country. Corean independence is at an end, according to the correspondent.

LONDON, March 18.—A correspondent of the *Times*, cabling from Wei-hai-wei, says that he has just returned from Ping Yang Inlet, where he arrived on Tuesday. He says that navigation is still difficult owing to the quantities of ice in the river.

The disembarkation of Japanese troops at Chinnampho has been tiresome, but the Japanese took all the necessary appliances with them, including pontoon jetties and landing barges.

The correspondent describes the military situation in Corea as follows:

After the first landing a small expeditionary force landed near Haiju. It pressed on and seized Ping Yang. It was followed there by troops who landed at Chemulpho. This force was sufficient to secure a strategic front against a possible advance of the Russians from the Yalu River.

These troops had terrible weather, rain being followed by frost and then by a blizzard. The infantry, however, marched twenty-five miles a day, each man carrying nearly 100 pounds. They did well, bivouacking mostly in Corean villages.

Covered by this force, a larger force is now disembarking within easier distance of the objective, while it is reported that preparations for disembarkation are also being made at the only practicable port on the east coast of Corea.

The weather is intensely cold, but the troops are being immediately pushed forward and are bivouacked with their animals in the open, and sleep in turns in Corean houses, which are warm, though dirty. Everything requisitioned is paid for, but at present the army is independent of the resources of the country.

The indications point to a further retirement of the Russians. The Japanese are now holding Anju and the line of the Chengseng. The river outposts are still in touch, but while there is no trustworthy information of their having come in contact, a sanguinary affair of outposts is reported north of Anju.

All correspondents who arrived at the Corean theatre of hostilities without official licenses have been requested to withdraw and board returning transports.

The correspondent adds that notwithstanding their command of the sea the Japanese are taking every precaution, as is shown by the frequency with which the *Times* despatch boat has been overhauled by warships.

NORTH COREAN SITUATION.

Fleeing Missionary Tells of the Russian Advance Late in February.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SEOUL, March 17.—Mr. Kearns, an American Presbyterian missionary, and others, who have arrived from Sunchun, northern Corea, say that when they left there late in February there were then 800 Cossacks and a battery of Russian artillery at Sunchun, and 2,000 more troops were expected.

They treated the Coreans well while their officers were present, but otherwise they stole what they wanted or only paid a quarter of the regular prices of what they took. A Russian General paid a magistrate at Sunchun 1,000 roubles for supplies which the magistrate squeezed from the people.

The Coreans in the north favor the Japanese, Mr. Kearns says, because of their exaggerated expectation of big wages when the Japanese arrive. Corean scouts employed by the Russians give false information and exaggerate the number of the Japanese advanced parties, and have thus induced some of the Russian forces to retire.

The latest that the missionaries heard was that the Russians had crossed the Yalu River, north of Wiju. The Japanese from Gensan are trying to cut off their retreat. The Russians demolished hundreds of miles of telegraphs.

Seventy Japanese refugees, mostly women, are travelling furtively southward. They are in a pitiable condition. The Coreans sometimes secretly helped them, but were afraid to shelter them, fearing that the Russians would punish them.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Times* prints a Tokio despatch stating that the Russian and Japanese scouts are now separated only by the Yalu River at Chengseng, just north of Anju. The despatch adds that the foreign correspondents will leave Japan for the front on March 20 or March 23, but their destination is unknown.

TO FIGHT IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese in Corea Say Big Land Battles Will Not Occur There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—Apparently the only thing known definitely of the land operations in the war in the East is that the Japanese landings in Corea continue. These, according to a Ping Yang report dated March 10, are directed toward cutting off communications with Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

According to the correspondent sending the report, high Japanese officers say that there will be no serious fighting in Corea unless the Japanese are forced to it. Everything points, he says, to the first engagement occurring in Manchuria. There are, however, no correspondents north of Pingyang, and all information from the Japanese side comes from the military authorities.

According to them 250 Japanese cavalry have crossed the Yalu River at Anju and are supporting small columns of infantry opposing the Russian scouts. They are spread over a long distance, and clashes have rarely occurred.

