MANY GUARDS TO-DAY.

All Negotiations Over Subway Strike Are Off.

The Rockmen and Excavators' Union, though its delegates continue to attend the meetings of the Central Federated Union, still ignores the Central Federated Union's efforts to settle the strike in the subway. It came out yesterday that when a committee of the union called on the rapid transit contractors' representatives last week to make a proposition, and the committee was told that the contractors could deal only with the Central Federated Union rapid transit committee, it was decided to stop all negotiations about this strike, even with the Central Federated Union committee. This does not interfere, however, with the agreement between the contractors and the Central Federated Union now in force, which may be reconstructed on June 4, when the committee will meet the rapid transit contractors.

The line of the subway will be well guarded to-day by police, on account of the reports that many more negroes will be brought here this week to take the places of strikers. William Casalla, one of the delegates of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union, said yesterday:

"We will make no further attempts to see the contractors or negotiate for a settlement. We will simply stay out until we win. Some men may have returned to work, but their number has been exaggerated. The great bulk of the strikers will stand out."

According to a representative of the contractors, they can get along with the men on hand at present, if necessary. All that is necessary is for the laborers' work to keep abreast of the iron work. This could be done, he said, by placing the gangs of laborers at points only where excavation was needed.

CRISIS IN FIGHT TO-DAY.

Iron League Shops Will Be Opened —Unions Ask Aid.

The crisis in the strike of the Inside Iron Workers and Metal Polishers' unions against the members of the Iron League for a new wage scale and union recognition, which has thrown over twelve thousand people idle, will be reached to-day, when the employers will open their shops. The Iron League has given the strikers till June 1 to return to work unconditionally, failing in which it will fill the places of the strikers. The Iron League is one of the most prominent organizations of employers in the Building Trades Employers' Association, and its members are under the impression that the strikers will return to work before June 1. The representatives of the two unions say that the strike will be fought to the end. They brought the subject up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

"The employers have shut down their shops and have an idea that they can break our ranks by threatening to fill our places," said the delegate of the Inside Iron Workers' Union. "J. M. Cornell, of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, the principal firm of the Iron League, was seen by a committee of our men, who offered arbitration. He refused on behalf of the league to arbitrate; and if the Iron League can hold out, so can we."

He declared that if the other unions in the shops refused to allow their members to work with non-union men, the fight would be won. The delegate of the Metal Polishers' Union made a similar statement. He said that the Iron League would make the effort of its life to break the strike.

It was announced that Nicholas Dulte, president of the International Association of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, was in this city, and would take charge of the strike in behalf of the metal polishers. All unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union were directed not to allow their members to work with non-union men in the shops while the strike lasts.

The Building Trades Employers' Association has been formally told of the actions of the Iron League and of several other employers' associations whose employes are on strike. The Building Trades Employers' Association is expected to co-operate.

The Board of Building Trades as well as the Central Federated Union will support the strikes in the shops of the Iron League. The board will meet to-day.

HANNA AND ROOSEVELT.

No Thought of Embarrassing the Former, Says Foraker.

There seems to be the material for an interesting controversy at the Republican State Convention in Ohio next month between the Senators of that State over the question of indorsing the President for nomination by the Republican National Convention next year. Senator Hanna began by saying that he was not a candidate for the nomination, and would not be. Senator Foraker then said that the Ohio State Convention would declare for the President's nomination next year.

This brought from Senator Hanna an emphatic declaration that he would oppose such an indorsement on the floor of the convention. He added that Senator Foraker was trying to "smoke him out." The next day Mr. Hanna gave out a supplementary statement explaining his position, that, as he was chairman of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, to indorse President Roosevelt would be equivalent to giving notice that candidates for the nomination from other States were not wanted. He thought, moreover, that it would be inappropriate for this convention to assume a responsibility belonging to that of next year. He repeated once more that he himself was not, and would not be, a candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Foraker has replied to his colleague's latest statement as follows:

It is my belief that the great majority of the Republicans of Ohio, in common with the great majority of Republicans all over the country, are in favor of the nomination of President Roosevelt to be our candidate in 1904. While there are no special reasons for our making a declaration of this sort at the approaching convention, in the absence of any discussion of the subject, now that there has been this discussion it seems to me that non-action would be so interpreted as to put the Republicans of Ohio in a false attitude.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the convention should make such a declaration, and it is also my opinion that the convention will have to meet the issue whether they so desire or not, for some one will be very likely to offer a resolution indorsing Roosevelt as our candidate for President next year, if the committee on resolutions does not embody such a resolution in the platform.

