DEVERY LASHED TO A RAGE

ATTACKS THE REV. MR. PADDOCK IN BARBECUE SPEECH.

CROWD, EATING HIS BEEF AND DRINKING HIS BEER, HOWLS IN GLEE AT HIS "REPLY."

Devery fed a motley crowd two roast oxen, 15,000 bread rolls and far more beer than was good for them yesterday noon, at Twenty-ninth-st. and Thirteenth-ave., and made a speech in which he attacked in characteristic fashion the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., who denounced Deveryism in a sermon on Sunday night.

Mr. Paddock handled Devery without gloves, and, as was to be expected, Devery, at the barbecue given at the expense of himself, Frank Farrell, John F. Carroll and others yesterday afternoon, improved the opportunity to throw mud at Mr. Paddock.

The laboring men did not turn out in great numbers to Devery's barbecue yesterday. They had their own fish to fry. But Devery did not lack a crowd. There were the free roast beef and rolls and beer, and the fellow who "sets up" that kind of a free "feed" in this town can get a crowd together any time.

The place of the feast was at Thirteenth-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st., where there is a vacant lot bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth aves., the Terminal Stores and Train & Clark's lumber yard. In the centre of the lot a space was fenced off with limewashed boards laid on wooden horses. Within the inclosure so made a dozen or more improvised bars held the chocks for the beer barrels. At the east end of the inclosure two beeves spitted on elongated windlasslike machines hung over two fires. Between them and the ashes bent pieces of sheet iron conducted the melting fat into gigantic gravy bowls made of wood, while a local butcher with half a dozen assistants presided and, with long knives, sliced off portions of the meat and turned them over to an army of volunteer waiters, who stuck the meat inside rolls of soft bread and handed them to the expectant feasters.

The first cut into the beeves was made exactly at noon, when Municipal Court Clerk Andrew Garvey gave the signal. A flag decorated wagon standing just without the inclosure on the Thirteenth-ave. end held six musicians, who struck up something about "Sunday Afternoon," and the barbecue was on.

At that time there were about eight hundred persons hanging over the board fences. Perhaps half of them were longshoremen of the district, and the other half small boys and girls, and "rounders" from the Bowery and other places where "rounders" congregate. Half an hour later the crowd had increased to respectable proportions, and more than fifteen hundred men were howling for beef and beer. The waiters did their best, and they were ably assisted by Roundsman Leonard, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, and eight patrolmen.

When the policemen saw that any one section of the line of waiting guests was getting more than its fair share of attention, they took the trays from the attendants and passed them over the fence.

Every one was in good humor at 1 o'clock, when the host of the occasion arrived in a carriage, and, dismounting at the outside line of the lot, started to walk to the band wagon.

A big crowd had followed "Bill" from the street, and there were at least twenty-five hundred people around the wagon when Devery took off his straw hat and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheers which greeted him.

"Speech, speech!" they shouted. "Paddock!" "Tell us about Paddock!" Rip him up the back!" "Speech, speech!" The big man waved his hand. "I'll talk," he said; "give me time. It's pretty warm here and I guess I'd better undress."

Devery divested himself of hat and coat and collar and necktie. The crowd cheered wildly. "Bill" waved his hand deprecatingly once or twice to get them quiet, and then said in part:

"I don't think it is necessary for me to introduce myself; I am well known to many of you. My subject of remarks to-day will be Sheehan, Munzinger, Russell and the Rev. Dr. Paddock.'" (Cries of "That's right. Paddock! Paddock! Give it to him, Bill!" etc.)

"The last named is the man," went on Devery, after the noise had ceased; "I respect his cloth, but I don't respect him. He referred in his sermon yesterday about a demagogue, and he meant that I am a demagogue. This is what he said." Here the speaker read the following from a morning paper:

"God give us men. A crisis like this demands strong minds, strong hearts, men who do not lust for spoils of office, men who cannot be bought and who can stand before a demagogue and denounce him. May God give to this district and city such men to lead us."

Then Devery continued:

He means me when he says demagogue. I will be one of these leaders. I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock is the demagogue and not me. I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock sowed the seeds of the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on the East Side. I claim he prostituted his cloth driving those people of the Red Light District, as he called it, among the respectable people of the district. Dr. Paddock denied the Hebrew people the right of entering his church. He had no right to bar anyone from there. He was there to preach the word of God. He was there to bring the sinners to Christ, and not to drive them to suicide. The Rev. Mr. Paddock took an interest in the East Side while he was there, and while I was Chief of Police, but he didn't have so much to say then.

