THE RIVAL ROSES.

Is a Modern Tournament of Local Government.

Lancaster, August 13.

Lancaster and York have been epoch-making names in times of chivalry and dynastic change. After the Wars of the Roses have come the unromantic rivalries of local government, when their rates are compared, the cost of education assessed and the advantages of municipal trading noted. The two historic towns are not distant competitors in the prosaic tournament of civic economics and utilities, yet their names may be coupled anew as instructive examples of modern methods and tendencies. Lancaster comes out ahead in this informal rivalry, for its tax rate is considerably lower than that of York. Although its population is something over one-half as large and its ratable valuations only one-third as great. Its tax rate is 4s. 6d., and it has been as low as 4s., whereas York is assessed 7s. 8d. on the pound for the costs of local government. The difference is something to be accounted for when the ancient towns, with their Roman foundations, their Norman traditions and their Plantagenet intrigues, have emerged under similar conditions as modern industrial communities, each with a famous landmark—the castle of John o' Gaunt, built on Saxon foundations, and the magnificent Minster encompassed with Roman walls.

When the two rates are analyzed, Lancaster is to be credited with a marked saving in the administration of the Poor law. Its poor rate is 5½d., one of the lowest in the kingdom, against 1s. 11d. in York. The public charges of pauperism are increasing so rapidly in English cities that many experts in social economics and ethics consider this a more promising field for local reform than the operation of municipal industries. Certainly Lancaster is entitled to respect as a remarkably well governed town, if it has succeeded in minimizing the evils of pauperism and lack of employment. With a poor rate about one-third as high as that of York, it starts off with a saving which reduces at once the burdens of local taxation. This economy might be considered of questionable value if there were evidence of neglect in dealing with poverty and distress; but the inquisitive visitor has merely to walk about the town to convince himself that the working people are thrifty and fully employed and that a series of local charities are admirably conducted. Among these institutions is the Royal Albert Asylum, a fine Gothic structure, with seventy acres of ground, where idiots are taught various trades and enabled to become self-supporting. Another is the Ripley Hospital, where three hundred boys and girls are cared for and educated by a noble benefaction in memory of a wealthy merchant. A third is the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, which does a most useful work. The old town has not hesitated in times of dire distress to employ its impoverished workmen in the construction of public highways and other works, and it is famous for its charitable institutions; but it has also preserved the best tradition of self-respecting labor and made it a source of reproach for any able-bodied man or woman to be dependent upon the rates. That was one of the wholesome, old-fashioned ideas when Dickens was writing "Oliver Twist," half a century ago, and socialist agitators have not improved upon it in inventing the theory that the state owes every man a living and must supply him with food and lodging if it does not find work for him.

There is another substantial economy in the costs of education. These amount to only 7d. in the total rate for Lancaster, with another penny for the public library fund, whereas in York the educational charges are 1s. 4½d., with a similar addition. This saving might be regarded as more suspicious than the economy effected in the maintenance of paupers if there were any proofs of neglect in providing for the education of the masses. The old town, however, has an excellent system of schools, which has been supplemented by private munificence. The Royal Grammar School is well conducted, and the Storey Institute, at the top of Market street, with a serviceable endowment, contains a free library, a picture gallery, a museum, a public reading room, a school for art and lecture rooms for technical instruction. For a town with a population of 44,000, Lancaster has a fair educational equipment, and is not to be reproached for starving the schools in order to ease the burdens of general taxation. Local pride has always been strong in the town, and rich men have rivalled one another in noble benefactions. Williamson Park, converted from a bleak moor into a spacious pleasure ground, with a pretty sheet of water, was a gift to the town, and the Greg Observatory, while built by the corporation, has been fitted up by private generosity. Lord Ashton is rounding out a series of munificent undertakings by erecting a town hall at his own expense. It is not strange that taxes are low when public spirited men have done so much for the town, because they loved and honored it and were content to believe that charity begins at home. The general and borough rates have been kept lower than in other cities by the generosity of these public benefactors.

In addition to the economies already described there has been a saving through the ownership of public services. Lancaster has not lagged behind other and less fortunate cities in the municipal movement. It was one of the earliest English towns to manage markets as public properties; it has owned the water supply for over half a century, and carries an annual profit of £25,500 from it to the relief of the rates; it has controlled the gas service for over twenty-five years and has reduced the debt until there is now a margin of about $15,000 a year for the common good; the electricity plant has been conducted for a dozen years as a municipal undertaking, and there is a small balance of profit for the rates, and there are rentals from corporation properties which yield a surplus of £3,000 for the same purpose, apart from marsh-land investments, from which eighty freemen or their widows have an annual pension. These surplus profits when added up are equivalent to a saving of 8½d. in the rates. Against this must be placed as an offset temporary losses from the municipal tramways, recently introduced and not yet self-sustaining. York has been less energetic than Lancaster in assuming the management of public services. Private companies control the water and gas supplies, and there is nothing for the rates from the municipal electric works. If there be any saving in York for the reduction of the rates it is because the corporation owns two bonded warehouses and other property; but it does not exceed 2½d. when the general rate is 7s. 8d. Lancaster has a distinctly better record. Municipal trading yields profit enough to meet the poor rate—a remarkably satisfactory result—and the taxation is the lowest known in the provincial cities.

