Amusements.

CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Cup.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, Coney Island.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LUNA PARK—Thirty-nine Big Shows Daily.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Japan by Night—Otoyo.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:30—Shannon's Band—8—Pain's Pompeii and Fireworks—9—A Chinese Honeymoon.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Chimes of Normandy.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	6	Lost	10	4
Auc. Sales Financial	13	2	Lost	13	2
Bankers & Brokers	13	2	Marriages & Deaths	9	5
Board and Rooms	10	4	Meetings	14	6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	10	3	Ocean Steamers	13	4
Business Chances	10	4	Pawnbrokers' Sales	10	5
City Prop. for Sale	13	3	Proposals	13	6
Cop'tnership Notices	13	3	Public Notices	13	3
Country Board	13	6	Railroads	11	5-6
Country Property for Sale	10	3	Real Estate	10	3
Dividend Notices	13	4	Real Estate Wanted	10	3
Dom. Sits. Wanted	10	6-7	School Agencies	10	5
Dressmaking	10	4	Special Notices	9	5-6
Excursions	13	6	Steamboats	11	5
Financial Meetings	13	3	Surrogate's Notices	10	3
Financial	13	3	Summer Resorts	13	5-6
Fur. Rooms to Let	10	4	Sum. Resort Guides	13	6
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	10	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	5-6
Help Wanted	10	5	Trust Companies	13	2
Instruction	10	4-6	To Let for Business Purposes	10	3
Law Schools	10	3	Unfur. Apartments to Let	10	3
			Work Wanted	10	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Two more ballots taken by the cardinals in the Vatican failed to bring about the election of a Pope; the last sacraments were administered to Cardinal Herrero y Espinoza. ==== The list of revolutionary Cuban soldiers entitled to pay has been completed; the sum needed will be about $60,000,000, twice the amount of the pending loan. ==== The general strike of Spanish workmen to enforce a demand for release of prisoners began; many strikers in Barcelona returned to work. ==== Some opposition to the Irish Land bill was shown in the House of Lords when the measure was brought up for passage on second reading, but it was advanced without a division. ==== The Portuguese Cabinet and the military and civil authorities at Lisbon were guests of Admiral Cotton at a luncheon given on the Brooklyn. ==== It was reported that fresh representations regarding the excesses in Macedonia were made to Turkey by the powers.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root referred the case of Representative Littauer's connection with the Lyon glove contract to Attorney General Knox, the Secretary and Judge Advocate General Davis holding that prima facie evidence of violation of law had been presented. ==== A boom to elect Lieutenant General Miles commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has been started by the Maryland delegation to the national encampment. ==== Governor Odell, in Denver, predicted the re-election of Mayor Low. ==== The Afro-American Equal Rights League of the State of New-York has been organized at Saratoga. ==== The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building an experimental all steel passenger coach for use in its North River tunnel. ==== The hostile squadron in the war game off Maine has sailed from Bar Harbor, bent on making a descent on the North New-England coast, and Admiral Barker is placing his fleet to prevent a landing. ==== The Rev. R. J. Campbell, in bidding goodby at Northfield, said that he was delighted with his visit to America, and hoped that he would be arrested in England for his stand against the Education act.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. ==== Mme. Barrios, widow of the late President Barrios of Guatemala, was arrested, charged with intoxication. ==== A strike of steamfitters for more wages helped to prevent resumption of building operations in the city, and "Sam" Parks called out housesmiths at several places. ==== Magistrate Ommen held "Monk" Eastman and Joseph Brown for extradition to New-Jersey to answer the charge of assaulting McMahon, David Lamar's former coachman; the prisoners obtained an order for their appearance in the Supreme Court to have bail fixed. ==== City butchers were interested in a report from Omaha that the packing houses had decided to raise the price of beef, and it was said that a new abattoir at Fortieth-st. and the North River for the independent dealers would control 20 per cent of the city trade. ==== Señor Pedro Velez, of the Colombian Congress, in a vigorous talk defended his country's attitude regarding the Panama Canal, and said the American attitude appeared to be unfriendly. ==== Mrs. Augusta Ketcham, who found a colored hallboy robbing her apartments, at No. 316 West Eighty-second-st., was knocked insensible and nearly strangled by the negro, who escaped. Efforts were made to hush up the robbery and assault. ==== It was learned that arrangements were being made for a merger of the North American Trust Company with the Trust Company of America. ==== Vice-Chancellor Pitney sharply criticised the Universal Tobacco Company. ==== A woman who jumped into the East River fought her would-be rescuers and was drowned. ==== A flood in a house in East Sixty-eighth-st. was discovered; several thousand dollars' damage was done. ==== Merchants and property holders protested against building a subway in Broadway unless it was tunnelled. ==== Shamrock III, despite having the luck against her, defeated her older rival by ten minutes in a light breeze.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

BRITISH PROTECTION FOR TIN.

