minded the Mayor that his (Carroll's) resignation was on file and asked that it be accepted at once.

The Grand Jury will take up the investigation of the number of assaults and other features of the building trades' strike on Wednesday morning. At least six of the leaders of the strikers and contractors' forces in the labor troubles have been included in the list of those who will be asked to tell the Grand Jury what they know of the violations of the law. The jurors are disposed to get at the bottom of the whole matter if possible, and while ostensibly investigating the assaults they will take occasion to go into an inquiry touching the whole strike.

Several of the demands made by labor unions become operative to-morrow. The bridge and structural iron workers' demand for an increase in the minimum scale from 45 cents to 50 cents an hour will take effect to-morrow and unless it is granted the men will refuse to work. Owing to the fact that a majority of the structural iron workers are involved in the building trades' strike there is not likely to be much of a change. Union officials say there is practically no opposition to the demand except in the building trades.

### INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

**A Pennsylvania Judge Sets Forth the Law on the Right to Quit Work.**

WILKES-BARRE, April 30.—Judge Halsey this morning handed down an opinion in which he continues the injunction against the strikers at the Harry E. and Forty Fort collieries and the United Mine Workers' organization, restraining them from interfering with the pump runners, engineers and others who are working at the striking collieries. The Court says of the strikers:

"They are free men and have a right to quit the employment of this plaintiff whenever they see fit to do so and no one can prevent them; whether their act is wise or unwise, just or unjust, is nobody's business but their own. And they have a right to use fair persuasion to induce others to join them in their quitting, but when fair persuasion is exhausted they have no right to resort to force or threats of violence.

"The law will protect their freedom and their rights, but it will not permit them to destroy the freedom and rights of others."

The strikers were not represented at either hearing. Organizer James said the strikers knew the law, had learned it from the highest court of the land and that any local decisions would not in any way trouble the men in their struggle. This is the first injunction of its kind ever granted in this part of the State.

### BREWERY STRIKE IN BOSTON?

**Probability of a Shutdown To-day of All the Large Beer-making Plants.**

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—There seems to be little doubt that to-morrow will witness the shutdown of Boston's twenty-seven breweries by reason of the Boston Brewers' Board of Trade's refusal to submit to the demands of the labor element. The trouble in this industry is due to the demand of the engineers employed by the brewers that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that the minimum pay for ordinary engineers shall be $3 a day and that the minimum wage for chief engineers shall be $25 a week. The master brewers' reply to this demand that the only terms they can offer are those contained in last year's schedule, which provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

The engineers' proposition to strike has the indorsement of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, the Boston Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council. Other small individual trades unions have pledged their financial and moral support. If the strike is ordered it is probable that all union employees in the breweries will quit work and about 1,100 men will become idle.

Secretary Huse of the Brewers' Board of Trade and the Brewers' Association says that the brewers will stubbornly contest the demands of the engineers. He says the trouble has not been brought about by the engineers themselves and that fully 90 per cent. of these are perfectly satisfied with the present schedule and have been drawn into this fight by the other branches of workmen. If the strikes goes on to-morrow every saloon in Boston using the product of local breweries will be boycotted by the labor element.

### PERMISSION NEEDED TO WORK.

**That's What It's Coming To, Magistrate Pool Says—Holds a Woman's Annoyer.**

Florence Romaine, who is employed in the cigar factory of Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer in East Fifty-third street, where a strike is in progress, complained in the Yorkville police court yesterday that Nathan Bauman, a plumber, of 434 Lenox avenue, annoyed her when she went to the factory by shouting "scab" after her. The manager of the factory told the Magistrate that the cigarmakers' unions evaded an injunction restraining their members from annoying the factory employees by having men who are not members of the union threaten and abuse them.

"It is getting now so that a person cannot go to work to support himself or his family without getting permission from some person or organization," said Magistrate Pool. "This unlawful conduct of interfering with honest working people must stop."

He held Bauman in $500 bail for his good behavior for six months.

### FOR LIBELLING A "SUN" FOREMAN.

**Two Indictments Against the Reputed Manager of the "Unionist."**

The Grand Jury found yesterday two indictments for criminal libel against William F. Sherlock of 549 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, the reputed manager of the organ of Typographical Union No. 6, known as the *Unionist*, which contained scurrilous stories reflecting upon the compositors in THE SUN'S employ. On Sept. 28 and on Oct. 12, 1899, copies of the *Unionist* were issued which contained articles reflecting upon the personal character of Charles M. Clark, night foreman of THE SUN'S composing room. The indictment was found after the defendant had been examined and held by a Police Magistrate. Sherlock has been under $500 bail on each complaint since the examination.