There has been no thought in the matter of embarrassing Senator Hanna, much less of "smoking him out." Such a declaration would, I think, strengthen our party. It seemed to have that effect in the Cincinnati election. The Republicans of that city, when they nominated Fleischmann for Mayor, declared in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt for President next year, and elected their candidate by the largest majority ever given in that city.

So far as the "smoking out" suggestion is concerned, nobody supposed until the interview of Hanna's friends appeared that there was any doubt as to the Senator's attitude on this question. It seems to be well understood from his own statements, that he is not a candidate and does not expect to be, and that he intends to support President Roosevelt. I do not think he could have made any such statements on this subject as have been attributed to him. It would imply, if he did make them, a lack of sincerity in statements heretofore made that he did not intend to be a candidate himself and no one would think of attributing that to Senator Hanna, who is noted for his plain, outspoken way of meeting all questions that arise.

These differences that now and then arise in Ohio politics are generally much exaggerated, and persons without the State get erroneous ideas of the conditions within the State. There is nothing serious about this present controversy, and I apprehend there will be some agreement arrived at, notwithstanding all the fuss and feathers of which we hear and see so much at present.

CONCERT IN PROSPECT PARK.

The United German Singers of Brooklyn gave their first concert of the season in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A chorus of three hundred voices sang under the direction of Emil Reyl. The soloists were Joseph Bensel, tenor, and Mrs. Katherine Noack-Fique. The singers were assisted by Shannon's 23d Regiment Band.

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FIGHT NEAR MONASTIR.

Svetkoff's Band Destroyed by Turks—Terror in the City.

Salonica, May 24.—The revolutionary band of nineteen men, headed by the Macedonian leader, Svetkoff, against which the Turkish troops were fighting all day Thursday near the Bulgarian village of Mogil, six miles north of Monastir, was finally surrounded and destroyed. The fight was a prolonged one, and Svetkoff, twelve of his men and six villagers were killed. The Turkish loss was trifling. After the fighting the bashibazouks pillaged and burned eighteen houses in Mogil.

Terror prevails in Monastir and the consuls propose to ask for foreign guards. Another sixteen battalions of Turkish troops are coming from Asia Minor to complete the occupation of the villages.

MASSACRE OF VILLAGERS.

Only Forty-eight Out of Five Hundred Inhabitants Escape.

London, May 25.—The Sofia correspondent of "The Morning Leader" telegraphs that the Macedonian Committee reports that the Turks have burned the village of Banitzi, near Seres. Only forty-eight of the five hundred inhabitants escaped, and many women and girls were outraged and murdered and their bodies cast into the water.

BULGARIA'S NOTE TO POWERS.

Austria, Russia and France Asked for Aid in a Proposed Treaty.

Vienna, May 24.—It is reported that the Bulgarian Government has presented a note to Austria, Russia and France announcing its intention of asking for their support toward the conclusion of an agreement with Turkey regarding Macedonia.

NEGOTIATIONS ALREADY BEGUN.

London, May 25.—The Sofia correspondent of "The Times" says negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey have opened favorably in that city. It is evident, he adds, that there is a slackening in the struggle in Macedonia, but fighting is reported from the districts of Kitchevo and Nevrekop, where several villages are blockaded. Macedonian circles in Sofia are disposed to await the result of the recent pacific overtures.

TO INCREASE JAPAN'S NAVY.

Marquis Ito Brings Opposition Party in Accord With the Ministry.

Yokohama, May 24.—Marquis Ito, addressing a meeting of the opposition party to-day, urged the adoption of an agreement with the ministry on the naval question. He said that he agreed with the Cabinet that the funds to increase the navy should be raised by a loan instead of a land tax. He did not desire to make foreign politics a pretext for an understanding, but the situation in the Far East was not good, and it was necessary that the great opposition party should preserve its solidarity. The meeting adopted the plan proposed.