If this correspondent is correctly informed, the Russian reports of the movements in northern Corea are practically worthless. The Japanese control everything. They have the advantage of facility in disguising themselves, and recently five Japanese troopers disguised as Coreans passed a night in a house with a party of Russian scouts.

EXILES ON THE CINCINNATI.

Cruiser Brings Two Alleged Pro-Russian Coreans of High Rank to Chefoo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CHEFOO, March 17.—At the request of the American Minister at Seoul, the United States cruiser Cincinnati, which recently brought American refugees from northern Corea to this port, also brought from Chemulpho two Corean officers who are sympathizers with Russia.

According to Seoul telegrams the United States cruiser Cincinnati embarked at Chemulpho two pro-Russian Coreans, Hinsang Keun and Gen. Yehak Keun, the former being bound on a mission to Port Arthur. One version of the story is that they both decamped. Another is that the Cincinnati took them on board at the request of the Japanese Minister.

A majority of the refugees that the Cincinnati took to Chemulpho seem to be miners and mine officials. Only a few missionaries availed themselves of the opportunity to leave. The miners say all of the mining district is dotted with scouts. When the fighting begins the women and children will find it difficult to reach the coast.

The action of the missionaries in not withdrawing is regarded as foolhardy. It is thought they ought at least to have sent all the woman and children away. Mr. Allen, the American Minister, has done his utmost to enable them to do so.

Against this statement concerning the American women and children remaining in northern Corea can be set the despatch of the commander of the Cincinnati, who reported to the Navy Department that he brought twenty-five American refugees from Chinnampho, twenty-two of whom were women. They came from various places in northern Corea.

MARQUIS ITO IN SEOUL.

Japanese Special Envoy Well Received and Installed in a Mansion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SEOUL, March 17.—Marquis Ito, Special Envoy from the Mikado, arrived here to-day. He was received courteously by Corean officials, and conducted to the mansion allotted for his use by the Emperor.

CORRESPONDENTS ARRESTED.

Two Americans Who Tried to Push to the Front in Corea Sent Back.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SEOUL, March 17.—Two American correspondents who went to the front recently, contrary to orders, were arrested by the Japanese twenty miles north of Ping Yang but they were released on promising to return to Seoul.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS IN COREA.

Body of 1,500 Cavalry Makes a Dash South Toward Ping Yang.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, March 17.—An official despatch from Seoul says that 1,500 Russian cavalry made a dash between Wiju and Ping Yang. Two hundred of them came as far as the Seisenko River and fired at Japanese troops on the other side. The fire was not returned.

A despatch from Seoul says that the Corean military council is contemplating sending the Ping Yang battalion to the north, as an army of national defence.

CHINA TO CLASH WITH RUSSIA?

Objection to Sending the Czar's Troops West of the Liao River.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

TOKIO, March 17.—A despatch from Pekin says it is stated in trustworthy quarters that, should Russia despatch more troops west of the Liao River, a collision between the Russians and Chinese would be unavoidable. Viceroy Yuan-Shi-kai and Gen. Ma are fully resolved to try conclusions with the Russians.

HONG KONG, March 17.—Pekin reports that a personal interview has taken place between Viceroy Alexieff and the Tartar General Tseng Chi. The Russian Viceroy demanded that the Chinese garrison evacuate Mukden, as he desired to have only a Russian garrison there. Tseng Chi stoutly objected to this, but Alexieff was persistent.

ALL QUIET AT NEWCHWANG.

No Trouble Expected There and the Russians Not Laying Mines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—A despatch to Lloyds from Newchwang says:

"Port Arthur will be opened to navigation between March 25 and 30. Steamships have been chartered for spring shipments.

"Reports that Newchwang will be attacked shortly are untrue. It is also untrue that the Russians are trying to lay mines abreast of Newchwang.

"There are no signs of trouble here. The Japanese will probably land at Kaichow."

DENIED BY HAYASHI.

Japanese Minister to England Declares That He Didn't Hasten the War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—A story was current in this city at the beginning of the month that Minister Hayashi, becoming aware that Russia had sent a conciliatory reply to Japan's last note, immediately telegraphed to Tokio that such a reply had been sent, whereupon the Japanese Government at once broke off negotiations without waiting for it.