### BROOKLYN CARPENTERS MAY STRIKE.

**They Demand an Increase of Wages and the Saturday Half Holiday.**

The Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the borough of Brooklyn made demand yesterday on the part of the men for an increase of wages from 38 cents to 45 cents an hour and also a half holiday on Saturday. An immediate strike, it is understood, will be inaugurated unless the demand is complied with. About twenty-five hundred men are affected. At a mass meeting of members of the union in the Labor Lyceum last night it was reported that over one hundred and sixty employers had agreed to the increase. The Strike Committee, however, arranged to open headquarters this morning at 315 Washington street.

**To Raise Funds for Striking Cigarmakers.**

A conference of labor delegates from the Central Federated Union and Cigarmakers' Unions was held last night in Bohemian National Hall in East Seventy-third street for the purpose of devising means to aid the striking cigarmakers in this city. It was decided to send a committee of five to the headquarters of every union in the city to ask subscriptions.

**Strike of Albany Carpenters and Plumbers.**

ALBANY, April 30.—To-morrow morning the 500 carpenters and seventy-five plumbers employed in this city will strike for higher wages. The Building Trades Council to-night ordered its members not to work on any job where non-union labor is employed, and passed a resolution indorsing the strike.

**De Leonite Socialists to Parade To-night.**

The De Leonite wing of the Socialist Labor party will have an eight-hour work day parade and a mass meeting to-night in opposition to the parade of the anti-De Leonite Socialists and the Central Federated Union on Saturday evening. The mass meeting will be held in Union Square after the parade.

**Brass Workers to Strike for Nine-Hour Day.**

The Metal Polishers and Brass Workers Union decided yesterday to enforce, by strike, the demand for the nine-hour work day which was made two weeks ago. Strikes will be ordered to-day in all shops the proprietors of which do not grant the union's demand.

**Automobile Works Strike Averted.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 30.—The threatened strike at the automobile works in Tarrytown has been averted. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor, has met the demands of the employees, who will now work nine instead of ten hours daily.

**Bridgeport Workmen Get an Eight-Hour Day.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 30.—The demands of the carpenters', masons', bricklayers' and plumbers' unions for an eight-hour day has been granted by the association of contracting builders.

## LIQUOR, FOE TO MISSIONS.

### THE CONFERENCE RAISES ITS VOICE IN CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

**At the Session Last Evening Speakers Deplored the Introduction of Intoxicants in Heathen Lands—Strong Plea for the Suppression of the Saloon in the Philippines.**

Questions that are essentially practical in the profession of foreign missionary work occupied the attention of the Ecumenical Conference yesterday. That which brought about the most discussion and interchange of ideas and experiences was the subject of medical missions. Missionary literature was again before the Conference and at the big evening meeting in Carnegie Hall the topic of the liquor traffic with uncivilized nations brought out a ringing speech from the venerable Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, who told the Conference that our flag afloat in the Philippines meant our responsibility there for good or for evil, and that if the Filipinos were debauched by American liquor this nation would be held to account, morally speaking.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church was introduced as chairman of the evening meeting and said:

"I wish to express the gratitude which the city of New York owes to this Conference for raising it out of its provincialism for a time. For we are a very provincial city. I know it is a dangerous thing to say in the presence of the newspapers, but can any one say that it is not so? This city, the largest Irish city in the world [laughter], almost the largest German city in the world, quite the largest Hebrew city, and nearly the largest Italian city, I think, is certainly cosmopolitan, but that does not absolve it from the charge of provincialism. We are aroused over such questions as: 'Under which boss, Bezonian speak or die!' Whether the East River shall be tunnelled or bridged; which corporation shall have the most valuable franchise. Important questions, doubtless, but provincial. We ought to be thankful for the coming of this conference to give us a world-wide view." [Applause.]

Dr. Huntington predicted that a quickening of religious sense would be the result of the Conference. Eventually, he said, Christian unity would be brought about. He then introduced the Rev. A. D. Hartranft, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, who delivered an address on "The Relation of Foreign Missions to Social Progress and the Peace of the World." He said that foreign missions are the forerunners of civilization, and that the missionary spirit of peace and love must ultimately bring about the Christian federation of the world.