With Morecambe and Heysham, the most delightful among the west coast watering places, close at hand, and with Windermere and the lovely lake district a little way to the north, I cannot hope to induce American tourists to visit Lancaster. The castle ought perhaps to attract them, for John o' Gaunt's warhorses were stabled in the dungeons of the massive keep, and the stronghold was held alternately for one rose or the other during a most stirring period of English history. The parish church adjoining the castle is also an impressive structure, with good carving and fine glass. Both church and keep are worth seeing, even if the old town be dingy and unattractive; but to foreigners Lancaster is only a famous name, to be read hastily at the station as trains are speeding to and from the Wordsworth country and Scotland. Yet it stands for a blackened, old fashioned town, which its own people have loved as their ancestors cherished the rose of their loyal choice; and there is something for Americans to think over when they find practical evidence that local government, the most complex of the modern arts, has been taken up there as a serious public obligation and conducted with economy and efficiency.

I. N. F.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Mr. Wetherbys."

The play in which New Yorkers had the pleasure of meeting William F. Hawtrey at the Madison Square Theatre last evening is called by the author, St. John Hankin, "A Domestic Fact." Fact may be stranger than fiction, but it is not always so entertaining—or so dramatic. In the domestic scenes represented in the three acts of the play—granted the situation, which offered no strain to the imagination—the author was as realistic as you please. We all, at least some of us, know how provocative of conversation, even of argument, is any little family misunderstanding. The plot of "The Two Mr. Wetherbys" is founded upon such a misunderstanding, two of them, indeed, and the author has not neglected the opportunities afforded him for engaging the characters in almost endless discussions. The audience condoned the lack of action in the first act, which, by convention, it is the author's privilege to reserve for purposes of construction. When, however, almost the entire second act was found to be given over to a continuation and, at times, even a repetition, of the arguments of the first act, the boredom of a friendly house was shown by the perfunctory and half-hearted applause that greeted the fall of the curtain. It was only in the third act that the people in the play got the chance to do something by the tardy introduction of a little action into the piece—a chance of which, it is pleasant to say, they freely and effectively availed themselves.

The story unfolded in the dialogue is that of a fond husband, James Wetherby, the "good" one, who is bored to extinction by the prosily solemn relatives of his wife. After a few months of conscientious effort to "live up" to the straitlaced morality by which he finds himself surrounded, he begins to seek occasional diversion in harmless enough amusements away from the home circle, in company with his brother Richard, the "bad" Mr. Wetherby. As a matter of fact, neither of them is either good or bad. Richard has allowed his wife to take a separation when she disapproved of his conduct, which he was too frank to conceal, while James seeks to preserve his reputation for "goodness" and the regard of his wife by pretending to go to missionary meetings when he really has been playing cards at the club, or even attending a music hall performance. Found out at last in one of his peccadilloes, he takes the advice of his brother to make a clean breast of his offences and appeal to his wife's love. Shocked by his disclosures, she threatens to leave him. The little comedy, in which the bad brother, acted with admirable discretion and good humor by Mr. Hawtrey, effects a reconciliation between husband and wife, and incidentally brings his own wife back to him, is delightful. It is all within the third act, and will perhaps save the play from the failure looked for at the end of the second act. Certainly, it sends the audience home in a pleasant mood.

The play was generally well acted in the few scenes where any acting was possible. Apart from Mr. Hawtrey, upon whom the burden of the work fell, St. Clair Bayfield deserves mention for his excellent interpretation of a solemn prig, and Margaret Cameron, as the aggrieved wife of the "good" brother, made an especially agreeable impression.

The cast:

James Wetherby	Hall McAllister
Richard Wetherby	William F. Hawtrey
Robert Carne	St. Clair Bayfield
Constantia	May Tully
Margaret	Mabel Cameron
Aunt Clara	Kate Denin Wilson
Jane	Nell Daube

COLONEL J. N. PARTRIDGE ENGAGED.

Ex-Police Commissioner to Marry Miss Charlotte Held, of Westport, Conn.

Colonel John N. Partridge, ex-Police Commissioner under Mayor Low, caused some surprise yesterday by announcing at Norwalk, Conn., his engagement to Miss Charlotte Held, of Westport, Conn. The announcement was informal, coming in the form of a brief note to the local papers at Norwalk. It states that the wedding will occur next month.

Miss Held is an orphan and lives with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Penny, at Westport. Mr. Penny is secretary of the Postal Typewriter Company. Colonel Partridge has been a widower for many years. He has one son, Nelson Partridge, who is in business in Colorado.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

San Sebastian, Aug. 23.—King Alfonso to-day signed a decree making the Spanish-American treaty of commerce effective September 1.

OBITUARY.

MRS. DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson, eighty-three years old, of New York, died in her summer home, in this county, last night. Her son is the husband of Corinne Roosevelt, sister of the President. She was the daughter of the late Colonel James Monroe, U. S. A., and Elizabeth Mary Douglas Monroe. The funeral will be held at her country home, Henderson House, Jordanville, Herkimer County, N. Y., where she died.

BERNARD M'CARREN.

