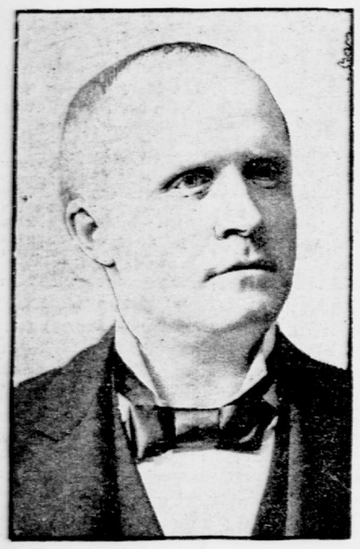
## GAMBLERS AT SARATOGA

### ANOTHER POOLROOM WAR EXPECTED TO OPEN TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 3.—If all reports are true Saratoga is threatened with another so-called poolroom disturbance that may cause no small amount of trouble to the speculative element. While the general conservative sentiment of the town is antagonistic to poolrooms, there appears to be a determination on the part of some recalcitrant gamblers to open pool dens in defiance of any opposition and regardless of the consequences. In East-ave., within a few rods of the Union-ave. main entrance to the track of the Saratoga Racing Association, is what is called the "White House," where a year ago the late "Cale" Mitchell and his "Dan" Stuart contingent attempted to operate a poolroom,



SENATOR EDGAR T. BRACKETT, of Saratoga.

which was promptly closed by the police and not allowed to reopen. It is understood that a gambler named "Sam" Mayer has rented the so-called "White House" poolroom, has had a leased telegraph wire run into the building, and proposes to open business to-morrow in defiance of public sentiment or anything else that comes his way.

It is alleged that, while Mayer is the backer of the pool concern, business is being done in the name of one "Sam" Massey, of Ballston Spa. Massey, it is said, recently opened a poolroom in an isolated place known as Pleasure Grove, on the electric road, midway between this village and Ballston Spa. An opposition poolroom was projected at "Jack" Tolmie's roadhouse, on the southern edge of the town, and three miles nearer the village than Pleasure Grove. Determined not to be outdone, Massey, or, rather, Mayer, leased the White House place, so as to be nearer the seat of racing operations. It is learned that the Tolmie poolroom contingent do not relish the fact that the Mayer people have outwitted and outmanœuvred them as regards location, and propose to place every obstacle in the way of the White House poolroom. It is a sort of poolroom versus poolroom fight, with outsiders in the gallery watching the contest. The Mayer crowd are credited with saying that if the White House is not allowed to "do business" they will suddenly assume a highly virtuous attitude, call for the rigid enforcement of the anti-gambling statutes, and close up every clubhouse in town, even including the small "crap" games.

There is no small amount of speculation afloat among certain of the sporting fraternity tonight. Senator Edgar T. Brackett was seen, but as he appeared not to be conversant with the general situation he declined to say anything further than that the citizens generally appeared to be opposed to poolrooms. William C. Whitney, president of the Saratoga Racing Association, who was caught in the drenching rainstorm that prevailed here for almost an hour this evening, could not be reached and asked in regard to the "White House" matter, but it is learned through those close to him that he is opposed to any and all poolrooms on general principles, and would not relish having one in operation in sight of the main entrance of the racing park. It is generally believed that if Mayer opens his "White House" poolroom tomorrow the police will suddenly appear on the scene and close it.

## *CROWD BEAT PHYSICIANS.*

### THEY ATTENDED WOMAN WHO DIED IN CHILDBIRTH.

Coroner Jackson was told soon after 2 p. m. on Saturday that Mrs. Jennie Davis, of No. 368 Cherry-st., had died in childbirth, and that the physicians from the Lying-in Hospital who attended her had received rough treatment from neighbors and friends of the woman.

When Coroner Jackson went to investigate he found a crowd of excited foreigners, who demanded to know if he were a doctor. The coroner says that the attitude of the crowd was menacing, and he told them he was a detective. Then, he says, they informed him that the husband of Mrs. Davis had gone for a doctor and had returned with three men. One, they said, was a physician, and the other two were students from the Lying-in Hospital. After examining the woman, the one the neighbors thought was a physician went away on other business, leaving the supposed students in charge of the case. Relatives and neighbors crowded in and objected to their way of treating the woman. The crowd grew excited and threatening, and in the excitement the woman died before the child was born. Then, as his informants told the coroner, the crowd set on the supposed students, and after beating them pushed them downstairs.