RUSSIANS HOLD YONGAMPHO.

Two Hundred Troops at Port Despite Corean Opposition.

Yokohama, May 24.—All reports received here agree as to the presence of two hundred Russian troops at Yongampho, on the Corean side of the Yalu River, and against the occupation of which by the Russians the Corean Government energetically protested.

PRINCE HENRY AT MADRID.

Welcomed at Railroad Station by King Alfonso and His Ministers.

Madrid, May 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here this evening on a visit to the Spanish court. He was received at the railway station by King Alfonso and his Ministers. The Prince's visit is made at the Kaiser's wish to present His Majesty's compliments to King Alfonso. Prince Henry will occupy a suite of rooms in the Palace, and Admiral de la Camara has been attached to his person during his stay here.

URGING JEWS TO EMIGRATE.

Nationalist Newspapers Defend Anti-Semitic Leader—Trouble at Warsaw.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—While it is not intended to imply that the government's Jewish policy aims at stimulating Jewish emigration, observers expect that this will be the result of it. It is noteworthy, however, that M Kronshevan, the Editor of the "Bessarabyetz," the anti-Semitic paper of Kishineff, writing after the massacre, addressed the Jews as follows:

Become Christians and our brothers and enjoy all the privileges of Russian citizenship. If not, you have one year to go where you please. After that term has expired there must not remain a single Jew in Russia unless he is Christianized, and thereafter entrance to Russia will be forbidden to the Jews forever.

M. Kronshevan's defenders include, besides the "Novoë Vremya" and other Nationalist papers, the director of the Department of Police, M. Lopoukhen, who upon returning from Kishineff told a leading Liberal journalist that Kronshevan "was the only man in Russia who had not been bought by the Jews."

News has reached here from Warsaw that on May 5 the workingmen there unfurled red flags, shouted "Down with the autocracy!" and sang revolutionary songs. A thousand men took an active part in this demonstration. The affair was suppressed in the usual fashion by the Cossacks and police.

THE REV. DR. PETERS DEFENDS JEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 24.—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, for thirteen years a pastor in New-York, but now preaching in the Baptist Tabernacle, this city, made a plea for the Jews in his sermon last night. After denouncing the massacres at Kishineff, he said in part:

The 4,500,000 Jews in Russia are scattered among ignorant, fanatical and demoralized peasants, who rob and plunder them at their will. The schools are closed against the Jews, lucrative professions are forbidden them, they are huddled together in the least productive provinces of the Czar's realm, and about their only means of subsistence is trading with the ignorant masses; yet there is only one Jewish criminal to every 2,170 individuals, whereas among non-Jews the proportion is one to every 715. This massacre will undoubtedly lead to an immigration from Russia hitherto unequalled. We need have less fear from Russian Jews than many other immigrants, especially if we scatter them throughout the country. The children of the Russian immigrants are crowding our schools, colleges and universities; they are busy qualifying themselves for success and while even many of the German Jews are often reviling their Russian co-religionists, they are broadening their minds. The librarians of the great cities will tell you that their best patrons are the young Russian and Polish Jews. They read and devour American history and biography, philosophy and science. In the Spanish-American war the Russian Jews furnished more than double their share of volunteers.

KISHINEFF MEETING AT JERSEY CITY.

A meeting in aid of the Kishineff sufferers was held at the Temple Tiffereth Israel, Jersey City, last night. Speeches were made by Myron Furst, Arthur Gray, E. A. Ransom, Max Singer and Rabbi Kinkelstein. The latter urged that all persons of the Jewish faith in Hudson County form themselves into societies and collect money for the sufferers. About $500 was raised. A letter was read from the Rev. John L. Scudder, advising all Jews in Russia to flee to the United States.

ANOTHER TRIP TO EXPLORE LABRADOR.

