nearly a century in South Carolina; and, therefore, I claim your State as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans.

Charleston is not only a typical Southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniard in the south. In the days of the Revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence, and which impressed themselves most deeply upon the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the Civil War opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized as hardly anything else could have emphasized how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great Civil War, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed; and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northerner or Southerner—all these qualities of the men and women of the early '60s now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

All of us, North and South, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times, and only iron men could fight to its terrible finish the giant struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day, and to our children, and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor, and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain for evermore to mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the Nation's need may come.

THE SOUTH IN THE SPANISH WAR.

When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe, the completeness of the reunion became instantly and strikingly evident. The war was not one which called for the exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight indeed compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the sons of the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy leaped eagerly forward emulous to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war. It was my good fortune to serve under an ex-Confederate General, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago.

In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the Southern, as there were men whose fathers had served in the Northern Army. Among the Captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion because of conspicuous gallantry in the field was the son of a Confederate General and was himself a citizen of this, the Palmetto State; and no American officer could wish to march to battle beside a more loyal, gallant, and absolutely fearless comrade than my former Captain and Major, your fellow citizen, Micah Jenkins.

GEN. WRIGHT'S PHILIPPINES WORK.

A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the Governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a Vice-Governor to take his place—one of the most important places in our Government at this time. I nominated as Vice-Governor an ex-Confederate, Gen. Luke Wright of Tennessee. It is, therefore, an ex-Confederate who now stands as the exponent of this Government and this people in that great group of islands in the eastern seas over which the American flag floats. Gen. Wright has taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos in which we found the islands. He is now taking a leading part not merely in upholding the honor of the flag by making it respected as the symbol of our power but still more in upholding its honor by unwearied labor for the establishment of ordered liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds.

The progress which has been made under Gen. Wright and those like him has been indeed marvellous. In fact, a letter of the General's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves! It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work for civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the Civil War fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray.

If ever the need comes in the future the past has made abundantly evident that in that from this time on Northerner and Southerner will in war know only the generous desire to strive how each can do the more effective service for the flag of our common country. The same thing is true in the endless work of peace, the never-ending work of building and keeping the marvellous fabric of our industrial prosperity. The upbuilding of any part of our country is a benefit to the whole, and every such effort as this to stimulate the resources and industry of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the Union. Thoroughly good national work can be done only if each of us works hard for himself, and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

OUR DUTY TOWARD CUBA.

You have made a particular effort in your Exhibition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the Isthmus must in the future occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish Islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the preparation for building an Isthmian canal, and finally by the changed relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba. As a nation we have an especial right to take honest pride in what we have done for Cuba. Our critics abroad and at home have insisted that we never intended to leave the island. But on the 20th of next month Cuba becomes a free republic, and we turn over to the islanders the control of their own Government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct of any other great State that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty, just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Be it remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the island has minimized the danger from the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other Powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the Cubans in the Platt amendment. It follows as a corollary that where the Cubans have thus assumed a position of peculiar relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power, and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different, that is, a better position economically in her relations with us than we give to other Powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest, and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

This Exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While material well-being is never all-sufficient to the life of a nation, yet it is the nearest truism to say that its absence means ruin. We need to build a higher life upon it as a foundation, but we can build little indeed unless this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect, of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage workers of every degree. As is inevitable in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others, and it is unfortunately also inevitable that when this is the case some unwise people are sure to try to appeal to the envy and jealousy of those who succeed less. It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small satisfaction to the less prosperous if they succeed in overthrowing both the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM PROSPERITY.

Every industrial exposition of this type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our astounding material prosperity, the sweep and rush rather than the mere march of our progressive material development, have brought grave troubles in their train. We cannot afford to blink these troubles, any more than because of them we can afford to accept as true the gloomy forebodings of the prophets of evil. There are great problems before us. They are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, of common sense, and of honest intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth which is simply the form of embodied thrift, foresight and intelligence; who would shut the door of opportunity against those whose energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which tell for success. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize injustice and to endeavor to cut it out because the task is difficult or even—if performed by unskilful hands—dangerous.

This is an era of great combinations, both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise, or they will inevitably do evil; and this applies as much to the richest corporation as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men; who recognize the need of adhering so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation.

Above all, the administration of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly; in the interest of justice to each man, be he rich or be he poor—giving immunity to no violator, whatever form the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must be true under penalty of forfeiting the respect both of himself and of his fellows.