Dr. Spillar, superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital, Seventeenth-st. and Second-ave., said that two physicians of the hospital had attended Mrs. Davis, and were accompanied there by a visiting physician, an expert in cases of the kind, but who did not remain on the case. The two who did remain, however, were physicians and not students.

Coroner Jackson has been informed that these two physicians were Drs. Rose and Tailford. Dr. Rose admitted being present, but Dr. Tailford could not be seen.

## *HALLE TO BE EXECUTED TO-DAY.*

### JEWISH MURDERER WHO SHOT NEW-YORK GIRL TO DIE AT SING SING.

Aaron Halle, who for two years has been awaiting execution at Sing Sing Prison, will meet his fate in the electric chair at 6 o'clock this morning. Halle's friends recently petitioned the Governor to spare his life on the grounds of insanity. The commission appointed to examine him believed Halle to be of sound mind, and the Governor on their report refused to interfere. The condemned man's mother and sister spent two hours with the prisoner yesterday afternoon. Rabbi Davidson, of New-York, who is in charge of the Jewish prisoners, also spent several hours with Halle. The rabbi will march with the condemned man to the chair. Halle spends most of his time smoking, and seems utterly unconcerned as to what is about to take place.

Justice Scott, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, about a month ago sentenced Halle to death for the murder of Mamie Brannigan. The girl was employed in a department store on Third-ave., New-York. Halle, who was in love with her and jealous, walked into the place and shot her on May 10, 1900. On August 6 he was sentenced to death, but the date when he should have died passed by while the case was being considered by the Court of Appeals, which subsequently affirmed the lower court's verdict. Halle was again sentenced, but his lawyer took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the special panel jury law under which the Halle jury was drawn was unconstitutional. The second date of death passed again before the Supreme Court decided against Halle. He was then re-sentenced to die on Monday, August 4.

## THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

### CAMPAIGN BOOK ISSUED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

### POLICIES OF THE TWO PARTIES ON TRUSTS AND OTHER GREAT QUESTIONS CONTRASTED.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The textbook for the campaign of 1902 has been issued by the Republican Congressional Committee. The book, which is in pamphlet form, containing 380 pages, makes liberal quotations from the speeches of McKinley and Roosevelt, and contains extracts from their messages to Congress in support of Republican doctrines. The book reviews the record of the Republican party from its beginning to the present time.

Under the heading, "Protection and Prosperity," eighty-one pages are devoted to advocacy of Protection.

Twenty pages are devoted to trusts, and in opening the discussion the book thus describes the attitude of the two parties:

The attitude of the two great parties on the trust question is clearly defined. That of the Democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control, but not the destruction by legislation or injury by fictitious agitation of legitimate enterprise, through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced and permanency of employment assured.

Following this is the record of the Republican party on the trust question, mention being made of the Sherman anti-trust law, McKinley's recommendations, legislation proposed by Republicans, and a quotation from President Roosevelt's message to the LVIIth Congress, which is described as "conservative, but fearless." The assertion is made that the share of the trusts in business is comparatively small. The book says:

The trusts have not occupied as great a place in the manufacturing industries as they have in public discussion.

Further along it is asserted:

The Republican administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt have made a good record in their efforts to execute the anti-trust law. There has been no shirking of duty because of the powerful financial influence behind the trusts. There has been no hesitation for fear the law would not prove effective. These two Republican Presidents have recognized no man or corporation as above the law.

The assertion also is made that "free trade England is the home of trusts."

Ninety-five pages are devoted to the Philippines and the Republican insular policy, including the early stages of the acquisition of the islands, the conduct of the army, declarations from prominent people that the Filipinos are not ready for independence, and a large portion of Admiral Dewey's testimony before the Senate Philippine Committee, in which he gave his opinion of Aguinaldo. President Roosevelt's Memorial Day address, so far as it refers to the conduct of the soldiers in the Philippines, is quoted entire. There also is some discussion of trade with the insular possessions.

More than twenty pages are given to the discussion of the gold standard and an outline of the Republican policy on financial questions.

A chapter is given to diplomacy in the Orient, and it is said that "McKinley's policy saved China from dismemberment."

The declaration of the late Amos J. Cummings—"when I refuse to vote to protect the lives of American soldiers I hope I shall be paralyzed"—heads a chapter, which declares that "the Democrats oppose army appropriations."

Reference is made to the repeal of the war taxes, and credit is given to the Republican party for the isthmian canal.

Considerable space is given to Cuba, and it is asserted "that the groundwork of a republican form of government was laid by the United States under a Republican policy."

