqueray," that most caloric of generous "housekeepers,"—matrimonially chosen because she had lived successfully with most of her husband's male cronies,—the "advanced" "Mrs. Ebbsmith," that valiant apostle of Free Love, the Shakespearian delicacy of "Measure for Measure," so various and so felicitous with hole-and-corner assignations, and even that other salubrious concoction of the sainted National Bard, "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," with its charming picture of life in a brothel; and any Smith who would do that would be quite capable of laying sacrilegious hands on "The Gay Lord Quex"—which would amount to a suppression, not to say an utter extinction, of English dramatic literature.

Mr. Hare has often shown himself to be a superb comedian: his style, on this occasion, must have been that of consummate humor. But beneath his humor there must have been a potent exhilaration of audacity and a prodigious charm of candor. Other champions of the Frightful Example—that is to say, the Nasty Drama—have extolled its "humanity," its "sympathy," its "virility," its "originality," and, above all, its "popularity" as evinced by the gross receipts: The intrepid Mr. Hare did not hesitate to proclaim its Virtue! This, at last, is the right note. The Smiths have all been mistaken. The great need of the public is a perfectly clear elucidation of "love" and tuberculosis. By all means let us have the demi-monde of Paris and the Tenderloin of New-York, in all our theatres! What could be more "brilliant" than the jocund gluttony of Mme. Prudence, when guzzling champagne out of a celery glass or a punchbowl! What more "instructive" than the interior of a gambling hell and the society of blacklegs and demireps! What more "moral" than disappointed "love," sucking a cough mixture and expiring in a white muslin chemisette! There have been times when the votaries of the theatre sought that shrine with some expectation of being refreshed by its pictures and cheered by its influence, but those were old fogy times, and they are thought of no more. "These," as forcibly remarked by Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, when laying down her Pillicoddy and taking up her Scuttle, "are not the Dark Ages"; and people who go to the theatre nowadays expect the amplest information,—especially as to matters that even the beasts of the field protect by a decent reserve. Let us have light! Nobody, at present, knows anything. Nobody recalls the Ten Commandments. Nobody reads the Book of Proverbs. Nobody remembers the Sermon on the Mount. Nobody is acquainted with the teachings of the New Testament. Everybody, accordingly, is hungry and thirsty for "moral lessons"; and where else shall that divine hunger and thirst be assuaged, if not within the sacred precincts of the theatre? Where, particularly, shall the female bosom find moral nourishment, unless from some copious and vociferous English blonde, whom Nature intended to be a barmaid but whom Fate—and Vanity—have made an "actress"? What could be more propitious for the future of lovely woman, as daughter or wife or mother, than a long succession of Tanquerays and Saphos?

Mr. Hare is right. "If the Smiths were to prevail," said that bold orator, "the Drama would never be in its present healthy and flourishing condition." Most assuredly not. But let him be comforted. It is Jerusalem that reigns. It is the Charles Frohman Syndicate, and not the Smith faction, that rules our stage. It is the Department Store system that now prevails in our theatres; and "Hamlet" can be bought at one counter, and "The Girl from Maxim's" at another, and cash is running all over the shop. Mr. Hare's benevolent desire to revive Fielding and Smollett and Swift, to make our girls acquainted with Tom Jones and to delight our boys with the Houyhnhnms, may perhaps be disappointed; but, surely, he need not be anxious as to the American fortunes of "The Gay Lord Quex." Charles Frohman has already come ashore with a bushel of personal pronouns in one bag and "The Husbands of Leontine" in another, and Olga Nethersole is coming back with Sapho, and the venerable Bernhardt will soon be on hand with the Magdalen. There is no Smith in America. Lord Quex will have plain sailing and a rapturous welcome, and "lessons" will be as thick as blackberries, all over the land. Never was there such a good lookout as now for the public morals. The only danger is that our women, who, notwithstanding their many angelic attributes, are, after all, somewhat desultory, may grow a little weary of stage tuition. Even gospel truth becomes monotonous with iteration, and the chief moral "lesson" is not altogether a marvel. It was long ago crystallized by old Verdun, when he told the touching story of Miss Baden and the perjured Count Cassell, and with this solid chunk of wisdom came sweetly to a close:

"Then ye who now lead single lives
From this sad tale beware,—
And do not act as you were wives,
Before you really air."

W. W.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS SERIOUSLY ILL.

HE WILL RETURN TO KANSAS FROM NEW-MEXICO—THROAT TROUBLE AFFECTING HIM.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 14.—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who is in Las Vegas, N. M., for his health, is seriously ill. His son Sheffield to-day started for the bedside of his father. A telegram from Mrs. Ingalls was received here to-day, announcing the serious condition of Mr. Ingalls, who has been in the Southwest for over a year, suffering from throat affection.

Ellsworth Ingalls, the eldest son, who is at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been informed, and will start immediately for New-Mexico. Ralph Ingalls, another son, is now serving in the Philippines as a regimental commissary.