The people of Charleston were overjoyed at every sign of recognition accorded to the Southern heroes by President Roosevelt who has won their everlasting esteem by his broadmindedness for the South. On every side he is talked of as "one of us."

One of the interesting features of the reception at the Exposition Auditorium was the presence of about twenty-five young women dressed in white with bunches of red pinks pinned on their waists. They waved Harvard flags and greeted the President with cheers. They had seats in the Auditorium directly in front of the President.

Following the reception exercises at the Auditorium the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were escorted about the Exposition grounds. All the buildings of interest were visited, the President spending considerable time in examining the West Indian, Porto Rican and Philippine exhibits. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the sightseeing was concluded and the President was directed toward the Women's Building, where the lady managers of the Exposition had prepared a luncheon. Each course had been prepared at the home of some member of the committee, the waiters were butlers from these homes.

The warmth of friendship shown here surpassed that of the multitude. Expressions of welcome from the ladies were met by remarks of thanks by the President and Attorney-General Knox, which were responded to by Mrs. Andrew Simonds in a bright speech on behalf of the ladies of the Exposition management.

It was with genuine regret that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt bade the Charleston people adieu when they took the train for Summerville. There another banquet was given at the Pine Forest Inn in honor of the party, the host being Capt. Wagener, President of the Exposition Company. To-morrow a visit will be made to the Pinehurst tea plantation.

## NO FOREIGN LOAN FOR JAPAN.

**Speech of Count Matsukata at a Dinner Given Him by Japanese.**

A dinner was given last night at Sherry's to Count Matsukata, the former Prime Minister of Japan, by Consul-General Uchida and twenty-five other prominent Japanese residents of the city. The Japanese Minister at Washington, Takahira Kogoro; Mr. Megata, Director of the Bureau of Revenue in the Japanese Finance Department, and Mr. Fukai of the Bank of Japan were guests. The Consul-General presided, and proposed the health of the former Prime Minister.

In responding to the toast Count Matsukata thanked his hosts and spoke of the finances of Japan. Japan's financial troubles last year were the inevitable result of the abnormal speculation and expansion of trade and credit after Japan's victorious war with China. But he was happy to be able to say that the trouble is now over, and, moreover, that the financial institutions which have succumbed to the troubles were few in number and of the lowest standing. While there were such troubles in the field of finance last year, he said, the foreign trade of the country showed a decided improvement. When he left Japan the rate of interest was steadily declining. The private banks had reduced their lending rates, and, according to a cablegram received from Japan Tuesday, the bank of Japan had done the same.

He denied that his present tour was connected with the raising of a foreign loan for Japan. In his opinion and in the opinion of the present Government at Tokio, there is no necessity to borrow money from abroad. He was sincerely in favor of the introduction of foreign capital through the ordinary channels of business and industry, but any sudden introduction of foreign money by the Government would do more harm than good.

## FOUND DYING AT HIS DOOR.

**George B. Mead Killed by a Fall That Fractured His Skull.**

George B. Mead, who had been doing some speculating in Wall Street, was found unconscious, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on the steps of the Rockland apartment house at 138 and 140 West Sixteenth street, where, since last Saturday, he had lived with the family of John G. Holder. Four hours later Mead, who was about 55 years old, died without regaining consciousness in the New York Hospital. Death was due to a fractured skull, which the police and Coroner believe he received by falling on the steps, the autopsy showing that he was suffering from alcoholism.

Mead went to live with the Holders as a result of an advertisement which he inserted for a furnished room. He told them that he was connected with the brokerage firm of William Cossit, Cone & Co., at 44 Broad street. When this was published the firm sent out a statement through a Wall Street news agency that Mead was not connected with them in any way. Mr. Cone said that Mead occasionally came into the office, but did not even have an account with the firm. Some customers of the firm knew him and said that he had been speculating recently in a small way.

Before going to live with the Holders, Mead boarded with the family of T. F. Edwards at 301 West 114th street for three months. He was formerly a broker in Philadelphia. His wife died last January.

## "LOCKED UP IN A HOBOKEN CELL"

**Albert F. Rose's Plight Inspires Him to Think of Self-Destruction.**

MONDAY

MY DEAR MOTHER: I am locked up in a Hoboken cell, so if I should die I hope you will bury me in the same grave with pop. That is my last request. I have no more to say at present. So good-by, dear mother. From your loving son, ALBERT.

MONDAY

MY DEAR MAGGIE: I now take the pleasure in writing you these few lines to let you know that I am locked up in a Hoboken cell. If I don't get out I think I will commit suicide, and then I will be out of trouble. If I do not see you I hope you will think of me. So good-by. Your true friend, ALBERT F. ROSE.

