

LXII... No. 20,358.

SKITT MAKES AN OFFER. ELEVATED ROAD MOTORMEN CONSIDERING IT.

MR. YOUNGSON'S ATTITUDE OF PEACE NOT RELISHED BY DELEGATES AT MEETING—ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

The demands of the motormen, engineers and firemen on the elevated roads were discussed for two hours and a half yesterday in the office of Vice-President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company...

Neither Mr. Skitt nor the representatives of the men would say a word about the conference when it was over beyond that the following statement, which was issued in typewritten form, was from both sides:

Messrs. Youngson and Wilson, accompanied by the members of their committee, met Mr. Skitt by appointment at 1.30 to-day. Matters in dispute were discussed fully and in a friendly spirit...

The statement contains all that we will say," said Mr. Youngson. "Until we have had another conference with Mr. Skitt we can add nothing to it."

Mr. Skitt said the same thing. None of the members of the grievance committee would talk.

The assertion of the motormen on which they base their demand for fewer trips a day, that it takes more time to start an electric train than to start a steam train, is declared to be untenable by the representatives of the company...

In the steam train each conductor, before a train starts, holds the bell rope until he feels it jerked by the conductor behind him, until the bell in the engine is reached and the signal given for starting...

A conference was held between Youngson, Wilson and the grievance committee in the Broadway Central Hotel after they left Mr. Skitt's office, which lasted until after 6 p. m.

"The grievance committee may be able to pass on these propositions," he said, "or it may be necessary to put them before the local division of the two brotherhoods which are involved."

A separate conference took place between the representatives of the firemen and Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Youngson and Mr. Wilson had some talks of their own. The grievance committee will meet at 9 a. m. to-day, and go over carefully the counter propositions made by Mr. Skitt.

Mr. Youngson, when seen early in the day, was asked if he had anything to say about the statements of representatives of labor unions denouncing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He declined to discuss the subject.

Regarding the talk of a sympathetic strike on the Gould roads in case the Manhattan railroad employes struck, he said:

There is nothing to warrant this talk. It is all nonsense to say that if we struck it would fill all the Gould roads with unemployed men. It is easy for an irresponsible person to make charges, but hard work to prove them. I am willing to submit my character to the people of the 12th Assembly District.

It was suggested that the debate might be settled in a 20-foot ring, but Devery says he does not care to take advantage of Sheehan's broken leg. He prefers a mud slinging contest.

Accompanying the challenge was a long statement with scurrilous charges against John C. Sheehan.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Pure, sparkling, delicious water. 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv't.

A table d'hote breakfast on board makes a right start for that ever wonderful Hudson River Day Line trip—Adv't.

BUSY MAN'S TRAIN TO CHICAGO. Pennsylvania Express. Leaves New York 7:45 p. m., arrives Chicago 5:55 a. m.—Adv't.

LONDON STREETS CROWDED

POLICE EFFECTIVE IN KEEPING MULTITUDES IN MOTION.

THE KING'S SOLICITUDE FOR ARCHBISHOP—MARKSMEN GOING TO CANADA—WORK OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The Tribune by French Cable.) London, Aug. 12, 1 a. m.—The streets are again in possession of a mob, and Londoners are having a last good look at the coronation illuminations. The police have again wisely stopped all vehicular traffic, but the main thoroughfares from Piccadilly to the Bank of England are crowded with sightseers, walking along in two endless streams...

The King yesterday received the retiring ministers and their successors at Buckingham Palace, and held an investiture. There were large throngs outside watching for glimpses of the well known men and cheering lustily the Prince of Wales.

The coronation has served to render the London crowds more demonstrative in their longings to royalty than has been shown for a long period.

Court officials are still employed in explaining the hitches and delays in Saturday's ceremonial, and bits of the byplay behind the scenes are disclosed.

One of the pleasantest incidents was the King's solicitude for the Archbishop of Canterbury when they met in the Confessor's Chapel after the coronation. The Archbishop was seated, and the King would not allow him to rise, but went up to him and inquired anxiously whether he had recovered from his temporary weakness.

When the naval review and the Indian functions are over there will be leisure for the bye elections and agitation over the Education bill.