An interesting and significant incident in the commercial world was the imposition a few weeks ago of a practically prohibitive export duty on tin ore in those federated Malay States which are under British protection and control. Those States, which for more than a quarter of a century have been practically a part of the British Empire, produce more than 60 per cent of the world's output of tin, and the proportion is increasing, since the Malayan mines are steadily growing more productive, while those of Cornwall and Australia are declining. The ore is smelted in Malaya, and the refined metal is exported, about 70 per cent of it coming to the United States for use in the manufacture of tinplate—an extraordinary fact, seeing how certainly we used to be assured that the manufacture of tinplate in America was a physical, moral, social, political, industrial, commercial, chemical, metallurgical and metaphysical impossibility. That, however, is by the way. Let it pass.

Now, it recently occurred to some Americans that it would be a good plan to import the crude ore to this country and do the smelting and refining here. It was believed that the latter could be done here to better advantage than in Malaya, and it was recognized that thus a considerable and profitable industry would be created in this country. As soon as the tin smelters of Malaya heard of the plan, however, they perceived their peril. To adapt the words of Sir Boyle Roche, they smelt a rat, they saw him brewing in the air, and they set out to nip him in the bud. They argued that if America took 70 per cent of Malaya's tin ore without smelting, the smelting industry of Malaya would be killed. It would not be worth while to keep it alive for the sake of the little residue. That would mean the destruction of an important industry there. It would also mean that the United States, as the chief purchaser of Malayan tin ore, would be able to dictate prices to the miners. In fact, the prosperity of the whole tin industry of British Malaya seemed to them to be at stake. Urgent representations were therefore made to the government, with the result that an export duty of $30 a picul—133 pounds—was imposed upon tin ore, going into effect on June 1 last; a duty sufficiently heavy, it was believed, to prevent the exportation of the ore.

So here is an example of protection in the United States not only building up a vast and profitable industry at home, but also compelling the imposition of a strong protective measure in the colony or dependency of a free trade empire. There are other illustrations of the same principle to be perceived in the British Empire. They differ from this one in form, but they are all to the same purport. A free trade country cannot hold its own against protectionist countries. It may do so for a time, and in certain respects. But in the long run of the world's great game of "do ut des," the nation which has something to offer in return for what it wants to get must enjoy a commanding advantage over that one which, by its own self-denial, is forced to enter the game with empty hands.

BOLD DENIAL OF A FICTION.

In an article referring to public school matters in general and Superintendent Skinner in particular, "The New-York American" said on Sunday:

> Skinner is particularly incensed over a letter in Vice-Chancellor Reid's newspaper charging him with having assessed normal school superintendents $250 each to provide a fund for the campaign against Odell and the Regents last winter.
>
> "The American" then reported Mr. Skinner as making these comments on the foregoing statement:
>
> That is absolutely false. Not one cent was asked or received by me from these superintendents during the last legislative session. I have been informed that some of the superintendents contributed to the Republican State campaign fund last fall. That was proper, if they saw fit to do so. But there was no coercion.
>
> Pursuing the subject a step further, "The American" yesterday quoted Senator Platt as saying the day before:
>
> Mr. Skinner visited me the last week and satisfied me that the charges against him made in Regent Reid's newspaper were not warranted. The charges consisted mainly of statements made by a man named Bardeen, who alleges that Skinner assessed normal school superintendents to help him in his campaign against injurious legislation last session. Mr. Skinner assured me that Bardeen was a liar. I'm inclined to agree with Mr. Skinner. If any money was collected by Mr. Skinner from school superintendents, I guess you will find it was turned over to the Republican State Committee, and was used for legitimate campaign purposes, and not in the interest of Mr. Skinner personally or officially.