The writer of these missives is a crook with a bad record, the police of New Jersey say. He was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Vetter of West Hoboken, charged with having stolen 650 yards of silk from a freight car in North Bergen and is now awaiting trial in the Hudson County Jail. His mother lives in New Durham and his "dear Maggie" is a Hoboken girl. The police believe he is serious about committing suicide and have requested the prison authorities to keep a sharp watch on him.

# FEAST OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

## SENATOR DEPEW SITS AT THE HEAD OF THE TABLE.

**Leaders in the Railroad World Gathered Together Last Night at the Annual Banquet of the Transportation Club—A Laugh at Mr. Vreeland's Expense.**

The Transportation Club held its annual dinner last night at the club rooms in the Hotel Manhattan. About two hundred members of the club were present. Among them John P. Green and Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Bridge Commissioner Gustav Lindenthal, Rapid Transit Commissioner John Claflin, William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission; John B. McDonald, contractor for the subway; H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company; J. C. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; President W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; Alfred Skitt, Vice-President of the Manhattan Railway Company; Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chief Engineers Charles M. Jacobs and Alfred Noble, who are to construct the tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad to this city.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, was toastmaster. In introducing the speakers he managed to poke considerable fun at several of the well-known railroad men present. Happening to refer to conditions in the railroad business thirty years ago, the Senator remarked that from his looks and recent happenings one might not suppose him to be as old as that.

President H. H. Vreeland was introduced as the head of the surface system in New York. "The President made a mistake in his introduction," said Mr. Vreeland, "for since yesterday I have been President of a road with only a half a mile of track and two cars, whose operating example is here in front of me."

The model he referred to was a little toy electric road on which ran two cars automatically. When the arrangement worked the cars passed on switches, but more often they collided.

Mr. Vreeland went on to say that nine years ago he left steam railroading and has since devoted himself to the interests of the public. A good-natured laugh greeted this remark but the speaker was serious and he repeated the remark.

To show the great number of passengers carried Mr. Vreeland said that last year eleven hundred million persons were transported around New York and that at the busiest time of day 1,074 cars pass Broadway and Thirty-fourth street each hour.

John P. Green of the Pennsylvania was told by Senator Depew while introducing him that the Central welcomed his road to this city. Mr. Green replied that his company did not come as an antagonist to the New York Central. The problem of the tunnels was becoming clearer as the work progresses, he said.

## MOONSHINING IN STYLE.

**Hired a Modern Warehouse, Fortified It, and Went to Work Wholesale.**

Internal Revenue Agent Thompson and his deputies raided yesterday the premises at 516 East Twentieth Street, and found an illicit distillery in operation. They confiscated the plant, but got no prisoners.

The building is a three-story modern warehouse. It belongs to the Beryman estate, and J. J. Fealey, who is the manager of the estate, told Agent Thompson that he rented the warehouse on March 1 last to a Mr. Frank, who said he wanted it for auctioneering and storage. Fealey was much surprised when he accompanied the revenue men into the building.

It took some time to effect an entrance, but a twenty-foot beam from some scaffolding nearby, was used as a battering ram on the back door until it gave way. On the ground floor the gaugers found about 10,000 pounds of yeast, used in fermenting the mash, and on the second floor there were three twin copper stills with a capacity altogether of nearly a thousand gallons daily. There were also 250 gallons of spirits, 165 proof, and upstairs were 95 barrels of sugar mash in various stages of fermentation.

Spirits 165 proof is taxable at $1.85 a gallon, so that the Government was losing heavily at every brew.

Agent Thompson says that this is the finest quality of moonshine spirit ever found in New York, and the size of the plant has only once been exceeded. The precautions taken to insure safety were elaborate and formidable. The doors were barred heavily with iron, the shutters were of the same metal, and convenient ropes for escape hung from second floor rear windows.

## AFTER JACK M'AULIFFE.

**Capt. Driscoll Wants Him Driven Away From Coney Island.**

Jack McAuliffe, former lightweight champion, was arraigned before Magistrate Ingersoll in the Coney Island police court yesterday charged with running a handbook. McAuliffe was arrested by Detectives Taylor and Barman while talking over a telephone. He was heard to say "I will bet $20 at 3 to 5." Magistrate Ingersoll discharged McAuliffe, saying that as the detectives did not see the money put up there was no violation of the Penal Code.