The Rev. Charles Williams of the Baptist Missionary Society of England was next introduced, and was applauded when he said that he brought greetings from the first foreign mission society. "There is," he said, "a close relation between foreign missions and the peace of the world. The first effect of the Gospel on a convert is ever to make him a man of peace. I'm not a peace-at-any-price man. Honor and liberty are worth more than life, and he who gives his life for them gives it in the spirit of our Lord, Jesus Christ. But war, in the best case, is a bitter necessity, and the fact that Christian nations go to war operates powerfully against Christianity in the minds of the heathen. I appeal alike to the missionaries and to those who send them forth, to bear in mind the ever intimate relation between foreign mission work and the peace of the world. If the Church throughout the earth would stand together in unity for universal peace the two great nations, Great Britain and the United States, would unite and declare that peace and to maintain it. Sometimes I fear that my country and yours should become military powers, which God forbid. [Applause.] But the world will yet see the day when all the battle flags shall be furled forever."

Several times during his address Mr. Williams mentioned former President Harrison and each time referred to him as "the President of your great United States Republic."

Dr. Huntington then announced the second subject of the evening, "The Liquor Traffic, the Evil of the Importation of Intoxicating Drinks into Foreign Mission Fields." Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, the veteran temperance advocate and clergyman, was introduced and, powerful as his voice is, he couldn't make himself heard amid the storm of applause that greeted him until his third attempt.

"Brethren of the Conference," he called. "All hail! I know that you don't permit resolutions here, but if you did I'd offer one like this [laughter]: '*Whereas*, One of the most serious obstacles to the spread of the Gospel is the exportation of alcohol into heathen countries by Christian nations.

"'*Resolved*, That our Christianity needs a little more Christianizing at the core.' [Applause and laughter.]

"I'm sure that if ex-President Harrison were here he'd second that motion. Even such advanced nations as England and America have gone out to the heathen nations holding a Bible in one hand and a bottle in the other, and the bottle has sent ten men to perdition for every one that the Bible has brought to Christ.

"Now, I've got something to say about our new responsibilities in the far East. I'm not going to handle the hot potato of Philippine politics in a political way, but whatever may be the future condition there, to-day we are before God responsible for the moral well-being of that people. They are under the flag. To-day that flag—our Old Glory we call it—floats in Manila over 400 drinking dens. [Cries of 'Shame!'] Yes, shame, shame! Oh, if it must hang above those hells, hang it at half-mast, the flag that we love better than anything except our Bible!

"Well, I have spoken out about my own country, and before men of many nations. I have said what I would not have sat still and heard a man of another nation say. [Laughter and applause.] Oh, what a blessing it would be could this liquor traffic be swept away by a stroke of the pen as Abraham Lincoln swept away that other great evil of slavery! How I wish we could find that pen again and that our honored President would use it to sweep away the new slavery. We'd give him a shout beside which the greatest outburst of this Conference would be the murmur of a zephyr. Let this mighty gathering send out its united protest against the importation of alcoholic intoxicants among the native races. [Applause.] My friends, I thank God that these old eyes of mine have kindled once more, and at such a magnificent gathering of God's people as this, that I have seen the advance guard of the great host marching up to the still closed portals of the twentieth century, crying out for entrance for the conquering army of the Lord. [Great applause.]

Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby, President of Livingstone Medical College, was introduced to speak on the same subject. He said that the United States had taken the grave responsibility of holding out against prohibition in the South Sea Islands. "To you who are American citizens be a sharer of that responsibility laid," said Dr. Harford-Battersby. "I appeal to you to form here a committee such as we have in England, Germany, France and other nations, for the inauguration of a general international movement to deal with the liquor question. To-morrow there will be a meeting at the Church Mission House to consider the formation of such a committee. I invite representatives of the missionary and temperance societies to come to the platform after this meeting and get tickets."

Dr. Harford-Battersby said that the restrictions upon the liquor traffic among savage races were constantly being drawn closer and that the outlook is bright. The Rev. Thomas Morgan Harvey of Wales made a brief address, and a paper by the Rev. Dr. John G. Paxon of the New Hebrides was read. The meeting closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Scholl.

At the Central Presbyterian Church there was an evening meeting over which the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell presided. Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby spoke on "Medical Work," and there were addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Cousins of Madagascar, and the Rev. William Perkins of London.