South African affairs have already fallen out of sight.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will sail for America on Thursday, after a holiday journey in England, Germany and Italy. He has conducted a small religious conference at the Hotel Cecil, entertaining a group of well known English and American clergymen at supper, the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, being prominent among them...

Congressman Cornelius Amory Pugsley, having arrived in London too late to witness the coronation, is planning a journey to Holland and Germany. He has not run away from New-York politics, but is too discreet to say anything about the coming elections.

Major Freemantle and his team of marksmen leave Liverpool for Canada to-day to represent Great Britain in the international competition for the Palm trophy.

The imperial conference has virtually closed its work, and the results of the informal discussion will be embodied in an official synopsis issued by the Colonial Secretary. As in 1897, there will be a scrupulous avoidance of controversial questions and academic declarations.

Many points of more practical work have been accomplished outside than within the conference, and the colonial premiers and ministers have approached one another with broad-minded flexibility in exchanging views on tariff revision, shipping policies and military and naval defense.

The utility of the conference has been demonstrated in this way.

There is slow drift in the open sea toward imperial federation, but land is not yet in sight.

The King is pleased with the manner in which all the arrangements for the pageant and ceremonial of the coronation were carried out. Personal letters of appreciation have been sent from Buckingham Palace to the heads of the various departments concerned.

The government has decided upon a thorough investigation of the alleged overcrowding scandals on board of transports.

Preparations have already been made for receiving the Boer leaders, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, who will arrive next Saturday at Southampton on board the Saxoon. The distinguished visitors will be met by Colonial Office authorities, and also by Lord Kitchener, and will be conducted on board the special steamer which has been chartered for the notable guests at the naval review. They will be spectators of the review, and will in the evening sail round the ships to witness the illuminations. They will sleep at night on board this vessel, and on the following day they will be received by the King on board the royal yacht.

The resignation of Dean Bradley, whose infirmity was painfully evident on Saturday, when he wellnigh dropped the chalice at the coronation service, will offer to the new Prime Minister the first chance for making an ecclesiastical appointment and disclosing his preferences in churchmanship. If he have any preference for a broad churchman, the incumbent will probably be selected from among the headmasters of the great schools, in accordance with recent traditions at Westminster, although the trend of churchmanship at the Abbey has been rising with the increasing influence of Archdeacon Wilberforce and Canon Dawkworth.

JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT OF SEVERAL PROVINCES—TROOPS SENT TO RESTORE ORDER.

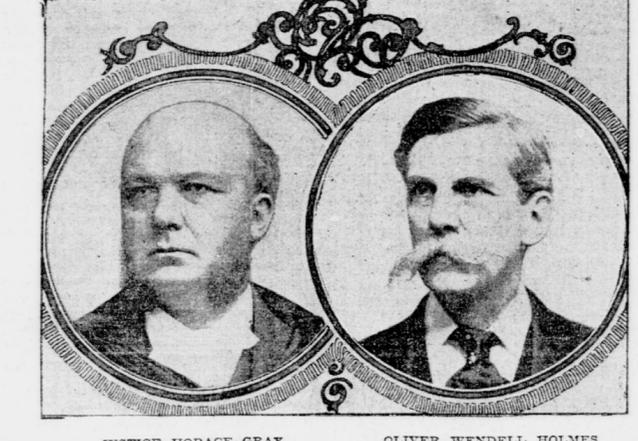
London, Aug. 12.—The Japanese Minister at Seoul, Korea, has made serious representations to the Korean Government, demanding the suppression of the uprisings and compensation for the losses sustained by Japanese. The government has sent troops into the disturbed provinces to restore order.

Advices received here from Corea report uprisings in the provinces of Jen-Ham, Sundschan, Koi-Schan and South Soheui directed against the governors and foreigners. In Jen-Ham the uprising assumed serious proportions, and many Japanese merchants were maltreated and driven out of the province.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Celebrated water recommended for kidneys and stomach.—Adv't.

COLORADO AND RETURN by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Long excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv't.

THE BUFFALO LIMITED, a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily 7:50 p. m. due Buffalo 11:30 p. m., by New York Central.—Adv't.



JUSTICE HORACE GRAY, Who has resigned from the United States Supreme Court. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES Whom President Roosevelt has appointed to the United States Supreme Court.

HILL TO NOMINATE COLER. RESULT OF EX-SENATOR'S CONFERENCE WITH McLAUGHLIN.

