

HONORS TO AMERICANS.

GOOD FEELING AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

MR. MORGAN AN OBJECT OF INTEREST TO ENGLISHMEN—SCENES IN THE GROCERS' HALL.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) London, June 6, 1 a. m.—The members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce had the pleasurable excitement of being lionized by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Grocers' Hall. It was a hospitable dinner and an impressive scene, and the good feeling was infectious. The whole front table was forced to rise and submit to being photographed, and it was a happy, smiling group. Andrew Carnegie was apparently the happiest man, and Levi P. Morton was mistaken for a handsome edition of Samuel J. Tilden.

J. Pierpont Morgan modestly concealed himself behind Mr. Morton when the photographer's flash came, yet he remained the dominant feature of the evening, all the Englishmen present craving their need to make him out.

This international millionaire conference was marked by a splendid array of gold plate, piled up behind the chairman, consisting of loving cups and platters and other property of the Grocers' Guild.

The galleries were filled with women, and the conversation between the hosts and their guests was far more animated than on ordinary occasions of a festive character. The table decorations were exclusively English roses, and the old hall was stately in its dignity of old oak carvings.

A half dozen American speeches were made, by Morris K. Jesup, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate and others, and Lord Brassey, Lord Lansdowne, the Lord Chief Justice, and other famous Englishmen returned the American compliments with easy grace.

It was a carnival of good feeling, and the applause which followed Lord Brassey's repetition of the old time phrase, "Blood is thicker than water," pointed the moral of the festive evening.

Clement A. Griscom, having landed in time from the St. Paul, was able to join the American delegation at the dinner, and John W. Mackay and other travellers by the White Star line boat will content themselves by reading a full account of the proceedings in to-day's Liverpool journals. I. N. F.

SPEECHES AT THE DINNER.

M. K. JESUP, ANDREW CARNEGIE AND C. A. GRISCOM MAKE ADDRESSES.

(By The Associated Press.) London, June 5.—At the banquet tendered by the London Chamber of Commerce to the delegates of the New-York Chamber at the Grocers' Hall to-night, no effort was spared to honor the American guests, but it must be confessed that the latter did not sustain the reputation America has for brilliant after dinner speaking, nor did the British speakers do much to relieve the tedium of four hours of addresses.

All the speeches, however, teemed with extreme friendliness and faith in the establishment of permanent friendly relations. All the speakers expressed the belief that Great Britain and the United States would rule the destinies of the world, and that their unwritten alliance would always work for peace and the benefit of mankind.

Lord Brassey presided. On his right was Mr. Choate and on his left Lord Lansdowne. Morris K. Jesup, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), Clement A. Griscom, George G. Ward, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Levi P. Morton, James A. H. Murray, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and J. Pierpont Morgan were among those seated at the table of honor. In all nearly three hundred were present.

THE WELCOME TO AMERICANS.

In welcoming the delegates Lord Brassey, who made the first speech, said:

We welcome them as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of mankind. We are largely sharers in these benefits. Our teeming millions could not live without the food America produces and the raw materials for our industries. America teaches us lessons not only in the creation but in the liberal distribution of wealth.

Referring to the debt Great Britain owed to the New-York Chamber of Commerce at the time the Venezuela difficulty arose, Lord Brassey said he desired to mark Great Britain's deep sense of the service rendered, adding:

To no other nation are we drawn as we are to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. The wisely directed friendship of our two peoples—not as yet, and perhaps never to be cemented by formal alliance—should be a potent influence. Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep open the door for trade, we may spread civilization, we may protect the oppressed, and we may establish peace among the nations.

There was a murmur of expectancy as Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, rose to toast President McKinley. He said:

I imagine that this honorable duty has been assigned to me because I am connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs, and because it may be that a toast coming from my lips may seem to denote something more than a mere private expression of admiration and goodwill. I think I may say that to all the subjects of his majesty, it requires an effort to think of our relations with the States of America as cordial. (Prolonged cheers.) All those who, like myself, are servants of the public feel that they hold an unwritten commission that no pains shall be spared to maintain the most friendly relations.

With regard to President McKinley, we think of the great office he fills, and in addition to his public cares, we remember the burden of private anxiety he has to bear, and it is the prayer of our whole country that his wife may be restored to health and that he may continue to be to the world a potent influence for the good of the human race.

THE REPLY OF MR. JESUP.