These citations show how queerly things sometimes get confused in the newspapers and in the utterances of public men. The Tribune has brought no charge against Mr. Skinner in relation to the assessment of his subordinates for political purposes; nor, so far as we are aware, has anybody ever accused him of collecting contributions from them for use in the legislative controversy last winter. What we have done is to print the following assertion published last spring by Mr. C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, publisher of "The School Bulletin":

> Three years ago it was suggested to the normal principals of the State that it would be a nice thing for them to contribute $250 each to Mr. Skinner's campaign expenses. Some of them are Democrats, some of them don't particularly like Mr. Skinner, some of them have several places where they could use $250 to advantage, but they all paid up.

Now, we cannot think it was a kindly or judicious act on the part of Mr. Skinner, when he found that "The American" was laboring under a delusion as to the nature of the charge which Mr. Bardeen brought against him and The Tribune quoted, to confirm our contemporary's blunder and gravely assure it of the falsity of an accusation which nobody has ever made. His conduct would have been wiser and more becoming if he had corrected "The American's" misapprehension, and then dealt decisively with Mr. Bardeen's real and odious charge concerning contributions to Superintendent Skinner's campaign expenses extorted from his subordinates three years ago, when he was a candidate for re-election.

If Mr. Skinner had adopted that course he would not only have served himself better in the general estimation, but would have saved Senator Platt from falling into an error and taking the trouble to discredit an imaginary accusation. The Senator says he is inclined to agree with Mr. Skinner that "Bardeen is a liar." That brings us back, though by a devious path, to the point on which we have repeatedly insisted, namely, that Mr. Skinner ought to lose no time in proving that Mr. Bardeen is a liar. But it is the actual charge he made relating to Mr. Skinner's candidacy for re-election, not the spurious charge relating to the last session of the legislature, that demands refutation.

THE JULY DEFICIT.

For the first month of the new fiscal year the operations of the federal Treasury show a deficit of $7,776,612. If one month's balance averaged fairly with another's, the July statement would foreshadow an annual deficit of over $90,000,000—a prospect calculated to send cold shivers down the backs of the responsible directors of our fiscal policy. But no such breakdown in the machinery of revenue collection is to be apprehended. July is traditionally a month of deficits. In fat years and lean years alike it has a trick of showing Treasury losses. But these losses are usually more apparent than real; and their true significance is to be read only in the corrective light of the later statements for August and September.

July expenditures have risen this year far above the normal monthly level. In July, 1902, the Treasury was called upon to pay accumulated war claims and other special deficiency appropriations amounting to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The total expenditure then was $56,818,567. But this year, with no extraordinary drafts of this sort to meet, the total is almost the same—$56,388,188. Receipts from all sources amounted to $48,611,576—about $700,000 less than the receipts for July, 1902. Customs contributed $23,146,507, as against $24,430,742 last year. But internal revenue receipts showed a gain of $340,000 and miscellaneous receipts a gain of about $250,000.

The drop in customs dues of $1,125,000 was a surprise to the Treasury authorities. For more than a year past the customs revenues have shown a rather puzzling excess, and steady gains from import duties have served to counterbalance and conceal the losses suffered through the repeal of the emergency taxes levied to meet the expenses of the Spanish war. But for customs gains the surplus for the year ended June 30, 1903, would have stood at $23,000,000 instead of $53,000,000. If importations are to suffer a gradual check, the estimated surplus for 1903-'04 may shrink some $10,000,000 or $15,000,000; for gains from internal revenue—though certain and constant—can hardly offset the effect of a serious decline in importations and in the collections at our custom houses.

But July's deficit certainly does not threaten an actual loss to the Treasury on the operations of the current fiscal year. In 1902 the deficit for July was $7,507,876. Yet August showed a surplus of $5,955,812, and the surplus for the year was $53,000,000. Beyond an unmistakable tendency toward somewhat heavier monthly expenditures and another less marked tendency toward lighter customs receipts, the July statement has no especially bearish significance. It discloses conditions little different from those of July a year ago. It points—somewhat vaguely—to the accumulation of a safe and comfortable surplus, though perhaps a less substantial one than that of 1903.

THAT CROATIAN PETITION.

It is to be hoped there is an error in a current bit of news from Vienna, which says that the Emperor of Russia has "received with benevolence" a petition from the Croats in the United States describing in darkest terms the condition of Croatia and of their countrymen at home; for if that were true it would be difficult to acquit the Emperor, or his ministers, of strange inconsistency.

