and so often around the rear of the President's train that he was forced to come out and say "Thank you" a minute before the train left. Altogether about 200,000 persons have had a look at the President to-day.

The President's Speech.

In his main address at the Coliseum to-night the President said:

Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow-Americans, men and women of Hartford, I thank you, Senator Platt, through you I thank the State of Connecticut. Mayor Sullivan, for my part I thank the city of Hartford for the greeting extended to me.

Before beginning the speech that I had intended and still intend to make to you to-night, I wish to allude to an incident that happened this afternoon which struck me as more important than what I have to say to you.

In being driven around your beautiful city I was taken through Pope Park, and stopped at a platform where I was presented with a great horseshoe of flowers, the gift of the workingmen of Hartford to the President of the United States. I listened to an admirable literary address by Father Sullivan and then had the chance of shaking hands with Mr. Gunshanan, who, with Father Sullivan, had been among those instrumental in giving the gift to me.

In Father Sullivan's speech he was kind enough to allude to me personally, but he laid primary stress, as he ought to do, upon the fact that it was a gift of welcome from the wage workers, upon whom ultimately this Government depends, and he coupled the words of giving with certain sentiments in which he expressed his belief that I would do all that I could to show myself a good representative of the wage workers.

A PROMISE TO WAGE WORKERS.

Gentlemen, I should be utterly unfit for the position that I occupy if I failed to do all that in me lies to act, as light is given me to act, so as to represent the best thought and purpose of the wage worker of the United States. Now at the outset of the twentieth century we are facing difficult and complex problems—problems social and economic, which will tax the best energies of all of us to solve aright, and which we can only solve at all if we approach them in a spirit not merely of common sense, but of generous desire to act each for all and all for each.

While there are occasions when through legislative or administrative action the governmental representative of the people can do especial service to one set of our citizens, yet I think you will agree with me that in the long run the best way in which to serve any one set of our citizens is to try to serve all alike well, to try to act in a spirit of fairness and justice to all, to give to each man his rights, to safeguard each man in his rights, and so far as in me lies while I hold my present position I will be true to that conception of my duty.

I have finished what I had to say that was suggested by the very touching and pleasing incident of this afternoon's ride.

TWO KINDS OF DUTIES.

Now I want to speak to you to-night, not on our international problems as a nation, but on some of the international problems which we have had to face during the last four years. The international problems are the most important. Keeping our own household straight is our first duty, but we have got other duties.

Just exactly as each man who is worth his salt must first of all be a good husband, a good father, a good bread-winner, a good man of business, and yet must in addition to that be a good citizen for the State at large, so a nation must first take care to do well its duties within its own borders, but must not make of that fact an excuse for failing to do those of its duties the performance of which lies without its own borders.

The events of the last few years have forced the American Republic to take a larger position in the world than ever before, and, therefore, more than ever before to concern herself with questions of policy which affect her interest beyond her own borders. As a people we now have duties and opportunities in the tropic seas and lands south of us as well as in those of the farthest East. And much depends upon the way in which we meet these duties, the way in which we take advantage of these opportunities.

From the days of Monroe, Clay and the younger Adams we, as a people, have always looked with interest upon the West Indies and the isthmus connecting the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in those regions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now ampler reason than ever before for this feeling. The outcome of the Spanish war put us in possession of Porto Rico and brought us into peculiarly close touch with Cuba, while the successful negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at last cleared the way for the construction of the Isthmian Canal.

PORTO RICO RUNNING LIKE A MACHINE.

Porto Rico, it is a pleasure to say, may now serve as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions. So excellent have been the effects of our administration and legislation concerning this island that their very excellence has resulted in their being almost forgotten by those at home. There is hardly a ripple of failure on the stream of our success; and so, as is apt to be our way, we do not think of it at all. Yet it is well worth while to think of it, and it is pleasant to learn by an experience which teaches us what to follow instead of what to avoid.

First and foremost, in Porto Rico we have consistently striven to get the very best men to administer the American affairs of the island. It is desirable throughout our public service to secure a high standard of efficiency and integrity. But, after all, here at home we always have in our own hands the remedy for any failure to provide such qualities. In a far-off island things are different. Those wrong doing is more easy and those who suffer from it are more helpless, while there is less efficient check in the way of that public opinion to which public men are sensitive.

In consequence, the administration of those islands is, beyond all other kinds of administration in our country, the one in which the highest standard must be demanded. In making appointments to the insular service it is necessary to disregard any question of mere party expediency and to look at matters solely from the standpoint of the honor of our own nation and of the welfare of the island itself.

