A DIVIDED IRELAND.

How Ancient Armagh Looks—What It Stands For.

Armagh, August 15.

Armagh stands for a divided Ireland, after centuries of strife and misfortune. Adversity and poverty make the first impression on the saunterer's mind, for there is a squalid warren near the station, with neglected children in rags playing barefoot in slums, and with frowsy old women nodding their withered, toil creased faces in the doorways of wretched hovels. As the slopes of the hills are ascended, two splendid churches stand out on opposite crests like antagonistic fortresses of faith; and each has a record of benefactions and evidences of wealth that contrasts strongly with the pathos of poverty and misery in the lower town. One is the Protestant cathedral of the Primate of All Ireland, restored and enriched by the Beresfords, archbishops, deans and archdeacons, and converted into a stately shrine of the Anglican Church, which has been steadily gaining power and influence in the island since disestablishment extricated it from a false and anomalous position. The other is the modern Roman cathedral, one of the costliest and most artistic structures in Ireland, with two lofty spires and richly carved arcades above the massive stone terraces, and with sumptuous aisles, nave, transepts and choir where decorative art has been softened and refined in marble lacework. The shabby little town, with a population of a few thousands, and its single industry of brown and colored linens, does not require splendors of architecture and ritual so much as relief measures for poverty and the stimulus of mercantile enterprise. Yet the noble old cathedral in the shaded close on the summit of a hill has been a challenge; the name of St. Patrick and the traditions of an ancient shrine ravaged by Danes and marauding rebels, generation after generation, inspired competitive rivalry; and decade after decade poverty and piety have rendered tribute with open hand, until the new cathedral has matched the Anglican stronghold in refinement of stonework and beauty of ritual. There are other things to be seen on the sloping hillsides of the rambling town, such as the palaces of the Anglican Primate and the Cardinal Archbishop; the observatory in a spacious garden, a library for scholars, a wooded mall and a group of county and charity buildings; but the two cathedrals, boldly challenging each other in wealth and authority, embody the spirit of unhappy Ireland, distracted with religious animosities and loyalist and separatist aspirations.

It may be natural for one who has been looking on in Belfast at the armed camps and batties under cover of darkness to exaggerate the militant aspect of Armagh's cathedrals, yet here is evidence that as Ireland even in direst poverty is never too poor to make sacrifices for religion, so, also, in its most tranquil moments it is ever abnormally controversial and combative and eager to accept every challenge. It is this intensity of religious feeling that stimulates intolerance and makes it doubtful if the two Irelands, Protestant and Catholic, Loyalist and Nationalist, can ever be brought into harmonious relations. One compromise follows another, but the oldtime antagonism survives and is constantly breaking out afresh. The Unionists established the local councils, sanctioned a costly scheme of land purchase, and appointed a Roman Catholic and a sympathizer with Home Rule permanent Secretary for Ireland, and the Liberals, in their turn, have proposed a close approach to self-government, are trying to enact an evicted tenants bill, and are committed to a scheme of university reform. These measures and policies ought to have done much to tranquillize the island and to soften the asperities of faction politics, yet Irishmen are ready at a moment's notice to become offensive partisans and to rally their forces in hostile camps. It is the land of irrepressible political and religious feuds. When vacillating trimmers and over-sanguine optimists are crying "Peace!" there are sudden outbursts of sectional feeling over trivial incidents or irrelevant issues like picketing in a labor strike or the employment of constables and soldiers in a populous Nationalist district. The militant factions, like the rival Armagh cathedrals, stand on guard and grimly challenge each other.

It is interesting to hear some of the sentries on the Unionist walls talk about traitors in camp, who profess to believe that the dangers of Home Rule have been exaggerated. Their voices vibrate with intensity of feeling when they forecast the ruinous consequences of putting the prosperous minority under the ruthless domination of the thriftless and hungry majority, and the havoc that will follow in the loss of religious liberty, the suspension of the rights of conscience and the confiscation of private property. One zealot whom I have in mind—he is a Member of Parliament and a captain of industry—contends that the minority will soon be the majority, and he is disposed to condemn Mr. Balfour with fine irony for not perceiving the relative increase of the population and wealth of the northern province and acting upon it. "What ought he to have done?" I asked, with languid curiosity. "He should have passed a redistribution bill and gone to the country. He should have laid an equitable basis for it in population, and then deprived the Nationalists of twenty-five or thirty seats. That would have been playing Ulster's game, for while it is one of four provinces it has nearly one-third of the population and even a larger proportion of the capitalized wealth and business enterprise of the island. If he had only shown more grit he could have warded off Home Rule for twenty years, and by that time Ulster would have half the population and no longer be in minority. He was not a clever tactician, but allowed the golden opportunity to slip by and left the Loyalists to shift for themselves; and a long running fight we shall have against a coalition of Radicals, Socialists and Nationalists!" I may not have quoted the precise words, but the spirit has been caught—the same spirit that inspired the defence and relief of loyal Derry!