Capt. Driscoll of the Coney Island station asked the Magistrate to warn McAuliffe to stay away from Coney Island. When this request was denied the captain said he would arrest McAuliffe on sight on a charge of being a habitual gambler.

Counsel for McAuliffe warned the police captain that if his client was persecuted action would be taken against him.

**Pulled Down the Non-Union Columns.**

Some weeks ago a strike seemed imminent at the new Labor Lyceum, under way in Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, because material made by non-union labor had been used. The trouble ended yesterday by the removal of some non-union iron columns, which will be replaced by union columns. Some of the trades refused to work while the non-union columns were standing.

**Waiting Until the Price of Meat Goes Down.**

The proprietor of a meat market at Manhattan avenue and 102d street has closed his shop and put this sign in the window:

THIS MARKET WILL BE REOPENED WHEN THE PRICE OF MEAT GOES DOWN.

**Trolley Car Knocks Out Recorder Murphy.**

Recorder D. J. Murphy, Joseph Gier and Robert Rover were out securing election returns in West New York, N. J., early yesterday morning when the coach they were riding in was struck by a Hudson Heights trolley car and wrecked. Recorder Murphy was carried home badly hurt.

**Small Blaze Scares Broadway Hotel Women.**

There was a little fire in the basement of the Parker House at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway at 12.50 o'clock this morning. It was soon put out, but it greatly scared the women in the hotel and the Audubon, next door.

**Frohman After "Pilkerton's Peerage."**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Frohman is negotiating to present "Pilkerton's Peerage" in the United States.

**No Better Home Papers Published** than THE SUN and EVENING SUN, embodying as they do all up-to-date fashion and society notes, and other matters cultivating and refining in their influence, and of interest to all women.—Adv.

## YERKES'S LONDON LINES.

**Agreement for Combination and Equipment With Electricity—$25,000,000 Capital.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* says that an agreement has been reached between Charles T. Yerkes and Speyer Brothers, of London, Speyer & Co., of New York, and the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, in regard to the London electric underground railway.

A new company will be registered under the name of the Underground Electric Railway of London, Limited, with a capital of £5,000,000, for the purpose of electrifying the District Railway and building and working the following lines:

One, the Brompton and Piccadilly Railway; 2, the Great Northern and Strand Railway; 3, the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway, and 4, the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.

The two Speyer firms and the Old Colony Trust Company will form a syndicate and take the whole share capital of the new company. The articles of association provide that the aforesaid firms so long as they hold any shares of the company will elect a majority of the Board of Directors for ten years. It is anticipated that the building of the whole system will occupy five years.

The *Times* adds that Speyer Bros. will have the management of the financial side of the arrangement and thus with the absorption of Mr. Yerkes's traction company the control of the railways practically repasses into London hands.

## NO DECISION ON DANISH SALE.

**Opponents of the Cession of the Islands to Us Are Encouraged.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—The final secret session of the Landthing on the Danish-American West Indies treaty was held to-day. No decision was reached, but a reporter was appointed, and his report is expected shortly.

The newspapers say that the House is divided into three sections on the question of the sale of the islands, thirty-five members of the Right favoring a postponement of a decision until the islanders who are entitled to vote for the existing Colonial Council are polled. Twenty members of the Left approve the cession, and ten independents also favor the sale if a plebiscite shows that all the adult males of the islands approve.

Those opposing the sale are surprised and delighted with the outcome. They view the formation of a solid though slight majority of thirty-five as a triumph for their policy of obstruction, as, if the Colonial Council electors do not agree to the sale the Landthing will not ratify the treaty.

## J. P. MORGAN IN LONDON.

**Says Nothing Has Been Decided About the Columbia Going Abroad.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—Mr. J. P. Morgan arrived at Liverpool this afternoon on the Oceanic in excellent health. He declined to discuss the report from New York of his alleged connection with the new Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company. During the voyage Mr. Morgan presided at the ship's concert.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., with his children, and a party of ladies went in an automobile to Euston Station to meet Mr. Morgan, who arrived in most cheerful spirits. He drove in a carriage to his son's residence at Princess Gate. Replying to the question whether the Columbia was likely to go to Cork at the invitation of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club he said: "I don't know. I haven't decided yet."

## BENJAMIN-CONSTANT BETTER.

**Eminent French Painter Has Been Invited to the Coronation.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, April 9.—The condition of M. Jean Benjamin-Constant, the eminent French painter, who was yesterday reported to be critically ill, shows considerable improvement to-day.