The story was telegraphed to New York and the Minister has just learned of it. He has issued an emphatic denial of the report that he telegraphed urging Japan to declare war immediately when Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, had informed him that Russia had returned a favorable reply. He denies, also, that a heated discussion took place between him and Lord Lansdowne with regard to the interpretation to be placed upon the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

JAPS HELP THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Takahashi, a Banker, Says the Nobles All Turned Over Their Secret Stores.

Korekyo Takahashi, the vice-president of the Bank of Japan, is at the Hotel Majestic on a trip around the world. He will sail for Europe on March 23.

To a SUN reporter he said that he had not come on the same mission as Baron Kaneko, the ex-Minister of Commerce and Agriculture of Japan, who is expected here to-night, but that they had met only by chance in Chicago. He said that he had nothing to do with negotiating any loan for his Government. The Government loan of 100,000,000 yen had been four times oversubscribed, he said. Moreover, the nobles and wealthy merchants in Japan had been contributing money freely. In some cases old coins which had been secreted since Japan's feudal times had been brought from their hiding places.

When Mr. Takahashi made this statement one of his servants volunteered the information that Lord Nabeshima recently brought out of his chest balls of pure gold measuring in diameter three feet, which had been taken from Corea in the time of Tayco's Corean conquest, 300 years ago.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—*Adv.*

MAYOR CALLS TO PATRIOTISM

TO LET PARK SPACE FOR SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE.

A Stirring Appeal to the Irish Whose Fathers Came Across the Sea to Help All the New Generation to an Education—St. Patrick's Sons Cheer Him—Rainsford Fling at Home Rule.

Mayor McClellan made his address to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at their great annual dinner at Delmonico's last night a plea for support in his effort to get enough sittings for every child of school age in the city, even if temporary buildings had to be erected in some of the small parks.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford thought the occasion fitting for an announcement of his opinion that the campaign for Irish political freedom was conceived in folly and was bound to bring forth destruction of its own ends unless the Irish stopped blackguarding England and giving aid and comfort to her enemies.

The Mayor's appeal was greeted with a tremendous uproar of applause and shouts of encouragement. Dr. Rainsford was applauded, but not with a degree of spontaneity or noise that at any time interrupted what he had to say. Many times while he was speaking there were sporadic outbursts of titters. Apparently they came from people who thought that the rector of St. George's was having a little joke with his hosts.

The banquet of the Friendly Sons was as brilliant as the men of Irish descent and birth in this city always make their great fixed feast. Never was the big banquet hall so resplendent with green flags and gold harps, interspersed with the colors of the United States flag. The tables glowed with green shaded candles. Every diner had at his plate a small Irish flag of silk.

The ices were green. The ice cases were green and gold pincushions. The souvenirs were tall, green vases, which were handed out to the diners after dinner and were packed away in green boxes, each as big as a man could hold under one arm.

Of course not all of the 500 who sat down in the banquet hall and in the adjacent rooms at Delmonico's were Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The society and its members had as its guest a small army of New Yorkers, eminent in all the professions, in politics and in every kind of business in which men gain honor and wealth in this big city.

With the toastmester, Justice James Fitzgerald, sat the representatives of many other societies which gather together men of the same birth and descent to dine once a year, and a distinguished company of eminent citizens and lawmakers. They were:

Robert L. Harrison, of the Southern Society, George G. DeWitt of the St. Nicholas Society, Charles F. Murphy, Morris Patterson Ferris of the Sons of the Revolution, Justice James A. O'Gorman, John F. O'Brien, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Comptroller Grout, Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, Mayor McClellan, the Rev. Father M. F. Fallon of Buffalo, Police Commissioner William McAdoo, Patrick J. Hannon, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Edward P. Meany, Samuel Sloan David McClure, Theodore M. Banta of the Holland Society and Charles C. Burke of the New England Society.

Justice Fitzgerald started the speaking at about 10 o'clock. He first called upon the Rev. Father Fallon to speak on St. Patrick's Day itself. For half an hour Father Fallon, standing under a heroic portrait of St. Patrick, framed in green and white electric lights, thundered eloquence and poetry of the Emerald Isle.