Continuing, Devery said:

I claim that the Rev. Dr. Paddock instead of dictating to the people of this district should go back to the East Side and finish up his Red Light District job.

Mayor Low has made many excuses, as you know, for Partridge. Paddock has no excuses. He knows what is going on. "The Times" and The Tribune say the districts are worse than ever before. Why don't the Rev. Dr. Paddock answer "The Times" and The Tribune? I now charge the Rev. Dr. Paddock to say to you, or to prove any specific act against me that he can prove. I challenge him either to go into the pulpit or into an open lot with me, and talk about any subject concerning the welfare of the city.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock is not one of us. He is for class and against labor. Two years ago the Rev. Dr. Paddock said that any mechanic who went out on strike to protest against a monopoly, his place was in jail. Those are the Rev. Dr. Paddock's remarks. The Rev. Dr. Paddock's remarks are English, you know, quite English. The Rev. Dr. Paddock is an Englishman. The Rev. Dr. Paddock came here no one knows where from. I don't think he is a voter. I don't think he is a citizen of the United States, and I know what I am talking about. He was in conference with Russell and Sheehan's lieutenants on Friday night, and their talk against me was pre-arranged. The press was notified from Sheehan's office, and copies of the sermon that was to be delivered were sent to all the papers. The Rev. Dr. Paddock's predecessor would never have spoken so about me. The Rev. Dr. Backus knew me for twenty-five years. He was the grandest old gentleman who ever spoke in the pulpit.

I want to call the attention of the Rev. Dr. Paddock to the people of this district. None of them can say a word against me. I want the Rev. Dr. Paddock to know that I am a family man, with a grown family of children whom I respect, and whom I'll have him respect.

Well, so much for Dr. Paddock. Now we'll cut him out. I wish we could cut out the vile circulars that have been sent out by the pirates who sneaked them into your homes, filled with vile things that should not be allowed to go through the Postoffice. I'd like our friends to put their names to them, and put them where they belong.

Devery's statement that The Tribune has said that the conditions in the "Red Light" district are worse now than ever before is not true. The Tribune has never said anything of the kind. As to Mr. Paddock, who Devery professes to think is an Englishman, he was born in Brooklyn, and is the son of the late Bishop John A. Paddock, of Washington State, and nephew of the late Bishop B. H. Paddock, Phillips Brooks's predecessor in the diocese of Massachusetts. He voted for Seth Low last year. If copies of Mr. Paddock's sermon were sent out in advance to the newspapers, The Tribune was unaccountably neglected in the distribution.

Devery then paid his respects to John C. Sheehan, calling him a carpetbagger and other names, and to William Hepburn Russell, Louis Munzinger and others.

There was no let up in the eating and drinking while Devery was talking. On all sides of the inclosure except just about the band wagon the waiters were busy supplying the ever increasing demands. Nobody knows exactly how many were fed there, but they certainly numbered thousands.

After Devery had finished his speech somebody proposed "Three cheers of gratitude to the gentleman giver of this feast!" The cheers were given, and then George W. Albrecht and W. E. Ryan told the crowd how hoppy they ought to be that Devery took such an interest in them. Devery looked bored, but he sat the speeches out, and then made for his carriage that he might catch the train that was to take him to the picnic of the Jolly Pipers' Association at College Point.

The barbecue lasted until after 4 o'clock—that is to say, the drinking end of it. The beeves were consumed by 2 o'clock, but the beer flowed on. After the men grew "soggy" from drinking the women and children came strooping along, but they fared poorly. There were many like Mrs. Scully, who walked away from the scene disgustedly.

"An' phat did youse git, Mrs. Scully?" asked one of her neighbors.

"I didn'ut get nothin', upon me sowl," said Mrs. Scully.

Another woman holding a baby crowded up to the remnant of the roasted ox and demanded a rib.

"Hold your apron," said the man who wielded the carving knife. The woman was slow and the carver was in a hurry. After holding a great dripping rib for a second or two, he thrust it into the woman's dress at the neck, to the great amusement of the crowd. The woman called down maledictions, but went away happy with her soup bone.

ABSURDLY FALSE, SAYS MR. PADDOCK.