This has been the standpoint adhered to in selecting the men who represent our government in Porto Rico—Governor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Judges, Superintendent of Education—every one. In consequence, all Americans should feel a real pride in the way in which their compatriots who are responsible for the government of the island have administered it.

Moreover, in shaping the government of the island we have acted with good sense as well as with good faith. We have not been frightened or misled into giving the people of the island a form of government unsuitable to them; and while providing that they should govern themselves as far as possible we have not hesitated in their own interest to keep the power of shaping their destiny.

PROMISE TO CUBA MADE GOOD.

In Cuba the problem was larger, more complicated and more difficult. Here, again, we kept our promise absolutely. After having delivered the island from its oppressors we refused to turn it loose off-hand, with the certainty that it would sink into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plan higher than it had ever reached before during the four centuries since the Spaniard first landed upon its shores.

We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the government. We stamped out yellow fever—in itself an inestimable service both to the Cuban people and the people of our own Southern States. We established a school system. We made life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive.

Then, when we had laid deep and broad the foundations upon which civil liberty and national independence must rest, we turned the island over to the hands of those whom the people had chosen as the founders of the new republic. It is a republic with which our own great Republic must ever be closely knit by the ties of common interest and common aspirations.

RECIPROCITY BOUND TO COME.

Cuba must always be peculiarly related to us in international politics. She must in internal affairs be to a degree a part of our political system. In return, she must have peculiar relations with us economically. She must be in a sense part of our economic system. We expect her to accept a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her and for us.

In return, we must be prepared to put her in an economic position as regards our tariff system which will give her some measure of the prosperity which we enjoy. We can't, in my judgment, avoid taking this attitude if we are to persevere in the course which we have outlined for ourselves as a nation during the past four years; and, therefore, I believe that it is only a matter of time—and I trust only a matter of a very short time—before we enter into reciprocal trade relations with Cuba.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

The Isthmian Canal represents what is probably to be the greatest engineering feat the greatest feat of the kind—of the twentieth century. Before we start upon the construction of the canal certain questions of detail and of our relations with the people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done the first question will come upon choosing the commission which is to supervise the building of the canal.

Here, again, we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administrative ability, who will consent to undertake the work. If possible, I should like to see these men represent different sections and different political parties. But these questions are secondary. The primary aim must be to get men who, though able to control much greater salaries than the nation is able to pay, nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the Government's service.

So much for what has been done in the Occident. In the Orient the labor was more difficult.

A WORD TO PHILIPPINE DEPLORERS.

It is rare, indeed, that a great work, a work supremely worth doing, can be done save at the cost not only of labor and toil, but of much puzzling worry during the time of the performance. Normally the nation that achieves greatness, like the individual who achieves greatness, can do so only at the cost of anxiety and bewilderment and heart-wearing effort. Timid people, people scant of faith and hope, and good people who are not accustomed to the roughness of the life of effort are almost sure to be disheartened and dismayed by the work and the worry, and overmuch cast down by the shortcomings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages, even of what eventually turn out to be the most brilliant victories.

All this is true of what has happened during the last four years in the Philippine Islands. The Spanish war itself was an easy task, but it left us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do—the thing which appealed not only to lazy and selfish men but to very many good men whose thought did not drive down to the root of things—was to leave the islands. Had we done this a period of wild chaos would have supervened, and then some stronger Power would have stepped in and seized the islands and have taken up the task which we in such a case would have flinched from performing.

A less easy, but infinitely more absurd, course would have been to leave the islands ourselves and at the same time to assert that we would not permit any one else to interfere with them. This particular course would have combined all the possible disadvantages of every other course which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because when the actual test came it would have been quite out of the question for us after some striking deed of savagery had occurred in the islands to stand by and prevent the reentry of civilization into them, while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyrants and wrongdoers against outside interference by ourselves or others, would have put a premium upon every species of tyranny and anarchy within the islands.

THE NATION'S COURAGE VINDICATED.

Finally, there was the course which we adopted—not an easy course, and one fraught with danger and difficulty, as is generally the case in this world when some great feat is to be accomplished as an incident to work out our national destiny. We made up our minds to stay in the islands, to put down violence, to establish peace and order, and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule, accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the islanders showed themselves fit for it. Well, it was certainly a formidable task; but think of the marvellously successful way in which it has been accomplished.

