

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

ITALY'S ORGANIZATION ON THE BRINK OF BREAKING UP.

Count Grosoli's Removal From the Presidency Drives Out the Progressive Element—Conservative Intrigues That Caused It—Pope Pius X. Said to Be Tired of Internal Disensions—The Opera del Congresso May Be Abolished.

Rome, July 26.—The conduct of the Holy See toward Count Grosoli and Christian Democracy excites the liveliest curiosity. After the congress of Bologna in 1893, when the popular policy and the system of progress triumphed, the reactionary party sharpened its arms and prepared for revenge. It declared that it was the master at the Vatican. The permanent committee of the Opera del Congresso met lately at Bologna and, as the conservatives had a majority in it, introduced a vote of censure on the conduct of the president in order to have Count Grosoli, the democrat, removed in favor of Count Paganuzzi, the conservative, who has been displaced by Leo XIII. in favor of the former. The intention, stated that Catholic life was held in check through internal conflicts. The points of difference come under five heads: First, the way of looking at the Roman question; second, the relation of publication to the authority of the Bishop; third, participation in parliamentary life and in elections; fourth, the separation of the activity of the Opera from a democratic activity that has been more than once condemned by the Holy See; fifth, the management of business affairs according to purely economic principles. In conclusion the Pope was called upon, in a manner, to decide. By a vote of 20 to 16, the resolution was passed, Count Grosoli was defeated and the reactionary party had its revenge.

The president showed astonishing reserve, coolness and serenity. Devoted to his duty and unselfish, placed at the head by the will of the Pope against the majority of the permanent committee, convinced that in order to do any good it is necessary to substitute for the old methods direct popular work, Count Grosoli preferred an open fight to petty intrigues. Nevertheless, the vote at Bologna started Italy. The democrats were alarmed and the conservatives rejoiced. But the pope gave an edict which confirmed the Count in the presidency. Cardinal Merry del Val, in a letter, expressed the continuity of the social and popular policy of the Holy See, and two circulars from the president to the committees laid stress on this spirit and spoke of the new progress that had been made.

This is now the secret history of the matter. The attack on the president was made less against the president than against the policy of the Holy See. The conservatives thought that the circumstances were favorable. They said that Pius X. had a personal preference for the former president. Now, nothing can be more false than that. Pius X. does not act from personal considerations, but from ideas of general welfare and the interests of the Church. Immediately after the vote at Bologna Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi, a resolute priest and socialist, gave an address to Pius X. of the proceedings, in an audience that lasted a long time. The Pope at once took the part of the Count and of the democrats. Mgr. Cerutti submitted a different opinion to the Pope, but met with the firm resistance of the Holy See. Pius X. declared that he was in favor of the president, whose supreme ability he proclaimed.

"He is," said he, "the person best fitted to direct the movement of the Church." The Father of the People, who followed, was turned back even more emphatically. The letter of His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val was intended to be a reply to the reports made to the Vatican after the meeting at Bologna. Pius X. in it admits that he agrees with the democrats. With regard to the questions between Italy and the Papacy, he wishes that instead of speaking of the former's temporal power and of "territorial rights" Catholics should demand the full independence of the sovereign Pontiff. Further, Pius X. gave orders that Count Grosoli should remove from the committee three or four members who were opposed to the president and to Christian Democracy. Those dismissed were to be Signor Bottini, Baron de Mattioli and Signor Merli; further, Mgr. Cerutti, Mgr. Scotti, the editor of the *Rinascita*, and Father Zocchi, the decapitation of the conservative party.

Now comes an event that has excited the whole of Italy. After Pius X. had affirmed Count Grosoli in his office and assured him of his confidence in his democratic action and in his conduct, and given the order that he should remove members hostile to the presidency, and after Cardinal Merry del Val had assured the position of Count Grosoli in a public letter, so that counting on his interview with the Holy Father and his support, he had explained the principles of Catholic policy in a circular to the district committees, the *Osservatore Romano* in a note criticized this document and declared that it could not print it. Thereupon Count Grosoli resigned again, and this time the Pope accepted the resignation. What had happened?