Whenever he paused for breath his audience cheered. What he had to say, he frankly admitted, was directed to every good American and Christian present, whether he were "Papist or Presbyterian or whether he were ever in Ireland or not."

The Mayor followed Father Fallon. Justice Fitzgerald reminded the audience that Col. McClellan had been a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for sixteen years and therefore needed no introduction to them.

The Mayor rose to speak to his toast "Our City," and the orchestra in the gallery boomed out the old familiar strains of

The Bowery! the Bowery!
They say such things and they do such things
On the Bowery! the Bowery!
I'll never go there any more!

THE MAYOR'S APPEAL.

The Mayor said in part:

Mr. Chairman and fellow members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: Our president, in his kind introduction, has intimated that I have a predilection for the Irish. I think, if he will reflect on the subject, he may change his mind. It is true that I chiefly lean on McAdoo and O'Brien. [Laughter and applause.]

But whether or not they are Irishmen I do not know. I am sure I never asked them. [Laughter.] Father Fallon talked poetry to you. If you will forgive me, I will talk shop.

The existence of this society is in itself proof of the marvellous power of assimilation possessed by American institutions. Immigrants since the foundation have come to this country in an unending stream. The sons of those who came one or more generations ago are now among the leaders in this country in affairs, in politics and in thought. [Applause and cheers.]

This society of men whose fathers came here from across the seas is a society of thoroughly representative American citizens of the most valued type.

To-day the immigrants are for the most part of the non-Teutonic races. For that reason there are those who now raise the old cry, which our fathers knew, that the newcomers cannot be absorbed into our body politic, and that they cannot learn to appreciate the spirit of our institutions.

I am one of those who believe that this country is large enough and great enough and that its institutions are elastic enough to absorb every honest man who enters into it and to make of him a worthy citizen, provided we do our duty by him.

More foreigners come to this city than to any other city in this country. More of them settle here to make their homes among us. Therefore we have a greater duty than has any other city. I have chosen out of the multitude of subjects which the toast assigned to me offers the question of free education.

The Mayor said that during his campaign last fall he had pledged himself so see to it that every child in the city of school age should have a chance to go to school for a full school day. He said that he felt it his duty to make that promise good, as all campaign promises ought, in honor, to be made good. He continued:

Immediately after Jan. 1 I called into consultation others who were competent authorities on the subject. I learned that were all the buildings which are under contract to be completed we would be confronted at the beginning of the next school year with the problems of finding sittings for 80,000 children of school age. There is only one way in which the city's duty toward these children can be done.

Buildings must be erected, temporary buildings on vacant lots where these can be obtained, and where they cannot be obtained, in small parks, I had a bill introduced in the Legislature to that end. At once there arose opposition from well meaning patriotic people.

"Not one foot of the people's playgrounds should be taken away from them," they said. Let me say that it will be no satisfaction to us if the temporary relief we seek shall be prevented by the action of these good people with whose political opinions we disagree. [Applause.]

If this legislation does not go through, the problem will go unsolved. I want to say to all people who feel as these people feel regarding the public parks—I want to say it to the city on this occasion and with this great gathering of representative men for my witnesses—that there is no intention to take from the people one cubic yard of their breathing space, or to take from them one square foot of one small park permanently.

Whatever structures are erected will remain in existence for, at most, two years. If the improvement and the beautification of the city are postponed for that much time, if there is a delay of a few months or years in throwing open some of the new parks, the harm that is done will not extend through the generations.

It will not be a permanent blot on our record. But if there is a child in the congested districts of this city deprived of the power to read or to write—nay, to speak—our language, not only is a permanent injury done to the city of New York, but a wrong which we can never repair is done to the people of the United States. [Applause, cheers and renewed applause.]

So I appeal to you to aid in making it possible for the children of the city of New York to be brought up to be honest, capable men and women and upright citizens of the country which we all love. [Cheers and applause.]

There was prolonged cheering and a great roar as the Mayor closed. The roar was made by the men at the tables turning one to another to shout commendations of the Mayor's speech, which seemed to have taken the whole room by storm.

CARMACK AGAINST ANGLO-SAXONISM.