A short time ago the Russian Government declined to receive a respectful petition from American citizens concerning the condition of certain subjects of the Czar. It was then declared that the Russian Government scrupulously refrained from meddling in the affairs of other nations, and must insist that other nations should similarly refrain from meddling in its affairs.

Now, the Croats in the United States are American citizens, and are not and never were subjects of the Russian crown. Croatia is a province of Hungary, and never has belonged to Russia; and the Croats there are subjects of the King of Hungary, and are not and never were subjects of the Emperor of Russia. This petition, therefore, is a petition from some people in one country alien to Russia concerning affairs in another country alien to Russia. As such, according to the rule lately laid down by the Russian Government, it is something with which the Emperor of Russia could properly have nothing to do.

We shall therefore hope to see a prompt contradiction of this Vienna report, and an authoritative explanation that, instead of "benevolently receiving" it, the Emperor of Russia declined to receive the petition of the Croats on the ground that it was contrary to Russian principles to meddle in the domestic affairs of other States.

A STREETCAR NUISANCE.

There are many rowdies in Brooklyn whose specialty in crime is practised only on the surface and elevated cars, where they insult unprotected women. A few months ago a prominent citizen of the borough took it upon himself to remonstrate with a couple of these fellows, and for his trouble he received injuries which for a time were believed to be fatal. The circumstance aroused deep indignation, and one result was the formation of a club by young men, who had the fair name of the city and the safety of their families in view, for the purpose of making war on the cowardly ruffians. It was said at that time that the young men would be vested with legal authority, and people hoped that there would be an end to the annoyances which often made streetcar travel in Brooklyn a disagreeable experience for women. Some good was accomplished by the men who were banded together in the interest of law and order, but the streetcar nuisance still exists. Only a few days ago a man was stabbed while he was endeavoring to protect a woman from the forced attentions of a ruffian, and the incident showed that there was still work to be done by the young volunteers.

While these incidents are charged to Brooklyn, it should not be supposed that the same class of passengers is not to be found on the cars in Manhattan, or that there is less necessity in the greater borough for a protective organization. The "drunk and disorderly" passenger usually receives the attention which he deserves at the hands of the conductor, and from that source the unprotected passenger has little to fear. If such a passenger does escape the notice of the conductor, he cannot hide his true character from his fellow passengers; he is branded and can be avoided. The dangerous person is the brute disguised as a gentleman, who uses vile language in the presence of women and children and ogles and leers at young girls. The man who stops one of these creatures in his career of shame by handing him over to the authorities is a public benefactor, and when people organize for the protection of society against such wretches, stabbing cases like those which recently occurred will be less frequent.

FREER TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

The appeal of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce for the abolition of the tariff on Philippine products imported into the United States is one which should receive sympathetic attention. It may not be wise to establish absolute free trade with the islands, but without doubt the duties should be greatly reduced. On some accounts a moderate tariff is desirable. Large revenues are needed for the Philippines, and one of the best ways of raising money is on products which are sold here. They bring in ready money to the producers in the islands, and can therefore bear the tax much better than similar products which are disposed of at home. The merchants there are the moneyed men, and it is better that they should pay the bulk of the taxes than that the revenues should be more largely derived from imposts on land and local trade.

A much lower tariff than the present one would bring in all needed revenue. The Philippine Commission has long urged a rate of one-third that now imposed, or one-fourth that levied on the goods of other countries, believing that the lower rate would so stimulate trade as to bring into the United States Treasury for the benefit of the Philippines much more money than is now secured by the higher duties. Even though this revenue be needed and entire abolition of the tariff be injudicious, there can be no question of the desirability of making the entry of Philippine products as easy as possible. The Filipino Chamber of Commerce may be extreme in its request, but its mistake is one of detail. It has a right to ask and expect much better trade relations than the islands now enjoy, and it is for the interest of the United States that the reduction of duties be made. We can only succeed with our undertaking in the Philippines by making them prosperous. A profitable market in the United States is the best guarantee of a loyal attachment of the Filipinos to the United States. The sooner we can show them the advantages of our sovereignty, the sooner will our cares be lightened and our expenditures for the maintenance of our authority decreased.