He has been invited to attend the coronation of King Edward, and it is understood that he will paint the scene in Westminster Abbey on that occasion. He will exhibit at the Royal Academy a portrait of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. Mr. Sargent, the American artist, will also exhibit a portrait of Mr. Yerkes.

## ARGENTINE ARMY PRAISED.

**Recent Review at the Capital Declared Very Satisfactory.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—The following cable despatch has been received from Buenos Ayres, dated April 8:

"The review of the army was a complete success. All the ministers and many foreign military notabilities attended. They consider the evolutions and the appearance of the troops worthy of the best organized armies in Europe. They speak especially in praise of the artillery and cavalry."

## ORDERS TO FRENCH PRIESTS.

**Not to Interfere in the Coming National Elections.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, April 9.—The Bishops of the Catholic Church have issued circulars throughout the French dioceses urging the priests not to interfere in the coming French national elections. They quote the recent request of the Pope: "After the elections let it be impossible to class the priests either with the conquerers or with the conquered."

**New British Governors.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—The Colonial Office has appointed Henry Moore Jackson, now Governor of the Leeward Islands, to be Governor of Fiji in succession to Sir George T. M. O'Brien. Sir Gerald Strickland, Chief Secretary to the Governor of Malta has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

**Steyn Losing His Sight.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—A news agency despatch from Pretoria says that Mr. Steyn, nominally the President of the Orange Free State, is suffering from a disease of the eyes which threatens to produce blindness.

**Will Search for the Huronian.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The cruiser Thames has gone to the Clyde to coal, after which she will go in search of the missing steamer Huronian, which has not been heard of since she sailed from the Clyde on Feb. 11 for St. John, New Brunswick.

**Cardinal Ledochowski Seriously Ill.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROME, April 9.—Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, is seriously ill, and the prayers of the faithful in his behalf are invited.

# PEACE RUMORS ARE REVIVED.

## DELAY IN INTRODUCING BRITISH BUDGET SIGNIFICANT?

**Hints That the Chancellor's Reported Illness Is Diplomatic—The Hague Hears That Terms Will Be Agreed On Soon—Pro-Boer London Paper Scouts This.**

*Special Cable Despatches to* THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—A report is current in official circles to-day that terms of peace in South Africa will be signed in a few days. It is impossible to verify the report on any definite authority.

LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Balfour announced to the House of Commons this afternoon that the budget for the coming financial year would not be introduced before next Monday. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is indisposed.

LONDON, April 10.—It is stated by gossip in connection with the reported postponement of the presentation of the budget to the House of Commons that the indisposition of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is diplomatic, and that peace is impending and that the consequent prospect of relief to the estimates has something to do with the postponement. Nothing to confirm these statements can be found. Sir Michael is certainly ill. He is suffering from a chill of the liver, although his condition is not serious.

The pro-Boer *Daily News*, scouting the peace rumors, discredits any idea of Government amnesty. It adds:

"Nor is the situation in South Africa so bad for the Boers that they are moving toward unconditional surrender. Quite the reverse. There is little doubt that they control vast districts in the Cape Colony. Their Commandants issue orders to the farmers and receive supplies. They move about much as they please and are scarcely disturbed by Gen. French's operations.

"Moreover, there is reason to believe there has been a recent reorganization of the Boer forces on Cromwellian lines. Commandant Maritz has formed an Ironsides Corps, from which all drunkards and loose livers are rigidly excluded. They hold daily prayer meetings and meet the hourly perils of war with the stern composure of the Puritans."

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, made speeches yesterday in which they indicated that the Government does not anticipate that peace will be the outcome of the mission to the Boer leaders in the field of acting President Schalkburger of the Transvaal.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that no negotiations were proceeding with Gen. Kitchener, who was merely facilitating a conference between the Boer leaders. Mr. Balfour added that he did not know whether the leaders intended to offer terms of surrender.

For himself he was not sanguine in the matter, and he advised his hearers not to be sanguine. Great Britain was still prepared to go as far as was stated a year ago, but that was absolutely the last word. If the Boers adhered to their demand for independence they might as well abandon the idea of negotiations.

## ROW IN THE REICHSRATH.

**Pan-Germans Attack the President and Force Him to Leave the House.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 9.—The Pan-German parliamentary manners were again exhibited in the Reichsrath to-day. The trouble arose over the educational question in Bohemia, over which the Czechs and Germans are at loggerheads.

The Ministers being absent, the President of the Chamber became the victim of the Pan-German fury. Whistling and the slamming of desk lids drowned the sound of the President's bell when he attempted to restore order.