To-day there will be an innovation in the proceedings of the Conference. The hour from 12 to 1 P. M. will be taken up by one-minute addresses, in which the delegates will be expected to express their opinions as to what the Conference has accomplished. Although the Conference closes to-day there will be an after-meeting on Wednesday to which all officers and members of the boards and societies represented in the Conference, together with their missionaries, are invited. The meeting is called to consider the best method of conserving the results of the Conference and making them effective. It will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church at 10 A. M.

### MEDICAL MISSIONS.

**Their Great Influence and Beneficent Results in Heathen Lands.**

Many local physicians attended the morning session at Carnegie Hall where the subject of medical missions was up for discussion. This subject is probably of greater practical interest to the missionaries in general than any other that has come before the Conference, and the hall was crowded.

The first paper was by Dr. George E. Post of Beirut, Syria, and as he was unable to attend the Conference, L. R. Scudder read his paper. Writing of medical missionary work and its power as a destroyer of quackery, Dr. Post says in part:

"Medical missions are the natural and inevitable expression of Christianity. They are the pioneers of evangelism; they can be planted where no other branch of evangelical work is possible. They are founded on a need which is universal. They are permanent agencies of evangelism. Were the offices of the doctor merely a bribe to induce men to listen to the Gospel they would soon lose their power to draw men to Christ. Medical missions are the only official opponents of the quackery which is so intimately associated with religious superstition. Those living in Christian lands can have little or no conception of the power of quackery in Africa, Polynesia and aboriginal America. The abject fear of the unknown on the part of the people and the devilish cunning and malice of the sorcerers and the medicine-men or witch doctors have given to the latter an incredible power for evil. Medical missions break the power and destroy the prestige of the medicine men and witch doctors. They teach the true nature of disease and death.

"In Asia, the Asia of Buddhism and Brahminism, we find the same superstitions and quackeries as in the realms of barbarism.

"If a child sickens in China, at first the parents may go to much trouble and expense to treat it. The quacks prescribe disgusting mixtures, punctures with hot needles into the joints and cavities of the body, searing with hot irons, the use of amulets and charms. If the child gets well the quack assumes all the credit. If he becomes worse the parents are assured that he never was their child, and they lay him on the floor near the door, and pay no more attention to him until death relieves him of his sufferings. The quacks poultice wounds with putrid flesh, reeking with septic germs. For debility tiger's bones are ground up and administered. For most diseases they have not even such a wretched means as these of surgery they have hardly the rudiments.

"How different is it with the missionary physician! His potent medicine soothes pain, cools fever, assuages thirst, removes weakness, brings back health and vigor. His surgical operations restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, make the lame to walk, remove all manner of tumors, and repair all sorts of injuries. The power which works such wonders seems little short of miraculous to those accustomed to the crudities and cruelties of the native charlatans.

"Far out on the picket line of evangelism heroic men and women gather around them such crowds as collect on the pathways where Christ was wont to walk. Fearless of death they grapple with cholera, plague, leprosy, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases. The church which sends them knows the value of their work. The sick whom they cure have given proof of it. He who maintains them in all their arduous labors will say to them: 'I was sick and ye visited me * * * forasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.'

Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby, formerly a medical missionary in Africa, told of the work there and said that a medical missionary should not be an ordained minister, as the combination of the two offices was likely to detract from the value of his work, besides being too great a tax on his energies. He was followed by Dr. F. Howard Taylor of China, who said that the gift of love was the primary requisite for medical work and that men with fads weren't wanted.

The next speaker was Dr. O. R. Avison of Corea, who advocated combination and comity in medical missions. He said:

"Why are physicians sent to the mission field? First, to give medical care to the missionaries. Second, to render that practical, Christian help to the sick natives which must always be extended by Christians to those in trouble wherever they may happen to be, here or there. Third, as a means of advancing evangelistic work by disarming prejudice and bringing the Gospel to the notice of many who but for the evident benefits to be gained from the former would decline to put themselves within reach of the latter. Fourth, to train native physicians and nurses and prepare them to carry on the beneficent work which the missionary physician have inaugurated.

"There are many incidental advantages to a consolidated medical work as opposed to numerous weak establishments:

"Better equipment, a larger staff of physicians, and better nursing would make it possible to undertake a much more serious class of surgery and increase the probability of better results.

"The presence of several physicians would make possible a division of the work, each giving more attention to his own department, and so becoming more expert and still further insuring successful treatment.

"It would give more time for that reading and professional study which are so necessary to physicians if they are to keep from being fossilized.

"It would give the physicians more time to devote to personal evangelistic effort.