Morris K. Jesup, president of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, replying to the address of welcome, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, My Lords and Gentlemen: It is said that kind words are the music of the world. For the gracious and kindly words with which you have made us welcome, and for the generous warmth of our reception manifested in every eye and felt in every hand, it is my privilege to express the thanks of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and especially of my associates here present as your guests at this memorable banquet.

It was a happy inspiration that dictated your

Continued on second page.

GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. -Adv.

Green trotters, speedy prospects, McDonald's stable, 31 West 144th St. -Adv.

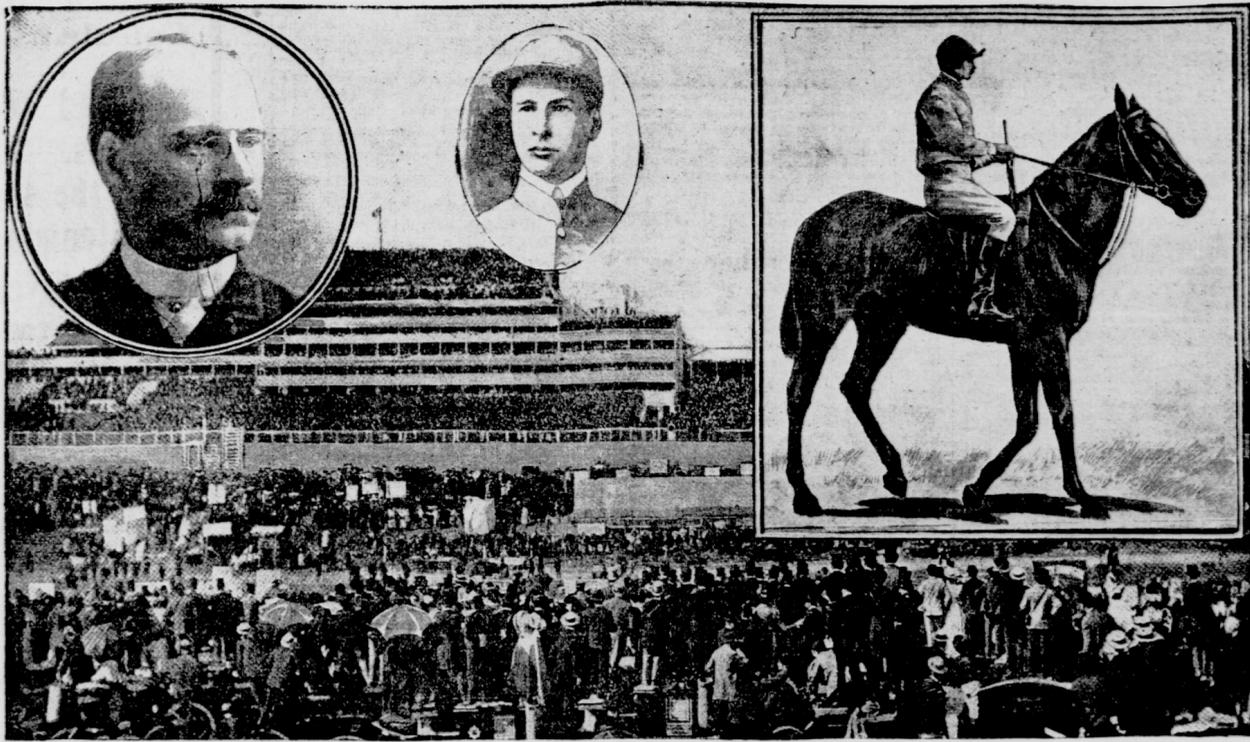
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WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

LESTER REIFF.

VOLODYOVSKI, Winner of the Derby, 1901.



THE DERBY WINNER, ITS LESSEE AND THE RIDER.

The lower part of the picture shows a typical Derby Day crowd at Epsom. This race was instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780, and is the turf event of the year in Great Britain. It is attended by all sorts and sizes of people, from royalty down through every grade of society.

SOCIETIES MEET IN LONDON.

DANTE FOLLOWERS HEAR INTERESTING ADDRESSES—LABORI'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) London, June 6, 1 a. m.—The Dante Society held a high literary carnival yesterday afternoon in its academic quarters in Harley-st., and literary, singularly enough, under American auspices. Mrs. Craigie was delivering a lecture on Dante and Botticelli, and the American Ambassador was introducing her. She appeared before a large audience in a most becoming costume of white, and read a short paper in which the lives and characters of the poet and painter were connected with literary art.

It was a brilliant essay, happily phrased and containing many characteristic examples of keen analysis and luminous style. One of the nearest hits was the explanation that when the old-time Florentine painters wished to paint a saint they employed as a model some sinner of irreproachable birth and good social standing.