Senator Carmack said that though Justice Fitzgerald had apologized for the crowded condition of the hall, no hall was overcrowded for him which was crowded with Irishmen. Other things he said were:

No Irishman ever saw an olive branch in an Englishman's hand until the Englishman saw a shillalah in the Irishman's hand.

I feel that it is time to utter a protest against the overworking of that term "Anglo-Saxon." There are some people who are not capable of distinguishing the races of the world except by classing them as Anglo-Saxon, Chinamen or niggers, with a sprinkling of Celts and Jews. To assert Anglo-Saxonism as a characteristic of this nation is to cast a slur on some of its greatest names. [Applause.]

SPOTS ON THE HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford said that if he had any suggestions they were offered in the kindliest spirit of appreciation of all that Irish patriotism and Irish pertinacity had accomplished in this country. He said he could not but feel that those who made the most stir as representatives of Irish thought and who did most of the talking showed mighty poor sense and mighty little appreciation of the nature of man. Then he went on to say:

If we are going to get any good for Ireland to-day surely it is not to be got by upholding and applauding the savagery of Russian tyranny, the darkest and bloodiest tyranny this world knows to-day. If we are to appeal for Irish independence let us not do it by espousing the cause of the Boers, against whose arms thousands of good and loyal Irishmen fought and bled side by side with Englishmen. Surely the way to win consideration from England is not by such means as these.

It is by a reasonable appeal, in these days, by the voice of brother speaking to brother, that such concessions are to be obtained. To adopt such measures as have characterized some Irish agitators is merely to make the cause of Irish independence more remote and more difficult of accomplishment. The man who runs amuck never aids his cause and all too often threatens his cause with ruin.

These sentiments were applauded most loudly from the back of the room, where there was a good deal of disturbance and where all that Dr. Rainsford said could not be heard, but where the tones of his voice indicated that he was speaking with some point and force about something that concerned the Irish.

Dr. Rainsford went on to say that Irishmen were, as a rule, free from the unclean seduction of the money power. An Irishman's weakness was likely to be found in his desire to be a good fellow, and his desire to keep things moving smoothly in the way he wanted to see them move, even though a few principles were shoved out of the way. Again, the loyalty to a common cause was apt to lead him to a bad end.

He closed with a eulogy of Irish good humor, enthusiasm and capacity for administration, and quick, capable action.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said in part:

M'ADOO ON HONESTY IN POLITICS.

There is a flavor of controversy in Dr. Rainsford's remarks about the Irish. It almost made me think I was back in Mulberry Street. But one of my mottoes is "keep the lid on the town and also on your emotions."

And one of my by-laws is "Never have a controversy with a newspaper, a clergyman or a woman, because they will always have the last word." I do not want you people to judge the Police Department by what you see in the newspapers. Mulberry Street in its harmony is serenity itself. The war is not in Mulberry Street, but out in Russia.

The United States must first of all have an honest government. The first essential of government, whether it be at Washington, Albany or New York, is honesty. I want to say out of my experience of business and political life that the politicians are just as honest as the business men. It rouses my indignation to hear business men who have been successful in getting away with the goods denouncing the political parties here in New York. There are jobs and trickeries put through in the business world that would rouse the whole country were they done in politics. It's an old lesson of American history that no party can maintain itself by petty political trickery.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Patrick J. Hannon delivered an address on "Ireland Rejuvenated." He took up Justice Fitzgerald's expressed hope that the industrial movement and the intellectual movement would in due time bring back prosperity to every Irish home and replace the English language, in Ireland, with the Celtic tongue. The singing of Irish songs by various soloists enlivened the intervals between the speeches.

STRIKE PROSPECTS WORSE.

Arbitration Board Merely Reiterates Its Order, Which Unions Disobey.

The prospect of settling the trouble between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers and their laborers, which has partly tied up building in the city and threatens to throw the whole army of building workers idle, was further decreased last night.

The joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions after discussing the situation for several hours at the Building Trades Club merely affirmed the resolution of last Thursday by which the anti-overtime order to laborers was rescinded and the men were ordered back to work, the trouble to be arbitrated to-night. This is unlikely to satisfy either the bricklayers or the laborers.