THE EX-CONTROLLER TO BE TAKEN ON A COUNTY FAIR TOUR OF HANDSHAKING TO EXHIBIT HIM TO UP STATE VOTERS.

Bird S. Coler, former Controller of this city, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor if the nomination comes to greater New-York, as it probably will. Ex-Senator Hill spent part of Sunday with Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Democratic organization of Kings County, at Jamaica, and told Mr. McLaughlin that the situation seemed to demand that the candidate come from New-York City, and that he knew of no one who would make a better run than Coler. Mr. McLaughlin told Mr. Hill that Coler would get the support of the Kings County delegation.

To emphasize the fact that Mr. Coler is the choice of ex-Senator Hill, it was learned yesterday that Messrs. Hill and Coler would make a tour of some of the western and northern counties of the State together, and that Mr. Coler would do a lot of handshaking and speaking among the farmers at county fairs this fall, in order to show himself off and offset as far as possible the favorable impression that Governor Odell has created among the agriculturists.

Meanwhile, ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Coler are saying nothing about politics. Mr. Hill refused to be quoted when a Tribune reporter saw him on Sunday night at the Hotel Manhattan. When Mr. Coler was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter he was asked the following question:

"Have you received any assurance from ex-Senator Hill that you are to be the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall?"

"Ask me about the crops," said Mr. Coler. "I was West a few days ago and looked over the agricultural situation in a number of Western States. I'll be glad to give you an expert interview on agricultural topics, but please excuse me from discussing politics."

"Are you going to make a tour of the State with ex-Senator Hill?"

"I have received a number of invitations to county fairs in different parts of the State," said Mr. Coler, "but I don't know that my going to any of these places could be called a tour with ex-Senator Hill."

Ex-Senator Hill, it was learned yesterday, will keep Coler under cover until convention time, steadily asserting that the Democrats have not arranged any "slate," and that the question of nominations is entirely open to the convention.

This will give the wily statesman of Wolfert's Roost an opportunity to approach various aspiring Democrats and "favorite" sons with the suggestion that their party may call upon them to accept the first place on the ticket this fall.

In the Bowersky practice is called selling gold bricks, but ex-Senator Hill does not call it by that name. Mr. Coler of late has become identified with two new trust companies in this city. He is the president of the Guardian Trust Company and a director in the Broadway Trust Company. The duties attending these places, taken with his Stock Exchange business, keep him busy, but his friends say he will not sever his relations with any of his business enterprises in order to be the Democratic candidate.

One of Mr. Coler's friends in referring to his probable candidacy said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

"Mr. Coler will make the run this fall in the hope of rolling up a large Democratic majority in Kings and New-York counties. He has very little hope, or chance, of being elected with Governor Odell as the Republican candidate. He realizes this perfectly well, but as he is a young man he is anxious to be the party's standard bearer, believing that he can demonstrate that he is popular in Brooklyn and New-York. With the prestige of a large plurality, he will bide his time for a good Democratic year, when he may again be a candidate for the Governorship."

METEORS SHOOT IN SKY. BRILLIANT DISPLAY JUST BEFORE AND AFTER MIDNIGHT MAY CONTINUE FOR THREE DAYS.

Because the earth is at present engaged in cutting the constellation of Perseus, the city is being treated to a series of aerial pyrotechnics. Last evening showed a peculiarly rich display.

For several hours on either side of midnight there were frequent streaks of light across the sky, as some meteor shot itself away. They fall at the rate of from two to three hundred an hour during the three nights of August 10, 11 and 12, but about one a minute is the average for the naked eye. These waifs of the midnight sky are not to be confused with falling stars, for a meteor sends down a slight deposit of so-called "star dust," and the earth on the morning after such an exhibition as last night is heavier by several grams. A falling star, however, does not materate, so to speak.

The effect last evening was frequently that of fireworks. A well developed meteor leaves a trail of light, which slowly dies, in precisely the same way as a rocket. Its path is apparently straight across the sky. There is something uncanny in the entire absence of any noise to account for so much expenditure of power.

There was a crowd of shoppers in the western end of the bridge last evening who felt that it was a mistake to have no report accompanying such a display. Accordingly, they put their index fingers in the hollow of their cheeks and popped away merrily as each meteor shot by.