There is no reason why this question should be complicated with the general tariff issue. It should be perfectly easy to enact a bill like that establishing the present tariff on Philippine imports, only with a more suitable percentage of our general rates. It was possible to open up a market for Porto Rico, first by reducing and then, when the low duties had served their purpose, abolishing the tariff. The United States did not suffer, but has profited by the concession. By opening a larger market to the Filipinos we should open a larger market to our own farmers and manufacturers. We cannot hope to sell them goods without making it possible for them to sell us goods. Only short-sighted selfishness or utter incompetence can explain a continued resistance to freer trade with the Philippines.

There seems to be a great deal of "elasticity" in the Hon. Herman Ridder's newest platform.

The aldermen acted wisely in passing by an overwhelming majority the ordinance requiring that dogs in the streets and in other public places must be held in leash or muzzled. On private property the canine pets will not be subject to restraint, except at the preference of their owners. This is praiseworthy action, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to co-operate with energy.

So many mills on both sides of the Atlantic are shutting down wholly or in part because of the amazingly high prices of cotton that the speculators and "cornerers" may wisely adopt counsels of prudence. Fall River, the cotton mill city of the New World, is grievously affected already, and with little hope of relief unless it can secure cotton at lower prices. In Great Britain the authorities admit that hundreds of thousands of operatives are complaining because of the complete or partial suspension of work. In the United States, unless relief is afforded in a few weeks, the conditions will be disagreeable, to say the least.

It is well to remember, perhaps, that this is not the first and only time that District Judge Lochren, of Minnesota, has reversed the higher federal courts.

It may seem strange that Mr. Edison and his assistant, Mr. Dally, should acquire their knowledge of the dangers of excessive exposure to X rays from experience, rather than from the medical press. The latter has had much to say about this and the proper safeguards to employ. The world is to be congratulated, however, on the fact that the consequences of the West Orange experiments were not worse.

The replanting of the trees in the Boulevard is a much needed undertaking. It ought to be done with ability and liberal outlay, or one of the most charming thoroughfares ever seen on this island of Manhattan will be a dreary waste.

There is now ample reason to expect that the extension of Riverside Drive upon a liberal scale will provide for New-York a boulevard along the Hudson from West Seventy-second-st. to the Kingsbridge area, on the banks of the Harlem, for which it would be difficult to discover an equal in picturesqueness and charm in any other great city on the globe.

Alas! Alas! The ornithorhynchus is almost extinct and the dugong is disappearing. Diamond-back terrapin at $100 a dozen are furtive and elusive, and genuine canvasbacks are flying far afield. Strasburg geese reject with scorn the fattening process which provides diseased livers for paté de foie gras, and altogether the outlook for the epicure is not altogether cheerful. He should console himself with the thought that Boston beans may fill an aching void.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here is a tribute of Southern chivalry and eloquence to beauty: "Miss Isabella Huffman, a most prepossessing, vivacious and highly accomplished young lady of Rome, Ga., is visiting the interesting and happy family of her brother, Conductor J. H. Huffman, of Gadsden. The fair Miss Isabella is one of those modest, sweet young ladies that look the picture of loveliness, happiness and beauty, and is one of the most radiantly and beautifully luminous figures to be found among her sex; also is the rich and proud possessor of a most fascinating pair of sparkling peepers, supplemented with the most gorgeous, beautiful showers of coal black tresses, which fall so gracefully and nestle so closely, charmingly, admirably and covetously about her neck and shoulders in such rich profusion, and which would make a Grecian beauty or a queen envy could they but see her. Miss Huffman belongs to a distinguished Georgian family of the genuine thoroughbred type, refined, modest, cultured and intellectual, bordering somewhat on gilt edged aristocracy, while sprightliness is set upon her lips, and in readiness of wit she is unsurpassed. 'The Mirror' wishes for the fascinating and fair Miss Isabella a most deliciously pleasant time during her sojourn in the beautiful Queen City on the Coosa."

THE TRAGEDY OF ADVERTISEMENT.

"Where did Cain get his wife?" This is one of the questions dealt with by Dr. R. A. Torrey, the famous American evangelist, in his brilliant little book, entitled, "Hard Problems of Scripture." Price 6d., post free 7d.—(From an advertisement in "The Daily News."