Meetings of the bricklayers and of the laborers will be held to-day at which representatives of the other trades are likely to be present. The fact that the bricklayers have so far disregarded the orders of their own representatives on the joint arbitration board is unprecedented.

Representatives of the other building workers who have been thrown idle by the bricklayers' strike are now denouncing the bricklayers for striking.

Robert E. Neidig, president of the finishers' branch of the housesmiths' union, said yesterday: "The bricklayers were in no sense justified in striking in support of the laborers. It looks as if they were trying to bring about a return of the method which caused such chaos in our union while Parks was at the head of affairs. All the trouble of the laborers could have been easily arbitrated."

The Mason Builders' Association issued a statement last night in which it was argued that their recent resolution really increased the average pay of laborers, though it provided that single time should be paid to the few men engaged in the preparatory work of getting ready for the masons and the usual clearing-up work at the end of the day.

"The laborers and their allies, the bricklayers' unions," said the statement, "are still on strike. Upon them rests the responsibility for the present condition and for whatever additional evils may flow therefrom."

Spareribs and Cabbage for Sullivans.

All the Sullivans, Joe Dunn, George Engel, Ted Foley and the Bowery cohorts helped celebrate St. Patrick's Day at the annual dinner of the Larry Mulligan Association at Third street and the Bowery last night. Spareribs and cabbage made the piece of resistance.

In love and business much depends on appearances. To look well and prosperous, the successful man should wear the perfection

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the premier in style and quality.

Agencies in all principal cities in the world.

ART FOLKS SAIL INTO PALLAS.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT HIS SIGNBOARD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Municipal Art Society Speakers Criticize the Park Commissioner—One Man Wants the Elevated Railroads Torn Down—Praise of Our Firemen.

The Municipal Art Society of New York had its annual dinner last night at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth street. After the dinner several members of the society made remarks on municipal art, and many of them took a fall out of municipal government, not the particularly McClellan kind of municipal government, but of municipal government in general.

Calvin Tomkins, the president of the society, acted as toastmaster. In telling of the work of the society in the past year Mr. Tomkins said:

We believe that the Broadway and Chambers street site is the proper place for the new County Courthouse. With the new Hall of Records and the possibility of a new City Hall and other municipal buildings in that particular locality, this site will give the opportunity for the extension of a magnificent scheme of public buildings.

Another matter that we have considered has been city transportation. If transportation lines are to lend themselves to municipal art, the city must own the lines. However, this society is not going to arrogate to itself the rights and privileges of an organization devoted to political economy. We have more practical work.

Everybody knows that one of the most congested points of the city is at the Brooklyn Bridge. It has been the business of this society to study this problem in connection with the problem of eliminating congestion at the Manhattan terminals of the other bridges.

And the conclusion that we have reached and upon which we will insist is that the Manhattan termini of all these bridges be connected with subways which shall run clear across Manhattan Island to the North River, with loops on the North River front for the return track.

Having the subways completed, there should be transfer stations at the intersections of the subways with all the surface and elevated roads, so that passengers coming from or going to Brooklyn would have easy access to the bridges. There would be little difficulty in putting this plan into operation were it not for the rivalry between the transportation lines. We are convinced, however, that it is only a matter of time when these subways will be built, and this society will continue to hammer at the plan until it is an accomplished fact.

We have radically disagreed with the Park Commissioner, and will continue to do so, regarding his attitude as to fence signs. These signs will come down. The fact is that the Commissioner is practically selling that park fence for $1,500. In reality he is selling the eyes of the citizens of New York for that price, and the citizens of New York will not submit to it.

One other matter to which we have given attention is the new court house in The Bronx. For the site of that court house a hole in the ground has been chosen which is below tide-water and surrounded by three railroads. The people of The Bronx don't want it, we don't want it, and I don't think the building will be put on that site.

Mr. Tomkins then introduced A. D. F. Hamlin, professor of architecture at Columbia University and chairman of the committee on decoration of public buildings. Prof. Hamlin said that the municipal government of New York would give to the city those beauties which it ought to have so soon as the people demanded them in a voice which could not be mistaken. As proof of this the speaker cited the fact that the people had demanded parks and had got them. Continuing, Prof. Hamlin said:

A committee ought to be appointed whose business it shall be to determine what public building shall be taken up first and then determine what should be the scheme of decoration. Generally speaking, there should be sculpture for the outside and mural decorations for the inside. But I want to say that I do not think our public buildings should have interior decorations of splurging symbolical pictures.