This city was a rather poor place from which to witness the spectacle. The combination of gas and oil fires and electric lights tends to kill the patterns of bright gold up above. For city dwellers the meteors have to penetrate through the great white haze in order to make any impression.

It was a beautiful night to the summer girl. Every one who has been a summer boy has played that delectable game of falling stars with her, in which it is the escort's privilege to claim a kiss for every shooting star observed. The clear sky of last night afforded a view of an incessant and satisfying meteoric shower that rendered entirely unnecessary her usual cheat of ringing in lightning bugs to keep the game going.

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POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Celebrated water recommended for kidneys and stomach.—Adv't.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD RESORT BUREAU, at Broadway and Howard St., is in direct communication with branch information bureaus at Ft. Pocomo, Delaware Water Gap and Lake Hopatcong, enabling visitors to secure immediate information about hotel accommodations.—Adv't.

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GRAND SUNSET AFTER RAIN. DESCENDING ORB CAPS THE FLEEING CLOUDS WITH WONDROUS COLOR TOUCHES.

Those New-Yorkers who are fortunate enough not to be in the golf-waxed mountains or beside the hotel fringed sea were treated last evening to an exhibition calculated to rebuke man's presumption, who boasts, in five volumes of colored prose, that he can produce a Turner. In the dying afternoon a storm blew over the city, bringing darkness and a driving rain that sent pedestrians scurrying for shelter. A little later, and those who were in the upper stories of the tall buildings, or where they could obtain a view down a side street, saw the low curtain of the cloud lift slowly all along the west, disclosing a belt of clear light.

"It will clear off," they said, and thought no more of it.

But the sun was above that belt, and as the massive curtain lifted further, its under side, just at the point where the sun hung hidden, caught fire and sent a pale path of light across the Hudson, where the little, steel storm ripples were running angrily. Then the sun dropped clear of the cloud, and as if under some dull, gigantic copper dome a golden searchlight had suddenly been thrust, it illuminated the rain washed pavements, the western windows, the whole inverted surface of the heavens with a watery radiance. In the heart of the city the light seemed reflected down from the under side of the clouds, with a certain strangeness of effect, as if the world had all at once put on colored glasses.

But down on the western waterfront one could see the sunset rays pouring like a battery of light against the scattered rearward of the storm, and on the horizon a long belt of purple.

Then men turned eastward and pointed to the rainbow.

As seen from the ocean front along Long Island, the effect was wonderfully beautiful. To the east, over the water, a rainbow struggled through the clouds, while the lawns and beaches were bathed in a luminous yellow green. To the west the level country disappeared from view within a few hundred yards of the observer, and seemed to melt into a lake of molten silver tinged with rose and dotted with islands of dark clouds. Above the lake, on the far shore, rose mountains of lighter clouds, silhouetted against a sky of dark turquoise blue, streaked with all the softer colors, but lacking entirely in gorgeous tones.

The display was long in fading out, passing, as the night gathered over Brooklyn, through stage after stage of exquisite color effects, till the sun was quite sunk, and only that long web of purple remained in the west, cupped with cloudy puffs of pink and salmon.

The air was fresh and cooler when the light had died, and one turned from his last look to gaze at the twilight sky. For a brief half hour New-York had faced solemnity.

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LAMB TURNS ON THE LIGHT

WEIDENFELD ONE OF REAL PLAINTIFFS IN PETER POWER'S SUIT.

LAWYER ADMITS THAT HIS ELUSIVE CLIENT IS IN CANADA—HE HELPED THE ESCAPE.

George Alfred Lamb, attorney for Peter Power in the suit against the Northern Pacific directors, made some important revelations as a witness yesterday. He admitted that Peter Power, a clerk in his law office, had been made the plaintiff in the suit to conceal the identity of Wall Street operators who were the real plaintiffs in the case. He admitted that Camille Weidenfeld, the broker, at No. 45 Wall-st., was one of the persons who had been concerned in bringing the suit.

Mr. Weidenfeld was to have been a witness yesterday in the hearing before Mr. Mabey, the special examiner, in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building, but he was excused until to-day at the request of his counsel, Treadwell Cleveland.