Finally a dozen Pan-Germans stormed the platform and coarsely abused the President. They seized the bell and hammered the table with it, and threatened the President with fists and sticks. They also pelted him with wads of paper.

The President left the House, thereby suspending the sitting.

## LORD STRATHCONA HONORED.

**Receives the Freedom of Aberdeen—Object Lesson of the War.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal received the freedom of Aberdeen to-day. In the ceremony at the County Hall, Lord Provost Fleming referred to his splendid services and princely munificence in raising Strathcona's horse for the South African war.

In returning thanks Lord Strathcona referred to the importance of the development of the British colonies. He said that however much they might deplore the cause of the war the fact that soldiers of the mother country and the colonies were fighting shoulder to shoulder was an object lesson, the importance of which could not be overestimated.

**Braid's Fine Golf.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—At the Lelant Golf Club links to-day James Braid made grand play over the thirty-six hole course against J. H. Taylor. They were nearly even on the first round, Braid's score being 71 and Taylor's 73. The holes were all square, but on the second round Braid was at his best and established a long lead. He won by 6 up and 5 to play. His score was 69, tying the record for the course. Taylor's score was 75.

**Prof. Alexander Agassiz Here To-day.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—Prof. Alexander Agassiz is a passenger on the Deutschland, which is due in New York to-morrow. He has completed a prolonged and successful study of the coral formations among the Maldive Islands in the Indian Ocean. His expedition has been among the remote and unfrequented groups in the southern Indian Ocean, and it is understood that specimens of the rarest coral formations have been gathered.

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## DENOUNCES CHINESE STUDENTS.

**Japan's Minister at Pekin May Be Declared Persona Non Grata.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PEKIN, April 9.—The Japanese Minister recently denounced to the Board of Foreign Affairs the Chinese students at Tokio, declaring that they were becoming disciples of Kang Yu Wei and acquiring revolutionary ideas in retaliation for a scathing published criticism of the misconduct of several young taotais, who were sent to Japan by the southern viceroys to attend the military manœuvres last winter, their misconduct having been instigated, according to the Minister, by the Chinese students, of whom there are several hundred in Japan.

The affair is likely to result in bad feeling, and is almost certain to result in the Minister becoming *persona non grata*, as his denunciation will affect the plans of the viceroys of all the provinces, who contemplated increasing the number of Chinese students abroad, especially in Japan. It is believed that the Minister was inveigled into making the denunciation.

## CHINA EXTOLS BISHOP FAVIER.

**Imperial Edict Calls Him a Just and Good Man—Refers Settlement to Him.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PEKIN, April 9.—An edict has been issued referring to a settlement of the late massacre in Honan. The Board of Foreign Affairs orders that a consultation be held with Bishop Favier for the purpose of causing the exclusion from the church of the persons who were responsible for this and other massacres as reprisals against the church for demanding and collecting indemnities for previous outrages.

Bishop Favier is extolled as a just and good man, and the edict states that as he has been received in audience by the Dowager Empress and has the confidence and respect of the throne he is entitled to adjust the concerns of the church.

**Waesland's Owners Sue.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 9.—The owners of the Red Star liner Waesland, which was sunk in the Irish Sea near Holyhead, after collision with the Liverpool steamship Harmonides, have entered an action for damages against the owners of the latter vessel.

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Our Summer Shoes in black or tan are designed for comfort, good appearance and durability. All styles, including everything that is light, pliable and dressy; everything that is stout, protective and best suited for hard knocks in out-door play or rambles. The largest assortment of Children's Shoes, and the lowest prices.

Infants' Tan Shoes, button or lace, spring heels for first walking; sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.

Children's Tan Shoes, button or lace for boys or girls, hand sewed, heavy soles, designed for hard wear; sizes, 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 4, $3.25.

"Best Orthopedic," fine Russia calf, button or lace, our own special design, gives full natural tread to the foot; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.

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Doors Open at 8 o'clock. No Reserved Seats.
ON FREE VIEW THIS DAY UNTIL 1 P. M.
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Japanese and Chinese
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Tokio and New York.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

## KAISER HONORS BRITISHERS.

**Naval Officers Decorated for Their Work in the Chinese Campaig.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Emperor has conferred upon Rear-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour formerly naval commander of the first British expeditionary force in China, the Order of the Red Eagle with sword of the first class, and upon Capt. Jellicoe of the British Navy, the same order of the second class.

The Emperor said that he was prompted to decorate these officers by reading the report of Capt. von Usedom, the senior German naval officer present, on the operations for the relief of the Pekin legations.

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