The first and vitally important feat was the establishment of the supremacy of the American flag, and this had to be done by the effort of these gallant fellow Americans of ours to whom so great a debt is due—the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Regulars and Volunteers alike. In a succession of campaigns, carried on in unknown tropic jungles, against an elusive and treacherous foe vastly outnumbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and country, our troops completely broke the power of the insurgents, smashed their armies and harried the broken robber bands into submission. In its latter stages the war against our rule sank into mere brigandage, and when our troops had to do was to hunt down the parties of ladrones. It was not a task which it was humanly possible to accomplish in a month or a year; but month by month, year by year, with unwearied and patient resolution our army in the Philippines did the task which it found ready to hand until the last vestige of organized insurrection was stamped out.

THE MOROS MUST BE GOOD.

I do not refer to the Moros, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearance, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attacking our troops. Among the Filipinos proper, however, peace has come. Doubtless, here and there, sporadic outbreaks of brigandage will occur from time to time; but organized warfare against the American flag has ceased, and there is no reason to apprehend its recurrence. Our army in the islands has been reduced until it is not a fourth of what it was at the time the outbreak was at its height.

Step by step as the army conquered the rule of the military was supplanted by the rule of civil authorities—the soldier was succeeded by the civilian magistrate. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best type of Americans for the higher civil positions, and the actual work of administration has been done, so far as possible, by native Filipino officials serving under the Americans.

CLEAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright or an abler body of public representatives than Gov. Taft, Vice-Governor Wright and their associates and subordinates in the Philippine Islands. It is very difficult a matter practically to apply the principles of an orderly free government to an Oriental people struggling upward out of barbarism and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broad-mindedness. All these qualities and the countless others necessary have been found in the civil and military officials who have been sent over to administer the islands.

It was of course inevitable that there should be occasional failures; but it is astonishing how few these have been. Here and there the civil government which had been established in a given district had to be temporarily withdrawn because of some outbreak; but at last, on the July Fourth that has just passed, on the 126th anniversary of our independence, it was possible at the same time to declare amnesty throughout the islands and definitely to establish civil rule over all of them, excepting the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where the conditions were wholly different. Each inhabitant of the Philippines is now guaranteed his civil and religious rights, his right to life, personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing the rights of others. It is worth noting that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government, that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any people in the Orient which is under European rule.

CONGRESS HAS DONE ITS SHARE.

Nor is this all. Congress has, with far-seeing wisdom, heartily supported all that has been done by the Executive. Wise laws for the government of the Philippine Islands have been placed upon the statute books, and under these laws provision is made for the introduction into the Philippines of representative government with only the delay absolutely necessary to allow for the establishment of definite peace, for the taking of a census and the settling down of the country. In short, we are governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest and for their very great benefit, and we have acted in practical fashion—not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things and meeting that need in the fullest and amplest way.

It would be hard to say whether we owe most to our military or our civil representatives in the Philippines. The soldiers have shown splendid gallantry in the field and they have done no less admirable work in preparing the provinces for civil government. The civil authorities have shown the utmost wisdom in doing a very difficult and very important work of vast extent. It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of successful constructive statesmanship. Finally, in the Philippines, as in Cuba, the instances of wrongdoing among either our civil or military representatives have been astonishingly few, and punishment has been meted with even-handed justice to all offenders.

THE INTERESTS OF WHOLE COUNTRY AT STAKE.

Nor should it be forgotten that while we have thus acted in the interest of the islands themselves, we have also helped our own people. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The welfare of California, Oregon and Washington is as vital to the nation as the welfare of New England, New York and the South Atlantic States. The awakening of the Orient means very much to all the nations of Christendom, commercially no less than politically; and it would be short-sighted statesmanship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share to our people of this commercial future.

The possession of the Philippines has helped us. Already the Government has taken the necessary steps to provide for the laying of a Pacific cable under conditions which safeguard absolutely the interests of the American public. Our commerce with the East is growing rapidly. Events have abundantly shaded alike from the moral and material standpoint all that we have done in the far East as a sequel to our war with Spain.

W. B. Kniskern Promoted.

The appointment of Warren B. Kniskern to the position of passenger traffic manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway has been announced. He has been general passenger and ticket agent of the company and has been in its service for a number of years.

When You Go Away

take New York with you. You will find it all in THE SUN and EVENING SUN.—Adv.

P. POWER GETS OUT OF JAIL.

MERCIFUL COURT HAS PITY ON N. P. DUMMY PLAINTIFF.

Lawyer Lamb Regains His Spirits and Is Out With Challenges to Cockran et al—Lawyers Guthrie and Kellogg Not So Pleased—But Peter's Glad to Be Home.