Bernard McCarren, uncle of Senator Patrick H. McCarren, with whom the politician lived at No. 97 Berry street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday night as the result of a fall two weeks ago. He was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago, and came to America as a boy. He became a cooper, but gave up his trade to become an assessor in 1859. He was re-elected in 1861, and after his term, was appointed to a minor position under the city. For twenty-five years he was a building inspector. He was a member of several Roman Catholic societies.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 23.—William Townsend, eighty-eight years old, died here this afternoon. Until eleven years ago he was a well known merchant here. He was a descendant of Lord Charles Townshend and was a son of Joshua Townsend, a well known legislator of this state during the first quarter of the last century. Mr. Townsend himself served in many public offices. He leaves a wife and a son, L. H. Townsend, of New York.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL BELMONT—Terrence Sullivan, Cork, Ireland. BROADWAY CENTRAL—G. d'Caters, Antwerp. CONTINENTAL—F. E. Herbert, U. S. N. GOTHAM—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island. IMPERIAL—J. S. Ownsby, Paris. MANHATTAN—Austin Shea, Bangkok, Siam; Charles Belknap, U. S. N. VICTORIA—H. August Gilbert, London.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 23.—An area of high barometer and cool weather extends from the upper lake region to the northern Rocky Mountain districts, and a barometric depression has moved eastward over Kansas. Local rains and thunderstorms have continued in areas from the Rocky Mountain districts to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Rains will continue in the central valleys and thence to the Atlantic Coast Friday with lower temperatures from the Ohio Valley northward. In the Atlantic and Gulf states and the upper Ohio Valley rain is likely to continue through Saturday.

By Saturday the cooler weather will extend over the Atlantic seaboard. During Friday the winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts will be variable, shifting by night to easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southerly; along the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south, shifting to southwest, and on the Great Lakes, fresh to brisk east to northeast.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have variable winds, shifting to fresh easterly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, showers to-day and Saturday; cooler in central and southern portions to-day; winds shifting to fresh east and northeast.

For Eastern New York, showers and cooler to-day; Saturday showers; winds shifting to fresh east.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers and cooler to-day and Saturday; winds shifting to fresh east.

For District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, showers to-day and Saturday; cooler Friday night and Saturday; light variable, shifting to fresh west, winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and cooler to-day and Saturday; fresh to brisk east to northeast winds.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	73	73	6 p. m.	84	84
6 a. m.	72	71	9 p. m.	80	81
9 a. m.	76	77	11 p. m.	76	79
12 m.	81	85	12 p. m.	74	—
4 p. m.	85	87			

Highest temperature yesterday, 87 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 79; average for corresponding date last year, 79; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 71.

Local forecast: To-day, showers and cooler; Saturday, showers; winds shifting to fresh east.

MUST BE LINGUISTS.

Necessary That Statesmen Should Know Foreign Languages.

President Roosevelt speaks excellent German and good French, but, with the exception possibly of Mayor McClellan, there are few American men in public life who have these accomplishments. Attention is called to this fact by the discussion now in progress in connection with the linguistic attainments of European statesmen. During the recent Inter-Parliamentary Congress in London, which was attended by leading legislators from all parts of the civilized world and was conducted on the same lines as that held at St. Louis two years ago, the members were addressed by the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the most perfect idiomatic French, nearly wholly free from any trace of foreign accent. His predecessor at the head of the government, namely, Arthur Balfour, is equally proficient in French and possesses a very extensive acquaintance with French literature. Both the Secretary of War, the Right Hon. Richard Haldane, and the Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. James Bryce, enjoy a complete mastery of the German language and a knowledge of Teuton literature that excited the amazement of the German editors when they visited London just before the close of the Parliamentary season.

In Paris there is Dr. Clemenceau, the Minister of the Interior and the strong man of the Cabinet, who talks English with as much facility as French, and with many American figures of speech, acquired from living for several years in this country as a teacher and as a medical practitioner, and also from his American wife (their marriage having been, however, dissolved some time ago).

In Italy the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Tittoni, is a graduate of the University of Oxford, where he edited with success one of the university papers, and at Berlin the Chancellor of the Empire's French and Italian are quite as good as his German. The late Duke of Almodovar, who died the other day while Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid and presided at the international congress at Algeciras last spring, spent his entire boyhood in England, where he received his education at one of the big English schools, and Baron Iswolski, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, is a wonderful linguist, speaking not only French and German, but also English, Italian and Japanese.

A generation or two ago the knowledge of foreign languages was much less common than it is to-day among public men in Europe. That the Minister of Foreign Affairs should know French fairly well was considered to be an advantage, yet not indispensable, but the other members of the administration were, as a rule, lamentably deficient in this respect. I have related ere this in these letters the efforts of the late Lord Ampthill and of the late Lord Salisbury to prevent Lord Beaconsfield from rendering himself ridiculous by addressing a speech in French to the members of the International Congress at Berlin in 1878. It was only by means of the most subtle flattery and by insinuating that the congress was anxious to be treated to "the finest English oratory by its greatest living master" that he could be induced to deliver his contemplated speech in English, instead of French, which he spoke abominably, with a most excruciating accent. This did not prevent him from plentifully interlarding his conversation with French words, and there was one in particular which he was immensely fond of using, namely, "épicier" (grocer), which he would apply in a tone of ineffable contempt to people who did not live up to his standard of breeding, whom he regarded as commonplace, and even vulgar. I am sorry to add that he sometimes used the expression in connection with the most respectable member of the Cabinet over which he presided.

Such linguistic ignorance as that displayed by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878 would be still more awkward in the case of a Prime Minister nowadays. A knowledge of foreign languages has become indispensable to leading statesmen, and, in view of the active role which the United States is now playing in international politics, it is absolutely necessary that public men in this country should devote more attention to equipping themselves with this particular accomplishment than has hitherto been the case.

WHY GENERAL DE NEGRIER DID NOT FIRE.