Lest I may be suspected of partisanship, I must cross to the opposite camp and find out what the outposts are talking about. The Nationalists are as hopeful as the Loyalists are depressed. They are represented in Parliament by a delegation under absolute discipline and brilliantly led; and they have set up in the four provinces a political machine that has never been equalled, not even in America, in the precision and economy of its processes. Candidates are selected by the master workers; elections are not contested; when there is resistance it is stamped out. They are the best politicians in the kingdom. They know what they want and are determined to get it. The Labor members are their most serviceable allies, and adroit use will be made of them in forcing the Liberal party to grant a full and decisive measure of Home Rule on Gladstonian lines. They do not look for this crowning victory under the present Parliament; but they confidently expect it after the next general election, when the trade unionists will have increased their representation and obtained a commanding position. They do not forecast a successful Conservative reaction while Mr. Balfour remains leader and is influenced by the Cecils, and the Unionists are divided on essential issues. If it comes unexpectedly in a recoil against socialism, the Nationalists will bide their time and keep their political machine well oiled.

The sentries are zealous partisans and speak with a white heat of conviction; but when one falls back to neutral ground to survey the rival strongholds of faith in ancient Armagh and remembers what religion represents in the con[illegible] life of the island and how combative and tenacious everybody is, he is not wholly persuaded that Home Rule is coming so easily. Ulster will make a strenuous fight against it, whether divided against herself or betrayed or feebly supported by British Unionists; and with her increasing population, industrial activity and wealth, her resources for persistent and effective campaigning are formidable. It is an irrepressible and irreconcilable conflict, of which the most sagacious observer cannot foresee the end.

I. N. F.

WHY SOME CHURCHES DIE.

Newark Presiding Elder Expresses His Views.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thank you very much for the editorial in your issue of the 26th inst., headed "Dying Churches." Many churches, like many people, die either from lack of attention or false diagnoses, and hence improper treatment. The country church that becomes suburban usually has a struggle for a few years between the native conservatives and the "commuter" liberals, but emerges finally into a larger and more useful life. But the remote country church that once flourished has problems that are even more difficult of solution than the downtown city church.

I think you err in saying, "In rural communities the population does not shift or change as in the city." In fact, that is precisely the difficulty in the country, without the financial and combination resources that make possible a readjustment in the city. Your article so accurately describes some conditions in the district of which I have supervision that I surmise you had some of them in mind.

In the case of one country church, now abandoned, every one of its members moved away, and the people that have moved upon the adjacent farms are, for the most part, of foreign birth, who if they go at all to church drive miles to one of their choice. In another case but three members remain, and the church is closed because none have moved into the community to take the places of those that have died or removed. There are two other churches in the district which for similar reasons are surely passing away. But none of these churches ever was flourishing, but formerly formed a part of the Methodist "circuit system," and of late years have been held as "supply appointments" for theological students from Drew Seminary.

But how shall we explain the more serious conditions of churches typified by that one to which you refer, whose congregation, once numbered by hundreds, has dwindled to tens? Thus: The ambitious country young men and women have gone to the cities and larger towns, and, let us trust, have enriched the larger churches. The adjacent communities, owing to improved transportation facilities, have developed into thriving suburban towns, in which costly churches have been erected and organizations effected that are able to support preachers of superior talent, and there is no reason why they should longer drive to the country church. The country church, thus impoverished numerically and financially, can no longer support a talented preacher, and the people of higher education and social ambition, who must drive to church, prefer the more attractive church and service of the town, thus leaving the country preacher with a slim purse and a heavy heart.

The remedy, so far as the Methodist Episcopal Church is concerned, must emanate from the stronger churches, which the country people have enriched, and through our much vaunted "connectionalism" subsidize the country church to such a degree that men of intellectual and executive ability may be placed in their pulpits.

JONATHAN M. MEEKER,
Presiding Elder, Newark District, Methodist Episcopal Church.
East Orange, N. J., Aug. 27, 1907.

NEW HAVEN PROTECTS YALE TICKETS.

Common Council Passes a Most Drastic Anti-Speculation Ordinance.