With but three days out of his allotted thirty spent in Ludlow Street Jail, Peter Lorenzo Power, better known as the "vanishing plaintiff," was yesterday released and permitted to return to the bosom of his family. The order for his release came from Judge Lacombe, the same authority that had committed him, and it was as agreeable to Peter and his lawyer, George Alfred Lamb, as it was the reverse to Messrs. Guthrie and Kellogg, the attorneys for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Judge Lacombe, who is at Ashokan, N. Y., read in yesterday's papers of Power's examination before Special Examiner [illegible]. He promptly wrote to Marshall Henkel that, in the clemency of the Court, Power should be immediately released when the lawyers had finished taking his evidence. As neither Mr. Lamb nor Mr. Kellogg had any more questions to ask, Henkel promptly sent for Power, and told him, in his office, of Judge Lacombe's leniency. Lamb and his client then left the Federal Building in a state of great elation. They went to Power's home at 260 West Ninety-ninth street.

Power's career has been an exciting one during the last few months. As plaintiff in a suit, whose ostensible object was the defeat of the merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads, he attained a widespread notoriety. In his name J. Pierpont Morgan and other notable financiers were subpœnaed and submitted to searching cross-examinations which formed the chief topic of conversation for millions of people. And Power himself was the least interested of any in these hearings. As he has himself testified, he know nothing of the examinations, save what he read in the newspapers. He was merely acting as a dummy plaintiff for others who saw a great chance in such a suit for "strike" or "hold-up" litigation. Lawyer Lamb testified on Tuesday that these others were Camille Weidenfeld, who was formerly Thomas W. Lawson's partner; Content & Co., the brokers; Edward R. Thomas, of Thomas & Post, and W. Bourke Cockran. All of these men denied their connection with the Power suit, but their names have cropped up again and again in the taking of testimony.

Lawyer Lamb made a statement yesterday defining his future attitude to the men he accuses, giving his reasons for going on the stand and giving such sensational testimony on Thursday. In the course of it he said:

"I made up my mind that the scheme of my clients was to throw me overboard, saving themselves at my expense. That this was the case became apparent when Weidenfeld went on the stand and gave testimony that surprised me more than anything I had ever listened to in my life. I do not understand how these men dared to go on the stand and deny all connection with the case when they must have known that I can prove absolutely that what I have charged is true. Forsaken by my clients, with my professional future at stake, I made up my mind not to hide behind my privilege as a lawyer any longer, but to step right out and tell the truth. I have done it, and in the near future it will be my pleasure to corroborate everything I have said by witnesses whose testimony cannot be impeached."

Mr. Lamb said that owing to the row that had arisen from the Consolidated Gas deal it had been agreed that he and Mr. Cockran should not meet face to face. Then he added:

"But I am as certain that Cockran was as deeply in this as Weidenfeld or the others as it is humanly possible for a man to be."

When this statement was repeated to Mr. Cockran yesterday he said:

"I have already denied the allegations and I do not see what more I can say. I can qualify my denial, but what use is it for me to do that? Besides, I don't want to qualify it. A lie is a lie. I have stamped this charge as a lie and that is enough. To any who are interested I will simply say now that I never had any connection with Lamb or Power or any one else in this suit until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Weidenfeld called on me in the capacity of a legal adviser."

Edward R. Thomas, who is at Saratoga, has made a denial similar to Mr. Cockran's in terms, but more strenuous and unqualified. In response to these denials Lamb made the following statement last night:

"As these men are so positive in their repudiation of any connection with the Power suit, I challenge both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Thomas to appear at the next hearing, which will be held next Tuesday at 11 o'clock in room 70 of the Federal Building. I challenge them to go on the stand there and repeat their denials under oath, when they can be examined by both Mr. Guthrie and myself."

ROOSEVELT A WORTHY LEADER.

Idaho Republican State Convention Declares for Him.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention, which adjourned last night, adopted the following resolution indorsing President Roosevelt:

We believe that in President Roosevelt our party has found a worthy leader, whose fearlessness in the discharge of his duty and whose devotion to the best interests of the whole country prove him to be a worthy successor of his lamented predecessor, and the Republican party of Idaho extends to President Roosevelt its hearty support.