A second expedition to the interior of the Labrador peninsula will leave Boston the latter part of June, and will make halts at Portland, Halifax, North Sidney and St. John's, N. F. It is expected to reach Hamilton Inlet, on the east coast of Labrador, about July 10. The attempt will then be made to carry out the original plan of the expedition of last year by going up the Northwest River and over the height of land to the source of the George River, which it is proposed to descend to Ungava Bay or to some point near the sources of the North or Okak River, which can be descended to the Moravian Mission Station, at Okak. The party will be composed of men of ability and experience, under Willard Glazier. Light canoes will be secured in Boston or Halifax, and guides will be in waiting at the Hu[illegible] Bay station, at Rigolette, Hamilton Inlet.

THE MERCHANTS SPECIFY.

Protest Against Dropping Charges Against Aqueduct Commission.

The Merchants' Association yesterday gave out the specifications of the charges against the Aqueduct Commissioners which Mayor Low declined some months ago to entertain. At the same time this announcement was made:

"It is the determination of the Merchants' Association to press these charges to a public hearing."

The Aqueduct Commissioners are accused by the Merchants' Association of "malfeasance in office and neglect of duty," and the charges declare that the commissioners have been guilty of "great waste of public money, extreme and wilful delays in construction of works whose speedy completion they have officially recognized as a pressing public necessity, and abandonment of the public rights in the matter of certain claims in connection with contracts." The specifications may be summarized as follows:

Wasteful outlay of $700,000 by reason of changes in the plans of the walls surrounding the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Wasteful outlay of about $88,500 in the construction of the central gatehouse of the reservoir and the system of pipe conduits leading from it.

Defective construction of walls of the reservoir since 1900.

Wilful delay in the suspension of constructive work on the reservoir since 1899 and in essential works in connection with the reservoir. Among the "essential works" mentioned are the branch of the new aqueduct to connect with the reservoir, the gatehouse of that branch, clearing the basin of the new Croton Reservoir, reconstruction of a three mile section of the old aqueduct and negotiations with the New-York Central Railroad for the removal and reconstruction of several miles of railroad.

Illegal letting of a contract, without public advertisement, for the three mile section of the old aqueduct.

Failure to assert the city's rights against the claim of the contractors for the new Croton Dam for building eleven and one-half miles of roads at about twice the current market rates, involving a loss to the city of about $85,000.

Neglect to forward the excavations in the Jerome Park Reservoir with a reasonable degree of expedition.

It is declared by the Merchants' Association that it is the duty of the Mayor to take due cognizance of all formal charges made against his subordinates on responsible authority, and these statements are made:

The Mayor has declined to recognize this as his duty, and has dismissed grave charges of misdeeds and incompetency without adequate examination, in ignorance of the proof which supports them, and without requiring or permitting such proof to be made.

Against this condonation of alleged official misconduct the Merchants' Association protests. The cause of good government is not served by preventing an adequate official and public examination into the alleged misdoings, culpable neglect and incapacity of public officials, when these grave charges are made by a responsible public body which, having made a searching examination into the facts, declares itself prepared to prove the truth of its charges by competent evidence.

"This attack of the Merchants' Association is quite as much an attack on Mayor Low and Controller Grout as it is an attack upon the Aqueduct Commissioners," said a member of the commission last evening. "The Mayor and Controller are both ex officio members of the Aqueduct Commission, and they have attended the meetings and have made inquiries into the very things the Merchants' Association is complaining about. The Merchants' Association is proceeding on faulty information, charging things that cannot be proved and proceeding on the supposition that the Mayor knows only what the association could tell him about the work of the commission.

"Take, for instance, the specification about the building of roads by the contractors of the new Croton Dam. The Aqueduct Commission denied the right of the contractors to build those roads, but in the former administration Corporation Counsel Whalen gave a decision that the original contract for the dam contained stipulations that the roads should be constructed by the contractors in connection with the work on the dam, and the commission had to give in. Mayor Low referred the same question to Corporation Counsel Rives, and Mr. Rives gave a decision which was exactly that which Mr. Whalen gave.

"Mayor Low has sent his own engineers to investigate the engineering questions raised by the Merchants' Association, and his engineers have supported the engineers of the Aqueduct Commission in changes of plans, both at the Croton Dam and at the Jerome Park Reservoir. The Merchants' Association has depended upon statements made to it by engineers whose services were rejected by the Aqueduct Commission and by other persons whose judgment and opinions are not valuable. It has gone by way of the back door in seeking information on which to base charges. Its proper course would have been to ask the Aqueduct Commission for an explanation of alleged delays and wasteful outlays, and then it would have received information that might have saved it from making charges the Mayor could not entertain."