New Haven, Aug. 31 (Special).—New Haven has taken up the fight of Yale University to stop ticket speculation at university contests. The Common Council last night acted favorably on the most drastic anti-ticket speculation ordinance believed to have ever been presented to any city government.

It prescribes that every ticket for a public place of amusement shall have printed on it the scheduled price of admission. It prohibits offering for sale such a ticket at a price greater than the amount so specified. The ticket cannot be offered to a ticket scalper, broker, speculator or to any person for sale at an increased price. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is a fine of $100.

It is expected that other university towns, especially Cambridge, will follow suit.

IRONCLAD PEACE TREATY PLANNED.

Invitation to Conference of Central American Rulers to Go This Week.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Señor Godoy, the Mexican chargé d'affaires here, called at the State Department to-day to exchange felicitations with Alvey A. Adee, acting Secretary of State, over the successful outcome of the efforts of the United States and Mexico to arrange for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the Central American republics. Mr. Godoy is now in communication with his government relative to the further proceedings, and it is expected that next Tuesday he will be in a position to join with Mr. Adee in framing something in the nature of a specific invitation to the five presidents of the Central American republics to send delegates to a general conference, where it is hoped that an ironclad treaty will be drawn, permanently binding the parties to resort only to peaceful means in settling future disputes.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBERT—T. F. Sanborn, Cuba. HOTEL ASTOR—W. J. Patterson, Denver. EVERETT—H. J. Forster, Buffalo. FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. T. L. Adams, Philadelphia. GOTHAM—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island. IMPERIAL—Sir Theodore Fry, Bart., London. MARTINIQUE—N. B. Harri, Beirut, Turkey. SAVOY—H. K. Bliss, Washington.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 31.—In the northern portion of the country the month just closed was cooler than the average by several degrees. In the South high temperatures have prevailed generally throughout the month. Precipitation was deficient in Texas and Alabama; also in New England, New York and portions of Pennsylvania; elsewhere the rainfall was about normal.

In the last twenty-four hours there was very little rain in any part of the country except in Louisiana and Southern Texas, where thunder showers have occurred. The temperatures are high in Texas and thence northward to the Dakotas. In Northeastern districts cool, pleasant weather prevails under the influence of an area of high pressure that is central over the Great Lakes.

The indications for Sunday and Monday point to fair weather in the Eastern districts, with but little change in temperature. In the middle and upper Mississippi valleys scattered showers are probable on Sunday, followed by fair Monday. The temperatures will rise slowly in Northeastern districts and fall somewhat in the middle Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be light to fresh northwesterly; on the South Atlantic coast, light and variable, mostly northeasterly; on the Gulf coast, light to fresh southerly; on the lower lakes, light and variable, and on the upper lakes, light and variable, becoming fresh southwesterly.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair Sunday and Monday, slightly warmer Monday; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair Sunday and Monday, warmer Monday; light northerly winds.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Sunday and Monday, warmer Monday; light, variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

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:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	72	65	6 p. m.	76	71
6 a. m.	71	60	9 p. m.	73	66
9 a. m.	73	63	11 p. m.	71	64
12 m.	79	69	12 p. m.	70	—
4 p. m.	79	73			

Highest temperature yesterday, 74 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 67; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 74 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 70.

Local forecast: Fair to-day and to-morrow; light north winds.

"LONG FIN" NOW A PEER

New Earl of Dunmore a Victoria Cross Man and Very Tall.

"Long Fin," the nickname by which the new Earl of Dunmore is known in the army and in clubland, by reason of his abnormal stature—he stands nearly six feet four—and has hitherto borne the courtesy title of Viscount Fincastle—is, like his father, who died last Tuesday, a Christian Scientist, and apparently believes, in accordance with the ethics of this peculiar cult, that there is no such thing as physical pain, the latter being merely imagination. For when on one memorable occasion, during a game of lawn tennis, he unfortunately sent a ball flying into the face of his vis-a-vis, a royal princess, with such force that she was compelled to quit the game, he remained mute, and did not attempt to apologize, assuming, of course, that the blow could not possibly have really hurt her.

The new Earl of Dunmore, though a cavalry officer, won the Victoria Cross not as a soldier, but as a war correspondent for "The London Times." He was doing duty as an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Viceroy of India when the frontier war of 1897 broke out. He volunteered for active service, and, being unable to get to the front as a combatant, went as a war correspondent. During a brush with the enemy he managed to rescue a dangerously wounded comrade, Lieutenant McLean, whose horse had been killed. It was one of the bravest feats of the campaign, and those who witnessed it cannot to this day understand how he managed to escape unhurt, as he and the wounded man were literally surrounded by the savage foe. I may add that on the same day he had no less than three horses shot under him. He has likewise seen active service in the Boer war and under Kitchener in Egypt and the Soudan, and at the present moment is major of the 16th Lancers, from which he will probably now retire in order to devote himself to the management of the family estate. He is married to a Miss Kemble, daughter of the Scotch laird who owns the greater part of the Isle of Skye, and has written one or two good books of travel.