Mr. Ingalls has suffered from throat trouble since March, 1899, when, on the advice of physicians, he gave up his work at Washington and removed to Atchison with his family. He placed himself under the care of a specialist, but grew no better, and was advised to go South. He travelled through Arizona and New-Mexico. Two months ago he prepared to return home. Physicians were consulted and advised against his leaving Las Vegas. Soon thereafter Mrs. Ingalls joined her husband, and has remained with him. From time to time in the last year reports that Senator Ingalls was seriously ill were circulated, but they were invariably denied both by the patient and his family. Mr. Ingalls is sixty-seven years old.

East Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 14.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has decided to return to Atchison soon after the arrival of his sons, now on the way here. He says he feels able to travel, although he is thin and weak.

GIVES HOUSE TO COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

James B. Colgate, the Yonkers banker, has presented to Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., a house for the president of the university. It is Colonial in design and cost $30,000.

IN SOCIETY.

Although Collis P. Huntington cared little for society, and was rarely seen at any entertainments, yet the death of a man controlling such vast interests, who had played so great a rôle in the industrial and commercial development of his native country, cannot pass unheeded even by the most frivolous butterflies of fashion in the great city where he established the home of his later years. A man of much culture, with pronounced artistic tastes, and a keen eye for a good picture, he despised all show, and was an absolute stranger to snobbishness. His fortune will, it is expected, go to his widow, his adopted son, Archer, married to Miss Gates, and a member of the Players and of the Authors' Club, and his adopted daughter, Princess Frances Hatzfeldt, who, without knowing of the danger that threatened Mr. Huntington, had made all her arrangements to sail to-day for New-York on the Majestic in order to visit him at his camp in the Adirondacks, where his death took place. She was at once informed by cable of his demise.

Inasmuch as considerable curiosity is expressed with regard to a book recently published at Berlin by one of the hundred and odd Princes of Reuss which purports to be a species of guide for the organization of a fashionable household and for the treatment of the various members of the establishment, it may be mentioned that the Prince Reuss in question is not the husband of Queen Victoria's great-granddaughter Feodore of Saxe-Meiningen, but a princeling of no importance whatsoever, and assuredly no authority upon the subject concerning which he writes. In the first place, it is not to Berlin that any one in New-York would look for instruction in such matters, and secondly, such books are only intended for the new rich and for the vulgar, that is to say, for people who possess neither the breeding nor the knowledge of how to treat servants or to run a big household. For those, however, who are in need of such directions one may recommend certain English publications concerning the duties of grooms of the chamber, first and second butler, of the various footmen, of the private chaplain, the housekeeper, the governess, the steward, the chef, etc., rather than the pretentious and presumptuous volume of the German princeling.

Inasmuch as the Infanta Eulalia has many friends and acquaintances in New-York society, it may be of interest to say that she has secured a judicial separation from her husband, Don Antonio, and that from henceforth she will be obliged to spend nine months of the year in Spain, instead of making her home in Paris as heretofore. Spanish Court etiquette requires that royal princesses living apart from their husbands should make their headquarters at Madrid, so as to be under the chaperonage of the Queen. The terms of the separation are in every way advantageous to the Infanta, who is the subject of much congratulation by all those acquainted with the circumstances of her marriage.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, with his son and niece, will sail next Saturday for America, with the intention of spending the remainder of the season at Newport.

Miss Daisy Leiter has been so frequently reported engaged to English peers, in particular to Lord Suffolk, that it is somewhat disappointing to find that she is returning home on board the Majestic, sailing from Liverpool to-day, without the much heralded coronet. She is reported to be profoundly impressed with the notions of etiquette and ceremoniousness acquired at the Viceroyal Court of her English brother-in-law, Lord Curzon, at Calcutta and at Simla, and may be expected to start in Chicago society a number of innovations that cannot fail to prove of interest to New-York.

Among the Americans at Houlgate, near Trouville, in France, are Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. G. L. Ingraham, Mrs. Lars Anderson, sr., and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

Among the American yachts which have attracted attention at Cowes during the last fortnight has been Robert W. Goelet's Herreshoff 21-footer, the Mishe-Nahma, which he has been sailing with the assistance of T. Hopkins Smith, jr., who is staying with him on board the steam yacht Nahma.

New-York society, in spite of its acknowledged frivolity, is exceedingly charitable, more so, perhaps, than that of any other metropolitan city in the world. This being the case, it may not be out of place here to state that St. John's Guild, in which many fashionable people are interested, is in need of funds to continue its system of trips on the floating hospitals of the guild. The terrible heat of the summer has had the result of putting the guild to extraordinary expense in the hope of checking the infant mortality and suffering, and it is on this account that an extra appeal has to be made to these members of New-York society who are interested in this kindly undertaking.

MANY MILES AWAY NOW.

FRESH AIR CHILDREN WHO LEFT THE CITY YESTERDAY TRAVELLED ALL NIGHT.