"The presence of two or more physicians at one hospital would make it possible for them to take turns in itinerating without interfering with the work of the hospital, which could be carried on by the rest of the staff while one itinerated.

"A very important part of the missionary physician's duty is the education of native physicians, but this necessitates special study of the language, translation or writing of text books, and much devotion of time and energy to teaching. This work cannot at all be adequately accomplished under the system of many institutions with one man in each.

"Why, then, should we any longer continue the system of separation which is so expensive and so detrimental?"

None of the local physicians present took part in the discussion which followed.

At the Central Presbyterian Church the morning session was devoted to the subject of the Christian press. Addresses were made by the Rev. Timothy Richard, the Rev. George Owen, the Rev. Henry Richards, the Rev. J. H. Garrison and several others.

### AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

**Various Subjects Considered at Them—A Reception at Calvary Baptist Church.**

At the afternoon meetings various topics were discussed. The Central Presbyterian Church meeting continued the subject of medical missions which had been begun at Carnegie Hall in the morning. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa presided, and there were addresses by Dr. Robert C. Beebe of China, Dr. L. R. Scudder of India and Dr. W. H. Thompson, President of the New York Academy of Science. The latter spoke to the missionaries on "Qualifications for Medical Work." Chancellor MacCracken of New York University presided over the meeting at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, where the subject was "Mission Literature." Papers by the Rev. Timothy Richard, the Rev. Dr. K. S. MacDonald, the Rev. Richard Lovett, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. George Patterson, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Hurlbut, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Bliss, and the Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield. "Missionary Literature for Home Churches" was the subject of the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the speakers were the Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, Mrs. J. T. Gracey and the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey. At the Church of the Strangers Miss Anstice Abbott of Bombay spoke on "Widows in India." Miss Corinna Shattuck of Turkey spoke on "Work for Orphans," and the Rev. A. Merriam of China made an address on "Work for the Blind." The International Medical Missionary Society gave a reception and luncheon at Calvary Baptist Church yesterday noon to the medical missionaries attending the Conference.

### IN BRITISH DELEGATES' HONOR.

**Britishers Resident Here Entertained the Visitors at Sherry's Last Evening.**

Sherry's ballroom was filled last evening with residents of New York and visitors to the Conference from Great Britain and her Colonies, on the occasion of the reception to the visitors given by Britons resident here, including members of St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. David's societies, the Canadian Club, the British School and University Club and the New York Graduate Society of McGill University. British and American flags were intertwined in the decorations, which included trailing vines and palms. There was music between each two of the five-minute speeches, the musical programme being made up of selections representing the national or favorite airs of the countries and Colonies represented in the attendance.

George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society, presided. Welcoming addresses were made by Dr. E. R. L. Gould and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. Dr. MacArthur said that America was now crowned Queen of the Congress of Nations. Responses to the welcome were made on behalf of England by George Anthony King, a lawyer here as the representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society and the Church Missionary Society; on behalf of Canada by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Ryckman of Brockville, Ont.; on behalf of Scotland by the Rev. J. Fairley Daly of Glasgow, on behalf of Ireland by the Rev. J. Hargrave Bridgeford of the North African Mission, and on behalf of Wales by the Rev. Maurice Phillips of Madras. Bishop Potter and Comptroller Coler also made short speeches.

The Rev. Mr. Daly, who said that on entering this port he bowed to Miss Liberty and was prepared to learn from the Americans, added that one of the things he found to admire here was the absence of drunkenness, which was so common in his country. "But you have a great problem here in the non-church-going and in the non-going church," he said.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses the whole company arose and sang, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds Our Hearts in Christian Love," after which, while the people were still standing, the orchestra played the accommodating air which permitted the people to sing either "America" or "God Save the Queen," a choice which they exercised, and when the orchestra, apparently to show its own freedom from prejudice, played the air a second time no one cared to sing again. Those present were then invited to partake of the supper provided and to make themselves quite at home, which they proceeded to do.

### ENTERTAINED BY CHINESE.

**A Reception Last Evening in Honor of the Missionaries Who Work in China.**

The Chinese Christians of New York and the metropolitan district gave a reception to the delegates from China to the Ecumenical Conference last night at the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, 53 Fifth avenue. About 150 missionaries who had seen service in China were there, and about 700 other persons who were interested in Chinese missions, including a hundred or more Chinese, many of whom were accompanied by their white wives. An address of welcome was made by Chu Bok, a missionary of the Methodist board. Mr. Bok spoke in Chinese, as did Mr. Chin Kue of the Congregational board and Mr. Ping Fing of the Broadway Tabernacle's mission. Mr. Ju, the new Chinese Consul, shook hands with all the guests. There were about thirty-nine schools and missions represented at the Conference.