CONFESSION OF BRIBERY SCHEME.

Boston Lawyer Says He Has Startling Paper He Will Lay Before Grand Jury.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 24.—John B. Moran, a lawyer, announced to-day that he had in his possession a written confession of a wholesale bribery scheme mapped out by Massachusetts men, which involves seven prominent legislators who are in the combine. The confession was made by a Boston merchant, a member of the legislature in 1901, who disappeared from Boston after placing the confession in Mr. Moran's hands.

The methods of the ring showed the most amazing audacity. Tribute was to be levied upon merchants and corporations likely to be in any way affected by certain bills now pending, and money was to be extorted from others by threatened legislation. The ex-member and a present member of the house were delegated to obtain the bribes. Every detail was carefully planned out, those who did not contribute being made to suffer. The committee involved is one of the most important in the legislature, and its heads are leaders in the House and Senate. Mr. Moran will at once lay his evidence before the grand jury.

RACES "AUTO" UP FIFTH-AVE.

Bicycle Policeman Gives Broker's Driver Interesting Chase—Arrest Follows.

Henry Meyers, autotomobile driver for Maurice C. Sternbach, the broker, of No. 129 East Sixty-ninth-st., took Mr. Sternbach and several members of his family to the Cafe Martin, Twenty-sixth-st. and Broadway, last evening in Mr. Sternbach's new automobile. He then shot up Fifth-ave. Bicycle Policeman Deves, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, was behind him. Deves took the time of the machine between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth sts. and declares it was going twenty-six miles an hour. He pursued the automobile. Both shot by the Waldorf at a speed which made people stop and watch the race, while many vehicles got out of the way quickly.

Meyers was caught at Thirty-fifth-st., where he slowed up on account of the hill. He was arrested and taken to the station. J. B. Martin, of the café, appeared later with Mr. Sternbach and gave bail for the driver.

TAKE REFUGE IN CAVES.

More Than Half of Oklahoma City Under Water.

Dallas, Tex., May 24.—A dispatch from Oklahoma City, Okla., says that that place and the vicinity were visited last night and this morning by the heaviest rainfall and most severe electric storm known in the history of the city. Many persons spent the night in the caves. All to-day and to-night more than half the city has been under water. In some houses the water is three feet deep.

It is estimated that the total loss from the flood will reach $100,000. Traffic on the electric railway is suspended on account of the power house being under water. All trains into the city, with the exception of the Santa Fe, are water bound, and many washouts are reported west of the Choctaw. It is reported that several persons in the bottoms were drowned.

TO BUILD FORTY CHARGING STATIONS.

Scheme to Boom Electric Automobiles in Boston.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 24.—One of the latest developments from the recent combination of electric lighting systems in greater Boston, under the Edison company, is a plan to establish a big system of public charging stations for electric automobiles. Owing to the uncertainty of opportunities for recharging such machines they have never been popular in Boston, but the Edison scheme is expected to boom the business. There will be forty recharging stations in Eastern Massachusetts, conveniently situated at power stations and livery stables. They will be scattered over a radius as far out as Gloucester, Fitchburg, Lowell and Brockton. Coupon books will be sold good at any station in the system.

THE CITY'S HIGHER PLANE

Dr. Parkhurst's Praise of the Low Administration.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached his farewell sermon before his usual summer trip abroad in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church last night. His subject was, "What Ought the Christian Citizens of New-York To Be Thinking About Between Now and Next November?" and he took for his text: "By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted: but it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked." (Proverbs, xi, 11.) Dr. Parkhurst said among other things:

We are already beginning to observe the premonitory symptoms of the biennial struggle which in November next will go so far to determine the moral status and general respectability of our municipality for the two years next ensuing, and no one at all appreciative of our past and present can contemplate without anxious seriousness the possibilities for good or evil which the pending crisis involves. So far we can be of but one mind.