It is said that the adversaries represented by Count Paganuzzi made capital of the circular, the tone of which, they said, was opposed to the Papal policy. The substance expressed the ideas of Pius X., but the form seemed to go beyond the right measure. The passages on the Roman question and the "national sentiment" on the young men and the Democrats were especially attacked. They declared that "Murder of which Pius X. disapproves, had had too much influence with the president, and even that Don Murri, who mingled his philosophical systems with his political ideas, had written the circular himself. Pius X. was all the more ready to accept the resignation because Count Grosoli really wished to withdraw.

And now the *Osservatore Cattolico* publishes an important communication of the secret history of this episode. According to a secret conservative society, *Finisecola*, has brought about this instantaneous transformation. The old Conservative party, hurt at its defeat and assured of valuable aid at the Vatican, formed this secret society. They called for aid on bishops and cardinals, some of whom agreed with them, while the majority returned a short and cold answer. It is this secret association which is said to have brought about the vote at Bologna and the resignation of the Holy See.

At any rate the resignation of the president has greatly disturbed the militant Catholic party. Many resignations have been sent in. Count Grosoli is receiving enthusiastic letters on his course, especially from north Italy, where the Catholics are organized admirably. Pessimists say that it is the end of Catholic Democracy and a break with the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, and that Catholic Italy in Italy has been set back thirty years. Let us withdraw, they say, and in fact the young men are resigning or passing into other camps. The ill humor and discouragement arise from the admiration which Catholic Socialists feel for the president who has resigned. He was an unselfish leader, with broad and positive ideas, learned, active, enthusiastic and full of devotion. Prof. Toniolo, the philosopher of Christian Democracy, explained this to the Pope, who preserves his confidence and affection for the Count, counting on making use in a different field of his rare qualities. Now what is going to happen? Will Pius X. appoint a new president? In an interview with Signor Toniolo, Pius X. is said to have declared that, being tired of internal dissensions, he would suppress the Opera del Congresso, leaving only with the district committees, the second socialist group of the present organization, which is directed by Count Medolago. But it happens that the second group is precisely the democratic group which the conservatives have sworn to exterminate. Count Medolago, the director, had been selected by Leo XIII. to succeed Count Paganuzzi as president of the general Opera del Congresso. He declined the honor, and pointed out to the Pope that he was young, impulsive and energetic, and impressed with all the democratic ideas.

Count Medolago was the skilful initiator of popular action in Italy. Twenty years ago, first among Italians, he was present at the meeting of the famous *Unione Sociale Internazionale*, at Freiburg, in Switzerland, where all the Catholic Democratic leaders assembled to elaborate a social program, for the first time, all Socialist parties together, on the continent. He was the organizer of Italian Democracy; he was the teacher of Signor Toniolo and of the young party; he was the confidant of Leo XIII. and of Cardinal Rampolla; he, finally, is an old friend of Pius X. From Treviso to Rome intimate and close bonds have bound the Count to the Holy Father, who, in conversation, calls him *meo caro* and *Stambrino*. Above all men Pius X. trusts and loves him.

If the Holy Father carries out the plan which he has confided to Signor Toniolo, the situation will take on a new aspect. As Count Medolago directs the advance guard of Christian Democracy, and as his group is the only one which would have a national, that is to say, a universal character, the resignation of Count Grosoli, instead of denoting the triumph of reaction, would be the starting point for a new advance. It would mark the preponderance of Christian Democracy and of the socialist group. INOMINATO.

HUNTS KIDNAPPERS SECRETLY

MANNINO SEEKING LOST SON WITHOUT POLICE AID.

He Gets More Letters, One Indicating That Boy Will Be Returned if Safety of Abductors Is Assured—Net Drove Tighter About Luduca as Gang's Leader

The Mannino family has cut loose from the police and is playing some game of its own. The police are one step nearer Vito Luduca, as the probable leader of the kidnaping gang. These were yesterday's developments in the hunt for little Antonio Mannino, kidnapped by Sicilians and held for \$50,000 reward.

