

ment is designed to commemorate. The beautiful picture whose outlines you now behold will be adopted as the emblem of the chief designer, when completed compose a song that will reverberate around the globe.

And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and high honor to present to you for dedication the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. May a high standard of citizenship and a broader humanity and the mission of the country and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted.

Ex-Senator Carter than introduced ex-President Grover Cleveland, who spoke on the Louisiana Purchase and its significance.

BENEDICTION BY BISHOP POTTER. The exercises were closed by the following benediction delivered by Bishop Potter of New-York:

May the blessing of the Lord God Almighty, without Whom all our labor is but vain, rest upon this work and all who are or shall be engaged in it. May He take these buildings under His gracious keeping and crown this great undertaking with His enduring favor, making it the school of truth and beauty, and so a revelation of His infinite mind working in and through the mind of man.

[The addresses of President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland will be found in full in other columns.]

WEATHER A HANDICAP.

Cold and High Wind Made Every One Uncomfortable.

St. Louis, April 30.—The one circumstance which marred the dedication ceremonies to-day was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust into the faces of the troops, and at times so nearly blinding the President that it was almost impossible for him to see across the street.

Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The women, who, on the strength of the warm weather of yesterday, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and, except for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard, who provided blankets for them, many would have been compelled to leave the place.

President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand, exposed to the icy wind, until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold.

Conditions in the Liberal Arts Building, where the dedication ceremonies were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold draughts, which, added to the dampness inseparable from newly erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all the speeches, as the speakers, beginning their addresses in clear tones, were, without exception, hoarse when they finished.

HAD LUNCHEON UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The parade, which took place in the morning, was somewhat longer in passing the President than had been expected, and he was fifteen minutes behind schedule time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts Building. In order to arrive even as early as that he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances.

At the luncheon, which he took after the parade, he was shoved helter-skelter by half the people who had been in the grandstand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter, and the President, like everybody else, helped himself. The crowd was dense when the President, with Secret Service men and Adjutant General Corbin, acting as "interference," forced his way to the counter. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm, his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin.

With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the President elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This manoeuvre forced the Adjutant General out of the range of the sandwiches, but the President devoted one hand to passing food to his escort while the other was used for his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position, the President soon felt called upon to help out other friends, and he was kept busy passing plates, which service he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. Probably one-quarter of the people who filled the tent were present merely to see the Chief Executive of the nation eating at the democratic level of a clerk in a quick lunch restaurant.

Some of the diplomatists and a number of other guests mounted the reviewing stand, to find that there were no chairs for them. It developed that the chairs had been appropriated by unofficial guests who arrived early on the scene. With some difficulty other chairs were secured, but they were little used, as the visitors found they could keep of the chill more effectively by standing.

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts Building were handled with all possible dispatch. Early in the exercises word was brought to ex-Senator Carter, the president of the day, that some portions of the hall were becoming dangerously congested, and he was asked to avoid delays as far as possible. He did so and the programme was carried out rapidly. Of all the speakers President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry more than fifty feet from the stage. By far the largest part of the audience could hear nothing, and thousands of people in the rear of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

PRESIDENT IN HIGH SPIRITS.

When the President rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, suggesting by his manner that quiet be restored. Finally he mounted the broad railing in front of the rostrum where he could be seen from every part of the hall, and again motioned for silence. There was everything but silence, and President Francis suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head. Taking advantage of a lull, he called: "Now, you, my fellow citizens, give me all the chance you can, for I need it."

The chance was given and the President began his address. A burst of applause greeted his statement that the Dutch had done great things for the country in its infancy, and the

AMERICAN TRADE.

How It May Be Maintained and Increased in Manchuria.

Washington, April 30.—How the commercial interests of the United States in Manchuria may be safeguarded against future international complications and our trade in that country maintained and increased is told in a report received to-day at the State Department from United States Consul Miller, at New-Chwang. He says Russia in the end will practically dominate the commercial and industrial affairs of Manchuria unless other countries have in every way equal facilities.

First—Establishment by American manufacturers of an expert agent in Manchuria who shall sell direct to native firms instead of through Shanghai and Hong Kong. Second—That the Washington Government urge the opening of all Manchuria to the trade of the world, "as free to us as to Russia or any other country."

Third—That a new consul general be added to the American consular service, its head to be known as the United States Consul General for Manchuria. "If these things are not done," Mr. Miller continues, "it is very clear to my mind that the entire mining interests of Manchuria, together with whatever trade is desired by Russian merchants, will be entirely in their hands."