When Mrs. Craigie had closed her delightful paper, the American Ambassador took up the parable and reverted to his experiences at Harvard, when he was a pupil of Longfellow, and there was an ideal Dante society at Boston. It consisted of three members, Longfellow, Lowell and Norton. He also referred to the present objective aim in London of a Dante Society foundation library, devoted to the Italian master, and excited the envy of the members by describing the splendid Dante library which had been collected at Cornell University.

John Morley's reference last night to Mr. Carnegie's scheme of benefiting the Scottish universities has given great satisfaction. Some critics were inclined to object to the scheme, because, it was thought, it would have been a bribe to the youths of Scotland to be content with an inferior education. What Mr. Carnegie really intends is to make education at the Scottish universities at one and the same time better, cheaper and more widely extended.

The English bench and bar rallied in force at the King's Hall Holborn Restaurant last night to pay a splendid tribute to Maitre Labori. Over five hundred judges, barristers and solicitors were present at the Hardwicke Society's dinner, and with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice no prominent jurist or lawyer was absent. The regular order of proceedings was followed until after 11 o'clock, with a series of dull, perfunctory speeches by Justices Hodges, Lord Hardwicke, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Halsbury, Sir Robert Finlay, Sir Francis Jourd and others. Nearly every speaker referred prematurely to M. Labori, and there was enthusiastic applause when one or two of the prosaic speakers were reminded bluntly that they must not waste time.

At last, after the King, Parliament and bench and bar had been duly honored, M. Labori's turn came, and the great hall was swept with a tempest of applause. Tall, erect, with flashing eyes and a unique personality which electrified his audience, he towered beside the somnolent Lord Chancellor and made a speech in English which nobody present would be likely to forget.

He began with apologies for using the English tongue, but indicated them by a display of fiery eloquence and dramatic gestures. He spoke with freedom and dramatic gestures. He spoke with freedom and dramatic gestures. He spoke with freedom and dramatic gestures.

He reduced the legal practice of the civilized world to the syllogism that without the right of defence there could be no bar, and that without a bar there could be no independence.

The effect of this eloquent plea, delivered with strong gestures, vibrating voice and flashing eyes, was fairly electric. There was a tumult of applause when this champion of the Hardwicke Society was conscious that it had dignified the legal profession in honoring the defender of Dreyfus. I. N. F.

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IMMIGRANTS' NEW TEST.

PHYSICIANS DIVIDED AS TO ITS DESIRABILITY.

DRS DOTY AND FOWLER THINK IT WILL NOT BE PRACTICABLE TO EXAMINE ALL FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Columbia, S. C., June 5.—Senator Tillman withdrew his resignation as Senator to-night. He wrote the following letter to Governor McSweeney, under to-day's date:

I am in receipt of your telegram, in which you say: "I understand Senator McLaughlin's letter to be the withdrawal of his resignation," and I have read that worthy's communication in which he graciously consents at your request "to hold on to his commission as United States Senator, and to continue to serve the State as he has done in the past to the best of his ability."

This leaves me one of three alternatives, to appeal to the Democratic Executive Committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interest of the party requires to be done; to appeal to the Senate itself to determine the question as to whether a resignation from that body to take effect at some future time is binding; or to withdraw my own resignation.

There are no precedents on this subject, because in the hundred and twenty-five years of our national life, with more than two hundred resignations from the Senate, no Senator has hitherto been willing to occupy the despicable attitude now assumed by Senator McLaughlin and forced upon me. I am certain of one thing: that the Executive of a State has no authority to decline a resignation that has been tendered, and I am equally certain that had your excellency confined your action within legal limits, and not attempted to force me to resign in the Senate when that body meets in December and hold their seats until the Legislature should meet in January.

My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe, by withdrawing my own resignation after Senator McLaughlin's undignified and pusillanimous, but the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator McLaughlin's precipitous acceptance of Executive advice. "Bob" Hayes has been outdone for once.

As I have already said, I had no motive or purpose in resigning except to force McLaughlin's resignation, and there is nothing for me to do but accept an arrangement which will draw my own resignation, if it be lawful to do so.

MAY BE NEW RESIGNATIONS.

With the Governor's "last word" at Senator Tillman and the withdrawal of the Senator's resignation all would seem to be over, but to-night Senator McLaughlin, after speaking bitterly of the senior Senator, made the declaration that if Tillman will now tender to the Governor the unconditional resignation of his office, he (McLaughlin) would consider this a direct challenge to him and would likewise resign and enter the contest for Tillman's place.