No end of speculation has been indulged in by the French and foreign press over the refusal of General de Negrier to fire in the duel which took place the other day between himself and the former Minister of War, General André, in the garden of Prince Murat's great mansion on the Parc Monceau, in Paris. At the word of command General André fired and missed, but General de Negrier declined to return the fire, and handed back his pistol to his seconds, telling them to take care of it, since it was still loaded. It is added that General André "betrayed signs of dismay and annoyance," and that the two men left the so-called "field of honor" without the customary reconciliation.

No wonder General André was disturbed, for the real reason of General de Negrier's refusal to fire, after having duly exposed himself to the shot of his adversary, was the contempt which he felt for General André, which is shared by almost every other wearer of epaulettes in the army and navy. It recalls the memorable duel between the twenty-third Lord Crawford and Benedict Arnold. George III had introduced the earl to Arnold at St. James's Palace. Lord Crawford, who had received thirteen American bullets through his coat at the battle of Ticonderoga, remarked, "Ah, the traitor!" and put his hand behind his back. Arnold challenged him, thereupon, to a duel, and the encounter took place. Arnold fired and missed. Lord Crawford, who had refrained from firing, thereupon walked away.

"Why don't you fire?" cried out Arnold.

"At you?" exclaimed Lord Crawford, over his shoulder. "No, sir; I leave you to the hangman."

This little story will serve to explain the conduct of General de Negrier in his duel the other day with General André, and will set at rest the speculations which have been indulged in as to the true reasons which led him to refrain from returning his adversary's fire.

AN IRASCIBLE PRINCE.

Prince George of Bavaria, who has just brought about a Cabinet crisis at Munich by a violent attack upon the Cabinet in the upper chamber of the national legislature, spent several months in this country in 1904 with his younger brother, Prince Conrad, visiting the St. Louis Exposition and travelling about extensively under the strictest incognito. Both are grandsons of the Austrian Emperor, being the offspring of his elder daughter, Archduchess Gisela, who was married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, second son of the regent.

Prince George, although only twenty-six years old, is already noted for his irascible disposition and his readiness to take offence, defects which go far to diminish the goodwill which would otherwise be excited by his cleverness and his wide-awake spirit of initiative.

Thus, when four years ago the eminent Professor Ranke, the associate of Professor Virchow, in the course of his address at the meeting of the Anthropological Society at Munich, expressed himself somewhat sarcastically about the practice of both men and women wearing too tightly laced corsets, the prince, who was present, arose as soon as the professor had taken his seat and demanded in an angry tone to know whether Dr. Ranke's remarks were aimed at the officers of the 1st Regiment of heavy cavalry (a crack corps to which he belongs, who are renowned for their close fitting uniforms), and also whether the professor's utterances were to be construed as an allusion to his mother, Princess Leopold, who, with a rather full figure, has a wonderfully small waist. Not until the distinguished savant had pledged himself that he had never dreamed either of the princess or of the officers of the prince's regiment of cavalry in connection with his denunciation of the evils of tight lacing was the anger of this young scion of the reigning house of Bavaria appeased.

DISHONEST MORTAR IN 'FRISCO.

Little notice has been taken here of the fact that shortly after the earthquake at San Francisco the Emperor of Japan dispatched from Tokio a committee of experts to California to investigate the causes of the disaster, its results and the means of precaution, Japan being a terribly earthquake ridden country. The commission has returned and made its report, the main feature of which is that much of the ruin caused by the earthquake was preventable, being mainly due to "dishonest mortar." Indeed the report declares that this "was responsible for nearly all the earthquake damage in San Francisco." It adds that although earthquakes of greater severity are not uncommon in Japan, brick buildings are found to stand the test well, owing to the extreme care taken to use only good mortar and to see that the bricks are thoroughly wet before being laid. This report deserves the attention not only of architects and people engaged in the building industry and inspection in this country, but also of the insurance companies, which have been called upon to pay enormous sums for damage attributable largely to dishonesty and to negligence.

LORD ST. LEVAN'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Lord and Lady St. Levan, who have just been celebrating their golden wedding, are the owners of St. Michael's Mount, on the coast of Cornwall, one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in England. It is a castle set on a hill, has been described by the poets as "that beauteous gem set in the silver sea," and like the Mont St. Michel in Normandy, which it closely resembles, is cut off from the mainland by the sea, excepting at low tide. It dates from King Edward the Confessor, who in the middle of the eleventh century granted the place to some Benedictine monks, who after the Norman Conquest affiliated themselves with the great Benedictine monastery at the Mont St. Michel in Normandy. It soon became more of a fortress than a priory. King John was besieged there. The Earl of Oxford defended it for Henry VI against Edward IV in the War of the Roses. In 1548 ten thousand Catholics mustered there under Humphrey Arundel to take up arms for the old religion. In the Civil War it was held for King Charles against Oliver Cromwell and his troops, and fifteen years after this siege it passed into the possession of the St. Aubyn family, of which Lord St. Levan is now the chief.

The old monastic buildings have been remodelled and rendered fit for the requirements of twentieth century life, but the chapel is much as it used to be, with its secret dungeons below the stone floor and its winding stair leading to the roof of the great tower. Many a time has the kindling beacon on that tower flung its flare of warning over land and sea, and the old stone cresset for holding the beacon fire is there yet, and is known by the people in that part of England as "St. Michael's Chair," there being a tradition that whoever sits therein before marriage will rule the husband or wife, as the case may be. Nerves of the strongest character and a head insensible to vertigo are required to occupy with safety so giddy a perch.