He was an unco guid young man,
Despising human arts,
Matur'd upon the perfect plan
That wholesomeness imparts.
He'd scorned "Why red-haired women wed,"
And "Why should fat girls faint?"
He'd spurned "How murderers are fed,"
And "Parasites in paint."
He'd brought his conscience up to date
By casuistic strife;
Yet one bold headline sealed his fate:
"Where Did Cain Get His Wife?"

He read the words, then scoffed a scoff—
A bitter scoff, indeed!
But later on he coughed a cough—
I. e., the cough in need;
For something in his throat was fast,
Nor could he cough him free.
He viewed himself, with eyes aghast—
So unco guid was he—
A victim to the modern flow
Of competition rife:
In spite of him, he yearned to know
"Where Did Cain Get His Wife?"

How oft he'd scorned with silent scorn
The journalistic strain!
"Do babies wish they'd ne'er been born?"
Appealed to him in vain;
While "Is the kiss a hollow sham?"
Outraged his common sense,
And "Maniacs—through eating jam"
Drew not his scanty pence.
All contents-bills had drawn his rage—
Had stabbed as with a knife—
And now this question hurled its gage:
"Where Did Cain Get His Wife?"

"Avaunt, O Curiosity!
Away with pand'ring thought!"
The young man cried, in agony
(As unco guid men ought).
But, lo! the day gave rise to night,
The night gave birth to day,
And still that awful appetite
Pursued him with its sway.
Oh! all-important thing unsolved—
Grim mystery of life—
He went!—he spent!—and (p'r'aps) evolved
"Where Did Cain Get His Wife?"
—(London Public Opinion.

Ten airship builders have announced their intention to compete for the $100,000 prize offered for aerial cars at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition. The last three machines described differ widely in many features. A mining engineer of Monte Vista, Col., is building a machine of aluminum, 30 feet in diameter, with a length of 150 feet, which has no gasbag to lift it. Mr. Reiferscheid, of Denver, has a balloon which is pointed at both ends, and hooped with aluminum. At each end are the propellers, six in all, to be used in raising and lowering the machine, and to assist in guiding it. A six horsepower gasolene motor will provide the motive power, and the balloon will be filled with hydrogen gas and hermetically sealed. Large fans will provide a safety device to permit the ship to descend slowly in case the balloon collapses. A. E. Kindler, of Denver, has a dirigible balloon with curtains three feet wide extending around it, which will fill as parachutes in sudden descent. A storage battery furnishes the power. A model is said to have described a circle about fifty feet in diameter, rising, dipping and finally descending to its moorings without a hitch in its mechanism.

Caught at Last.—"Sir!" cried Mr. Pecksniff, indignantly, "how dare you accuse me of such things? My reputation, sir, is spotless."

"Your reputation may be, sir," replied the detective, "but you're not. We spotted you some time ago."—(Philadelphia Press.

When a new newspaper starts up in the Territories, according to "The Kansas City Journal," the country exchanges greet it in a form which reads something like this: "Vol. 1, No. 1, of 'The Doaksville Daily Tribune' has just reached our table. 'The Tribune' is a neat and newsy little sheet which supplies a long felt want in that thriving community by the placid waters of picturesque Bitter Creek. The Editor, Mr. James Smith, is a scholar and a gentleman, who has acquired great journalistic experience and ability by serving a number of years on the reportorial staff of one of the metropolitan newspapers of Kansas City. Good luck to you, Jimmy. We affectionately welcome you to the fold of the true moulders of public opinion."

But these amenities don't last long. James runs counter to the prevailing opinion on some living issue, and the next thing he reads of himself runs in this fashion: "Vol. 1, No. 2, of that disreputable organ of the Snake Indians, 'The Doaksville Tribune,' published in that hell hole near the sewer of creation, by that dough faced, pudding brain idiot who recently fled from Kansas City, leaving a $2 laundry bill unpaid, the which seems queer, as he does not have any washing done here."

The whole is not repeated, as only a sample is necessary to show the troubles which soon overwhelm the adventuresome James Smith.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Saratoga, where the racing season has begun, and Cowes, where the so-called "week" is in progress, under the genial auspices of King Edward and his popular consort, are occupying just at present some of the attention of New-York society. The latter, indeed, is extensively represented at both places—so many thousands of miles apart from each other—and there is a large number of yachts flying the colors of the New-York Yacht Club on the Solent, the parties on board contributing, as usual, in no small measure to the brilliancy and gayety of England's great annual maritime carnival.