When Mr. Paddock was asked last night by a Tribune reporter to comment on Devery's speech he said:

"I am somewhat at a loss as to how to handle the subject. I hardly know whether it is proper to treat Devery's speech seriously or not. The whole subject is a serious one to me; but Devery's more important direct statements are absurdly false. It is true that I am not of the Devery class. I am against corrupters and against Deveryism. My residence on the East Side and my record is enough of an answer to the charge that I am not in sympathy with the laboring men. Nearly all my life has been spent among them. I am not an Englishman, although I trust I speak English. I was born in Brooklyn, and when I was in Stanton-st. I voted at every election. I certainly shall vote this fall. I never said that a laboring man who went on strike should be put in jail. I never even so much as thought such a thing. The statement that I spent six hours in a disorderly house is absolutely and wholly false. I took good care in all my work of investigation while at the Pro-Cathedral to stay outside of disorderly houses. If Devery ever assisted or tried to assist in my work I never knew it. He never produced any good results.

"Are you going to preach on Deveryism again?"

"I hope to keep our people alive to their civic duties. I am as much against Deveryism, as it is commonly understood, as ever. It is no new thing. It was one of the issues of the last campaign. People understand it pretty well. What I object to at this particular time is the attempt on the part of a man of Devery's stamp to blind the people of this assembly district by doing good deeds with a bad motive. I don't know either Mr. Sheehan or Mr. Russell.

In the course of a conversation Mr. Paddock said that people from various parts of the city had urged him to have a mass-meeting, at which speeches could be made against Deveryism. He said, further, that in 1899, while trying to root out vice in the neighborhood of the Stanton-st. Pro-Cathedral, one morning about 2 o'clock he was followed to his home by the woman proprietor and two inmates of a disorderly house that he had repeatedly complained of to the police. The women threatened to stab him if he did not desist in his crusade against them.

HUNGARIANS GET FLAG.

ZSENSI PRESENTS IT AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—BIG PARADE.

"God bless the liberty loving Hungarians in good health and prosperity." So sang the Hungarians yesterday, though in their own language, at the exercises in the Grand Central Palace to receive the Zsensi delegation and its flag. The words are a translation of part of the Hungarian Hymn. The Kossuth song was also sung by the Hungarians yesterday, though it was not down on the programme. "Kossuth Louis informed us," the first lines of it run, as literally translated, "that if his regiment is out, he will go to the battlefield himself, as our country must have liberty."

The exercises, which were largely attended, were held at the close of a parade that was brilliant with color and strange foreign costumes, in which about eight thousand persons participated. The hall was gayly decorated with American and Hungarian flags, the former greatly predominating. There were no disturbances. "The Star, Spangled Banner" was sung first, and many efforts were made to remove what the leaders call a mistaken impression with respect to the purposes of the mission. "This flag," said Joseph Zsensi, "has no political significance whatsoever. It is intended to express nothing else but appreciation of the good will of the United States."

The object of a frantic acclamation as he entered the hall was General Figyenessy, a veteran of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and the Garibaldi uprising of 1859, wsa was the aide-de-camp of Louis Kossuth. Zsensi, who was also warmly received, wore the costume of the Hungarian nobility. He carried a crooked sabre, inclosed in a velvet covered scabbard. When introduced to the meeting by Dr. Gerster, he acknowledged the demonstration by waving a handkerchief of blood color, with a black and white border around it. A page in quaint Magyar costume was on either side of his chair.

Morris I. Cukor, in his address, said in part, referring to the objections to the flag as anti-American:

I want to say without reservation that while we have a tender spot in our hearts for the little land which gave us birth, and where the dust of our forefathers is mingled; while we shall never cease to pray to the Omnipotent Father that little Magyar land should forever be prosperous and happy, yet, the Hungarian-American knows of but one land to which his unswerving allegiance is due, to which he swears unflinching devotion unto death, and that is the United States of America.

There were several other addresses. The flag will be taken shortly to Bridgeport, Conn., the headquarters of the Hungarian Sick Benevolent Societies' Confederation, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary. It is the oldest Hungarian organization in the United States, and as such is entitled to keep the banner the first year.

The visit of the delegation to Mayor Low, at the City Hall, has been postponed from to-morrow to Thursday.

The gift to President Roosevelt consists of a Hungarian cowboy outfit, and other articles characteristic of Hungarian outdoor life. No date has yet been fixed for its presentation.