Although the present Lord St. Levan is in his seventy-seventh year, was married half a century ago, and is the father of a baker's dozen of children, he is wonderfully vigorous both in mind and body for his age. His walking powers are worthy of a man in the prime of life. He often walks for miles at a stretch, still rides straight to hounds, taking everything that comes, and can also swim like a fish, being an adept at all kinds of tricks in the water. His eldest son, Colonel the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, commands the Grenadier Guards, and by marrying the daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe linked the two great West of England families. Lady St. Levan is a sister of the late Marquis of Townshend, and an aunt therefore of the unfortunate young peer whose matrimonial experiences and mental deficiencies have been engaging the attention of the courts in London in a manner that has caused the proceedings to be described as the "cause célèbre" of the year.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

BIG FRESH AIR PARTIES.

Three Hundred and Fifty-five Children Leave City.

Three hundred and fifty-five children left the city for a two weeks' visit to the country before the workers of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund finished their labors yesterday. The first party of the day consisted of fifty girls, and went to St. Helen's Home, a delightful place at Interlaken, Mass., supported by John E. Parsons, situated in the Berkshire Hills. It would be hard to find a place where children can have a better time than they do at St. Helen's. There are all sorts of romps, rides, picnics, baseball games and entertainments. In the life at the Home a sort of military discipline prevails, though not severe enough to be irksome. The children are taught to march and "face" and tramp in to meals in regular order. At night when they retire to the dormitories every cover is folded over on command by the two occupants of each bed. At other times in the day the boys and girls are free to move as they please.

The second party of the day numbered 115. It left the Franklin street station of the West Shore Railroad at 11 o'clock in the morning and had a long sail up the river to Weehawken, where the transfer to train was made. One hundred of the children were going to Kromm Farm, at Shokan, N. Y., while the fifteen others were to be entertained at Kortright, N. Y.

The neighbors of Kromm Farm seem to enjoy having the children visit Shokan as much as the children enjoy going, and take especial pains to make their visit pleasant. Mrs. Mathews gave the company that returned yesterday a lawn party, where every one was treated to plenty of ice cream and cake. A number of other friends were on hand, and joined in games with the children. On Friday three big hay wagons, loaded with children, went on an all-day hay ride and picnic to Mount Pleasant, five miles away from Kromm Farm. The luncheon consisted of boiled eggs, bread and butter, jelly, crackers, lemonade, candy and nuts.

The last party of the day was so large that, when it had taken possession of the station platform at 155th street and Eighth avenue, there was hardly room for any one else. There were a hundred and ninety altogether. They were on their way to Ashford Hill, at Ardsley, N. Y., where the largest of the homes supported by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund is. One hundred and forty-four more will follow yesterday's party to-day. The Interlaken party of girls yesterday will be followed by a like number of boys to-day. Altogether nearly five hundred children expect to leave the city to-day under the auspices of the fund.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"A Thank Offering"	$25 00
James H. Bunce, Cottage City, Mass.	10 00
"Union Saratoga"	5 00
Earned by a little band of Sunshine Makers of Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., through Dorothy A. Snyder	7 81
A. E. Scranton Taylor, Norfolk, Conn.	10 00
"Ithaca, N. Y."	10 00
Gilbert H. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City	50 00
Charlotte A. Houston, Ridgewood, N. J.	5 00
R. O. E. Lodge, Brooklyn	10 00
Silver Bay Sunshine Society, Silver Bay, N. Y., through William D. Murray	7 45
E. F. S., Scarboro Beach	50 00
E. A. A.	5 00
W. F., jr.	100 00
"In memory of my father and mother," Ella Porter Hertzel, Sharon, Conn.	25 00
C. H. P.	25 00
H. P. B.	10 00
"A Friend," Plainfield, N. J.	5 00
C. H. R.	5 00
K. N. S.	6 00
Mr. and Mrs. Gherardi Davis	50 00
"In Memory of L. T."	10 00
G. L. G. Shedd, East Orange, N. J.	10 00
Previously acknowledged	21,391 41
Total, August 23, 1906	$21,832 67

Remittances, preferably by check, express order or postoffice money order, should be drawn to the order of and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New York City.

[The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was the first movement of the kind in the country. Every other one, here or elsewhere, has been started in imitation of this pioneer. The Tribune cordially welcomes all co-laborers in the field, but, without wishing to depreciate in the least the work of others, thinks it its duty to remind readers that the Tribune Fresh Air Fund is, so far as known, the only one in which absolutely every dollar contributed by the public goes directly to the work of sending a poor child to the country, keeping it there for two weeks and bringing it back again. No collectors are ever employed, and all collections made for the fund are purely voluntary. All expenses for the organization, agents and general machinery of the charity are privately defrayed by The Tribune itself and by the trustees of the fund. There are no percentages to collectors to come out of the contributions of the public, and no payments to agents, managers, secretary or others. Every dollar goes straight to the benefit of a child.]

M'GOWAN IN PRAISE OF POLICE.

"Little Tim" Introduced as "Most Eminent" at Dinner for Alderman McCall.

Acting Mayor McGowan, in a speech at the complimentary dinner for Alderman John T. McCall at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night, showered praises on the Police and Fire departments and the educational institutions of the city. He said the New York police were "the finest body of police in the world."

"They are all good, strong and courageous," he said, "and there isn't a coward among them."