Miss Josephine Drexel, who was staying at her house, in Madison-ave., last week, has left town for Westhampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse have left their country place at Port Washington, Long Island, and gone to Newport, where they are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow have returned from Southampton, Long Island, to their country place at Great Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield have left Short Hills, N. J., for their cottage at Westhampton, Long Island.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's, and Mrs. Rainsford are spending the summer in Canada at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin and the Misses Jacquelin are spending the summer in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright have left Southampton and gone to Nahant, Mass., for the remainder of the summer.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, who did not go abroad with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, is in the Adirondacks staying with his aunt, Mrs. William S. Cowles, his fiancée, Miss Helen Roosevelt, being likewise one of the party at the Coates camp, which Mrs. Cowles has for the summer.

Among those due here from Europe this week on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm are Oliver Harriman, D. M. Hare and Dr. Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Collier have arrived at Newport on the steam yacht Conqueror, chartered from Frederick Vanderbilt, and will remain at Newport throughout August.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has taken one of the Sea View cottages at Newport for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser have left Oyster Bay to stay with friends at Southampton.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3 (Special).—George Von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy, is the guest of James J. Van Alen, at Wakehurst.

W. Hamilton Busk is visiting Mrs. Joseph R. Busk at Indian Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt have returned from Long Branch, N. J., where they have been attending the Monmouth County Horse Show.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Henry S. Redmond, W. H. Busk and Thomas Ridgeway.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt left Newport for Lenox.

At the annual meeting of the Casino governors this morning Hamilton McKay Twombly, William R. Travers, Lorillard Spencer and Samuel F. Barger, were re-elected governors, to serve until August, 1907.

On the evening of August 18, Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a sailing party to Rocky Point on the steam yacht Narada. The party will land at the little shore resort, and the popular amusements of the place will be tried. Instead of serving dinner on the yacht a Rhode Island shore dinner will be served in the large pavilion. Last summer Mrs. Jones gave a similar sailing party to Rocky Point, and, being novel, it was a great success.

Mme. Marie Petite, of Paris, one of the staff of "Gil Blas," has completed arrangements for a series of talks in French. On August 5 at Miss Mason's, the subject will be "Moscow"; August 12, at Mrs. Winthrop Chanler's, "La Petite Russie"; August 18, at Mrs. W. G. Weld's, "La Crimée"; August 26, at Mrs. W. B. Rogers's, "La Sibérie."

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, will arrive here to-morrow, and will be the guest of Miss Helen Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, at Le Chalet. Mrs. Cutting has issued invitations for a luncheon for young people.

To-morrow morning the children of the Thames Street Methodist Church Sunday School will enjoy a day's outing as guests of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt is especially interested in these children. Special cars will take them to Island Park, and there they will ride the merry-go-round, shoot the chutes and enjoy other sports. Early in the afternoon the party will go to Honeyman Hill, where sports of a different nature will be furnished. Before starting on the homeward journey, a souvenir will be given to each child.

A race between any horse belonging to Alfred G. Vanderbilt and any horse belonging to Nelson R. Buckley has been declared off. Henry Whitehouse, who offered the prize of $500, and Arthur Burden and O. H. P. Belmont, who were to be the judges, are disappointed.

A movement is on foot to interest the lovers of horse racing in a new racetrack here. It has been suggested that a track can be built around the West Chester Polo Club grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widner have left for Saratoga.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has cards out for a dinner at Rockhurst Friday evening.

Lawrence Gillispie, of New-York, is visiting Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

Mrs. Harry S. Lehr has cards out for a dinner at Netherclifs, on August 30.

The run of the Monmouth County hounds started from the second beach this afternoon, and was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The course was a good one, and nearly one hundred jumps were taken. The number who followed the hounds mounted was smaller than usual, the women being particularly noticeable by their absence. The kill was at Bryer's farm, in Middletown, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt was first in. Rogers Wetmore finished a close second. The run was about eleven miles, and was made in fifty-three minutes.

Among those who followed the hounds along the roads were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Robert Graves, Mrs. Henry Plant, Miss Pauline French, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, James De Wolfe Cutting, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Henry W. Bull, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William H. Mayer, Henry Bedlow, George I. Scott, Miss Louise Scott and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark. After the hunt Mr. Collier sold his hunter Delight to Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

The next run of the hounds will be on Wednesday at 5:30 o'clock, and the kill at Honeyman Hill.