The police seem to be no nearer to the victim than they were after the first day's hunt. Letters received from the gang yesterday indicate that they are willing to deliver the boy if they can insure their own safety. The Manninos seem to be taking this proposition on its face value, and are working independently.

All day yesterday the laborers of the firm of Sigretto & Mannino were coming and going to and from the house at 62 Myrtle street, Brooklyn. Sigretto and Mannino were away most of the morning on missions of their own. Mannino talked in a discouraged manner of his chances for solving the case, while Sigretto said that they were close to the boy and hoped to have him soon. Nevertheless, they are both cheerful and hopeful.

The developments of yesterday bring the case near Vito Luduca, a suspect of the "barrel murder" case and all-around Italian tough. He has been running a butcher shop in Brooklyn for the past three weeks and has been missing ever since Wednesday, the day after the kidnaping.

A new Italian citizen set up a butcher shop at Bridge and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, about three weeks ago. He gave the name of V. Longo to the man on the property, and that name was printed on the window. This man, the police believe, is Vito Luduca.

"V. Longo" and his family went to live on the third floor of a tenement at 302 Hudson street. Several Italians visited them there. Wednesday morning "Longo" was seen by the neighbors making an elaborate toilet. According to a janitor in the house, he went to his rooms wearing a white coat, hair, and came away with a white look. It was late that afternoon when the police saw a shadow in the shop. The police are still certain that this Luduca is the person who has charge of little Antonio Mannino.

Mrs. "Longo" was in charge of the butcher shop yesterday. "Is this Mrs. Luduca?" she was asked quite suddenly by a customer. "No, sir," she said, turning suddenly. Then, realizing her slip, she said: "No, Mrs. Longo. Her husband had not been at home since Wednesday."

Four letters came to the Mannino house yesterday. Two were postmarked from Jersey City and two from Station O, Manhattan. From this last named station came the second of the two original letters demanding a ransom. The Manninos would not hand these letters over to the police. It is known, however, that at least one of them was in the fine, almost feminine hand in which the "ransom" letters were written, and that it promised the boy's safe return if the police were called off.

Immediately after this letter was received the spirits of the Mannino camp rose. Sigretto and his partner went on a hunt for their own. Early in the afternoon the two Italians had a short talk with Capt. Rooney, took a short nap at the Mannino house and disappeared again in the mazes of the Italian quarter.

Capt. Rooney started out at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on a promising lead. He took with him Detective Sergeant Finn and several other plain clothes men. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they appeared at the Amity street station, looking wilted. "It has all panned out," said Rooney. "That was a blind lead. I have climbed forty sets of stairs and found nothing. We have other leads and we hope to find something tomorrow. Then Capt. Rooney picked up the telephone for a few minutes and disappeared again."

"It wouldn't surprise me," said a detective who has been on the case from the beginning, "if young Antonio came walking into his house to-night. It wouldn't be any more surprising if he were found in some park with his throat cut."

The letters received to-day prove that the gang is weakening and only hopes to avoid prosecution. They made their slip when they let the boy Cucuzza, their tool, come back to Brooklyn after they got the boy. If Cucuzza had got away, we might all be in the dark still."

A character known in the downtown Italian quarter of Manhattan as "The Wolf" has been identified as the Vincenzo "Doe" for whom a warrant is out. He, it will be remembered, was accused in Cucuzza's testimony of being the man who followed the boy Tuesday night and directed him to the house at 317 East Forty-ninth street. "The Wolf," like Luduca, has disappeared. It is significant, the police say, that not one of the men arrested for the "barrel murder" can be found in Manhattan.

One spur of the chase led on Friday to Pittsburgh. It was thought that Luduca had taken train for that city. Detective Sergeant Vachris went on the train, but came back yesterday without his man. So, too, word was brought to the Manninos that a boy answering the description of young Antonio was seen with several Italians crossing the Central bridge toward Yonkers. That trail was followed, but so far without result. The alarm has been sent to the authorities of Westchester county.