If we had not recently escaped from four years of that condition of material pillage and moral evisceration it would not seem so strange that there should be lacking that intensity of desire and purpose necessary to the putting up of a courageous and effective fight. But that after all we have been through in previous years; all that has been suffered in body, mind and estate; all the self-respect we have forfeited among ourselves, and all the disgrace and contempt we have earned in the estimation of those outside—that after all we should be either so mentally forgetful, or so morally besotted as to face next autumn's election with any first tinge of indifference and "don't care" is well nigh inconceivable.

And yet that is the popular attitude of mind to-day. Unless I totally misconstrue that which I every day hear spoken, there is a serene, languid expectation that all the magnificent gains that have been made since the beginning of 1902 are to be renounced, splendid beginnings abandoned and the metropolis of America slump back once more into the hands of the irredeemable mob that tyrannized us, bled us and polluted us from 1898 till 1902. And the supine and unholy anticipation does not grow out of any necessities of the situation, but from a certain comatose condition on the part of us who allow ourselves that anticipation. We can, if we think we can, and it will be easy enough to think we can if we are intelligently and morally alive to all that the crisis involves; to the personal and collective debasement that would follow in the wake of defeat, and to the general uplifting and ennoblement securable by victory.

The supreme mistake that is being made, and that accounts for a large percentage of present indifference, is the exaggerated appreciation of what the present administration has not done and the grossly inadequate appreciation of what it has done. Shortcomings get a hundred times as much advertising as longcomings. The good thing that an administration does not do makes a larger figure before the popular mind than ninety-nine good things that it does do. This is outrageously unfair and tells discouragingly upon those who are doing faithful and honest work, but who know that sometimes they are going to make mistakes in their work.

This is not the place to enter into the details of what has been accomplished in the several departments of the city government, but I want to just sample the material in hand that is waiting to be widely and effectively exploited.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department was inaugurated under the new administration by the appointment of a commissioner fitted for his responsibilities by extensive training at home and abroad, succeeding to a commissioner that had been schooled only in small politics, nursed on partisan spoils. His first move was to throw out of the department one hundred and fifty lazy supernumeraries, who were there only for the purpose of consuming annually $100,000 of the city's money.

His further exercise of economy is shown in the relative prices paid for supplies, almost every article of which costs the city not more than half of what has been paid previously. For instance, the Tammany commission paid $5 a pound for alum. The present commission pays two cents a pound. The odd $4 98 is not accounted for.

A practical field of inquiry into which the commission has entered, and which immediately concerns the general health, has to do with the milk supply of the city. In 1902 722 arrests were made for the sale of adulterated milk; in 1899, only 138. More than three times as much money was collected for violation of the Sanitary Code in 1902 than in 1901. Two and a half million pounds more of injurious food products were condemned in 1902 than in 1900.

As a final illustration of the great deliverance wrought by the present administration, I want to make brief reference to the Police Department.

I have in hand a quantity of details which perhaps it is not necessary to enter into, showing the methods by which the Commissioner has operated, the way in which he has thwarted the schemes of the depraved members of the force by breaking old connections, fencing off those who have been wardmen from the pastures where they had been wont to graze, giving permanent leave of absence from the city to 150 crooks and confidence men and pickpockets; dealing with the gambling business in a way that there is less of the vice in town to-day than has been the case for a long term of years, impressing the patrolman with a sense of discipline such that there is something beside his uniform to distinguish him from the ordinary loafer; pursuing a system of transfer that is untainted by personal or political considerations, and a system of promotion so managed that preferment has ceased absolutely to be a marketable commodity.

Dr. Parkhurst also discussed the other departments, giving praise to all. In referring to the recent dismissal of Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, he said that President Cantor had stated to him the reasons for the dismissal, and "it would, in my judgment, exceedingly relieve the present tension if he would state these grounds to the general public in the same fulness."

EMERSON CENTENARY.

President Eliot Speaks at Boston Memorial Service.