**Dinner in Honor of the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown.**

ORANGE, N. J., April 30.—The Presbyterian Union of the Oranges gave a dinner to-night at the Essex County Country Club in honor of the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, President of the union and Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who is chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Ecumenical Conference. A number of the delegates to the conference were present. Informal speeches were made by Dr. Brown, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, S. D. Capen of Boston, President of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. J. G. Paton, a missionary in the New Hebrides; Canon Edmunds of Exeter, Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, the Rev. George Washburn, President of Robert College, Constantinople; Eugene Stock, Chairman of the Missionary Society of London; the Rev. Dr. Robert McKenzie of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco; the Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackey, Secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Board of Missions, and John Crosby Brown.

**Programme for To-day.**

Carnegie Hall, 9:30 A. M.—Devotional service. Leader: S. B. Capen, LL. D.

Home Work for Foreign Missions: "Effect on Churches of Supporting Foreign Missions," the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., Brooklyn; "Reflex Influence of Foreign Missions on Other Benevolent Enterprises," the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., New York; "Enthronement of the Missionary Idea," the Rev. George Wilson, Edinburgh; "Possible Power of Pastor," the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., Yonkers. Discussion.

The Noon Hour.—Will be occupied by missionaries and delegates in minute addresses, giving expression to what they have experienced through the Conference and what should be the result.

2:30 P. M.—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.—Support of Missions by Home Churches: "Stewardship, Systematic Prayer and Beneficence," the Rev. William Perkins, Secretary Wesleyan Missionary Society, London; "How to Create and Maintain Interest in Missions," the Rev. J. Fairley Daly, B. D., Glasgow; "Ways and Means, Special Appeals," the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., New York. Samuel B. Capen, LL. D., Boston. Discussion.

Prayer Meeting, Central Presbyterian Church: To pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Leaders: J. Hudson Taylor and Walter B. Sloan. Everybody invited.

Church of the Strangers, Evangelistic Philanthropic Work: "Work for Famine Victims," the Rev. L. B. Wolf, India; the Rev. J. H. Laughlin, China; "Work Among Lepers and Other Special Classes," a paper by Wellesley C. Bailey, Secretary and Superintendent Missions to Lepers in India and the East, read by the Rev. George Wilson; Mrs. James Watt, Ontario, Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East. Discussion.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church: The Bible Societies. "The Bible Society; Its Work," the Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D. D., Secretary Bible American Society. "Difficulties and Achievements," the Rev. James Thomas, London. "Scotland and Bible Diffusion, 1860-1900," paper, N. H. Morton, Glasgow. "True Declaration of Modern Bible Work in India," Canon Edmonds, British and Foreign Bible Society. "Limitations and Usefulness of Gratuitous Distribution of the Bible," the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Jerusalem. "The Colporteur as Pioneer Missionary," the Rev. J. G. MacLaurin, Toronto. "Alliance of Bible Societies and Missions in Book Distribution," the Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., India. "The Bible in Chinese," the Rev. J. W. Davis, D. D., China.

8 P. M., Carnegie Hall. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Harrison, presiding. "The Present Situation, Its Obstacles and Opportunities," will be considered by the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., and the Rev. W. J. A. Barber, M. A., B. D. "The Outlook and Demands for the Coming Century," by the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., of New York, and Eugene Stock, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, London. Words of farewell will follow.

### MORE TROUBLE AT THE DAM?

**Contractors Report That They Fear Another Strike.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 30.—Sheriff William V. Molloy received a message this evening from Coleman, Breauchaud & Coleman, the contractors for the Cornell dam at Croton, stating that the laborers threatened to strike again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and asking him to send a force of deputies to maintain order. Deputy Sheriff John Breese came down from the dam to-night and reported to his chief. He said that the contractors fear that violence will be resorted to and that the few deputies now stationed there would be unable to prevent it, especially if attempts are made to cut the cables. Sheriff Molloy was informed that the strikers congregated to-day in groups in different places around the dam and tried to persuade the men at work to quit. This kept the deputies present busy chasing them away. If the men should renew the strike to-morrow morning, the contractors seem to believe it will result more seriously than the strike just suppressed.