The earldom of Dunmore was originally created in favor of Lord Charles Murray, second son of the Marquis of Atholl, and who was master of the horse to King James II's daughters, Princess Mary and Princess Anne, prior to their accession to the throne. It was this first Earl of Dunmore's grandson who was the last British Governor of Virginia, and while his memory is obnoxious in that part of the United States, owing to his wanton destruction of property in the War of Independence, he was sufficiently attached to Virginia to give its name not only to one of his sons, but also to cause it to be given to several of his granddaughters.

It was this peer's daughter, Lady Augusta Murray, whose marriage to King George III's son, the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, without the sanction of the Crown, led to the enactment of the so-called royal marriage law, which renders unions contracted by the members of the English reigning house illegal unless the consent of the sovereign in council has previously been given under the Great Seal of England. There was a son born to this union between the duke and Lady Augusta Murray. He figured in English society for many years under the name of Sir Augustus Murray d'Este, and on account of his pretensions to royal rank was a source of no end of trouble and annoyance to the royal family during the early part of Queen Victoria's reign.

HIS MANY AMERICAN RELATIVES.

Lord Dunmore has many American relatives. One of his cousins, Henry Murray, married a daughter of Samuel Babcock, of New York. Another, Captain Augustus Murray, of the royal navy, married the daughter of David Lee, of New York, an elder sister of that American born Countess of Waldersee who, through her first marriage with Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, is an aunt of the German Empress. The late Sir Charles Murray, an uncle of the Lord Dunmore now deceased, married the daughter of James Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., by whom he had a son, Charles Murray, who has sat in Parliament and has spent several years in the diplomatic service.

Another son of Sir Charles Murray was that unfortunate Cecil Murray who died of a dose of cyanide of potassium on an ocean liner while on the way from Europe to New York. It was ascertained that the cyanide of potassium belonged to his cabin mate, a Major Frederick Helbert, of one of the militia battalions of the English army. It was also found that he had left a will, written on shipboard, bequeathing his entire fortune to this Major Helbert, although he had made his acquaintance only two weeks before sailing for America. In spite of these extremely suspicious circumstances, the difficulty in bringing home any definite proofs, and, above all, the differences of opinion as to the question of jurisdiction, resulted in no proceedings being instituted against Major Helbert, and, while it is doubtful whether Cecil Murray's will in his favor would have ever been admitted to probate by any English court of justice, yet the major, by threatening to make it the basis of a suit in which certain feminine entanglements of young Murray would have been revealed, was able to extort from his family a considerable sum of money by way of compromise. After a subsequent career of fraud here in America, where he was extensively entertained and accorded the courtesies of the best clubs in the leading cities, Helbert was dismissed from the army, and is now doing time in an English penitentiary for robbing a London jeweller.

PASSES TO HEAVEN.

The late Lord Dunmore will be remembered as the inventor and originator of that now popular form of entertainment known as the smoking concert. He was also famous as an explorer, and one of his principal feats in this capacity was a ride on horseback from Peking to Constantinople. When he got back to England he published a volume describing the trip, which resulted in a very odd controversy in "The London Times." In the book he had asserted that one of the great central Asian rulers, by whom he had been entertained on his journey, was so convinced of divine consideration that he was in the habit of granting free passes to heaven by means of letters of recommendation addressed to "my brother Gabriel." Either a copy of the book or else some newspaper recapitulating this story must in some wonderful manner have reached Central Asia, for nearly a year afterward "The London Times" received a letter from the dusky potentate in question, which it published, and in which he denounced the earl as a liar, declaring that he had made a poor return for the hospitality received.

FROM CHAMBERMAID TO LADY MAYORESS.

Sir David Evans has not long survived his wife, whom he married under such romantic circumstances, and the death of this former Lord Mayor of London serves to recall the story of his courtship. The late Lady Evans was a chambermaid of the Oak Hotel, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, almost under the shadow of Lord Sackville's magnificent Elizabethan mansion, Knowle Park, when she first attracted the attention of the young London merchant, who had come down to Sevenoaks for the sake of the fishing in the neighborhood. He fell in love with her, and having obtained the consent of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Boakes, the one a village plumber and the other an ex-cook, he married her in due form.