Liberal quotations are made from President McKinley's last speech at Buffalo. Reference is made to Republican efforts to revive the American merchant marine. The LVIIth Congress is spoken of as "a distinctively business Congress," and its principal acts are mentioned, especial reference being made to the new policy in aid of reclaiming the arid lands of the West. The Republican party is shown to be the friend of the old soldiers, and the pension laws it has enacted are enumerated. It is said that rural free delivery is due to Republican legislation and administration.

In the closing pages of the book there is a chapter entitled "Democratic Harmony." The Tilden Club dinner is mentioned, and a quotation from ex-President Cleveland's speech and the comments of William J. Bryan and Henry Watterson on it and the efforts toward Democratic harmony are given.

The book is intended for the use of campaign orators, and is designed as an exposition of Republican policies generally.

## *KILLS HIMSELF ON HIS ROUTE.*

### MILKMAN POURS CARBOLIC ACID INTO CUP OF LIQUID AND DIES ON CURB.

Charles Belger, a milkman, of No. 210 North Seventh-st., Brooklyn, while serving his route early yesterday morning, committed suicide by taking a dose of carbolic acid. Belger drove his wagon up to the curb at Johnson and Union aves. Alighting, he drew a cupful of milk, poured the contents of a bottle into it and calmly sat down on the curb to die.

There a policeman found him unconscious. Before an ambulance surgeon arrived Belger was dead. The police learned that he was despondent over business troubles.

## *BANISHED SISTERS ARRIVE.*

### IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS LOOK FOR ANARCHISTS ON LA BRETAGNE.

Immigration Inspectors Macatee, Brosenhan, Behlart and O'Connor boarded La Bretagne at Quarantine yesterday to look for three anarchists who were supposed to be aboard. Every one on the ship received a close inspection from the inspectors, but the men wanted were not found. The anarchists are said to be wanted by the French Government, and if detected will be transported.

Among those who arrived on the steamship were several sisters of the Franciscan order, who have been practically banished from France by the recent law passed which prohibits teaching by unauthorized religious societies there. The sisters numbered eight and will go to Horliuk, Canada.

## *TO USE MARCONI SYSTEM.*

### PLANS OF MAJOR SCRIVEN FOR THE COMING MANŒUVRES—THE SOLARI PATENT.

Major Scriven, acting chief signal officer of the United States Army, who will be in charge of the Coast Signal stations during the Long Island army and navy manœuvres in September next, will use the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Stations will be established in places best adapted for the transmission of strategic information—at Block Island, Gardiner's Island, and probably at the army headquarters at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

A new station is being established at Babylon. It will be used for ship communication and for testing, but its most important use will be as a school of instruction for Marconi operators. Constant practice will be had with the ship station at Sagaponack, east on the Long Island coast.

The Marconi company, whose instruments have heretofore been manufactured in England, has placed a large order with two electrical concerns in this city, and hereafter, as soon as the changes conveniently can be made, all apparatus will be manufactured in the United States.

"Mr. Marconi," said a statement sent out by the company yesterday, "has filed between four hundred and five hundred patent claims in England, all of which are controlled in this country, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. The mercury coherer, the operation of which his friend, the Marquis of Solari, communicated to him, and which was patented in September, 1901, is one of these. It is not at all essential to the integrity of his system, the basic patents of which were filed five years previously. The patent which covers the entire Marconi system was issued in June, 1901. Mr. Marconi is now at sea on the Italian flagship, the Carlo Alberto, and as soon as he returns a specific denial will be made over his signature that to the Solari coherer was due the success of the transmission of signals across the Atlantic. Meantime, a specific denial has been made by the British Marconi Company and the Marquis of Solari himself."

## TO BUILD ESLER'S TUNNEL

### ENGLISHMEN MAY CONSTRUCT A LINE BETWEEN MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

Frederick B. Esler said yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 16 West Thirty-seventh-st., that the plans for building the proposed tunnel of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad from Ann-st. and Park Row, Manhattan, to Furman-st., Brooklyn, had been perfected. He said that not only had a contract to build the road been signed, but that according to the terms of the contract the road must be built by July 1, 1904, and that its style of architecture and its construction would be almost similar to the London Central Underground road, better known as the "Tuppeny tube," as the fare is two pence. The running time between Manhattan and Brooklyn will be about two and one-half minutes. The tunnel will not be operated in conjunction with any other road, nor will it extend much further east than Furman-st. unless those who desire an extension of the road furnish the means for successfully carrying out alterations of the plans.