The platform has this to say of combinations of capital:

The formation of enormous, overcapitalized corporations, commonly called "trusts," for the purpose of concentrating all of the industries and products of the country in the hands of a few men, stifling competition and enabling them to dictate the wages of labor and the prices of commodities to both the producer and the consumer in the interest of their own aggrandizement, is a great and growing evil the remedy for which should be laws regulating the capitalization of corporations within reasonable and moderate limits. We realize the fact that under the Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, no adequate restrictions can be put upon the organization of such corporations. We favor such amendment to the Constitution as will enable Congress to effectually regulate and suppress all trusts and injurious combinations of aggregated capital.

The protective tariff is indorsed with this reservation:

Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy, and the American manufacturer has entered the markets of the world and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of all other countries. We therefore favor a revision of the tariff, without unreasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection.

New Bank to Be Built in 34th Street.

Bradford Rhodes, representing the recently organized Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, has purchased the dwelling and lot at 111 West Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, as a site for a new bank building. The purchase price is said to have been $155,000.

Produce Exchange to Close Aug. 30.

A petition from the members of the Produce Exchange asking the Board of Managers to close the exchange on Aug. 30, the Saturday before Labor Day, reached such large proportions yesterday as practically to assure the granting of the petition.

Events in Society and Other Matters of Interest to Women

are more fully and intelligently handled by THE SUN and EVENING SUN than by other daily mediums.—Adv.

A FIRE FIEND PURSUES HIM.

Mr. Lyons of Evergreens, Who Doesn't Insure, Has Lost $200,000 in Five Years.

James Lyons, a wealthy manufacturer of Queens, says he is the victim of a firebug who has persevered in his efforts to ruin him for a number of years.

Mr. Lyons expressed this belief yesterday while looking at the smouldering ruins of a large barn owned by him on Cypress avenue, Evergreens. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning it caught fire and burned down before the firemen could reach it. The loss is estimated at $1,300.

Twenty-four hours before this fire Mr. Lyons's residence in Evergreens, not far from where the barn stood, was destroyed by fire. He and his family escaped with little more than their night clothing. That fire cost him about $5,000.

A few weeks ago Mr. Lyons suffered a more serious loss. His big lampblack and tar-paper factory, situated a mile or so from his residence, went up in flames, causing a loss of about $100,000.

Four years ago Mr. Lyons had still another fire, the most expensive he has ever had. On that occasion the buildings devoted to his tar-paper and lampblack works burned. They were larger and more substantial than the ones which burned recently as Mr. Lyons abandoned brick for wood in construction.

He says that in five years he has lost fully $200,000 by fire. He has never carried insurance, preferring to run a system of self-insurance, but his three recent losses have somewhat changed his ideas. He employs Hungarians and other foreigners in his factory, and fears that at some time he has offended one of them and that the man is now getting revenge by setting fire to his buildings.

THE PROPOSED SPECIAL RACE.

Saratoga Association Trying to Arrange for the Record-Breaking Event.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The principal topic at the track this afternoon and at the hotels and clubs to-night is the proposed special race, to be run before the close of the Saratoga meeting, to establish a new world's record for one mile. No turf contest has been proposed in years which has excited so much enthusiastic interest. Mr. Whitney and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., discussed ways and means this afternoon and after the conference was over Mr. Hitchcock said:

"I will take the matter up with the owners and see what can be done. It would be certainly a great event and would make a brilliant close to the first meeting on the new track. The great difficulty in the way of arranging such a race now is that our meeting is nearly over and owners have made arrangements to ship their horses to Sheepshead Bay. However, I will make it my business to come here early to-morrow morning and hustle around among the owners and see what can be done."

"Mr. Hitchcock has explained the situation," said Mr. Whitney, who was standing near, "and if the race can be arranged he will arrange it. It's too bad that the proposition was not made earlier in the meeting. I'd like, as I said yesterday, to start in such a race, but have made arrangements to ship on Saturday. We'll see, however, what Mr. Hitchcock can do. Next year we'll have a race something like the one which is now proposed, the Saratoga Derby.

"It would be, however, for three-year-olds. It is our desire to bring all the best three-year-olds of the year together here, and we shall offer a worthy stake. I am glad to find that this race is filling well, and if we don't break the record in a race for all ages this year we hope that some three-year-old will break it next year."

SLOCUM STATUE CONTROVERSY.

Park Commissioner Young of Brooklyn Not in Favor of Eastern Parkway Site.

There is likely to be a sharp controversy over the selection of the site in Brooklyn for the equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum by Sculptor MacMonnies, which arrived from Paris a few days ago.