Mr. Lamb was called to the witness chair to testify about the part he had taken in the disappearance of Peter Power, and he admitted that Power was in Canada. He promised that he would try to get Power to return to this city and face the imprisonment for contempt of court ordered by Judge Lacombe.

Before Mr. Lamb testified yesterday, Mrs. Carey, who keeps a hotel at West Hurley, N. Y., testified about the disappearance of Peter Power and his wife from the place a week ago in company with Mr. Lamb, and her son testified that he drove the lawyer and client from West Hurley to Rhinebeck. Mr. Lamb cheerfully admitted that he was in Power's company at the time of the departure from West Hurley, and was going on to explain why Power had failed to come to the city, when W. D. Guthrie, of counsel for the railway directors, said:

"Mr. Power is living at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, under the fictitious name of P. Blake."

"That is true," assented Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Lamb declared that he wanted to bring Power here from Rhinebeck, but Power was in a nervous state and insisted on going to Canada. He was about to go to Canada after Power, he said, but he was stopped by the subpoena. He declared that he had sent messages to Power and was doing his best to induce him to return to this city.

Mr. Lamb then told of having been counsel for the firm of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., and having conducted litigation for Mr. Weidenfeld personally. Other clients, he said, had suffered heavy losses in the personal controversy between the houses of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He had heard discussed on every side the subject of the Northern Securities Company and its legality. He had many talks with Mr. Weidenfeld concerning it. They decided something should be done to protect those men who had sustained losses.

"I told Mr. Weidenfeld," said Mr. Lamb, "that no one in Wall Street dared bring a suit to combat the enormous accumulation of capital which had been business curtailed by the interested parties telephoning to the National City Bank and other banks, having their loans called in and their business curtailed. Mr. Weidenfeld then suggested that some responsible man be found who could protect his principals and conceal them entirely. If such a man could be found, Mr. Weidenfeld told me, he would agree to purchase stock for him and begin a suit in his name."

"I suggested Peter Power as a young man who was responsible, who had inherited some money, as a proper man. In the mean time I was constantly being importuned by my clients to take some action against these people. Later I found that the State of Minnesota, through its Governor and Attorney General, proposed to take some action. I suggested to Mr. Weidenfeld that we might act in harmony with the officials of that State. I visited St. Paul, and there met Mr. Van Sant, the Governor, and the Attorney General. They heartily welcomed an action on my part. In fact the Governor told me he at one time thought it would be a good idea for the State of Minnesota to buy some Northern Pacific stock and bring a suit as a stockholder. So the Power suit was commenced, as well as by other clients of mine holding large blocks of the stock. I saw that the plan to retire the preferred stock was but a plan to formulate the Northern Securities Company. The public was invited to come in, buy this preferred stock and help buy up the property. Then, suddenly, they are shut out by the retirement of the stock from participating in the profits of the road, which their capital had assisted in building up. Then I learned that President Roosevelt had ordered steps taken by the Attorney General against the Northern Securities Company, and I felt that everything would be all right."

WEIDENFELD TRANSFERRED STOCK.

Mr. Lamb was proceeding to tell of his father's illness and of his wish to go see his father in England, when he was stopped by Mr. Guthrie. Mr. Lamb wanted an adjournment, but Mr. Guthrie insisted a cross-examination. He said he would insist on Mr. Lamb producing today copies of all letters and telegrams he had sent to Power in Montreal and copies of the replies. "I shall want," he continued, "copies of all letters or telegrams you may have received concerning the commencement of this suit from Camille Weidenfeld, Henry Stern, H. Content & Co. or any one else interested in this action."

Mr. Lamb declared he would not furnish such documents without the consent of his client.

Mr. Guthrie then endeavored to find out from Mr. Lamb whether there had been a certificate of stock of the Northern Pacific Railway in the name of Peter Power. Mr. Lamb said he had always been a certificate of stock at their disposal. He had had in his possession the original complaint, in which it was stated that Mr. Power had been the owner of one hundred shares of Northern Pacific stock for six months prior to October 29, 1901. Mr. Lamb said:

"The stock was transferred to Mr. Power by Mr. Weidenfeld in May, 1901."

"Do you not know that the hundred shares of stock referred to was in the name of H. Content & Co., and subsequently transferred to Mr. Weidenfeld?"

"I did not, nor do I know it now, except as you say it now."