In 1892 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and at the close of his term of office he was knighted by Queen Victoria and decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while a very distinguished company, including archbishops and peers, Cabinet ministers and City magnates, assembled at the Mansion House to present to Lady Evans a testimonial, in the form of a life-size portrait of her husband by a famous Academician, "in kindly remembrance of the graceful help rendered during the term of office of her husband, Sir David Evans, as Lord Mayor of London." I doubt whether ever before such a tribute of regard has been paid to a woman who began her career as the chambermaid of a village inn.

NOT DESCENDED FROM HEREWARD THE WAKE.

Sir Herewald Wake has blossomed forth into print in England in connection with a scheme which he has devised for a profit sharing system between landlords and tenants, and the British newspapers have availed themselves of the opportunity to describe him as descended from that Hereward the Wake whose story, often sung by minstrels in olden times, and which figures in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle concerning the sack of Peterborough, furnished the theme of Canon Charles Kingsley's popular novel of that name.

That Hereward existed is perfectly true. He was the son of Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, and of the latter's wife, Lady Godiva, and both the earl and the lady repose in the same tomb in the minster at Coventry. That Hereward played a great role in resisting the Norman invaders during the first few years following the battle of Hastings is likewise a matter of historic record. But there is absolutely nothing to show that Hereward surnamed "The Wake" ever left any children, nor is there anything to show that the family of Sir Herewald Wake has the slightest connection save that of name with the gallant son of Earl Leofric and of Lady Godiva. The pretensions of the Wake family of the present day in this matter have been ridiculed and exploded by Professor Freeman, by Horace Round and by a number of other English genealogists and students of ancestral lore, and Professor Freeman, indeed, in article contributed forty-five years ago to "The London Saturday Review" and to "The Contemporary Review" and other publications assailed Kingsley bitterly for having in his novel described Hereward the Wake as ancestor of the Wake family and for having been the first to attribute to his hero the heraldic device known as the Wake knot, which figures on the coat-of-arms of the Wake family of the present day. This paragraph of Kingsley is denounced by Freeman as a "mad escapade in twisting the hero of the novel, the renowned Hereward, into a peg on which to hang a Northampton family named Wake or Jones."

The pretension of the Duke of Norfolk to be descended from Hereward the Wake, pretensions that are mentioned in the Almanach de Gotha, where the Howards are given as "Maison feodale Anglo-Saxenne que l'on fait remonter a Leofrik Comte de Mercie," and the claims of the family of the late Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, are equally baseless, and cannot be sustained. Curiously enough, the Wake family, whose authentic pedigree begins with Hugh Wac, who, as attested by a charter of King Stephen, was in possession of the fief of Baldwin FitzGilbert in 1142, never dreamed of putting forward any claim to be descended from Hereward the Wake until Dr. William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of George I, took upon himself to write a more or less mythical history of the Wake family, in which he coolly and without a shadow of right annexed Hereward as an ancestor of the Wake family, a family which for a couple of hundred years bore the name of Wake Jones. Nor was it until after the days of Archbishop Wake that we find any members of the present Wake family bearing the Christian name of Hereward. So that the paragraph in the English papers to the effect that the Sir Herewald Wake of the present day uses exactly the same signature as that employed by each successive head of his house for nine hundred years past is altogether ridiculous.

The present Wake family, which is established in Northamptonshire, and the chief of which holds one of the oldest baronetcies, conferred in 1621, is so ancient, being able to show an uninterrupted ancestry in the male line back to the reign of King Stephen, that it is difficult to understand why it should lend itself in any way to the preposterous claim to being descended from Hereward the Wake, described by Canon Kingsley as "the last of the English."

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MR. MANSFIELD'S WILL.

May Be Opened at New London—Value of Estate Not Known.

The will of Richard Mansfield, who died on Friday morning at his home in New London, Conn., is in a sealed envelope in the possession of I. M. Dittenhoefer, of the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, who have been the actor's lawyers since March, 1885. Mr. Dittenhoefer goes to New London to-morrow and expects to open the will there in the presence of Mrs. Mansfield.

"Mr. Mansfield always knew exactly what he wanted," said Mr. Dittenhoefer yesterday. "He was always courteous, and when it was a matter of law he accepted our advice without question. But there was never any doubt or indecision in his mind. Few of his individualisms as an actor were apparent in his business transactions."