Irving R. Bacon, who says he represents Anthony S. Ambrose, supreme president of the National Slavonic Society of America, said last evening that Mr. Ambrose will try to get an injunction against the committee which claims to represent all the Hungarian societies of this country, asserting that the committee has no right to make such an assumption.

ATTERBURY CHARGES COERCION.

HE SAYS THE EMPLOYES UNDER STRANAHAN AND CLARKSON HAVE BEEN ORDERED NOT TO VOTE FOR HIM.

It was reported yesterday that Walter B. Atterbury, the Republican leader of the XVIIth Assembly District, and Commissioner of Records Waldo, the leader of the XVIIIth Assembly District, Brooklyn, called on Collector Stranahan and Surveyor of the Port Clarkson on Friday, and protested formally against alleged attempts to coerce the employes of the two offices living in their Assembly districts into voting against them at the coming primary.

The story ran that Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Waldo told Collector Stranahan and General Clarkson that if any further attempts were made to coerce the men, or if they were again threatened with the loss of their jobs, an appeal would be made to President Roosevelt and the Federal Civil Service Commission for an investigation. The Collector and the Surveyor denied any knowledge of any attempts at coercion, and promised to put a stop to them if any such knowledge came to them officially. Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Waldo then went to the Barge Office and made a similar protest to Deputy Surveyor Vail, who has charge of the weighers' laborers.

GOSSIP OF POLITICIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, September 1.

RECIPROCITY IN THE WEST.—The Western people are looking forward with keen interest to the visit of President Roosevelt the latter part of the month, as, aside from his great popularity in that section, it is understood that he is to speak with particular emphasis on the reciprocity question. In fact, as the trusts have formed his main theme of discussion in the East, reciprocity will be the principal topic of his speeches in the West. Cuban reciprocity, of course, will receive the larger share of attention, although it is confidently expected that the President will not confine his advocacy of the principle wholly to that phase of it. On the contrary, it is believed he will deal with the general subject as frankly and thoroughly as President McKinley dealt with it in his great Buffalo speech a year ago. This will be done in response to the growing demand among all classes of producers in the West, and especially the Mississippi Valley, for enlightenment on the reciprocity question. They are much more interested in this question now than they are in tariff revision, so that the President need not touch on the latter question at all unless he desires to do so out of hand. President McKinley understood the Western people better than any other man of his time, and when he spoke so boldly for reciprocity at Buffalo a year ago he knew that he was voicing a strong sentiment west of the Alleghanies that will soon find a way to assert itself in Congress. Without exception the Republican Senators from the West favor the reciprocity treaties now pending in the Senate, and while they have not made themselves obnoxious by pushing these treaties forward for final consideration, it is regarded as certain that at the next session of Congress they will procure some kind of action on them. They expect President Roosevelt to make their task easier by elucidating the reciprocity question on his Western tour as elaborately and courageously as he has elucidated the trust question in New-England in the last ten days, and the enthusiasm his assistance will arouse will unquestionably be felt in the Senate next winter. Senators Aldrich and Lodge, it is thought, will continue to oppose consideration of the pending treaties, but their personal relations with the President are so close that their continued hostility to the reciprocity programme advocated by Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor will not be of political significance.

EX-GOVERNOR LIND A POSSIBILITY.—The Democratic managers are looking forward with great interest to the possibility of ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota being a member of the next House. Under the new election law of Minnesota, none of the Congress nominees of either party will be named until September 16, when the general primaries of both parties will be held throughout the State. Mr. Lind is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Minneapolis district, which for five terms has been represented by Loren Fletcher, one of the Republican leaders of Minnesota. Mr. Fletcher is having a fierce struggle for renomination, thanks to his great pains in opposing the administration's Cuban policy at the recent session of Congress. If he is renominated the chances will considerably favor the Democrats, as, aside from the unusual popularity of Mr. Lind, Mr. Fletcher has perceptibly weakened himself in the district by his opposition to Cuban reciprocity. The ex-Governor served a number of terms in Congress several years ago as a Republican, and followed Charles A. Towne first into the Populist party and then into the Democratic fold. He was elected Governor as a Populist, and just before the expiration of his term in that office he rewarded his old friend Towne by appointing him to the Senate to fill the vacancy for a brief time caused by the death of Cushman K. Davis. When he went out of office Lind began the practice of law in Minneapolis instead of returning to his old home in the southern part of the State. He is considered one of the strongest men in Minnesota, is of unique personality, rugged, frank and outspoken—something of a Pingree, in fact. It is an open secret that his candidacy for Congress is largely due to the persistent urging of Ben T. Cable, of Illinois, the opulent manager of the Democratic Congress campaign in the West, and his selection of Lind as a candidate for Congress is in line with his announced determination to fill the long-felt want of his party in Congress with strong men. Mr. Cable, when assuming the management of the Western campaign, declared that what the Democrats in Congress needed more than anything else was a few strong men who knew how to do things and who would do them in spite of the favors offered by the Republicans not to do them. This, of course, was not only a hard slap at Leader Richardson, but also at every other Democrat in the present House.