Contrary to reports circulated yesterday, Mrs. Mannino is bearing up well under the strain. She has had one or two attacks of hysterics, but no serious illness. Both Mannino and Sigretto maintain that there will not be one cent of ransom paid to the kidnapers. "They ask for \$50,000 in gold. They may get it in lead," said Sigretto.

THREATENED IN A CROWD.
Death of \$100 Blackmail, the Option Offered to Bologna.

John Bologna, a baker, of 397 East Thirty-second street, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and told of an oral threat against him, made in the midst of a dozen policemen at Fortieth street and First avenue.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

When ex-Mayor Seth Low braved a rainstorm and relieved himself of a fine speech at the opening of William H. Seaward Park on the East Side a year ago, he told his listeners what a great benefit the park would be and all about the man the playground was named for. Jacob A. Riis, too, recited a biography of the late Mr. Seaward.

Despite this enlightenment the natives have never been able to refer to the park in a proper manner. The playground came to be referred to as "Seaward Park." The editor of the *Jewish Daily News*, which has its offices on East Broadway, facing the park, was so shocked by this mispronunciation that he advocated calling the place "Tagelblatt Park," thus scoring a double victory by having the park named after his journal and by securing a name the residents of the neighborhood could pronounce.

Recently the *Forward*, a Social-Democratic paper, moved to the same building. Ever since this journal has referred to the park as "Forward Park."

The itinerant clock winder is one of the busiest men in town. His shop is a quaint little place up "two pair back" in a shabby old building, but he carries on an extensive and paying business. Large modern houses are as completely equipped with timepieces as they are with electric bells and domestic clock winding has become an art. He takes the clock to the house and the clocks of all kinds and sizes are required in a big house, and the proper care of them demands expert knowledge.

The itinerant clock winder. Once a week he visits each house on his list, always precisely at the same hour. He goes through the rooms and hallways quickly and noiselessly, winds the clocks deftly, regulates them and passes on. When he finds that a clock needs repairing, he sends one of his apprentices for it and it carries to the little shop, where it is put in order.

A square of white on the expanse of tin roofs which are the prospect from the windows of a tall Madison avenue apartment house roused the curiosity of the man on the top floor the other day. The sun beating down on the roof above him had lifted the mercury up to — well, he thought we were not to make him think of breaking the ice.

A pair of field glasses showed that the square was of white canvas and that a crowd of men were standing on the roof of the roof and less than a foot above the tin. It was pulled taut over scantling and the men were busy with their tools, belying and the lacing which held it down at the edges gave the breeze free play underneath.

The sweltering top floor tenement counted streets and houses till he located the roof. "Yes, sir," the janitor told him, "the folks on the top floor complained of the heat and we were to shade the roof. It didn't cost any more than a set of awnings."

"Fishermen are more fastidious than they used to be," said the salesman at the sporting goods store. "Now we have silver and even gold pocket flasks, and some especially nice ones covered with leather."

"There are no dude notions about me," was the reply to the old fisherman. "I'm for fishing and need a plain, thick-covered galum demjohn."

"The item in THE SUN'S 'Live Topics' column, relating to the old time country market on the Bowery," said a veteran New Yorker, "brought back to me many interesting recollections of those days. One of them particularly vivid is the turkey raffles that were such an irresistible attraction to the countrymen who came to town."

"The idea of the raffles originated with Billy Carlin, a noted sport of that day of the great sports. 'Carlin' kept the Old Tree House, at the corner of Pell street and the Bowery."

It was the favorite resort of the countrymen who came to town to buy their goods, and the whole day's sales of more than one farmer were frequently left with Billy Carlin—not wasted in dalliance with the girls, but put into the hands of the poor. It was famous, but offered up at the farmers' raffles. In the back room of the tavern was a long table covered with a green cloth. On it were placed a number of turkeys during the day and evening; but the turkeys ruffed that the most choice of the day's expenses, then the popular coin of the day.

Sometimes as many as fifty farmers would be crowded about the green table, "chucking dice" for the pot of shillings.