Seven years ago, when the $30,000 for the statue was appropriated, Mayor Schieren and Park Commissioner Squier, were authorized to choose the site, and they finally determined that it should be in Bedford avenue and Eastern Parkway, on the corner around which the veterans swing in the Memorial Day parade on the way to the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch. Park Commissioner Young, it is now said, favors the Wilink entrance to the park as the most desirable site, but no definite action will be taken until he has consulted with Mayor Low.

Meanwhile the statue will remain boxed up in the rear of the Museum Building on the East Side lands.

GATES AND COLORADO FUEL.

Wall Street Bears of $3,350,000 Lost in Trying to Capture the Company.

Regarding a Wall Street report that John W. Gates and his associates had lost something over $3,350,000 in a futile endeavor to obtain control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a member of the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Co. in this city said yesterday:

"We have made application for a dissolution of the injunction denying the directors of Colorado Fuel the privilege of calling a meeting, and until this application is either granted or denied we shall do nothing. We are not buying a share of Colorado Fuel to-day. The support is apparently the result of shorts covering. The stock will go lower, however, if our application is not granted. Messrs. Gates, Blair, Mitchell and Lambert are now on their way to Chicago."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Players for "The Understudy"—Two New Plays for the Coming Season.

Margaret Ayres, a daughter of Harriet Hubbard Ayres, was engaged yesterday for "The Understudy," a musical farce that will be the first production at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse. Fletcher Norton and Blanche Ring will have important parts.

Two American women dramatists have just finished and named plays for this season. "The Honor of the Humble" is the name Harriet Ford has given her Russian melodrama for James O'Neill. Miss Ford dramatized "A Gentleman of France" and collaborated with Beatrice de Mille in writing "The Greatest Thing in the World." Alice E. Ives has given the title of "A Bay State Spinster" to her rural play for Sadie Stringham. Miss Ives was Jerome H. Eddy's partner in making the successful drama of "The Village Postmaster."

Morse and Associates Take Ice Bonds.

An officer of C. W. Morse's American Ice Company authorized the statement yesterday that all of the collateral trust bonds issued by the company had been subscribed for by President Morse and his associate directors.

Bernstein Gets Decision Over Young Griffo.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The season of pugilistic exhibitions was opened in Baltimore to-night by the Eutaw A. C. with a star bout between Joe Bernstein of New York and Young Griffo of Brooklyn. Bernstein received the decision at the end of twenty rounds. The boys fought at 128 pounds, and while Bernstein looked the better muscled and the harder hitter of the two, his blows seemed to have but little impression on Griffo.

Bernstein made his play for Griffo's kidneys, which had little or no effect, while Griffo used his left on Joe's face. Griffo's blows had very little effect on Bernstein. The damage done to either of the boxers was slight. Both of the fighters at the end of the twentieth looked good for several more rounds.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY FIRE.

$25,000 DAMAGE BY BLAZE THAT STARTED IN CLOCK TOWER.

May Have Been Set by Refractory Inmate—Ten Fire Engines Exhausted the Water Supply—Protectory Boys Did Good Work With Old Ironsides.

A fire, which may have been started by a refractory inmate, was discovered in the tower of the Catholic Protectory at West Chester late yesterday afternoon. Before the firemen fairly got at it the steeple and the top floor of the main building were burned out and from $15,000 to $25,000 damage was done.

About all of the fire apparatus north of the Harlem River was called into use and when the fire was out practically all of the water in the neighborhood was inside of the protectory. Most of the boys slept on improvised beds elsewhere last night. "Old Ironsides," the fire engine given by the city to the protectory, did splendid service and so did the boy inmates. When the fire was discovered all of the boys were out in the grounds of the institution, so none of them was in danger.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Brother Leontine said that there were no electric wires in the tower, that none of the boys had access to it and that no fire is used near it. It was doubtless of incendiary origin. Brother Leontine was just coming through the gate at 4:45 o'clock when he saw smoke burst from the tower and at the same time about twenty-five of the protectory boys discovered it. They rushed to the quarters of "Old Ironsides," and got that into action. Meanwhile Edward Kelly and George Demarest turned in an alarm. Chief McCartney from Williamsbridge responded. When he got there "Old Ironsides" was sending a stream into the tower but it was evident that more engines were needed.

A second alarm was sent in and in a few minutes ten engines, from Fordham, Tremont, West Chester and Unionport had coupled to hydrants.

That was too much for the water supply which gave out and the engines pumped air and water intermittently. No water reached the fire and it began to make headway. The clock stopped at five minutes to 5 o'clock.