KENTUCKY FAVORABLE GROUND.—Well informed Kentuckians in Washington of both parties declare that Colonel Henry Watterson's sensational withdrawal from the race for the Governorship has greatly simplified the situation in that State for the Republicans. At the same time they admit that had "Marse Henry" continued in the race he would have so complicated the conditions for his own party that the Republicans would have had an even chance, anyway, since a large element of the Bryan crowd could never have been induced to vote for him if he had been nominated. However, in his formal notice of withdrawal from the contest, Mr. Watterson expressed in his characteristically frank and forcible manner some of the tricks of the Kentucky Democracy, and this, it is said, has so disgusted a large element of semi-independent voters that if the Republicans nominate their strongest man for Governor they will stand an excellent chance of carrying the State again. Mr. Watterson's withdrawal assures the renomination of Governor Beckham, who owes his present position to the assassination of Goebel, on the ticket with whom Mr. Beckham ran as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It is believed that John W. Yerkes, at present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will again be a candidate for the Republican nomination, which will not be decided until next year, and that he will have the full strength of the administration at Washington back of him. In the race he made two years ago against unusual odds Mr. Yerkes polled a vote which was astonishing to the Democrats in view of the circumstance that their main campaign cry was revenge for the assassination of Goebel—an occurrence, by the way, with which the name of nearly every prominent Republican in Kentucky except that of Mr. Yerkes has been connected, either directly or indirectly, by the Democratic machine managers. Mr. Yerkes belongs to the old aristocratic element of the Blue Grass State, and is as popular among the "first families" as any Democrat.

ADVOCATING THE IOWA PLATFORM.—One of the most interesting and probably significant features of the campaign thus far is the persistency with which nearly every stump speaker in Iowa is advocating every plank of the platform adopted by the Republican State convention a month ago at Des Moines, in which the demand for tariff revision is strong and plain. When the platform was first enunciated it was broadly intimated that the tariff revision plank would be ignored in the campaign by the very men who were responsible for it, but events have shown that this intimation was not founded on a knowledge of the real situation in the party in Iowa. Governor Cummins and Senator Dolliver, with the assistance of George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, forced the tariff plank into the platform, and the fact that it is being adhered to generally by the stump speakers in the Hawkeye State is accepted as evidence that these three men are now controlling the party in Iowa. The result of the campaign along this line, it is feared, will be to put a great deal more work on Representative Lacey, who represents the old Weaver district, than he had expected, and it also may endanger Republican control of the Davenport district, which for years was safely Democratic until the currency issue drove the Germans away from the Democracy. Regardless of these apparent risks, however, the Republican managers in Iowa are continuing to advocate tariff revision.

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HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. GRAND—Captain James Longstreet, U. S. A. HOLLAND—Justice D. Cady Herrick, of the New-York State Supreme Court; Sir and Lady de Vincennes, of Philadelphia, and ex-Mayor H. W. Taggart, of Waterbury, N. Y. MANHATTAN—Colonel J. J. Healey, of Chicago. STURTEVANT—Ex-Speaker Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, N. Y. VICTORIA—The Rev. C. N. Clement Brown, of Washington.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Hungarian delegation visits City Hall; dinner, evening.
Board of Aldermen, City Hall, afternoon.
Band concert in Tompkins Square Park, 8 p. m.

NEW-YORK CITY.

James Mangin, of No. 341 West Forty-ninth-st., the motorman on the Madison-ave. car which crashed into a One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. crosstown car at Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., on Sunday, when several people were slightly injured, was arraigned in the Harlem police court yesterday morning, and discharged by Magistrate Crane. Mangin said that the accident occurred because his brake would not work properly.

Announcements.