"We always find more old bottles, especially wine and whiskey bottles, for sale and to give away along some of our routes at this time of year than at any other time," said a representative buyer of the Bowery. "A month from now and until this time next year, we will find scarcely a bottle of any kind at such places. We rather account for it on the theory that a good many of our countrymen, who are here for the season, remain in the city during the summer, while their wives go to the country, and that at this time of year, the summer having set to close, those wives are about to return home."

The man who buys one of those bolognese-shaped balloons of a Nassau street fair to take home to his youngsters and then discovers with surprise that he can not make it go up in the air in his own back yard more than a quarter as high as it sells for the pedler doesn't take into account the simple house at 317 East Forty-ninth street. Narrow Nassau street with the high walls of the buildings on either side is very much like a chimney. There is a current of air going up the street, and the balloon is carried by the fakir to make a spectacular demonstration of his wares.

It is a common sight this summer to see as many as a hundred children walking solemnly across Brooklyn Bridge and back in a column of twos, with two hooded sisters of the church leading the procession, two more in the rear to prevent straggling and two in the middle of the line acting as file clerks. The children are from various Catholic institutions ever in Brooklyn and the Bridge walk is a popular place for giving them a little exercise and an outing.

Carroll Bryce, who has been having his troubles with a janitor, is familiar by sight to many New Yorkers who have no idea who he is. Mr. Bryce is the most indefatigable pedestrian known to Fifth avenue. It is to be seen walking there in the early morning hours and meets the stream of men walking down to business. He is there late in the afternoon, and the midday promenade find him patrolling the street.

HEIR PROMISED IN A DREAM.

CZARINA HAD VISION AND HEARD MESSAGE FROM A SAINT.

Told Her Wish for a Son Would Be Granted—Birth of the Czarevitch Breaks Czara's Melancholy Mood—Te Deum Sung in the Capital—Child Being Well.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—It is a matter for satisfaction that the birth of a son has broken the melancholy which had settled upon the Emperor. Members of his entourage say the conviction that he is a hopeless victim of misfortune has given place to a strong optimism, which is already evident.

The religious superstition connected with the event gives the clergy a renewal of the hold upon the imperial family and people. This is evidenced by an incident which the people of St. Petersburg are eagerly discussing. The Czarina about a year ago dreamed that she saw one of the saints of the Russian Church, who expressed sympathy with her desire for an heir. He directed her to open his tomb and remove the relics therefrom and her wish would be gratified.

The Empress related the dream to the czar. She did not know the name of the saint, so the czar collected pictures of all the Russian saints and the Empress identified St. Serafim as the one of her dream.

The Emperor and Empress went personally to his shrine in a forest on the Volga. The tomb was ordered opened. The body of the saint was in a state of perfect preservation and the relics which were there as described were given to the Czarina. News of their Majesty's mission to the shrine became known through the past year and neither the Emperor nor the Empress had intended to become a Russian Lourdes or Mecca.

An official bulletin, signed by Dr. Ott, the court accoucheur, and Dr. Hirsch, the court surgeon, was issued to-day. It states that the condition of both the Czarina and the Czarevitch is most satisfactory.

A solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving was sung in the Kasan Cathedral at noon to-day for the birth of an heir to the throne.

PARAGUAY HAS A REVOLT.

Rebels Capture Government Steamer and Several Towns.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 13.—A despatch to the *Evening News* from Buenos Ayres says that the rebel steamer *Sajonia*, which sailed from La Plata on Aug. 4, loaded with revolutionaries and provided with six Krupp guns, and went up the Uruguay River to meet a Paraguayan steamer, the *Villarica*, manned by national troops, has captured the Villarica after a brief fight and taken 150 prisoners. The rebels have occupied the towns of Hermosa, Villa Pilar and Villa Florida.

The revolution was initiated by a member of the Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies, and its object is to overthrow Ezeizola, the President of Paraguay.

HARASSING THE JAMAICANS.

Costa Rican Police Fling Immigrants on Arrival as Vagrants.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Passengers arrived from Port Limon, Costa Rica, reported indignation there and a protest prepared from the British Consul over the bad treatment of the Jamaicans, who constitute the principal laboring force in loading and unloading vessels and who do the bulk of the fruit business, taking off the banana crop.