The consul is of the opinion that Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia are destined soon to become enormous grain growing districts. The imports into Manchuria have increased in the last ten years at a rate ranging from 100 to 500 per cent, reaching the high water mark in 1901. The future, Mr. Miller says, would indicate for the future, "the expansion of all products for the future, and if, in addition, Manchuria could be made free to come and sell its products to all people and the mines opened, there would be, he predicts, a growth of prosperity astonishing to China and the world."

THOUSANDS IN PARADE.

Regulars and National Guardsmen Led by General Corbin.

St. Louis, April 30.—The great military parade was held this morning, and it proved to be all its promoters could wish. Adjutant General Corbin was the grand marshal. At the head of the column, which moved at 10:30 o'clock, rode a detachment of police, and behind them came carriages containing the President, ex-President Cleveland, and David R. Francis, president of the Exposition Company. Behind them came the members of the Cabinet, the diplomats and other visitors. The line of march was west on Lindell Boulevard from its intersection with Grand-ave., along the main drive of Forest Park to the entrance to the Exposition grounds, where the column halted and stood at rest while the President and guests took their places on the reviewing stand.

First of all came the Marine Band, playing "Hail to the Chief." General Corbin then rode by, followed by his personal staff of twelve aids, all officers of the United States Army, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Foster, of the British Army. Major General J. C. Bates headed the second brigade was under Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant.

Following the regulars came the National Guard regiments. This division was commanded by Major General Charles E. Rose, of New-York. The adjutant and the thirteen members of his staff came next. The Governor Chamberlain and staff and the Governor's escort to the Liberal Arts Building. At 12 o'clock the assembly will be called to order by Corbin H. Spencer, chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies of the exposition. The ceremonies will be as follows:

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Addresses by the French Ambassador and the Spanish Minister.

St. Louis, April 30.—Following is the programme for to-morrow, National Day:

10:30 a. m.—The members of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of the various governments to the exposition and other official guests will assemble at the Exposition grounds, where they will be met by the St. Louis Club and be taken to the Liberal Arts Building. At 12 o'clock the assembly will be called to order by Corbin H. Spencer, chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies of the exposition. The ceremonies will be as follows:

Invocation by the Rev. Carl Swenson, of the National Commission, president of the day. Prayers by the representatives of foreign governments by the Hon. David R. Francis, president of the exposition.

PRESIDENT LEAVES ST. LOUIS.

Kansas City Will Be His Next Stopping Place.

St. Louis, April 30.—From the dining room in the Hall of Congresses President Roosevelt and his party were hurriedly escorted through the canopied passageway which stretched across the ground to the Administration Building, and passed into President Francis's private office. From the windows of which they witnessed the fireworks President Roosevelt denied that a Cabinet meeting will be held in Kansas City, as has been rumored. When the post-office investigation was mentioned, he declined to discuss the matter further, but he said that the investigation would be rigid and thorough.

After spending almost an hour viewing the fireworks, the President's party prepared to leave the city and resume the journey westward, with Kansas City as the first stopping point. In order to avoid a crowd arrangements were made to have the President's train waiting on the Missouri Pacific tracks at Howard Station, more than a mile southeast from the Fair Grounds. After a few moments spent in taking leave of the World's Fair officials and others who took part in the ceremonies of the day, President Roosevelt, surrounded by Secret Service men, was escorted from the Administration Building to his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary Root, who will travel as far as Topeka, Kan., with him. President Butler of Columbia University also will accompany him for some distance. As the President's carriage started to leave the grounds the multitude of people gave him a long and hearty farewell. He acknowledged of which he rose and bowed, and did not resume his seat until his vehicle had disappeared in the darkness.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR YERKES'S ROADS.

London, April 30.—At a meeting of the directors of Charles T. Yerkes's railroads this afternoon, the names of James Sneyd, Thomas Jefferson Cooldge, J. A. Blair Leonard, Frenzel Lore, Richard A. McCurdy and James H. Hyde were added to the directorate.

DELIVERIES OF WAX STOPPED.

London, April 30.—Telegrams from Edinburgh say the Scottish agents of the Standard Oil Company have received cables instructing them to stop all orders for future deliveries of wax. Coming on top of the most important increase in the prices of the company's lubricating oils this order has caused great satisfaction in the Scotch oil trade, which has been almost killed by American underselling.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Simla, India, April 30.—According to an official statement the weekly plague mortality exceeds 20,000 persons. The infected area includes nine British provinces and fifty-one native States.