Chief McCartney ordered the engines uncoupled from the hydrants and sent them to a creek running through the grounds and to a water tank near by, that belonged to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

While this was being done the fire mounted to the 160-foot red pine steeple and it toppled over onto the roof of the protectory, setting it afire. The fall of the steeple tore down the telephone and electric light wires of the building.

Then the engines that had found water enough to pump to the roof began to work, and fifty of the protectory boys headed by Thomas S. [illegible] began dumping the bedding out of the windows of the top floor.

Beds for 200 boys were on this floor and none of the bedding was injured. The firemen with their hose and fire axes rapidly subdued the flames and by 6 o'clock no embers remained.

Acting Chief Purrov said that the damage from fire and water would reach $25,000.

The water that had been poured into the top story made its way down through the ceilings onto the brothers and boys who were working to get the bedding out of the third and fourth floors before it was soaked.

They worked by the light of tall, ecclesiastical looking candles and waded through pools of water. The bedding was taken to recitation rooms and laboratories and bunks were there fitted up for the use of the boys over night.

The novelty of the situation appealed to the lads, none of whom tried to escape in the excitement.

The main building is about twenty-five years old, according to Brother Leontine, who says that it cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $300,000. He estimated the damage at $15,000. It is a red brick structure trimmed with white stone, is 220 feet long by 75 feet deep and is five stories high. The upper three floors were used as dormitories. Brother Leontine said that 1,200 of the 1,700 boys in the institution slept there.

The institution occupies forty-seven acres of ground. It was founded by Bishop Ives of the Episcopal Church and was afterward turned over to the Catholics.

No one at the downtown offices of the protectory last night could say just how much insurance is carried on the building, but it was said to be over half the original cost.

Several months ago, it was stated, Assistant Foreman Galloway of the Fire Department, who had been detailed to the protectory to command the protectory's own band of fire fighters, was taken away and assigned to one of the Manhattan truck companies.

Since then there has been no regularly detailed fireman from the city department, and the insurance companies have raised rates in consequence.

THREE NEW PUBLIC BATHS.

Plans Filed for the Buildings—Total Cost to Be $225,000.

The city is to build at once three of the big free baths projected by the Low administration for the use of men and women of the tenements. One will be located at 243, 245 and 247 East 109th street, costing $80,000; the second at 247 and 249 West Forty-first street, costing $75,000, and the third at 133, 135 and 135½ Allen street, costing $70,000.

Each bath will be two stories high with a basement, the façades being of brick, granite and limestone, with two large entrances, one for men and the other for women, each entrance flanked with lamps of ornamental metal.

The first floor in each bath will be set aside for the accommodation of women and the second floor for the use of men, and each will be completely equipped with showers and other appurtenances. The plans for the buildings have just been filed with the Building Bureau by York & Sawyer, architects, acting for the city.

The Weather.

Save for a few light showers in Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, the weather over the entire country was generally fair yesterday. The pressure was high over the Lake regions and Ohio Valley, causing lower temperature in those sections and southward to the Tennessee Valley.

An area of low pressure was passing out of the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by brisk to high winds from the St. Lawrence Valley east to the New England coast. The pressure was also low over the Rocky Mountain States, but there was no storm.

It should be comparatively cool in this section, with fair weather to-day and Sunday.

In this city yesterday was fair, with little or no change of temperature; wind, light to fresh northeast, shifting to southwest; average humidity, 62 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.85, 3 P. M., 29.82.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official		SUN'S			Official		SUN'S	
	1902	1901	1902			1902	1901	1902	
9 A. M.	69°	77°	70°		6 P. M.	71°	79°	73°	
12 M.	74°	84°	75°		9 P. M.	63°	76°	65°	
3 P. M.	72	80°	73°		12 Mid.	59°	76°	62°	

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh north winds.

For New England, fair to-day, except showers on the east and north coasts; fair to-morrow; variable winds, shifting to fresh westerly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow; winds shifting to fresh northeast.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

Are You Depressed?

Do life's worries sit heavy upon you? Read THE SUN. Hundreds of thousands find it the best of tonics.—Adv.

THE EVENING SUN

TO-DAY

IN ADDITION TO THE NEWS OF THE DAY AND THE WEEKLY SUMMARIES OF WALL STREET, THE CHURCHES, THE THEATRES, MUSIC AND SPORTS, WILL ALSO PUBLISH THESE SPECIAL STORIES:

WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
Just Hear What Happened to Some Trusting Individuals Who Did.

JERSEY COURT'S BIBULOUS MARMOSET.
Augie, His Sailor Friend, and His Lamentable Fall from Ape to Jail-Bird.