The stonemasons and their helpers in Westchester county are going to strike to-morrow and fifty stone-cutters employed in the quarries near the dam will probably go out with them. The latter demand the eight-hour day but have asked for no increase in wages. When Deputy Sheriff Angelo Roake was asked about the new strike to-night he said:

"No trouble is anticipated. The stonecutters who are going out are a far more intelligent set of men than the laborers who caused all the recent trouble. Sheriff Molloy, however, is in a state of readiness should any trouble develop, which is only a remote possibility. His headquarters is at Doyle's Elberon Hotel in White Plains, where he can be reached any time by telephone. Deputy Sheriff John R. Breese is in charge of the force of deputies still at the dam as a precautionary measure."


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## TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

### AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA BOOM WITH TAKING OF PHILIPPINES.

**Consuls Report From Day Our Flag Was Raised at Manila, Trade and Influence Received Tremendous Impetus—Hard Times, However, Among the Missionaries.**

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department made public yesterday advance sheets of the annual reports of American Consular officers in China, showing the tremendous increases in American trade with that country in the last two or three years, and showing further that since the American occupation of the Philippines the increases in trade with China had been simply phenomenal. The report says:

The Japanese war did much to awaken interest in this Empire, but it was soon forgotten. Then came the occupation of Kyau-chau by Germany, followed in rapid succession by that of Port Arthur and Talienwan by the Russians, of Weihaiwei by the British, and of Kwanchau Bay by the French, but it was not until the American flag had been raised over the Philippines, that our people began to realize the possibilities of Asiatic trade. Even now, many of our most enlightened citizens do not fully realize what we have at stake, but I can assure them from personal observation here in this port—nearly two thousand miles from Manila—that from the day our flag was raised on the walls of that city, our trade and influence received an impetus never before known; and when our country has secured full control of the Philippines and when the terminus of the run from the American Pacific coast is made in the American city of Manila with all the coast of China to supply, I expect to see Manila what Hong Kong now is—the first maritime port in Asia. With Manila instead of Hong-Kong as the storage place for our merchandise, there is not a particle of doubt that our trade will soon surpass that of non-Asiatic countries and will compete on more even terms with that of Japan.

The report continuing, says that it should not be long before our great manufacturers had branches in Manila whence they will be able to seek orders for their merchandise in markets that they dreamed of before. Consul James W. Ragsdale from Tientsin, in describing the increase since the American occupation of the Philipines says: "I have during the past two years exhausted all the terms denoting rapid strides and enormous increases in describing American trade, and I have no recourse but to repeat them."

Quoting from the annual trade report of the trade of Chefoo, the report shows that in the cotton goods business the American product has made great increases while the English product of the same goods has made corresponding decreases.

The complaint is made that while American trade everywhere has increased to a remarkable extent it is all carried or practically all carried in ships flying foreign flags. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, not a single American steamship stopped at Chinese ports, and very few American sailing ships were there. The report says: "While our trade is increasing by strides unparalleled in our history we are paying an enormous percentage of the profits of our trade to alien flags for carrying our cargoes. With vast commercial interests in the near and far Pacific the way we depend upon foreigners to transport ourselves, our mails and our cargoes seems almost criminal."

Referring again to the business in manufactured cotton the report says that in Cheefoo alone in 1898 the imports of American cotton manufactures from the United States exceeded the country's combined sales in this line to all Europe and the United Kingdom more than twice. It was four times greater than to all the Central American states, five times greater than to the entire continent of Africa, and greater than the combined sales to Japan, Hong Kong and all the rest of Asia and Oceanica."

The report tells of a lost opportunity that American corn producers suffered because they did not bid on a corn contract that was offered, for the reason that they thought the Chinese were a rice-consuming race. The Consul who makes this report says:

"A syndicate of rich Chinese, through the assistance of American missionaries, put into my hands first-class, bona-fide guaranties for $75,000 gold, with a promise of more, boomed American corn in Chinese papers and then telegraphed to America for bids for 1,500 tons, payment cash on delivery. My Chinese friends came here every day and every day I had to tell them, 'No answer.' For three weeks this was kept up. Far and near the news had been spread that American corn was coming—'we shall have something to eat.'

"A Chinese General, who was mobilizing his army of 4,000 men in the interior, sent a courier to me, who came in at 2 A. M. and insisted that I should at once telegraph for 1,500 bushels more. I told him that there were no ships to spare and my people could not send it. My Chinese friends left me disgusted, and I was $40 poorer.