"The report that Charles Sinclair Drummond had signed a contract for the construction of the road is true," said Mr. Esler. "Mr. Drummond is said to have sailed on the Cunard liner Campania from England for this country yesterday, together with Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company.

"I am the President of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company. The bonds and stocks of the company were sold to an English syndicate about a year and a half ago. The sale was a conditional one, the English syndicate agreeing to take the bonds and stocks only when the tunnel was built. In that syndicate were the Earl of Kintore, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Washington Hume. This syndicate practically stood as underwriters of the company's securities.

"I went to Europe in June for the purpose of completing negotiations which had been begun some time before my arrival there for organizing a construction company to undertake and to complete the work of building the proposed tunnel. The object of my visit was accomplished by the creation of the Construction Company of which Charles Sinclair Drummond is now President. According to a printed report the tunnel is to have a double track and the contract for building the tunnel has been sublet to James Stewart, of the Westinghouse Electric Company, whose rapid work in carrying through contracts has astonished England. I know absolutely nothing about any subletting of the contract for building the tunnel. I think this report like the one regarding the double track is incorrect, though there is a slight possibility that it may be true. Of course Mr. Drummond could sublet the work of building the tunnel.

"Mr. Drummond is one of the active men in the underwriting syndicate which is known as the New-York and Brooklyn Syndicate, Limited, with offices at No. 39 Victoria-st., London. He is also the executive officer of two or three of the largest corporations interested in the construction and the operation of transportation lines in England. The principal one of these corporations is the British Electric Traction Company, which owns something like eighty systems of street passenger electric railways in England and in different parts of the world. Another is the Pioneer Company of England, a corporation having contracts from the English Government for the carriage of mails by means of autovehicles. Since he became interested in the New-York and Brooklyn Syndicate, Limited, he acceepted the presidency of the Manhattan Transit Company, of New-York, which was organized for doing a business similar to that of the Pioneer Company of London. When I was in London the contract for the construction of the tunnel was signed by Mr. Drummond for the syndicate of which he is chairman, and I signed it on behalf of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

"The approximate cost of the tunnel will be $6,000,000. The company will not have a tunnel of the double track type. There will be two tunnels running parallel. In each tube or tunnel will be a single track. To build the Manhattan terminal will require a very long space, so that there will be an easy incline from the surface of the street to the tracks of the road, and I am of the opinion that the terminal station on each side of the river should have at least three exits. For carrying passengers to or from Manhattan the company is going to ask three cents for each ride. If that price is considered too high the fare for a single trip will be less, our aim being to get the people to travel on the road at all hours of the night and day, and to keep the cars constantly full.

"The tubes will run beneath the bed of the river, and at one point it will be 98 feet below the water level. That point will be the greatest depth of the tunnel below the water level. The diameter of the tubes will be 11 feet 6 inches, and the cars will fit snugly in the tubes.

"There cannot now be any hitch in the building of the tunnel. Some people seem to be of the opinion that we have not got the right to build the tunnel. We got the power years ago to do so. On August 6, 1896, Mayor Strong signed a resolution of the Board of Aldermen giving assent to the building of the road, and the Railroad Commission of the State gave its consent on December 23 of the same year. The resolution signed by Mayor Strong sets forth what we are to pay to the city annually. We are to pay 2½ per cent of the gross receipts."

Since Mr. Esler obtained his franchise, in Mayor Strong's time, there has been additional legislation, which places control of transportation matters in the hands of the Rapid Transit Board. How that body will regard Mr. Esler's project could not be learned, as most of the commissioners were out of the city yesterday.

## *WRECK ON JERSEY CENTRAL.*

### TRAINLOAD OF EMPTY CARS TELESCOPED—CONDUCTOR AND OTHERS OF CREW HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

A bad wreck occurred on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at East Thirty-second-st., Bayonne, at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Engine No. 616, in charge of the engineer, Frederick Jacobus, of Newark, and the fireman, George Opdyke, of Whitson-st., Jersey City, started from Communipaw with fourteen cars to take the Twentieth Century Club to Highland Beach. The engine was reversed when the train reached Thirty-second-st. It was going at twenty-five miles an hour. The tender suddenly left the rails, and the locomotive entered half way into the coach. The latter completely telescoped the second coach, and it partly telescoped the third. The wrecked coaches were set on fire by the locomotive, and the fire department was summoned to extinguish the blaze.