"Little Tim" Sullivan was introduced by Alderman Doull as one of the "most eminent"—— Here Sullivan got up and began his speech with:

"That's the limit."

SIDNEY SEYMOUR WARD.

Sidney Seymour Ward, of the firm of Stoll & Ward, box manufacturers, of this city, died yesterday from apoplexy at his home, No. 28 Hawthorne avenue, East Orange, N. J. Mr. Ward, who was the son of Albert A. Ward, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., fifty-nine years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be held at his home on Sunday, and the burial will be at Bloomfield.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SELLING OLD FIRE HORSES.

Correspondent Protests Against What He Calls Barbarous Custom.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is rather fortunate than otherwise that an article is occasionally published which, as a lightning flash may show a lost traveller the precipice at his feet, shows to us the slippery heights of civilization down which we so easily pitch into barbarism.

The man who thanked God he was in a Christian land, since he had caught sight of a gallows, might rejoice to read in The Tribune of a recent date of "Injured Fire Horses Sold," as only civilization could know such sublime economy. But any person of ordinary feeling must have a sense of shame on seeing such an item, if, indeed, he believed it. For the supposed good of the city, but without absolute necessity, since we can employ various motors, healthy young horses are trained so severely and unnaturally and forced to such sudden speeds that it is well known many of them last only a short time, and it seems a question whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should not on some occasions interfere.

Blinded eyes, however, have been turned in that direction, on the ground that such horses are wanted to assist in saving life. Nevertheless, we might fairly suppose that these animals, though forced to suffer for the good of all-devouring humanity, would, when it did not interfere with their duties, be treated kindly; that when broken down and worn by the life forced upon them they would be accorded the poor privilege of a bullet—of course, otherwise to care for these victims is not to be thought of. But a bullet costs money. Besides, a few dollars can be made by turning these sick dumb beasts over to torture, for torture it generally is. Why are they sold, save because they have broken down? And why should they be bought, save to force work out of them? And is it not torture to work a broken down horse?

We put them through a long and painful drill, we break them down for the public service, and then, when they have toiled their little day and perhaps directly saved human life, we sell them to ignorant men, that yet a little more work may be forced out of their poor, strained and ruptured bodies, subjecting them, too, to that change of occupation, surroundings, food and companionship from which, as horsemen know, these dumb but feeling things peculiarly suffer.

I am not attacking the firemen. Our firemen are "as brave as they make them." They are not brutes; nor are the men who buy the horses to be blamed in the first instance. But I do say that the power, wherever it resides, that turns over to pain and misery these animals, that deserve so well of us, is by this action disgracing our civilization and would disgrace a land of barbarians.

If the sale of the unfortunates is caused by obedience to some general law, will not our lawmakers see to it that an exception is made in favor of these in any case hardly used public servants?

Deer Isle, Me., Aug. 12, 1906. S. B. C.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I heartily approve of the editorial to-day concerning the fast running of automobiles. The simple fact is, a locomotive is run by a man of years of experience, on a track and by a carefully prepared time table. On the other hand, a man with (usually) little experience, runs an automobile as fast as a locomotive, but without a track, on busy roads occupied by other vehicles, and no schedule for time or for speed. The wonder is that more people are not killed.

THOMAS V. JOHNSON.

New York, Aug. 11, 1906.

A FOE OF MORMONISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Our Senate has spent three years spreading out the abominations of Mormonism, when three hours were quite sufficient to learn all that Smoot could tell them. Many years ago I spent a week in Salt Lake City, and a Presbyterian minister who had a boarding school there told me the programme that the Mormons were going to pursue—namely, that they would spread their abominable system until they would get a majority in the United States Senate, and then they would spread Mormonism over the whole country. It is said they have a majority in five or six states of the Union now, and have already an establishment in Harlem, New York City, which is an utter disgrace to our country. Why punish a man for having two wives, but permit a man who has half a dozen to go free?

I said to a Mormon in Salt Lake City: "You must be very superior men to support half a dozen wives. I have enough to do to support one." "Oh," he said, "we make them support us." And I learned that a man would spend a week or more with one wife, then with another, and so on.

A READER OF THE TRIBUNE SINCE THE DAYS OF HORACE GREELEY.

Manchester, Vt., Aug. 20, 1906.

BOSTON'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: Your editorial in The Tribune of the 16th inst., characterizing District Attorney Moran of Boston as anything but a "sensible man," is a question on which good and true citizens have a divergence of opinion. If Mr. Moran is possessed of the qualities you charge him with his place should be in some institution where due precaution is taken to guard the interests of those who are so unfortunate. The writer is of the opinion, however, seeing that Bostonians have always been conservative, they very well knew what they were doing when they elected him as their district attorney. And up to the present he has not disapointed them, for, during the few months in which he has filled the position he has done much to unearth the perfidiousness of politicians and people in other avocations who have been plying their professions in that part of Massachusetts.

J. C.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 18, 1906.

CONCERNING B. R. T. LINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the editorial in to-day's issue, the Culver road, on which the recent trouble occurred, is not built upon a private right of way, but upon Gravesend avenue, from Ninth avenue to Coney Island. The 36th street branch, on which only "L" trains run, is on private property.

The Ocean avenue road never was a steam road, is a street franchise and yet charges a 10-cent fare. The old Gunther road was a steam road, but ran nearly all the way in the streets, mostly through New Utrecht avenue.