KING AND POPE.

What Was Talked of at Their Vatican Interview.

(Special to The New York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright: 1903. By The Tribune Association.) Rome, April 30.—Now begin to be known the particulars of yesterday's conversation between King Edward and the Pope. Leo represented to the King how important are the Catholic interests throughout the British Empire, how numerous are the Catholics, amounting to about twelve million, and how much easier it would be to settle with reciprocal satisfaction many questions arising in King Edward's dominions if England had some kind of representative at the Vatican. King Edward answered that he would give the matter his attention, but tried to change the conversation, although papers were presented to him supporting Leo's contention as to the new international intercourse arranged between King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel.

KING EDWARD LEAVES ROME.

Tremendous Farewell Demonstration by the Roman Populace.

Rome, April 30.—King Edward left Rome to-day for Paris amid a tremendous farewell demonstration. The streets were crowded, and the windows and balconies were filled with people. Detachments of troops kept back the crowds and permitted the passage of the procession. The Quirinal Piazza just previous to the King's departure presented a scene of great animation, owing to the continuous movement of troops and carriages. The King with great ceremony bid farewell to Queen Helena, who was surrounded by the members of her household. As King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel left the Quirinal a pretty, young girl, the daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, who is about two years old, kissing her hand from a window of the palace, and calling out in English: "Papa! Papa! Goodby! Goodby!"

The little princess waved her handkerchief until the two sovereigns were out of sight. At the railroad station there was a large gathering of distinguished personages. King Edward was specially cordial in his reply to the greetings of Premier Zanardelli and Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, thanking them for the reception accorded him by the people of Rome, which, he said, had been really magnificent. To the Premier the King added that he hoped the friendship of Great Britain and Italy would ever increase. King Edward shook hands most affably with the royal prince. Just before the train left King Edward embraced and kissed King Victor Emmanuel several times, and the latter stepped into the hands of his car the King of Italy asked to be remembered to Queen Alexandra. As the train slowly moved out of the station King Edward raised his hands in a King Victor Emmanuel, who said: "Au revoir," to which King Edward replied: "A bientot."

THE KAISER STARTS FOR ROME.

Buckeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, April 30.—Emperor William left here for Rome at 11 o'clock to-night. His majesty will be joined by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee at Hannover.

BLEW UP A BANK.

Bombs Thrown Around Promiscuously in Salonica.

Salonica, April 30.—The Ottoman Bank here was destroyed by dynamite to-day. The Turkish postoffice and other buildings were also attacked, resulting in a panic, during which two men were killed and two persons were injured. A detachment of two thousand additional troops has since arrived here from Smyrna. Quiet is restored.

BRITISH ANXIETY ALLAYED.

Informed That Russia Has No New Designs on Manchuria.

London, April 30.—Lord Cranborne, the Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day, said communications on the subject of Manchuria were still proceeding between the powers concerned. His majesty's government, however, had received from a trustworthy source confirmation of the statement that Russia had announced that she had no knowledge of the reported convention, and that she disclaimed any intention of seeking exclusive privileges or departing from her previous assurances regarding Manchuria.

LOUBET BACK IN FRANCE.

Admiral Cotton Among Those Who Welcomed Home the President.

Marseilles, April 30.—The Jeanne d'Arc, with President Loubet on board, was sighted twenty miles off Marseilles at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She approached the port slowly, saluted by the land batteries and the American ships of war in the harbor. As the Jeanne d'Arc entered the roadstead Admiral Cotton proceeded in a steam launch alongside the French cruiser. He was met at the rail by the captain of the vessel, who presented the American admiral to M. Loubet. Admiral Cotton greeted the President and expressed the affectionate sentiments of President Roosevelt and the American people toward the government and people of France. The President cordially returned Admiral Cotton's greetings and expressed his pleasure to see the President. The ship's band then played "The Star Spangled Banner." The Jeanne d'Arc fired an admiral's salute, the American ships answered the salute, the French saluted America, and the Yankee tars replied with cheers for France.

KILLED THREE HUNDRED JEWS.

Horrible Brutalities of the Mob at Kischeneff.

Vienna, April 30.—Private letters received here from Czernowitz say over three hundred persons were killed during the recent anti-Semitic riots at Kischeneff, capital of Bessarabia. Horrible brutalities are reported to have occurred. Many women and children were victims of the mob, which included even the better classes of the inhabitants. Some of the victims were thrown from windows to the pavement. The rioters also pillaged and defiled the synagogues and killed the caretakers. What the looters of houses were unable to carry off they saturated with paraffin and burned. The damage done to property is estimated at several million rubles. The Jews who escaped from Kischeneff are seeking refuge at Odessa and elsewhere.