SENDING REGGIE TO SCHOOL.
City Parents Have Anxious Arguments Just Now—Small Boy's Ideal Help, Too.

RED LIGHTS ON THE "SHOWER CURE."
Darkest Brooklyn Saw Sights When Two Backyard Bathers Were Illuminated.

THE MELTING ICES OF GIUSEPPE.
Warm Hearts, Not the Weather, the Cause of a Riot in Local Liliput.

REAL "MUSHROOM" ARISTOCRACY.
Hoboken Has Two Kings With a Vegetable Kingdom—Their Secret Cellars.

THE COLONEL RENEWS HIS SALMON DAYS.
Little Fish Stories of Many Little Rivers When the Labrador Sportsmen Were Homeward Bound.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOF GARDEN.
Songs and Scramblings of an East Side School's Evening Playtime.

ENGINEER WHO DIDN'T JUMP.
The Massive Railroader Has a Sermon With a Real Wreck for the Text.

HUNTING THE MAGNETIC POLE.
Our "Little Knowledge" Is Ancient As Well As Dangerous—A Skipper Who Wants More.

VEXING ONE JERSEY MAYOR.
Goo-Goo Eyes and Billiards Are Some of the Hightstown Executive's Troubles.

THE EVENING SUN.

SHE PUT A NOTE IN A PEACH

AND THE PRINCETON MAN WHO ATE THE PEACH CALLED.

Miss Hunt Is Flustered at Montgomery's Appearance and Flees to Her Room, but Farmer Hunt Calls Her Down and There Is a Happy Meeting All Round.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—When pretty Caroline Hunt, a farmer's daughter, living at Little Rocky Hill, deftly slipped a note into a peach that was about to be shipped to market, two days ago, she little dreamed that an answer would be received to-night in the shape of a big, good-natured, good-looking hero of the Princeton football field.

Yet this is exactly what happened, for W. J. Montgomery, the young man who ate the peach and found Miss Hunt's note in the pit, went to Rocky Hill to-day and called on her.

Miss Hunt is the daughter of Job Hunt, a well-to-do farmer living on a picturesque and secluded farm near Little Rocky Hill. A long lane, leading through a cedar grove, flanked by a heavy growth of scrub oak, shuts off the Hunt farm, and apart from the companionship of her immediate family and her farm pets, Miss Hunt has little in common with the outer world. She has just passed her twentieth birthday and it is not surprising that she should long for a bit of romance to add excitement to her prosaic life.

A few days ago the Rev. Henry Reidish, an Episcopal clergyman, called at the Hunt homestead, and a story told by him, of a note being concealed in a peach, prompted the young woman to try a similar experiment. So she wrote, on as small a piece of paper as would contain it, the note, expressing the hope that she might see the finder some day, which Montgomery was so amazed to find in the pit of the peach he had just purchased at a Princeton grocery store.

Having written her note Miss Hunt began a search for a peach in which she could put it. She tried a number and finally found one with a split stone. Rolling the note into a tiny ball, she pried open the pit with a small bit of tin, and with a piece of wire shoved the note in the opening.

Some clever skin grafting, where the incision had been made, completed the work, and the note was ready to be started on its journey.

The loaded peach was packed in a basket containing some of the finest products of the Hunt farm, and soon found its way to Princeton where it fell into the hands of Mr. Montgomery of Pittsburg, who is a graduate of the class of '02, and who played on the Varsity football team, until incapacitated by a broken shoulder.

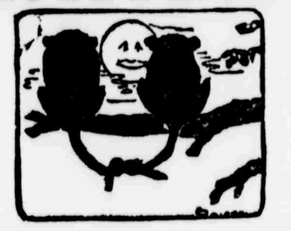
The young athlete decided to call upon the author of the note this afternoon, but when he arrived at the farm Miss Hunt became timid and sought refuge in an upper room.

Farmer Hunt didn't understand the situation at all, but Montgomery explained it in a few words, said he was really anxious to know his fair correspondent and requested that she be produced. Farmer Hunt entered into the spirit of the thing and going to the foot of the stairs, called out:

"Come down here, Caroline. You wrote a note asking this young man to call, and now you've got to meet him. Come along down now."

Miss Hunt, blushing and confused, finally appeared. Introductions and hand-shakings followed, and then Miss Hunt told how she came to write the note. She said it was all a joke, but she seemed to like Montgomery pretty well and before he left he received an invitation to call again. He said he would.

R·I·P·A·N·S



The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, billiousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse the affected parts, and give the system a