When asked about the value of the estate Mr. Dittenhoefer said he did not know. Mr. Mansfield made a great deal of money as an actor, he said. His only serious loss was when he purchased Harrigan's Theatre, in this city, in 1895, and named it the Garrick. His loss on the experiement, according to Mr. Dittenhoefer, was something over $60,000, all of which he paid. How Mr. Mansfield has left his estate and whether he wanted it divided among his family, which consists of a wife, a son and a brother, Mr. Dittenhoefer said he did not know.

Several estimates have been made of the wealth of the actor at the time of his death. Some have placed it as high as $900,000. It is understood that during the greater part of his professional career he made at least $100,000 a year.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Aug. 31.—Arrangements for the funeral have been completed, and it will be held at the Mansfield residence to-morrow at noon. The Rev. Alfred Poole Grant, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, will officiate at the services. The burial will be in Gardner Cemetery. The pallbearers will be Colonel A. C. Tyler, R. P. Keasby, Paul Wilstach, Dr. William Appleton, Robert Appleton and Benjamin D. Stevens.

All day yesterday and to-day messages of sympathy and condolence have been received by Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Mansfield's brother, Felix. Among those heard from were Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilson, Miss Margaret Anglin, Miss Blanche Bates, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Miss Eleanor Robson, John Wanamaker, William Winter, Herman Kohlsaat, Booth Tarkington and E. H. Sothern. Out of respect to Mr. Mansfield, the American flag was draped along the balcony of the Thames Club to-day, tied in the centre with broad crepe.

PRESS TRIBUTES TO MANSFIELD.

IN THE SAME RANK WITH ST. GAUDENS.

From The Hartford Courant.

We should place Mansfield as a player in the same rank with St. Gaudens as a sculptor. Neither of these men was magnetic or spontaneous, but both were great artists in the sense that after diligent and exhaustive study they knew what was fit.

FACTORS IN HIS SUCCESS.

From The Boston Herald.

Two factors account for the high position he won at the cost of much strenuous labor. One of these may be found in his versatility, a quality which he shared with several of his famous predecessors. The other was his unfailing devotion to the best interests of his art.

THE VACANCY.

From The Utica Observer.

We do not at present call to mind any actor upon whose shoulders the mantle of Richard Mansfield would set well. There are, as we have said, others as good, as competent as he, but they are lacking in some of the essential qualities that contributed to make Mansfield the great actor that he was. We fear that the place that he has left vacant will long be without an occupant.

HIS STAND AGAINST COMMERCIALISM.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Mansfield's before-the-curtain talks, in which he accused the public of a lack of appreciation, were sometimes too frank to be polite; but who dares say that they were not in the main just? His whole career was one continuous protest against the degradation of the theatre to a mere adjunct to the box office; he was one of the few remaining actors in whom the fire of genius was not quenched by striving after mere financial profit.

CLEAN, UPRIGHT AND DIGNIFIED.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

To the very intensity of his nervous temperament we may probably attribute his death at what should have been the fulness of his strength. He had worn himself out, and succumbed to the frightful physical exactions of the travelling actor's incessant occupation. All that the public knew or heard of him was through his art. Out of the theatre he lived the clean, upright and dignified domestic life of an American gentleman, and all who prize the drama and who honor those who honor it will remember Richard Mansfield with gratitude and affection.

LIKENESS TO IRVING.

From The Boston Transcript.

Like Irving, his forte lay in the creation and interpretation of eccentric character, and he therefore found his greatest popularity not in the elaborate productions of the classics upon which he had set his heart, but in the less pretentious roles of the sort that brought him his earliest fame. Such widely contrasted parts as the Baron Chevrial and Beau Brummell were acted by him with an amazing sense of divergent character, and more than one theatregoer, after seeing him in those roles on successive nights, would unhesitatingly proclaim his impersonations a triumph that no other actor could possibly achieve.

FIRST SNOW AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Mount Washington, N. H., Aug. 31.—The first snow of the season began falling this afternoon. The thermometer ranged from 31 to 35. With the exception of a few hours on Tuesday, the summit has been in the clouds eight days.

MUSIC.

WEST END THEATRE.

"MARTHA" IN ENGLISH.

The greatest operatic battle New York has had in years was opened by José Van Den Berg last night at the West End Theatre. "Martha" was the work chosen to begin a serious fall season attack on the music lovers of Harlem, after the preliminary skirmish of a summer so successful from the point of view of receipts as to be a surprise. Harlem was ready to be pleased last night, and after every one had sung and shouted himself hoarse when the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner" the performance was begun.