A. JAECKEL TO SAIL.

A. Jaeckel, of A. Jaeckel & Co., sails to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Europe.

GENERAL GRANT'S NEPHEW ENGAGED.

The engagement is announced of Miss Miriam W. Newcomb and J. Grant Cramer, nephew of General U. S. Grant. Both are of New-York.

COLONEL ROCKWELL'S FUNERAL.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Almon F. Rockwell, U. S. A. (retired), whose death here was announced on Saturday morning, took place to-day at the American Episcopal Church. The body was afterward cremated at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will be:

George W. Bacon.
Herr General Director O. Blank.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cunningham.
Harrison B. Freeman.
Mrs. Freeman.
Mrs. Gerald Hull Gray.
Dr. and Mrs. William C. Heussy.
T. F. Hackfeld.
Count and Countess Haardt.
Alexander Isenberg.
Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott.
Mr. and Mrs. Loicy de Lobel.
Dr. George Martin.
Robert S. McCormick, United States Ambassador to Russia.
Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador.
Mrs. des Planches.
C. R. Sturgis.
Lieutenant Comander E. Taegert.
Mrs. E. Taegert.

Among those on the Zeeland, when she arrived from Antwerp late last night, were:

Mrs. George Folsen-Thorndyke.
Mme. Marx de Meli.
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ryce.
Mrs. Monroe Tingley.
Julien C. Tingley.
Festus J. Wade.

INVITATIONS FOR MISS POST'S WEDDING.

Pittsfild, Mass., Aug. 3 (Special).—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Anne Wilson Post, daughter of William H. Post, late of Hartford, Conn., to Lieutenant Edmund Kearsley Sterling, of the 3d Cavalry, U. S. A., in the Church of Our Saviour, in Lebanon Springs, N. Y., just over the Massachusetts border, on Wednesday, August 19, at noon. A reception will follow at Intermana, the home of Miss Post's sister, Mrs. Frederick Everest Haight, in Lebanon. Lieutenant U. S. Grant will be one of the wedding party.

PITTSFIELD NOTES.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 3 (Special).—H. K. Bloodgood, of New-York, has bought one hundred acres of land in New-Marlboro, adjoining his estate. Mr. Bloodgood will have a large game preserve.

The Misses Clementine and Sophia Furniss, of New-York, opened their cottage, Edgecomb, today for the season.

Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island has been a guest of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence, in Stockbridge.

Henry L. Morris, of Lee, has arrived in Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colgate, of New-York, will arrive to-morrow at the Curtis Hotel, for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morton and Miss Elizabeth Morton, of Cincinnati, are at Maplewood.

Burr C. Chamberlin, of New-York, former captain of the Yale football team, is in Dalton.

Miss Edna Hall, of New-York, daughter of Judge Hall, won the clock golf tournament, at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day, by a score of 25. Miss Emerson, of New-York, was second.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN AT HIS OFFICE.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at his office yesterday, after an absence of several days, spent on his yacht in New-England waters. Mr. Morgan had nothing to say for publication.

MR. BARDEEN EXPLAINS.

Contributions Sent to Mr. Skinner Three Years Ago.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Charles W. Bardeen, Editor of "The School Bulletin," which is making an effort to defeat the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner, for re-election, explained his position in the matter to-day and replied to Senator Platt's defence of the superintendent. Mr. Bardeen said:

Senator Platt's statements are an evasion. We never claimed that Skinner applied the funds to his own use. The situation was this: Three years ago Mr. Skinner was a candidate for re-election. It was intimated at the meeting of the State Normal School principals at New-York that the principals ought to make a contribution to Mr. Skinner for the Republican campaign fund, which would materially aid in his election. There are eleven normal school principals in the State. Of these, Principal Milne, of Albany, and his brother, Principal Milne, of Geneseo, refused to contribute. The other nine did so. A check to Mr. Skinner's order indorsed by him and deposited in an Albany bank to his credit has been seen. We are out to defeat Mr. Skinner for re-election. The party in favor of unification knows that Mr. Skinner has used every effort to block its plan and we want a man in his position that will not be against it.

SERIOUS IF TRUE.

From The Brooklyn Times.

"The Brooklyn Times" shares Senator Platt's incredulity in regard to the charges brought by Mr. Bardeen, of "The