Boston, May 24.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth occurs tomorrow, was the subject of many discourses from Boston pulpits to-day. The principal Emerson memorial service was held this evening in Symphony Hall, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, in the presence of a large audience. Music was provided by the Handel and Haydn Society, and after the Rev. Dr Edward Everett Hale had offered prayer, Senator George F. Hoar, who presided, opened the meeting with a brief address. He then introduced President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, who said, in part:

Emerson was not a logician or reasoner, and not a rhetorician, in the common sense. He was a poet, who wrote chiefly in prose, but also in verse. His verse was usually rough, but sometimes finished and melodious; it was always extraordinarily concise and expressive. His occupations in life were those of the teacher, minister, lecturer and author.

It is interesting, at the stage of industrial warfare which the world has now reached, to observe how Emerson, sixty years ago, discerned clearly the absurdity of paying all sorts of service at one rate, now a favorite notion with some labor unions. He points out that even when all labor is temporarily paid at one rate, differences in possessions will instantly arise: "In one hand the dime became an eagle as it fell, and in another hand a copper cent. For the whole value of the dime is in knowing what to do with it." Emerson was never deceived by a specious philanthropy, or by claims of equality which find no support in the nature of things. He was a true democrat, but still could say: "I think I see place and duties for a nobleman in every society, but it is not to drink wine and ride in a fine coach, but to guide and adorn life for the multitude by forethought, by elegant studies, by perseverance, self-devotion and the remembrance of the humble old friend—by making his life secretly beautiful." How fine a picture of the democratic nobility is that!

In his lecture on "Man the Reformer," which was read before the Mechanics' Apprentices' Association in Boston in January, 1841, Emerson described in the clearest manner the approaching strife between laborers and employers, between poor and rich, and pointed out the cause of this strife in the selfishness, unkindness and mutual distrust which ran through the community. He also described with perfect precision the ultimate remedy, namely, the sentiment of love. "Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. . . . The virtue of this principle in human society in application to great interests is obsolete and forgotten. But one day all men will be lovers, and every calamity will be dissolved in the universal sunshine."

It is more than sixty years since those words were uttered, and in those years society has had large experience of industrial and social strife, of its causes and consequences and of many attempts to remedy or soften it; but all this experience only goes to show that there is but one remedy for these ills. It is to be found in kindness, good fellowship and the affections. In Emerson's words, "We must be lovers, and at once the impossible becomes possible." The world will wait long for this remedy, but there is no other.

A poem by Professor George Edward Woodberry, of Columbia, concluded the exercises.

EMERSON A PROPHET AND PREACHER.

Dr. Savage Places Him with Abraham, Isaiah, Savanarola, Wycliffe and Luther.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., spoke yesterday on Ralph Waldo Emerson, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated to-day. In speaking of him at one time Dr. Savage said:

"There are sentences in the use of which Mr. Emerson has been charged with not showing sufficient reverence to the person of Jesus. I think the key to his attitude will be found right here: Mr. Emerson, in the presence of Jesus himself, would have said: "I am profoundly grateful for all your wisdom, alli your tenderness, all your life, for the messages you have heard and have delivered; but, I, too, though not your equal, am a son of God, and God will speak so that I, too, may hear; and I prefer to hear some of the things which He would say to me rather than to hear them reported from the divinest lips that ever uttered truth."

In his sermon Dr. Savage said, in part:

Great men in history have been liberators, as Emerson was—Abraham, Isaiah, Elijah and his fellows, Paul, Savonarola, Huss, Wycliff, Luther, Wesley, Channing and Parker.

Emerson's first great message was that men think and feel for themselves; that they use their own eyes and ears. To take one short step and find out why he said it, we need to note another one of his messages. He told us that we were in the same universe, that these other people had been in, and that there was no reason why we should not get our opinions first-hand. He said: Here is a wonderful universe; here are the stars; we can look at them to-day as well as the shepherds on the Chaldean hills, the same stars, and we have the same eyes with which to look, only perhaps better instructed than theirs. We can listen just as well to the voice of nature, to the whisper of the Divine Spirit. He said, God is not dead; God has not done speaking; listen to him for yourself, look for yourself.

I wish to speak of one more lesson of Emerson's life: Emerson was an idealist; to many he seemed to live in the clouds; he dwelt in abstractions; he cared for great truths, for spiritual verities; he believed that these were the real things of the universe. And yet he taught his time a lesson which we need specially perhaps in this country to remember to-day—he set the example of being one of the noblest of commonplace citizens that this country has ever produced.