Mr. Guthrie tried to lead Mr. Lamb into admitting that there had been a mistake in permitting Power to swear that he had owned the Northern Pacific stock six months before the suit was brought, and Mr. Lamb protested against what he called "browbeating."

Then Mr. Guthrie hinted at a conspiracy charge, saying to Mr. Lamb that the action of a lawyer in getting a man to act as plaintiff, and behind whom the real plaintiffs could conceal their identity, came near being conspiracy and not advice, and might prove to be conspiracy.

Mr. Lamb pleaded fatigue, and seemed to be frightened when Mr. Guthrie talked of continuing the examination until midnight. He said he had argued a case in Newark, and was tired, but Mr. Guthrie flatly contradicted him, and asked him to keep nearer to the truth. A length an adjournment was taken to 11 a. m. to-day.

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JUSTICE GRAY RETIRES

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES TO SUCCEED HIM.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES A CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt announced to-day the retirement of Horace Gray, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, has been selected to succeed him. Justice Holmes is the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and lives in Boston. The retirement of Justice Gray was due to ill health. In the last few months he has suffered two severe strokes of apoplexy, which rendered him incapable of continuing his services in the United States Supreme Court, where for twenty years his opinions have taken a high rank. The retirement of Justice Gray has been expected for a year or more.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, as has been indicated in The Tribune's Washington dispatches, has been foremost in the President's mind for a seat on the bench of the nation's highest tribunal. It was intimated when Justice Gray was critically ill last winter that there was likely to be a vacancy in the Supreme Court in President Roosevelt's administration and that Justice Holmes would be appointed to fill it.

Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has been prominently mentioned for a justiceship if the appointee should be selected from the West. But it is said that Mr. Spooner could not have afforded to accept the office had it been tendered to him.

It is possible that other vacancies in the Supreme Court will be caused by the retirement of members who are old enough to retire on full pay before the expiration of their administration. If so, the appointee will probably come from the West and Ohio, not having been represented in the court for a good many years, is likely to demand such representation. Justice Harlan, the senior member in point of service, has just turned seventy, and Justice Shiras is just past seventy-three and ten. Justice Gray is seventy-four, and was the oldest member of the court.

Justice Gray's custom, when the court was in session, was to walk up Pennsylvania-ave. from the Capitol to his home, and his stalwart frame and distinguished carriage became familiar to the citizens of Washington. Immediately after the court adjourned he would start with Justices Harlan, Brown and Brewer for a daily walk. A year ago he became too feeble to walk with his colleagues.

The selection of Justice Holmes to succeed Justice Gray is the first change made in the Supreme Court since the appointment of Justice McKenna, of California, in President McKinley's first administration. There are three Democratic members of the court—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois; Justices Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, and Rufus W. Peckham, of New-York. They were appointed by President Cleveland. Justice Harlan and White represent the South, Justices Fuller, Brown, Brewer and McKenna the West, and Justices Peckham, Shiras and Holmes the East. With the appointment of Mr. Holmes to the Supreme Court bench will main three, as at present.

President Roosevelt has held the resignation of Justice Gray for a month. He offered the place immediately to Judge Holmes, and publicly announced the appointment to-day, after he had received Justice Holmes's acceptance. Justice Holmes will be sworn into office at the earliest possible opportunity.

Justice Gray has been at Nahant, Mass., his summer home, for some time. He is remarkably exact and deliberate in his methods, and spent considerable time in the preparation of his decisions. His specialty was will cases, although he took part in the consideration of many of the most important cases of the Supreme Court. He was with the majority of the court in the decisions in the income tax cases and the insular test suits. Another important case of recent date was that growing out of the Spanish-American War, in which Justice Gray decided against the right of the government to seize certain fishing smacks, the property of Cuban citizens, which the United States authorities believed were giving aid and assistance to the enemy. Justice Gray was always an ardent Republican. Like his successor in office, he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts before his appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

JUSTICE HOLMES SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT BEVERLY, MASS.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 11.—Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was informed of his appointment to the United States Supreme Court at his summer home in Beverly Farms to-night. He will accept the honor. He was at dinner at the time, but left the table at once to receive the message. He said:

"I do not like to be interviewed, and I have nothing to say, except that The Associated Press is the first to inform me of my appointment."