The Sea Beach Line, used now for expresses, is built, I believe, entirely on private land, and is the only one so built.

A peculiar feature of the extra fare collection is that on Gravesend racing days the collecting point is moved north from King's Highway a mile or so, so as to get the extra fare from the race patrons. Another injustice is that we who live within two or three miles of the ocean are taxed the double fare as well as he who rides from New York, and that with not the least chance of getting a seat.

WILLIAM H. PRICE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

ARREST ALLEGED LOTTERY MEN.

Inspector Cortelyou's Detectives Obtain Two Thousand Tickets in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Postal Inspector Cortelyou to-day caused the arrest of Martin F. Struble and Sigfried Rose, charged with circulating lottery tickets. Secret Service operatives obtained about two thousand tickets of the Royal Havana Lottery Company and the Honduras lottery. Struble is the proprietor of an old book and curiosity shop, and is said by the Secret Service agents to have been in the lottery business about three years. Rose, they say, has been disposing of the tickets for twenty years. The two men were held in bail by United States Commissioner Craig for a further hearing. Six Secret Service men to-night went to an adjoining county to locate a plant at which the tickets were printed.

HEAT CLOSING PITTSBURG MILLS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—Unless the great heat wave now affecting this section shall be dissipated by cool weather within a few days, many mills in the Pittsburg district will be compelled to shut down for want of workers. In the last few days dozens of mill men have collapsed, and many mills are now running with less than 70 per cent of their forces. Hundreds of men refuse to work, and every mill in this district is handicapped. At the same time, the officials of the Amalgamated Association are besieged by out-of-town operators for help to run their mills. To-day the heat was more intense than on any day yet, and the Weather Bureau promises practically no relief.

"Burnett's Vanilla is Pure Food."

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Bangs, Julia A.	Luban, Mary E.
Bannon, Annie.	Nottbeck, Cecilia.
Bunker, Margaret R. A.	O'Flynn, Very Rev. Dennis P.
Graham, Margaret.	Thistle, Andrew J.
Gray, Harriet G.	Toomer, John.
Hollister, William H.	Tysen, Josephine.
Low, Edward L.	Ward, Sidney S.

Died.

BANGS—On August 21, Julia A. Bangs, widow of Lemuel Bangs, esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Merwin, D. D., in the 92d year of her age. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End avenue and 86th street at 10 a. m. on Friday, August 24.

BANNON—Suddenly, on Wednesday, August 22, 1906, Annie, beloved wife of John Bannon. Funeral from her late residence, No. 176 Tillary st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 25, at 2 p. m.

BUNKER—Suddenly, in Amsterdam, Holland, on August 1, 1906, Margaret R. A. Bunker, wife of William Bunker and daughter of the late John T. Agnew, of this city. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth ave. and 10th st., on Saturday morning, August 25, at 11 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

GRAHAM—After a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of James Graham. Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m., from her late residence, No. 56 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn; thence to St. Peter's R. C. Church, Hicks and Warren sts.

GRAY—Suddenly, on August 22, 1906, at Glen Lord, Mich., Harriet G. Gray. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLLISTER—At No. 61 East 91st street, on Thursday, August 23, in the 65th year of his age, William H. Hollister. Funeral at his late residence on Sunday, August 26, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

LOW—At North Creek, N. Y., on Thursday, August 23, 1906, Edward Lyman Low, beloved husband of Julia Alma Pugh and eldest son of Henry C. Low and the late Caroline Jewett. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUBAN—On August 23, 1906, at Williamstown, Mass., Mary E., widow of the late Rev. George E. Luban; residence, New York City. Funeral services from the First Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday, August 25, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

NOTTBECK—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, August 20, 1906, Cecilia, widow of the late Jean de Nottbeck and daughter of the late Walter and Dorothea Astor Langdon.

O'FLYNN—On Wednesday, August 22, 1906, at the rectory, No. 138 Waverley Place, Very Rev. Dennis Paul O'Flynn, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and Sixth ave. Funeral service on Saturday, August 25, Divine Office at 10 a. m. Solemn requiem at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Calvary.

THISTLE—On Wednesday, August 22, Andrew J., beloved husband of Hattie Thistle. Funeral from his late residence, No. 154 Clinton ave., Brooklyn, Friday, August 24, 2 p. m.

TOOMER—On Tuesday, August 21, 1906, John Toomer. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 98 Orange st., Brooklyn, Friday, August 24, 1906, at 2:30 p. m.

TYSEN—At New Dorp, Staten Island, Tuesday, August 21, Josephine Tysen, daughter of the late David J. and Elizabeth P. Tysen. Funeral from her late residence, Friday, August 24, 2:30 p. m. Carriages at New Dorp to meet train connecting with the 1 o'clock boat from city.

WARD—At East Orange, N. J., on August 23, 1906, Sidney Seymour Ward, son of the late Albert A. and Mary Fairchild Ward and father of Mrs. Arthur Ball, aged 59 years. Funeral on Sunday, August 26, from his late home, No. 28 Hawthorne ave., at 2:30 p. m.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone 4855 Gramercy for Book of Views or representative.

Office, 20 East 23d St., New York City.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL CO., 241-3 W. 23d St. World known; old stand. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

Special Notices.