The people who went rolling out of the city on night trains last evening bound on a two weeks' vacation in Canada or the Adirondacks were "not the only ones." They may not have known it, but there were 169 small people from the tenement houses of this city who were travelling north last night on a similar quest—not to mountains, lakes or woods, but to open fields and orchards. And every one of these 169 children wore a button with the inscription on it in red and white "Tribune Fresh Air Fund." They went so far from New-York that it took them all night to make the journey, and to-day they are at country villages and farms far away to the north and west of this city. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent 184 children to the country yesterday. Fifteen of them went to Goshen, N. Y., in the afternoon, and the rest started in the evening for Naples, N. Y., Avoca, N. Y., and Canton, Penn., in parties numbering, respectively, 105, 41 and 23 children.

The people of the three latter places who have so generously invited children to their homes are as follows:

Naples, N. Y.—Mrs. John Maltby, Mrs. Nelson Jennings, Mrs. H. Parker, Mrs. Frank Woodard, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Adell Shuman, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Lester Fox, Mrs. Ira Lyon, Mrs. John Buck, Albert Graves, Albert Fulkerson, Mrs. Frank Cleveland, Mrs. R. D. Parks, Mrs. William Arnold, Mrs. Eugene Robbins, Mrs. A. M. Hamlin, Mrs. Freyer, Mrs. F. D. Getsenger, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Charles Gross, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. L. J. Rowley, Miss Bertha Prior, Mrs. Matt Shuman, Mr. Deyo, Mrs. George Stone, Mrs. A. Simpkins, Mrs. J. H. Loveland, Mrs. T. Granby, Mrs. Leaghe, Mrs. Henry Damm, Mrs. E. W. Cleveland, Mrs. Myron Cleveland, Mrs. L. F. Prouty, Mrs. Ehle, Miss Pottle, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Poste, Miss Lina Boegli, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Fred Griswald, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. Sutton, Miss Gertrude Smith, Mrs. Frank Donley, Mrs. Clement, Max Rich, the Rev. Mr. Smead, Mr. Maxfield, Millard Society, Mrs. Hemenway, Mr. Bartholomew, Miss Alice Tozer, Mrs. J. W. Nellis, Mrs. Mary Maltby, Mrs. D. Luther, the Rev. Howard, Mrs. Hiram Sherman, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Mrs. Snyder, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Mrs. C. L. Snyder, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Slayton, Mrs. James, A. Randall, Eugene Starkweather, John Trembly, E. C. Clark, Miss Jennie Vermile, Mrs. Hotchkin, Miss Celia Glover, Mrs. E. A. Griswold, Mrs. E. Hinkley, Mrs. I. A. Seamans, Mrs. S. R. Granby and Mrs. Tozer.

Avoca, N. Y.—Mrs. Henderson, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. Vermilia Beal, Mrs. Meinwiser, Mrs. George R. Noxon, Mrs. W. L. Rose, Mrs. S. M. Atuna, Mrs. Guy Wagner, Mrs. Mark Lewis, Mrs. Ester Lewis, Mrs. John W. Waters, Mrs. A. M. Shaver, Mrs. J. A. Zielley, Mrs. J. M. Willis, Mrs. Fred Robinson, Mrs. W. H. Wood, Mrs. E. W. Kelsey, Mrs. Dr. Howell, Mrs. James Dutcher, Mrs. David Kenady, Mrs. Rose Putman, Mrs. John Lent, Mrs. Walter Mathewson, Mrs. Chester Olmstead, Mrs. Charles Collier, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Putman, Mrs. Orlando Ward, Mrs. Arthur Noxon and Miss Jessie Wagner.

Canton, Penn.—Miss Anna Granteen, Miss Jennie Van Fleet, Edna Fellows, Mrs. A. J. Walters, Mrs. Reed Hickok, Mrs. Hathe Tripp, Mrs. W. J. Tripp, Mrs. Dickison, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Lanager, Mrs. Forest Andrews, Miss Georgiana Benedict, Miss Jennie Ferguson, Mrs. Water Cole, Mrs. Whiting and Mrs. Reuben Loomis.

There was another day excursion up the Hudson yesterday for the benefit of poor mothers and children.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, N. Y., through James L. M. Hathaway, treasurer	$8 0[illegible]
"N."	1 [illegible]
Mrs. A. Laird, Yonkers	10 00
F. G. Brown, Quogue, Long Island	10 00
A. D., Brooklyn	2 00
"In memory of S. R. H."	5 00
Children's circus at Hotel Delavan, Sayville, Long Island	3 00
Mrs. E. S. Baker, East Orange, N. J.	10 00
Mrs. A. D. Brown, Manchester, Vt.	25 00
Thomas H. Faile, Manchester, Vt.	25 00
Mrs. Harrison E. Gawtry, Elberon, N. J.	5 00
Point Breeze Camp Sunday School, through William D. Murray	5 14
Contributed by guests of Whiteface Inn, on Lake Placid, N. Y.	60 75
L. F. O.	5 00
Proceeds of a pool won on the steamer Columbia, St. Lawrence River, Thousand Islands, N. Y.	2 00
"A King's Daughter"	2 00
Mrs. Rachel P. Bell, Arlington, N. J.	[illegible] 00
R. B. X.	5 00
Previously acknowledged	14,[illegible] 20
Total August 14, 1900	$1[illegible],[illegible]10 09