The general public will have no idea of what they mean, and they would utterly fail of their purpose. Instead, let us have mural decorations picturing historical events in the city's life. These the people who pay for them will appreciate, and we will be spared the spectacle, which we only recently witnessed, of the Board of Estimate turning down for the Hall of Records one of the most dignified and lasting of works of art and substituting therefor slabs of marble which cost a great deal more money.

Then Mr. Tomkins introduced George E. Bissell, chairman of the committee on decoration of public schools, who wanted the elevated railroads torn down, saying:

"They are only permitted because of the asininity of our people who submitted to them without a bray. Educate our children along the lines of correct art and these errors of ugliness will pass away."

Theodore Marburg of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society talked about art and literature and finally aroused a good deal of enthusiasm by telling of the work of the New York Fire Department at the Baltimore fire.

"Some of you may not know it," said Mr. Marburg, "but the New York Fire Department stopped the Baltimore fire. It had reached the water front and had it jumped across the small water course there a terrible loss of life would have been added to our loss of property. The New York fire laddies took their place at the point of danger and fought the fire to a standstill. They saved Baltimore at least $50,000,000." [Great applause.]

Taber Sears, chairman of the Society's Exhibition of Municipal Art, which opened at the National Art Society yesterday afternoon, spoke briefly, and then John Martin, chairman of the committee on private advertising signs, took a fall out of Park Commissioner Pallas. Among other things, Mr. Martin said:

We have had our troubles with the Park Commissioner. It has even been said of us that we were not very polite in our communications to him. But I want to say that, in the face of the power of the national billposting trust, it was absolutely necessary to resort to heroic measures. We have reason to believe that as a result of what we have done the Park Commissioner is a wiser and more artistic man.

But really, I think Mr. Pallas was seriously honest when he called our attention to the fact that the public very much preferred the gayer and lighter colors of the fence sign to the dull green, which it originally had. [Laughter.]

It may be that some of our people did prefer the light and lurid colors with which that sign was painted, but the mania is spreading. You may not know it, but the amazon ladies with the lovely corsets are growing larger every year, and the giants who eat steak and drink whiskey are also expanding in size. The time has come when to this expansive force of the National Billposting Trust a halt must be called.

Mr. Crowninshield, president of the Fine Arts Federation, and Superintendent of Schools Maxwell also spoke.

H. H. ROGERS'S LETTER BOOK

Demanded in the Bay State Gas Suit—Not Produced, and the Court Adjourns.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—The trial of the suit of Receiver Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, to have the foreclosure sale of the Boston Gas Company set aside, reached an acute stage this afternoon when Henry H. Rogers of New York refused to submit his private letter book to the examination of Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Rogers testified that in addition to the letters shown to Mr. Whipple there were some others which Mr. Rogers said contained references to C. D. Burrage and A. C. Burrage but which he maintained had no connection with the gas deal.

Mr. Whipple asked Rogers to produce them. Mr. Rogers referred the matter to his counsel, and Mr. Beck of New York, speaking in reply, said that the correspondence was of a private nature and was immaterial, and that he would not exhibit the letters.

Mr. Whipple said that had Mr. Rogers been present under subpœna he would move that contempt proceedings be taken, but that as Mr. Rogers was a witness by agreement he could not make such a motion.

The presiding Justice asked Mr. Whipple what he desired done, and the latter asked that court be adjourned for the day so that he could subpœna Mr. Rogers, to which the Justice acquiesced.

After adjournment Mr. Whipple procured a subpœna, and it was served upon Mr. Rogers. "Mr. Rogers will produce those letters in court to-morrow or go to jail for contempt," said Mr. Whipple.

The testimony given by Mr. Rogers today referred mainly to his relations with Thomas W. Lawson both in Amalgamated Copper and the gas war here, and his connection with the local gas concerns.

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REISENAUER AND THE PIANOLA.

Sends a Most Appreciative Letter to the Aeolian Co. Regarding the Possibilities of the Pianola.