POSTAL INFORMATION, REGARDING INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAILS, WILL BE FOUND WITH THE SHIPPING NEWS ON PAGE 8.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

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.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

Domestic Rates.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico (outside of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx). Also to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

DAILY and SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

Mail subscribers in New York City to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

Foreign Rates.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union, THE TRIBUNE will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY and SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 82	Six Months,	$7 12
Two Months,	$3 64	Twelve Months,	$14 24
Three Months,	$4 98	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 95	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 90	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 82	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 64	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—154 Nassau street.
WALL STREET OFFICE—No. 15 William street.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
HARLEM OFFICES—No. 157 East 125th street and No. 263 West 125th street.
THE BRONX BUREAU—No. 416 East 138th street.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1322 F street.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad street.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
BRUSSELS—No. 62 Montague de la Cour.
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at "Danes Inn House," No. 265 Strand.
Frank Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford street.
American Express Co., No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus.
Brown, Shipley & Co., No. 123 Pall Mall.
Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury.
The London Office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—John Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Eagle Bureau, No. 53 Rue Cambon.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel Newsstand.
The Figaro Office.
Saarbach's News Exchange, No. 9 Rue St. George.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
MILAN—Saarbach's News Exchange, Via le Monforte, 15A.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 2 Ferdinandstrasse.
MAYENCE—Saarbach's News Exchange.

For the convenience of TRIBUNE READERS abroad arrangements have been made to keep the DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:
LONDON—Hotel Victoria, Savoy Hotel, The Langham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Hotel Metropole, Midland Grand Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk street, Embankment; Horrex's Hotel, London; Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.
ENGLAND—Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Midland Hotel, Manchester; Queen's Hotel, Leeds; Midland Hotel, Bradford; Hotel Wellington, Tunbridge Wells; Midland Hotel, Morecambe Bay; Midland Hotel, Derby; Hollier's Hotel, Shanklin, Isle of Wight; Royal Hotel, Ross-on-Wye; Woolpack Hotel, Warwick; Bull Hotel, Cambridge.
IRELAND—Hotel Shelbourne, Dublin; Eccles Hotel, Glengariff.
SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel, Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.
WALES—Waterloo Hotel, Bettws-y-Coed.
GIBRALTAR—Hotel Cecil.
PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athenée, Grand Hotel, Hotel Continental, Hotel Montana, Hotel St. James et Albany.
HOLLAND—Hotel des Indes, The Hague; Hotel Kurhaus, Scheveningen.
BELGIUM—Le Grand Hotel, Brussels; Hotel St. Antoine, Antwerp.
GERMANY—Hotel Continental, Berlin; Hotel Victoria, Wiesbaden; Hotel Imperial, Wiesbaden; Frankfurter-hof, Frankfurt; Alliance Hotel, Berlin; Pension Daheim, Berlin; Furstenhof, Berlin; Hotel Kaiserhof, Nauheim; Prinz Carl, Heidelberg; Grant and Anchor Hotels, Coblence; Hotel Bristol, Coblence; Hotel Schwarzwald, Triberg; Hotel de l'Europe, Hamburg; West End Hotel, Wildungen; Hotel Russie, Kissengen; Hotel Schirmer, Cassel; Hotel National, Strassburg; Hotel Curhaus, Schierke; Hotel Deutscheshaus, Brunswick; Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Four Seasons Hotel, Munich; Hotel Bellevue, Dresden; Hotel Furstenhof, Frankfort-on-Main; Palace Hotel, Wiesbaden; Savoy Hotel, Cologne; Nuellens Hotel, Aix-la-Chapelle; Hotel Goecke, Wildungen-Bad; Carlton Hotel, Berlin; Hotel Quisisana, Wildungen-Bad; Hotel Royal, Hanover; Alexandra Hotel, Berlin; Hotel Messmer, Baden-Baden; Hotel Disch, Cologne; Hotel Monopol-Metropole, Dusseldorf; Wurtemberger-Hof, Nuremberg; Hotel Kaiserhof, Wiesbaden; Hotel Hohenzollern, Wiesbaden; Hotel Metropole, Bad-Nauheim; Continental Hotel, Munich; Hotel Angleterre, Ems.
AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—Hotel Weimar, Marienbad; Hotel Klinger, Marienbad; Hotel Hannover, Carlsbad; Hotel Kroh, Carlsbad; Grand Hotel, Lausanne; Hotel Beau-Rivage, Geneva; Hotel de la Paix, Geneva; Regina-Jungfraublick, Interlaken; Hotel Tyrol, Innsbruck; Hotel Bristol, Vienna; Grand Hotel Hungaria, Budapest; Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich; Hotel National, Lucerne; Grand Hotel, Mont Pelerin, Vevey; Hotel Pupp, Carlsbad; Hotel Euler, Basle; Hotel Victoria, Basle; Savoy and West End Hotel, Carlsbad; Continental Hotel, Lausanne; Grand Hotel, Vevey; Hotel Victoria, Interlaken; Grand Hotel National, Lucerne; Palace Hotel, Lucerne.
ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE—Grand Hotel Villa d'Este, Cernobbio-Como; Palace Hotel, Cadore-Borca, Dolomites; Hotel Excelsior, Rome; Grand Hotel, Venice; Grand Hotel, Rome; Eden Palace, Genoa; Grand Hotel Quirinal, Rome; Hotel Danieli, Venice; Hotel de la Ville, Milan; Grand Hotel, Florence; Savoy Hotel, Genoa; Hotel Bristol, Naples; Hotel Santa Lucia, Naples; Excelsior Palace Hotel, Palermo; Grand Hotel d'Aix, Aix-les-Bains.