The overture to Flotow's delightful old opera struck just the right note. The orchestra did the pretty score full justice, and Mr. Van den Berg conducted with fine spirit and fair judgment. He is not a Campanini, of course, but he is a much better conductor than might well be expected in a house where the most expensive seat costs only $1. And to Mr. Van den Berg's credit be it said he frowned on the encore fiends who abounded.

Of the performance vocally little needs to be said. Miss Pauline Perry was a most attractive Lady Harriett, and her acting was pleasant. If her voice was not of the best, she used it prettily, and the music was entirely within her power. Miss Jennie Linden was a good Nancy, and would have been a better one had she used her eyes a little less.

The men were hardly as good, but George Tallman sang Lionel extremely well. His voice is most pleasing. Louis Cassavant was a satisfactory Sir Tristan and amused the house greatly. William Schuster was a good Plunkett. William Welsh was the Sheriff.

Altogether the performance was creditable. The stage management is not severely taxed by the opera, but showed efficiency; the chorus strayed from the key rather less often than that of the Metropolitan frequently does, and the scenery and costumes were much better than when this company occupied the West End in the summer.

CONRIED NEARLY WELL.

Ernest Goerlitz Left Him in Switzerland—Additional Opera Plans.

Ernest Goerlitz, the general manager of the Conried Opera Company, arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. He has been abroad since last May, assisting Mr. Conried with the details of the coming season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I left Mr. Conried ten days ago at Heiden, in Switzerland," said Mr. Goerlitz, "and he is rapidly regaining his health. He walks half a mile each day. His general health is excellent.

"The opening bill has not been definitely decided upon, but it will probably be 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' by Celia, which has never been given here. Mme. Cavalieri will be Adrienne and Caruso will be Maurice de Saxe. It will also mark the debut in this country of Rodolfo Ferrari, who will have charge of all the operas sung in Italian.

"Mr. Conried hopes to be able to present 'Mefistofele' during the first week of the season, with Chaliapine in the title role."

The chorus and ballet sail from Europe on Thursday and rehearsals will begin on September 16. Mr. Goerlitz announced that Mr. Conried had engaged Mlle. Blanche Dereyne, a talented soprano, who was a member of the San Carlo Opera Company last season.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

John Drew in "My Wife."

John Drew began his season at the Empire Theatre last night in a four-act comedy called "My Wife," adapted from the French of Gavault and Charnay. The play found favor in London and Paris, and appeared to please the audience at the Empire last night. Mr. Drew appeared as Gerald Eversleigh, and provided the greater part of the entertainment. Miss Billie Burke, an English player, appeared as Beatrice Dupre, known to her friends as "Trixie."

The play unfolds the story of a middle aged bachelor, Eversleigh, who, to please his ward, "Trixie," marries her for a year. She is already pledged to a younger man, and expects to divorce Eversleigh at the end of a year. Before the year ends she finds she loves her husband. Mr. Drew and Miss Burke were applauded time and again by an enthusiastic audience.

The cast follows:

Gerald Eversleigh	John Drew
The Hon. Gibson Gore ("Gibby")	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Captain Putnam Fuzby	Walter Soderling
M. Dupré	Morton Selten
Baron Granclos	Albert Roccardi
M. Valboure	Mario Majeroni
M. Potin	Axel Bruun
Davies	Herbert Budd
Crocker	Rex McDougall
Head Waiter	E. Soldene Powell
René Falandrés	Frank Goldsmith
Porter at the Hotel Bellevue	L. C. Howard
Beatrice Dupré ("Trixie")	Miss Billie Burke
Miriam Hawthorne	Miss Dorothy Tennant
Mrs. Denham Lane	Miss Ida Greeley Smith
Baroness Granclos	Miss Hope Latham
Mme. Dupré (née Beatrice Hereford)	Mrs. Kate Pattison Selten
Marie	Miss May Galyer

"THE GREAT DIVIDE" AT DALY'S.

Mr. Miller and Miss Anglin opened the season at Daly's Theatre last night with "The Great Divide," in which they were seen last season at the Princess Theatre. Every seat in the old house, which has been redecorated, was filled, and the audience gave the players a reception that must have pleased them. This piece may continue indefinitely at Daly's.

MISS STARR AT THE BELASCO.

Miss Starr began her season last night at the Belasco Theatre with last season's play, "The Rose of the Rancho." The house was crowded and, as usual, Miss Starr's efforts were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Belasco has provided a new piece for Miss Starr, in which she may appear before the close of the present season. Robert T. Haines appeared as Kearney, the government agent, a part which was played last season by Mr. Richman.

SUIT AGAINST KLAW & ERLANGER.