Missoula. Tetonka.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 5:27 | Sunset 6:31 | Moon sets —— | Moon's age —

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 7:31 | Gov. Island 7:58 | Hell Gate 9:47
P.M.—Sandy Hook 7:50 | Gov. Island 8:18 | Hell Gate 10:07

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Border Knight	Algiers, August 8	
Patria	Lisbon, August 11	Portuguese
Nicomedia	Seattle, August 8	Baltic
*Grecian Prince	Rio Janeiro, August 8	Prince
Southwark	Southampton, August 22	Red Star
Messaba	London, August 23	At Trans
Friesland	Antwerp, August 23	Red Star
*K Wm der Grosse	Cherbourg, August 27	N G Lloyd
*Koenigin Luise	Southampton, August 24	N G Lloyd
*Main	Bremen, August 21	N G Lloyd
*Morro Castle	Havana, August 30	Ward
Citta di Milano	Naples, August 22	La Veloce

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Menominee	London, August 25	At Trans

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

*Graf Waldersee	Hamburg, August 28	Hamb-Am
*Germanic	Liverpool, August 27	White Star

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Rosalind	Newfoundland, Red Cross	7:00 a m	10:00 a m
Bluecher	Hamburg, Hamb-Am	——	10:00 a m
Algonquin	Charleston, Clyde	——	3:00 p m
El Valle	Galveston, Morgan	——	3:00 p m
Jefferson	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——	3:00 p m
Advance	Colon, Panama	9:30 a m	1:00 p m

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

St Paul	Southampton, American	6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Majestic	Liverpool, White Star	8:30 a m	12:00 m
El Dorado	New-Orleans, Morgan	——	3:00 p m
Sabine	Galveston, Mallory	——	3:00 p m
Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——	3:00 p m
Carthaginian	Glasgow, Allan-State	——	11:00 a m

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

La Savoie	Havre, French	7:00 a m	10:00 a m
Fried. der Grosse	Bremen, N G Lloyd	——	12:00 m
Alps	Northern Brazil, Hamb-Am	4:30 a m	8:00 a m
Iroquois	Charleston, Clyde	——	3:00 p m
Esperanza	Havana, Ward	8:00 a m	11:00 a m
Princess Anne	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——	3:00 p m
Sorbratense	Northern Brazil, Booth	12:00 m	3:00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Trave (Ger), Prager, Genoa August 20, Naples 21 and Gibraltar 24, with mdse, 134 cabin and 679 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 a m.

Steamer Frutera (Nor), Sorensen, Kingston, Jamaica, August 21, Port Maria and St Ann's Bay 23, Montego Bay and St Ann's Bay 25 and Port Maria 26, with mdse and 8 passengers to J E Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 p m.

Steamer Pacific (Br), Sapp, Bilboa August 17, with iron ore to order. Vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 p m.

Steamer Alliance, Skillings, Colon August 26, with mdse and 48 passengers to the Panama R R Ss Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 p m.

Steamer Rio Grande, Johnstone, Brunswick August 29, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamer Jefferson, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer Vera, (Nor), Bennett, Huelva, Aug 16, with iron ore, to the Bergen Point Chemical Co. Vessel to C T Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 p m.

Steamer Curityba, (Cuban), Noppo, Cardenas, Aug 15, Gibara 22, Porto Padre 23, Nuevitas 25, Matanzas 27, with mdse and 46 passengers, to W D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 p m, Aug 31.

Steamer Proteus, Gager, New-Orleans, Aug 29, with mdse and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

Steamer Manna Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse to H C Foster.

Steamer Relvernon (Nor), Olysen, Port Maria and Port Antonio, Aug 26, with fruit and 1 cabin passenger to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 p m, Aug 31.

Steamer Astoria (Br), Wilson, Glasgow, Aug 31 and Moville 22, with mdse, 310 cabin and 117 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 a m.

Steamer Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Aug 21, Curacao 24, La Guayra 25 and San Juan 27, with mdse and 75 passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:23 a m.

Steamer Friesland (Belg), Nickels, Antwerp Aug 23, with mdse and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South-southeast of Fire Island at 9:26 p m, Sandy Hook, N J, Sept 1, 9:20 p m—Wind south-southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

SAILED.

Steamers George Farwell, for Norfolk; Frostburg, towing 1 barge, Baltimore; Hamilton, Norfolk and Newport News.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, Aug 30—Arrived, steamer Cymric (Br), Thompson, New-York via Queenstown.

London, Sept 1—Arrived, steamers British Prince (Br), Smith, New-York; Minnetonka (Br), Layland, New-York.