Governor McSweeney's letter was a surprise to Senator Tillman. He has been making and unmaking Governors and Senators for so many years that a revolt never occurred to him. The Senator was intercepted this afternoon while going to attend the closing exercises of the State College for Women, in which he takes great pride, and a copy of the Governor's letter was shown to him. The Senator remarked: "He feels that his dignity has been outraged a little, but he does not touch on the really important point, that he claimed the right to decline the resignations."

The Senator was asked if he had noticed the public indorsements received by McSweeney. "Yes, and I notice they are mostly from my old, inveterate enemies."

Next year, he said, there would be so many candidates that it would be impossible for candidates to show their fitness for office. It was impossible for thirty men to be heard in one day. He added:

Governor McSweeney has defeated my plan and lent himself to McLaughlin as a ladder of escape. I believe that as the people understand fully the result of Governor McSweeney's action, instead of patting himself on the back and taking the little dozen or four letters he has as the consensus of public opinion he will find he has made an awful blunder as a Democrat. The primary next year, unless the committee arrange to have a double set of candid dates meeting each other from opposite sides of the State, will be a farce.

Asked if he would resign to enter against McLaughlin next summer, Tillman said:

I will not enter the primary next year. I only resigned to get at McLaughlin. I never would have done so at Gaffney but for the fact that the candidates who wanted to get at him were not in a position to do so. In regard to the question of whether I am entitled to resign or

Continued on page two.

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YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL GAME.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train to Princeton and return June 8th, leaving New-York West 23d St. Station, at 12:25 p. m., and returning to New-York at 12:30 p. m., arriving Princeton 2:30 p. m.; returning the special will leave Princeton 30 minutes after the close of the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and New-Brunswick in each direction. -Adv.

A CENTRE OF ACTIVITY.

The West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is convenient to the shopping, hotel and theatre sections of Manhattan. -Adv.

PORTLAND MINE SOLD FOR \$21,000,000.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 3 (Special).—The deal for the Portland gold mine at Cripple Creek, which has been under way for months, is authentically reported closed. Werener Biet & Co. of London, are said to be the buyers. The price is given as \$21,000,000, or \$1 a share. The Portland adjoins Stratton's independence, owned in London. The two mines, of 20 acres, form a solid block. They have yielded \$12,000,000, with \$3,000,000 dividend paid. In sight are \$3,000,000 in ore bodies exposed. Agents of Londoners are negotiating for the Gold Coin and Camp Bird mines also.

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TILLMAN RETAINS HIS SEAT

SAYS HE IS FORCED TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION BY M'LAURIN'S UNDIGNIFIED AND PUERILE ACTION.

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YEAR IN BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

DR. LAUFER TO GO TO CHINA TO STUDY THE RELIGION AND CUSTOMS.

The American Museum of Natural History is about to send an expedition into China to study the life and customs of the Chinese and to collect ethnological specimens which will be exhibited in this city. The work will take at least three years, and will be most thoroughly done. At the time when China was the centre of the world's interest the museum felt the lack of a Chinese exhibit. A wealthy citizen of this city heard of the museum's needs in this direction, and has supplied the funds necessary to carry on the work. His name will not be made public at present. The work will be along lines similar to that now being carried on by the museum in Siberia, Corea and other countries.

A feature of the expedition will be a careful study of Buddhism, and to that end Dr. B. Laufer, of this city, will spend a year in a Buddhist temple near Peking. He will live with the priests and witness as many of their religious ceremonies as possible. Dr. Laufer was a member of the Jesup North Pacific expedition sent out by the museum, and was in Siberia from 1898 until 1900. He said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

I have just finished working up material gathered during two years of investigation in Siberia, and will sail from San Francisco for China late this month. I shall spend the first few months in Shanghai, studying the people of the coast and their customs. Then I shall go to Peking to take up the study of Buddhism. I hope to spend a year in a Buddhist temple near the capital. I expect to live the life of the priests and learn from them the details of their strange religion. After that I am going into the interior to collect ethnological specimens. In view of the present unsettled state of the country, I cannot say just where my work will be done. If Manchuria quieted down it is quite probable that I shall go into that region. I do not expect to return to the United States for at least three years.

EXTRADITION OR REQUISITION?

LEGAL POINT INVOLVED IN THE INDICTMENT OF LUIS MORET MUNOZ, ARRESTED IN PORTO RICO.