Jacobus escaped unhurt, but Opdyke was injured. The latter was taken to the Bayonne Hospital, but went home in a few hours. The conductor and others of the crew had a remarkable escape, every other seat in the car being demolished except the two they occupied. The roofs of the demolished cars were thrown to the top of a twenty-five foot embankment, and the rails for hundreds of feet were torn up and twisted like wire.

A wrecking crew was hurried to the place, and after several hours' work had a southbound track clear for traffic. During the day all through trains were sent over the Newark and New-York branch.

## *STOLEN GOODS WORTH $5,000 IN TRUNK.*

Frederick G. Littlefield, of No. 354 Mott-ave., The Bronx, a clerk in the employ of the Adams Express Company, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with the theft of silverware from the company, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market police court before Magistrate Cornell. He was remanded to Police Headquarters at the request of the Central Office detectives investigating the case, who said they wanted forty-eight hours' additional time in which to look into the details of the charge against the prisoner. Herman Libby, of Springfield, Mass., arrested in connection with the same case, was also arraigned and remanded.

Detective Farley said that a trunk had been found in the house No. 356 Mott-ave., next door to Littlefield's home, in which is silverware said to be worth about $5,000. He said that Littlefield had made a confession. He also said that the trunk contained silverware that had been stolen six years ago in Maine.

We believe in russet Oxfords because they're a little cooler and a lot easier to care for than black.

Many a carefully dressed man seems to agree with us.

Russet or black Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

Outing suits: homespun, flannel, batiste, serges blue and white; $15 to $32.

Tropical suits: nun's cloth, gray and oxford, $12, black $12.50; silk crash $20. Seersucker and pongee coats and vests, $10.

All-round light weight suits that have drifted down the price list to the $15 mark.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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## MODERATION URGED

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND COUNSELS CATHOLICS TO RESTRAIN COMPLAINTS.

St. Paul, Aug. 3.—Archbishop Ireland, preaching this morning in the cathedral, said:

The Apostle Paul gives this counsel "Not to be more wise than it behooveth to be wise, but to be wise unto sobriety, and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith." In the mind of the apostle things most excellent, if made use of in undue measure and without proper regard to circumstances of time and place, change into things perilous and hurtful. And this is undoubtedly what is happening in the case of the fiery zeal in defence of Catholic interests, which seems to be coveting an explosion at the present time among certain classes of American Catholics. The interests of the Church, it is said, are made to suffer at the hands of the government in its newly acquired dependencies, and the call to arms is sounded from the rostrums of Catholic societies and through the columns of Catholic papers, to the perturbation of the whole Catholic body, and indeed of the whole country. The moment has come to say to Catholics—be wise, be zealous unto sobriety, and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith, and such the counsel I take the liberty to give to my hearers.

Who are they who complain and protest and call upon Catholics to be up and doing? Are they those who might claim to represent the Church in its general, or even local, interests? Has the Sovereign Pontiff spoken? Certainly he has not complained—rather has he been heard from in very different tones. Have the ecclesiastical authorities in the dependencies invoked our aid? In no instance have they so acted; where they have been heard from, as in the case of Porto Rico and of Cuba, it was to tell us in plainest words that they had no grievance, although from irresponsible sources it had been, on several previous occasions, dinned into our ears that the Church was robbed and persecuted in both those islands. Bishop Blenck, of Porto Rico, openly rejoices that the American flag, rather than the Spanish, guards his diocese, and the hierarchy in Cuba are thanking God that Church interests there were settled by the government of Washington before a Cuban Parliament was allowed to sit down in Havana.

The archbishops of the States meet together once a year in Washington—each one representing the whole hierarchy. It cannot be said that they are heedless of the welfare of the Church; and yet they have sounded no alarm. Whatever complaints have been heard come from individual Catholics or from societies of Catholics; in neither case is there warrant to represent others than the men themselves, or the societies themselves who do speak. Societies of Catholics are organized for purposes of their own, usually with the intent to secure special aid or comfort to such as are members thereof. Restricted to those purposes, they are within their sphere and are entitled to respect. To venture beyond those purposes, and assume general direction of the Church, is quite another thing. It must be remembered that there are hundreds of thousands of good and influential Catholic laymen, members of no mutual benevolent society, who have commissioned no society to speak for them. It must be remembered also that soldiers of the Church, as soldiers of an army of whatsoever kind, whether singly or whether in companies or regiments, must await the action of the commanders before they undertake to act for the whole organization. "Be wise according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith."