Plymouth, Sept 1—Arrived, steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm (Ger), Richter, New-York for Cherbourg and Bremen (and proceeded); sailed, steamer Pennsylvania (Ger), Spliedt (from Hamburg and Boulogne), New-York.

Sunderland, Aug 29—Sailed, steamer Indravedi (Br), Trotter, New-York.

Pauillac, Aug 31—Arrived, steamer Panama (Fr), Halgard, New-York.

Gibraltar, Aug 31, 2 p m—Arrived, steamer Lahn (Ger), Malchow, New-York for Naples and Genoa (and proceeded); passed, steamer Croydon (Br), Kerr, New-York for Aden, Singapore, etc.

Liverpool, Sept 1—Arrived, steamer Tonawanda (Br), Brown, New-York.

Cherbourg, Aug 31—Arrived, steamers Barbarossa, (Ger), Mentz, New-York for Bremen; September 1, 11 a m, Kronprinz Wilhelm (Ger), Richter, New-York via Plymouth for Bremen (and both proceeded).

Kinsale, Sept 1—Passed, steamer Hardanger (Br), New-York and Baltimore for Cork.

Marseilles, Aug 30—Arrived, steamer Neustria (Fr), Sagols, New-York.

Brow Head, Sept 1—Passed, steamer Canadian (Br), Hill, New-York for Liverpool.

Lizard, Sept 1—Passed, steamer Rotterdam (Dutch), Stenger, New-York for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

Para, Aug 30—Sailed, steamer Gregory (Br), Stitch, New-York.

Cork, Sept 1—Arrived, steamer Hardanger (Br), Harland, New-York and Baltimore.

Glasgow, Aug 30—Sailed, steamer Sardinian (Br), White, New-York; arrived, Laurentian (Br), Stirrat, New-York via Moville; 31st, Columbia (Br), Baxter, New-York via Moville.

Hamburg, Aug 31—Arrived, steamer Fuerst Bismarck (Ger), Barends, New-York via Plymouth.

Antwerp, Aug 30—Sailed, steamer St George (Br), Hartley, New-York.

Cherbourg, Aug 31, 8 p m—Sailed, steamer Grosser Kurfürst (Ger), Reimkasten, from Bremen for New-York.

Havre, Aug 31—Arrived, steamer Nauplia (Ger), Kraeft, Baltimore and New-York.

Gibraltar, Aug 31—Sailed, steamer Aller (Ger), Wilhelmi, from Genoa and Naples for New-York.

Port Said, Sept 1—Arrived, steamer Queen Louise (Br), Heno, Philadelphia and New-York for Hiogo.

NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, Sept. 1.—Receipts—Spirits turpentine, 55 casks; rosin, 194 bbls; crude turpentine, 208 bbls; tar, 89 bbls.

New-Orleans, Sept. 1.—Receipts—Rosin, 1,004 bbls; turpentine, 94 bbls.

London, Sept. 1.—Turpentine—Spirits, 33s 9¾d. Rosin—American, strained, 4s 9d; fine, 9s 6d.

O'NEILL'S.

Dress Goods Dept.

The New Fall Woolens!

They are now arriving daily and in great variety. Among those now shown are Scotch Tweeds, Double and Twist Suitings, Knob and Loop Yarn Suitings, Bannockburn Checked and Striped Worsteds, and an endless collection of black and white combinations in various fabrics. As a special inducement we will offer, beginning to-day:

Several Thousands of Yards of Fancy Woven Tucked Waistings

in the newest Fall Colorings, a quality that would sell in the usual way at 85c. yard, at

50c. Yard.

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A large assortment of Fur and Mohair Felts, embracing all the New Fall Shapes, all handsomely trimmed with birds, wings, velvets and quills . . . . . 3.48 Each

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats in all the Newest Shapes and colors at Exceptionally Low Prices.

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Walking Suits—in black and white effects, fancy Vienna illuminated stripes and camels hair effects. Norfolk and blouse shapes, black and colors . . . . . 16.75 to 35.00

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Amusements.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. B'way, 45th St. Eve'gs, 8:15. VAUDEVILLE & MUSICAL COMEDY.
NEW YORK THEATRE Opens Sat., Sept. 6, with KING HIGHBALL. Seats Selling.

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TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
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To-night and Thursday Night, MAID MARIAN.
To-morrow Eve., Fri., Sat. Mat. & Nght, ROBIN HOOD.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M