ENGINEERS MOBBED IN CHINA.

United States Gunboat Callao Was Sent to Their Assistance.

Peking, April 30.—The United States Consul at Canton has notified Minister Conger that a mob recently attacked a party of American engineers at work on the Canton-Hankow Railroad. The United States gunboat Callao was dispatched to the nearest point up the river to aid the engineers. Mr. Conger has requested the Chinese Foreign Office to investigate the matter, and instruct the Victory to give the engineers protection.

CZAR LENIENT TO ASSASSIN.

Asks That Ibrahim's Sentence Be Penal Servitude for Life.

Constantinople, April 30.—The Czar has requested that the sentence of death passed upon Ibrahim, the Albanian sentinel who recently assassinated M. Sclerbin, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, be commuted to penal servitude for life.

SEVEN KILLED IN ELECTION RIOT.

Madrid, April 30.—The publication of the result of the recent elections led to a riot at Indeste, in the province of Oviedo. The electors tried to force their way into the Council House; the gendarmes prevented them, and a conflict resulted, in which seven persons were killed, including a lieutenant of gendarmes and several were wounded.

COPYRIGHT CASES ARGUED.

Justice Holmes Hears One Relating to "The Professor at the Breakfast Table."

Washington, April 30.—The United States Supreme Court to-day heard arguments in two cases brought by a firm of Boston publishers against other publishers involving the Copyright law. One of the cases related to "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of Justice Holmes, of the members of the court sitting in the case.

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MEN PULL AMBULANCE. A Horse Runs Away and Crashes Through Plate Glass Window.

While responding to a call for an ambulance sent to St. Vincent's Hospital from No. 33 Greenwich-ave., yesterday, Dr. Canfield and Charles Lorman, the driver, had an exciting experience with a horse new to the ambulance business. The ambulance was within a few doors of the house where the call came from, the horse going at a good speed, when suddenly it took the bit in its teeth and ran away. Lorman did his best by seasawing at the reins to stop the animal, but only succeeded in turning it head toward the pavement. Then the runaway dashed up the curb, across the sidewalk and ran its head and shoulders through a heavy plate-glass window in the grocery store of C. H. D. Stoffins, at No. 37 Greenwich-ave., cutting itself pretty badly about the head, chest and legs. Neither the driver nor the doctor was hurt. The latter left Lorman to unbar the horse, and a clerk, thirty-two years old, in an ambulance, after he had inspected the patient, Lorman took the horse back to the hospital. Lorman and his patient rode to St. Vincent's in the ambulance.

BIG INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION. Nearly Twenty Thousand More Last Month than in April, 1902.

The total immigration for the month of April was 22,774, as against 13,567 for the month of April, 1902. The total immigration for the four months of 1902, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, is as follows: 1902, 179,841; 1901, 210,651.

DIVINITY STUDENTS IN CHINATOWN. Yale Men See Opium Joint, Eat Chop Suey—Sleep at Mills Hotel.

Chinatown had a surprise party last night, and for once "Chucky" Connors was not in it. Forty-nine students from the Divinity School, in charge of Professor William B. Bailey, swooped down upon the south end of the Bowery, after having supped at the Mills Hotel in Bleeker-st. They went through the Bismarck seven cent lodging house, and from there through the Salvation Army Hotel, by way of comparison. With one of the wardmen from the Sixth Precinct as pilot, the students then saw a section of a play at the Chinese Theatre in Pell-st. going from there to see Jess House on the top floor of a Mott-st. tenement house. While there they each bought a pair of Chinese slippers, some peacock fans, amulets and other trinkets. A visit to an opium joint in Pell-st. followed. Then they went to a saloon dancehouse in Doyers-st., where "The Flams" were sung for them by an "artist." A supper of chop suey in a Chinese restaurant wound up the evening tour of inspection, when they all went to the Mills Hotel, where their rooms had been engaged for them. The students belong to the Social Science Department of Yale. They have come to study some of the social conditions of a great city. When they arrived yesterday morning they were first taken to the Morgue, then to Bellevue Hospital, thence by the steamer Thomas S. Brennan to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. While at the penitentiary they were shown all the details of the

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Bertilion system. A Yale man was photographed and measured according to the system. To-day the students will visit the University Settlement, the Educational Alliance, St. Bartholomew's Parish House and Ellis Island.

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