There are some important matters to be considered by Catholics before grievances are proclaimed or action is taken to remedy them. The utmost care must previously be had to make one's self sure the grievances do exist, and that they are of sufficient magnitude to be taken hold of in a manner to awaken public attention. To complain, either when there is no reason or when the reason is slight and unimportant, is to weaken one's position in the presence of real or serious grievances, if at any time such may exist. The habit of querulousness brings inevitably the penalty, that of being passed over unceremoniously on all occasions, even when now and then the matter complained of deserves attention. Then, too, to complain needlessly, is to be guilty of an act of injustice toward men and institutions, the iniquity of the act being the more grievous as the men or the institutions that are the objects of it rise in dignity or importance.

The government of the nation, as few other things, call for fair treatment and respect on the part of citizens; public attacks upon it, overt suspiciousness of its acts and motives, beget disloyalty and lower among the people civic virtue, the life blood of national life and security.

Catholics have in the past suffered much from calumny and distrust, and in their defence their appeal has been to fair play and to honest judgment. Of the equitable treatment which they claim for themselves and their religious faith from their fellow citizens and for the country, let them in their turn be high exemplars in their own dealings with their fellow citizens and with the country.

Most cautious at all times must Catholics in America be not to stir up latent prejudice and smothered animosities, of which, as experience teaches, there is no small share here and there in the community, and which but little provocation is needed to fan into fire and flame. Better often it is to endure some suffering than to give a pretext for opposition and social turmoil. Nothing is to be more dreaded in America than hatred and warring among citizens in the name of religion, and it behooves all classes of the population to do their utmost to nurture and maintain peace and harmony; it behooves Catholics, even more than others, to be models of prudence and goodwill in this regard. The simplest approach among them to form a political party on the basis of religious interests would be fatal to those interests and fatal to a public peace. It is easy for a few to kindle a fire which will threaten ravage to a whole community, and which a whole community will find it an arduous task to extinguish.

Nor is public agitation necessary in America to redress grievances, if grievances do exist, whether such grievances have origin, as is more often the case, from mere inadvertence, or, as it more rarely happens, from malice aforethought on the part of individual officials of the government. I say it advisedly, and I am prepared to stand by what I here say, there is always redress from grievances, so far as circumstances may allow, if it is sought through quiet and reasonable methods from the high representatives of the government. Let justice be done to America. In no other country is there a government so fairminded, so impartial, so willing, to treat all classes of citizens with absolute justice as that with which we are blessed in America.

And let Catholics be careful lest by imprudent agitation and repeated mistrust of the government of America they instill into the minds of many of their fellow citizens the notion that as Catholics they are disposed to form themselves into a people apart, ever dissatisfied with America and its institutions, ever ready to complain, ever anxious to find a plea upon which to rest their murmurings. The Catholic body will never prosper in America unless it be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the country and with a deep love for its welfare. To be one with the country is the lesson which Pope Leo is ceaselessly teaching Catholics in every country; it is the lesson which I am confident he would wish Catholics in America to take to heart, and to practise, even when there is in so doing some sacrifice to be made.

As to matters in the Philippine Islands, we cannot discuss them. They are for the time being put beyond our reach since they are the subject of negotiations between the American Government and the Sovereign Pontiff. To take at the present such matters into our own hands would be to mistrust the wisdom and the good will of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of this loyal Catholics should not be capable; it would be to treat with discourteous ingratitude the administration in Washington, and this as true Americans, Catholics will not permit themselves to do. The logic of the situation in presence of strange complications for church and state, arising from a change of sovereignty in the Philippines pointed to a mutual conference between the head of the church and a representative of the state as the proper and dignified way to a final and peaceful solution. Leo XIII saw this; Theodore Roosevelt saw this. Leo took the initiative, proposed the conference and asked the government to expose frankly and thoroughly its views. The President and his advisers accepted the proposition. What more could have been done by the administration to prove its good will and sense of justice? If the administration had refused to send a representative to Rome, verily what clamorings there would have been; and now when it has sent a representative to Rome and agrees to the further proposal of the Vatican to transfer negotiations to Manila, clamorings are still raised.

Well, some people are born to clamor, and privilege to clamor must be allowed to them. Be it so; but we shall insist that they clamor in their own name, and not in the name of the church in America, and for our own part we shall hold our souls in peace, leaving church interests in the Philippines to one who understands them at least as well as we do, and who will be as wise in disposing of them as we could well hope to be—Leo XIII.


# O'Neill's

## August Clearance of Women's Ready to Wear Garments At Prices Regardless of Cost.

**Every article advertised is seasonable, stylish and marked at much less than Half Regular Prices.**

**Shirtwaist Suits.**

Made of Lawn, in all white or dotted. Flounce Skirts, lace-trimmed Waists.