He did not live so far away from the fact of the need of good roads and honesty in the collection of taxes, and in the distribution of public money, and faithfulness on the part of public servants, that these were of no account to him. These common things, right here in everyday life, were, from his point of view, the practical illustration and application of his great, eternal, divine, ideal principles. He was an ideal citizen; that meant an honest, true, fearless man.

He attended the town meeting. He took part in debates concerning every practical matter that affected the welfare of the town. He was never blinded by the brilliancy of any man's success, by the greatness of his intellectual power; he was never swept off his feet by public opinion; he looked with that clear eye of his until he saw the fact, the principle, the right, the wrong, and then he spoke in the face of all the world that which he believed to be the manly, honest thing.

PROHIBITION VOTE OF NO AVAIL.

Massachusetts "No License" Towns Do Rushing Business in "Original Packages."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 24.—Prohibition and no license votes in Massachusetts have been set at naught by a new interpretation of the "Original Package" law of the State, which permits the importation of foreign made malt and spirituous liquors in original packages, and their sale in "no license" communities. A rushing business in Canadian ales is being done in Lowell, which voted "no" last fall, and one thousand quart bottles a day are being sold. Liquor dealers in Boston, New-York agents and others are preparing to invade every "no license" city and town in the State under this law. Boston brewers are establishing branches in Canada to catch some of the trade. Judge Pickman, of Lowell, has refused warrants for the arrest of these dealers, and the "teetotal" element are at their wits' end as to the best course to pursue. Best legal opinion has it that nothing can be done until the law is amended.

THREW LETTERS IN WASTE BASKET.

Postmaster Did Not Know What to Do When They Were Not Called For.

Guthrie, Okla., May 24.—Amos Leedy, sixty years old, postmaster at Leedy, Okla., has pleaded guilty to detaining valuable letters in land contest cases. The case is peculiar, in that the letters remained in the office uncalled for, and Leedy, ignorant of what course to pursue, threw them in the waste basket. Because of his age he was let off with a fine, and given permission to return home alone for the money with which to pay it.

MURDERER'S EXECUTION STAYED.

Governor Sends Word to Sing Sing in Flanigan Case.

Warden Johnson, of Sing Sing Prison, was informed last night that the execution of Arthur Flanigan had been indefinitely postponed by Governor Odell. The cause for the stay is not known there. The official papers are expected this morning.

Flanigan is a negro. He killed a keeper in a prison and was to go to the chair this morning. Flanigan was visited yesterday by his mother and sister. They bid him what they supposed was the final goodby. The Rev. Henry Duers and the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson, two colored ministers, were with Flanigan yesterday. They promised to see him in the morning before he went to the chair. Flanigan was fully prepared to die and intended to go to the death room quietly.

Antonio Triola is to be put to death at Sing Sing to-day for the murder in this city of Mamie Cerell, a young concert hall singer.

RESCUE SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.

To the shuffle-shuffle of list slippers worn by bloused Celestials perpetually passing to and fro outside, the tenth anniversary of the Rescue Society (New-York branch) was observed at the Mission Hall, No. 17 Doyers-st., Chinatown, Saturday night. A large and picturesque gathering took part in the celebration and succeeding service, which lasted from 8 o'clock until after midnight. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. William James. After a passage of Scripture had been read by George E. McNeill, the city superintendent, the annual report was submitted by the society's secretary, Dr. S. E. Furry. Henry A. Gould following with the treasurer's report. Incidents in rescue work were then narrated by Frank W. Burr. The Rev. J. Summer Stone, M. D., indicated "The Importance of Rescue Work to Society at Large," after which Treasurer Gould, representing the trustees, talked on the allied country, orphanage and fresh air work.

ST. ANDREW CONVENTION ENDS.

The tenth annual New-York State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which has been in session for the last two days in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, closed yesterday.

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JANUARY, 17%.
FEBRUARY, 20%.
March, 22%.
April, 29%.
The above percentages represent the gains in sales of the
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in the respective months of 1903 as compared with 1902.
"Fall in and join the procession."