"This happened at the time of a famine a year ago, and Americans who had shipped corn, the Consul says, would have realized a tremendous profit. The report has a chapter devoted to missionaries, and under this head one of the Consuls reports:

Since Christmas there has been nothing but trouble. Riots, murder and acts of the most diabolical nature have been committed upon the native adherents of the missionaries. The situation grew so bad that the Germans sent inland a strong military force, burning down one or two villages and taking back with them several of the leaders of the villages as hostages for future peace.

On several occasions Americans and Germans escaped by diplomacy and luck.

The indemnity for these outrages has just been paid, and now the whole western part of the province is in a ferment, and much care will be necessary to pass the winter without the loss of foreign life.

Several causes for this change can be found. The floods and famine naturally raise disturbers in all lands. The Governor, who so successfully kept the peace, was removed, and the present incumbent is known to be opposed to foreigners and things foreign; and when the Governor is hostile, one can count on local officials being the same.

There was one noble exception. The official at Ichaufu did all in his power at great personal risk to protect the lives and property of our fellow countrymen in that city. While suppressing open riot and anarchy (native children were being burnt alive) he caused the death of some of the cutthroats by ordering his soldiers to stop the tumult, and for this he was cashiered.

The Consuls all call attention to the fact that Americans who are visiting Port Arthur or Russian territory in China must get passports and it declares that not one out of ten Americans ever thinks of this very important detail and they all suffer by reason of it.

Another complaint is made in a purely commercial line regarding the manner in which American merchandise intended for Chinese markets is packed. Consul Ragsdale reports: "Every bale of domestics arriving here is torn open and often soiled. A few days ago liquid indigo was landed on the dock and dozens of bales of drills were covered with dye. A few evenings ago hurrying through a native city I was struck by a crowd. On looking I saw a great pile of sheetings on the muddy, slimy pavements. The bale, which bore the name of a Massachusetts mill, had come to pieces, and the goods had been so poorly packed and were so heavy that the bale had fallen to pieces of its own weight." The report gives other instances of slovenly work that is calculated to damage American trade in China.

It will interest bicycle riders and manufacturers and typewriter operators and manufacturers to know that there is a tremendous increase in the trade of both in China, and practically all of the trade is monopolized by Americans. China is becoming so far civilized that electric railroads are being introduced there, and American enterprise is behind them.

### PANAMA CANAL EXTENSION.

**Colombian Government Grants Six Years More for Its Completion.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, April 30.—The Colombian Government has extended by six years the time for the completion of the Panama Canal.

### ANOTHER PARIS FAIR ACCIDENT.

**Two Workmen Killed and Two Injured at the Exposition Yesterday.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, April 30.—Two workmen were killed and two others injured in a scaffold accident at the Exposition grounds to-day.

**London Suspect to Be Released.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 30.—James McDonnell, who was arrested here last Thursday on the arrival of the steamship Montana, on suspicion of being Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting County Treasurer of Tompkins county, N. Y., will be released at once, as the real Ingersoll has been arrested in San Francisco, Cal.

**The Pope Not Ill.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROME, April 30.—The Pope this morning received a number of Viennese nobles, some Italian pilgrims and others. This disposes of the rumor that his Holiness was taken ill after yesterday's reception at St. Peter's.

**Warned for Caricaturing the Queen.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—The police have ordered a prominent newspaper artist to cease caricaturing Queen Victoria on pain of expulsion from the country.


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## BOERS ARE REPORTED SAFE

### PRETORIA SAYS THE RETREATING FORCES ARE AT BRANDFORT.

**Gen. French Reconnoitring East of Thaba N'Chu—New Division to Move From Kimberley Toward Mafeking—Hunter, Not Methuen, to Command This Relief Column.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, May 1.—There is no official news from the Orange Free State and no unofficial news of later date than Sunday, when Gen. French was reported to be holding Thaba N'Chu and reconnoitring the hills to the east of that place. The Boers, according to one report, are in great strength in the neighborhood, while according to another they are moving safely northward, leaving only a rear-guard without, transport, in the hills.

Still another report, this one from Pretoria, says: "Commandant Gravett telegraphs from the Boer camp at Brandfort that the Federal forces from Dewetsdorp and Wepener have arrived safely."

The *Daily News's* correspondent at Thaba N'Chu reports that the British have captured a Boer convoy, but he gives no details.

It is reported from Cape Town that Gen. Hunter