*Heretofore 5.00 to 7.00,*

**1.98 and 2.98**

**Dainty Suits**

of lace-trimmed Dimities and Organdies, in the most approved designs.

*Heretofore 12.00 to 18.00,*

**5.00 and 7.98**

**Serge Etamine and Cloth Suits.**

Eton or blouse shapes, all colors and black.

*Heretofore 35.00 to 45.00,*

**14.75 and 19.75**

**Silk Shirtwaist Suits.**

Foulard, Habutai and Pongee Suits, latest designs, cool dressy costumes.

*Heretofore 20.00 to 35.00,*

**9.75 to 18.50**

**White Lawn Waists**

in a variety of desirable styles, lace or close embroidery trimmed.

*Heretofore 2.75 to 5.50,*

**98c and 1.49**

**Bathing Suits**

of Brilliantines and Mohairs, handsomely trimmed blacks and blues, full shapes, sewed with silk.

**1.49 to 9.75 Each**

**Orders by Mail Carefully and Promptly Filled.**

**SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.**


### WELL KNOWN BANDIT DROWNED.

Manila, Aug. 3.—Pablo Muros, a bandit who had terrorized the island of Romblon for the last ten years, was recently captured by the native constabulary on the neighboring island of Sibuyan. His arms were bound and he was placed in a boat to be conveyed to Romblon. He sprang overboard in a dash for liberty and was drowned.

### TRANSPORT FOR GOVERNOR TAFT.

Manila, Aug. 3.—The United States transport General Alava will leave here for Singapore, Straits Settlements, next Tuesday, to meet Governor Taft, who is returning from Rome, and bring him to Manila. The Chamber of Commerce and the Federal party are now arranging to give dinners in Governor Taft's honor on his arrival.

### *PASTOR'S DROWNING ANNOUNCED.*

Although nearly all of the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany, at Lexington-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st., are out of town, the church was well filled at the service yesterday, when the acting pastor, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, made formal announcement of the death of the pastor, the Rev. Edward L. Atkinson, who was drowned on Friday, at Plymouth, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert paid a touching tribute to the dead pastor, paying especial attention to the great success that had attended his efforts in his short incumbency. It was said at the church that the body had not been recovered, although the waters of the pond were still being dragged.

### *THINK TRACY WAS SEEN IN IOWA.*

Creston, Iowa, Aug. 3.—A stranger resembling Harry Tracy the noted bandit and claiming to be he, came into Huss's barber shop at Afton just east of here yesterday and with drawn revolvers compelled the eight occupants in the place to line up against the wall while he took possession of the tools and compelled the barber to shave him. The fellow was wounded in the side and refused to lie down. He sat upright, nervously watching the door until the barber was through. He made his escape and no trace of him can be found.

## *HOME NEWS.*

### PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieutenant A. MacArthur, jr., U. S. N. GRAND—Captain F. W. Lewis, U. S. A. MANHATTAN—E. B. Pillsbury, of Boston. SAVOY—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and the Rev. George Morgan, of East Northfield, Mass. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge A. P. Humphrey, of Louisville.

### WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Departure of twelve Tribune Fresh Air parties.

Examination of Peter Power, Postoffice Building, 11 a. m.

Opening of bids for work in The Bronx, Borough Hall.

### NEW-YORK CITY.

Renewed interest is being manifested in the old Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meeting. Arrangements have just been completed by which the co-operation of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign Committee in the conduct of these meetings has been secured. F. H. Jacobs has been appointed superintendent, and succeeds Charles F. Cutter. Meetings are held daily from 12 m. to 1 p. m.


Announcements.

Money loaned to responsible individuals without security. Confidential. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y. Office 729.


## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:59 Sunset 7:12 Moon sets ——— Moon's age 1

HIGH WATER.