The grand jury yesterday took up the case of Luis Moret Munoz, who was arrested in San Juan on Tuesday on the arrival of the transport McClellan, on advices from the police of this city. Complaint was made to the police by General Uribe-Uribe, of Colombia, that Munoz failed to deliver \$41,000, which was to be given to General Uribe-Uribe by Munoz. Munoz, when arrested, said he had received a package in Caracas to deliver to Uribe-Uribe, and being unaware of the value of the package, left it with the purser.

After hearing several witnesses, the grand jury found an indictment against Munoz for grand larceny in the first degree. The papers will at once be made out for requisition of the defendant from Porto Rico. After Governor Odell has signed the papers they will be forwarded to Washington. As this is the first case since the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, the interesting question of whether an ordinary requisition or an extradition will have to be prepared is raised. This will be determined by the authorities in Washington, in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Charles Frederick Adams, of the law firm of Condit Brothers, at No. 75 Broadway, who prepared the complaint in the case of De Lima against Collector Bidwell, in which a decision was handed down in the United States Supreme Court two weeks ago, gave an expression of opinion on the Munoz case at his office yesterday afternoon. He said:

While the cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in reference to De Lima's and Downes's suits don't necessarily decide this point, as they referred only to customs matters, the apparent inference of the reasoning of most of the judges is that Porto Rico is American territory for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice; therefore the case mentioned is one in which "interstate rendition" would be allowed—that is to say, the prisoner will probably be brought back to this city on the requisition of Governor Odell.

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AN AMERICAN'S DERBY.

MR. WHITNEY'S VOLODYOVSKI WINS CLASSIC CONTEST.

RACE WON IN A DRIVING FINISH IN RECORD TIME—HEAVY BETTING ON FAVORITE.

(Copyright, 1901, By The New-York Tribune.) (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) London, June 6, 1 a. m.—London has had a full American day. The Derby, won by W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski in the record time of 2 minutes 40 4-5 seconds, was run with a half dozen American jockeys in the saddle, with several American horse owners strolling for the blue ribbon of the English turf, and with L. Reiff winning, after riding in true American style.

Reiff and Mr. Whitney's victory was witnessed by a great throng of American visitors, and was welcomed with strenuous American cheers, but it was not an unpopular result, for the favorite, which won, was an English bred horse and carried an immense amount of money. Volodyovski was a hot favorite until his bad public trial at Newmarket in the Craven week, when many of his supporters began to hedge; but confidence was restored when the trainer was reported to be satisfied with the horse's condition, and yesterday the betting was heavily on him as the best two-year-old of last year.

The race was a splendid show, with an immense assemblage of excited spectators. Foxhall P. Keene's Olympian made an unexpected display of speed, and was leading when the last quarter mile was reached. L. Reiff, who had been riding warily, then went to the front almost without an effort, but was closely followed by Cannon on William III. Olympian had forced the pace to his own cost, and was out of the race.

Volodyovski was hailed as the winner by thousands of throats before crossing the line. Cannon was three-quarters of a length behind, with a long gap between him and Veronese and Floriform.

The scene when Mr. Whitney's horse shot by was one of fervid enthusiasm. It mattered not who was the owner or who was the jockey. The favorite had justified the hopes of a horde of backers, and the immense throng was satisfied and jubilant.

The weather was fine, but the drouth had left the roads dusty, and there was less driving from London than usual. The railway traffic exceeded the record of Derby Day, scores of trains being dispatched for Epsom.

Many prominent Americans ran the risk of being late at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce in order to witness the best and most sportsmanlike Derby of recent years. It was not as popular an event as the triumphs of the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery, which I have witnessed at Epsom, but there was money on the English bred horse, and that was enough. There was no feeling against either his American owner or his American jockey. Mr. Whitney's victory was taken as philosophically as Mr. Morgan's purchase of an English built fleet. I. N. F.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT RACE.

THE FINISH CLOSE—CROWDS AT EPSOM—OTHER HORSES IN THE CONTEST.

(By The Associated Press.) London, June 5.—William C. Whitney's Volodyovski won the Derby in record time, 2 minutes and 40 4-5 seconds, from twenty-four other starters.

In the draw for the place it was found that the favorite had the middle of the field. There was a long delay at the post, caused principally by the fractiousness of Orchid. A fair start was obtained. Foxhall P. Keene's Olympian was first away from Claqueur, Osbock and Lord Bobs. On settling down Olympian retained the lead. After the mile Orchid closed up, Volodyovski remaining about tenth. Down the hill