Depredations of an organized gang of Costa Rican police have been made on the police for the rigid enforcement of the severe vagrant law of the republic, which makes any man who is not working a vagrant. The police have been ordered to enforce the law against the Jamaicans, on whom they impose the greatest severity.

On the arrival of the royal mail steamer from Kingston, Jamaica, a large number of Jamaican laborers for the fruit plantations, the immigrants were arrested as vagrants and taken to the police station. They paid the fines and immediately went to the fruit country to work.

Complaint is made by the fruit growers that the arrests have been greatly diminished by these arrests. The action of the police is condemned by all foreigners.

NEW REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

President Nord Reported Taking a Steamer for Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Information received in Washington indicates that Hayti is on the eve of another serious revolution, in which the north and south sections of the island will be pitted against each other. It was reported also that the situation is so grave that President Nord may leave Port au Prince on the French steamship sailing thence to-day.

American interests have suffered considerably from disturbances recently. As a result of the information received at the State Department yesterday from United States Minister Powell, reporting disturbances at Gonaves, the Navy Department to-day instructed Rear-Admiral Sigbee, commander-in-chief of the United States squadron, to send one of his vessels to Gonaves and Jérémie to protect American interests. The gunboat Bancroft is now at Port de Paix, Hayti, on the same mission.

MISSING ORANGE GIRL FOUND.

Miss Jennings Had Run Away to This City and Was Taken Back by Detectives.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 13.—Detective Sergeant John Drabell of Orange yesterday returned to her foster parents, eighteen-year-old Jennie Louise Jennings, the adopted daughter of Frank H. Jennings of Tremont place, who disappeared about two weeks ago.

A PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Rev. Leander and Mrs. Dalton Have Faith in Pe-ru-na.

The Catarrh Remedy of National Fame.

From East and West Come Words of Praise From Those Cured by Pe-ru-na.



Rev. Charles H. Leander.

Cannot Be Too Thankful to Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Christian Wenger, Sigbee, Mo., writes: "I cannot thank you enough for restoring my health. I am satisfied that I am now for a return of them this winter."

A Temperance Lecturer Used Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Evellena A. Dalton, 368 Fremont St., Boston, Mass., a well known temperance lecturer, writes:

GREAT PROJECTS FOR EGYPT.

Plans to Spend \$107,000,000 and Add 2,650,000 Acres to Cultivation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Foreign Office has issued a blue book containing an exhaustive report by Sir William Garstin upon the basin of the upper Nile, in which a gigantic programme of public work in Egypt is recommended. It is now well known how far across of miles and, river wide, marshes block the upper Nile. Sir William Garstin estimates that the cost of cutting a proper channel would be \$3,500,000.

The work is likely to have to be repeated every few years, therefore he suggests cutting a new wide course for the White Nile from Box to Tanfika, a distance of over 200 miles, the probable cost of which would be \$5,500,000. By this means the flow for scores of miles and, river wide, marshes block the upper Nile. Sir William Garstin estimates that the cost of cutting a proper channel would be \$3,500,000.

The Hamburg-American Line announced yesterday that on Oct. 1 it will start a new fortnightly service to Mediterranean and Adriatic ports. This shows that the fight between the Continental and the Cunard lines is still on. The new service steamer rates will be \$15 to Italy and \$16 to Trieste and Florence. The ships to be used will be the twin screws Prinz Adalbert, Prinz Oskar, Palatia and Phoenicia.

NEW Cuban Secretary of State.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Señor Ortiz has accepted the Secretaryship of State and Justice made vacant by the resignation of Señor Zaldio.

COATES ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN. From the Black & White Distillery, Plymouth, England. The Gin that satisfies is. COATES ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN. NEW YORK & KENTUCKY COMPANY.

DIABETIC Patients will hear of something to their advantage, by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C. NOTHING TO PAY. EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE. Admit and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine-purified do not make fine dentifrices. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook. SOZODONT is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit in Sozodont. The liquid penetrates the little crevices and purifies them. The Powder gives a bright and polished surface. FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.