A. M.—Sandy Hook 7:46 Gov. Island 8:18 Hell Gate 10:07
P. M.—Sandy Hook 8:05 Gov. Island 8:37 Hell Gate 10:26

### *INCOMING STEAMERS.*

TO-DAY.

| Vessel. | From. | Line. |
|---|---|---|
| Nauplia | Stettin, July 15 | Ham-Am |
| Condor | Montevideo, July 12 | Merchant |
| El Cid | New-Orleans, July 29 | Mexican |
| Rio Grande | Brunswick, August 1 | Clyde |
| *Furnessia | Glasgow, July 25 | Anchor |
| *Nicolai II | Cronstadt, July 19 | Scand-Am |
| Tauric | Liverpool, July 25 | White Star |
| *Philadelphia | Porto Cabello, July 24 | Red D |
| Georgic | Liverpool, July 25 | White Star |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *K W der Grosse | Bremen, July 29 | N G Lloyd |
| *Friesland | Antwerp, July 26 | Red Star |
| Grosser Kurfurst | Bremen, July 26 | N G Lloyd |
| *Aller | Gibraltar, July 27 | N G Lloyd |
| Sardinian | Glasgow, July 26 | Allan-State |
| Macduff | Gibraltar, July 22 | ——— |
| *Alliance | Colon, July 29 | Panama R R |
| El Rio | New-Orleans, July 31 | Morgan |
| San Marcos | Galveston, July 30 | Mallory |
| *Coleridge | Pernambuco, July 22 | Lamp & Holt |
| Arapahoe | Jacksonville, Aug 3 | Clyde |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | Plymouth, July 28 | Hamb-Am |
| Neustria | Malaga, July 24 | Fabre |
| Panama | Bordeaux, July 24 | Bordeaux |
| *Sardegna | Naples, July 23 | Italian |
| Georgian | Liverpool, July 25 | Leyland |

*Brings mail.

### *OUTGOING STEAMERS.*

TO-DAY.

| Vessel. | For. | Line. | Mails close. | Vessel sails |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iroquois | Charleston, Clyde | ——— | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| Jamestown | Norfolk, Old Dominion | ——— | ——— | 3:00 p m |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southwark | Red Star, Southampton | ——— | ——— | 7:30 a m |
| Advance | Colon, Panama R R | ——— | 9:30 a m | 1:00 p m |
| El Monte | Morgan, Galveston | ——— | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| Hamilton | Norfolk, Old Dominion | ——— | ——— | 3:00 p m |


**The Tribune Uptown Office**

is now located at

**1,364 Broadway**

Between 36th and 37th Sts.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH. TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND. TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT AT 9 P. M. FLORODORA Mat. Sat. 4 P. M. With an Immense Cast & Chorus.

CASINO BROADWAY & 39TH ST. EVENINGS at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. THE DEFENDER Mat. Sat.

MADISON SQ. Roof Garden. Every Eve. (except Sun.) Adm. 50c. "A Mid-summer Night's dream of Bliss."—Times. 5th BIG WEEK. JAPAN BY NIGHT Japanese Comic Opera. THE MIKADO Imperial Troupe. Geisha Girls, Japanese Novelties, d'Aquin's Orch.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—Great Acts—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Knickerbocker Thea. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 14th week Lederer's Gaiety. The Wild Rose

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. B'way, 45th St. Eve'gs, 8:15. VAUDEVILLE BILL OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Bargain Mat. 50c. Saturday. 15 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS & CREATORE & BAND OF 60.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVENING. QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER. The greatest rural drama ever written. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eve., 8:15.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT. "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN FARE 50c. Every Ev. St. GRAND REPUBLIC, Frt. excepted. CONTERNO'S 14TH REG. BAND & Vaudeville. Lv. W. 129th 8 p. m., W. 20th 8:30 p. m. Battery 9 p. m.

PASTOR'S. 14th St., near 3d Ave. Continuous. WILL H. FOX—CROTTY TRIO 20 and 30 cents. BORANI & BETH—FOX & FOXIE.

KALTENBORN Circle Auditorium, B'way & 60th. To-night, 8:30. 50c. That's all. SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NIGHT.

DUSS Summer N'gts' Band Carnivals. Mid Arctic breezes. 11th week. Columbus Ave. & 66th Street.


Meetings.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, August 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at 19 West 44th Street. WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tennyson, Pernambuco, Lamp & Holt | 7:00 a m | 10:00 a m |
| Frins Willem II, Hayti, Dutch W I | 10:00 a m | 1:00 p m |
| Fluminense, Para, Booth | 1:30 p m | 4:00 p m |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Celtic, Liverpool, White Star | 8:30 a m | 12:00 m |
| Philadelphia, Southampton, Red Star | 6:30 a m | 10:00 a m |
| Comanche, Charleston, Clyde | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| El Siglo, New-Orleans, Morgan | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| Alamo, Galveston, Mallory | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk, Old Dominion | ——— | 3:00 p m |
| Oscar II, Denmark, Scand-Am | 11:00 a m | 2:00 p m |

### *SHIPPING NEWS.*

PORT OF NEW-YORK—SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.

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