Pittsburg, Aug. 31.—Proceedings were entered in Common Pleas Court Number 4 to-day by Harry Davis, of the Harry Davis Enterprises, against Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical proprietors, and M. Stoltz, the Pittsburg representative, asking for an injunction restraining them from conducting performances at the Duquesne Theatre, located on Penn avenue, this city. The hearing will be held Monday.

Davis bases his right to a restraining order on the fact that he possesses a contract with Klaw & Erlanger and various other persons named in the bill of equity, by which the syndicate has agreed for a period of six years to book no attraction in any Pittsburg theatre except the Nixon and Empire.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE FOR MME. EAMES.

Mme. Emma Eames, the opera singer, received a final decree of absolute divorce from Julian Story, the artist, yesterday. The decree was granted by Justice Morschauser, of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, and permits Mme. Eames to resume her maiden name if she so desires. She is also allowed to remarry "in the same manner as if the defendant, Julian Story, were actually dead." The judgment contains the customary provision against the marriage of Mr. Story, however, during the lifetime of Mme. Eames. The decree is brief and formal, and contains no details of the evidence taken by Frank M. Buck, referee, on which an interlocutory decree was granted in April last.

BOMB FOR FORMER OHIO GOVERNOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—A dynamite bomb was exploded late last night within thirty yards of former Governor Herrick's home, on Euclid Heights. Police detectives working on the case believe that the bomb was hurled by some enemy of the former Governor of Ohio, possibly a convict whose release had been delayed by the Governor's refusal to aid him to a parole or pardon. The Governor says he knows of no enemy.

The bomb exploded midway between the home of Governor Herrick and that of H. H. Johnson, a lawyer, shattering the windows and front door of the latter's house. The police believe that the thrower became alarmed and hurled the bomb while too far away to strike the Governor's house.

HEARST'S SPEECH NOT POLITICAL.

William R. Hearst said yesterday that he would not make a political speech at Jamestown on Labor Day, and the reports to that effect were unfounded. In the circumstances Mr. Hearst said that he would consider the delivery of a political speech in bad taste.

He said that he had been invited to the exposition on Labor Day to address workingmen on a subject in which they "were immediately interested, and his speech would be along those lines."

Died.

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

Flanagan, Emma F.	Langan, Nellie T.
Hill, Frederick A.	McCulloch, Jessie G.
Keating, Edna O.	Moir, Mary.
Kennedy, Elizabeth B.	O'Connor, Michael.
Lane, Frances A.	Phillips, Mary.

FLANAGAN—Suddenly, at Scottsville, N. Y., August 30, Emma F. Flanagan, widow of William C. Flanagan and daughter of the late Joseph and Deborah Chapelle Staples. Funeral service Monday, September 2, at 2 o'clock, from No. 129 West 76th st.

HILL—Frederick Asbury Hill, formerly Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteers and Judge Advocate Spanish-American War and late Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G., son of Ebenezer J. Hill and Mary E. M. Hill, at his home, Saturday, August 31. Funeral service Tuesday, September 3, at 3 o'clock, at No. 40 West Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

KEATING—Entered into rest on Wednesday, August 28, after a lingering illness, Edna Ogilvie, aged 23 years, beloved daughter of Albert W. and Ida J. Keating. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 627 East 23d st., near Avenue F, Flatbush, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment Monday.

KENNEDY—At her residence, No. 208 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Bennett, widow of Alexander Spottswood Kennedy, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral private.

LANE—On August 28, Frances Ann Lane, aged 89 years. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Sunday, September 1, at 2:30 p. m.

LANGAN—On Thursday, August 29, 1907, Nellie T., beloved daughter of the late Patrick Langan. Funeral from her late residence, No. 98 Pineapple st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to the Church of St. James Pro-Cathedral, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

M'CULLOCH—Jessie G., wife of William McCulloch. Funeral services at her late home, No. 78 Lawrence ave., Brooklyn, Sunday, September 1, at 8 p. m.

MOIR—On Friday evening, August 30, 1907, after a short illness, Mary Moir. Funeral from her late residence on Monday, September 2, at 4 o'clock, at No. 53 Harrison st., East Orange, N. J., Brick Church Station. Please omit flowers.

O'CONNOR—Suddenly, on Friday, August 30, 1907, Michael O'Connor. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Timmons, No. 174 Tillary st., Brooklyn, on Monday, September 2, at 2:30 p. m.

PHILLIPS—On Friday, August 30, 1907, Mary, widow of the late John Phillips. Funeral on Monday, September 2, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, No. 371 Greene ave., Brooklyn; thence to the Church of the Nativity, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

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