Herr Alfred Reisenauer, the distinguished pianist, who has achieved such a tremendous success since his appearance in this country, has extended a delightful tribute to the pianola in the following letter sent to Aeolian Co. under date of Feb. 19th. Coming from so rare an artist the letter is of great weight, and there is not one word in it which is not direct and pertinent:

Dear Sirs: I have heard several mechanical players, and as they all seemed to be in about the same class, I demurred about hearing the pianola, but now that I have heard it and seen that it is capable of producing from the piano the greatest works written for the piano, not only technically perfect, but with the most delicate and refined expression, my whole aversion has been changed, for I can realize that the pianola with the metrostyle is capable of producing results from the pianoforte which are serious and artistic. Please accept my heartiest wishes. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALFRED REISENAUER.

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From the "Music Trades Review" Feb 27, 1904.

There is but one PIANOLA—made only by the AEOLIAN CO., 362 Fifth Ave., New York.

SOUGHT $100 BANK NOTE PLATE

COLOMBIAN PATTERN—J. M. LAMADRID EXPLAINS.

Had Secret Service Men Searching His House in Brooklyn Because He Was Too Obliging to Senor Camerano —Camerano Says 'Twas No Such Thing.

J. M. Lamadrid of Brooklyn, whose wife is at the head of a well known charity, ran up against the United States Secret Service on Tuesday and had it searching his house in Lefferts place by reason, as he says, of his willingness to oblige an acquaintance from Colombia, A. Camerano, who wanted to get a plate engraved from which to print Colombian one-hundred-dollar bank notes, and who was hampered by his inability to speak English. Mr. Camerano, who also has been interviewed by the Secret Service men, denies that he sent Mr. Lamadrid on any such errand.

Mr. Lamadrid has made this affidavit at the Colombian consulate:

"I first met Camerano at the Barranquilla office of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. I went there to buy a ticket for New York and he was there for the same purpose. He is a Mason and he recognized in me a brother in that order. I supposed he was a good man.

"I next saw him on the steamer Alleghany, on which we sailed for New York, arriving here on Jan. 12.

"On the trip he asked me to do an errand for him as he spoke no English. He asked me to get the price of a plate for making $100 bills. I was directed to F. A. Ringler & Co., 26 Park place, and I went there and was told to call next day. In the meantime I received a letter from the Colombian Consul-General, whom I know, telling me to call at the Consulate. Then I went to Camerano and asked him whether or not he had authority to have the plate made and he said he had not. Thereupon I went to Ringler and got back the $100 note."

The Colombian $100 note had been left on Tuesday with Ringler & Co., who are electrotypers, for an estimate of the cost of a plate. When they had put Lamadrid off they notified the consulate and the Secret Service, whereupon Capt. W. J. Flynn got busy and had both Lamadrid and Camerano before him. Camerano, who is an Italian architect resident in Barranquilla, was questioned as Lamadrid had been. He contradicted the assertion of the Brooklyn man as to their meeting for the first time a few months ago. He said they had known each other for years and that their wives were friends. He also denied all knowledge of the order for a plate.

After searching Lamadrid's house the Secret Service men dropped the case. They reported to the Colombian consulate that they had found no plates or notes, but a very intricate and exact map and some plans of the harbor of Barranquilla.

"I imagine that if anybody were found with these plans on him down in Colombia they'd put him up against the wall and finish him quick," said Capt. Flynn.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN WAR.

Socialists in the Reichstag Assert That the Europeans Brought on the Conflict.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 17.—In the Reichstag to-day the Government's policy in Southwest Africa was denounced by the Socialists, who accused the Europeans of provoking the rebellion by ousting the natives from their lands.

Dr. Stuebel declared that the rebellion must be stamped out before the responsibility for it could be fixed.

BOMB THROWN IN RUSSIA.

Interior of the Alexander Chapel in Vilna Wrecked by Explosives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—A loud noise that startled the city of Vilna at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a bomb that had been thrown into the Alexander Chapel. The interior was wrecked, but no one was killed.

The authors of the act are unknown.

Balfour Puzzled About a Russian Warship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons to-day, answering a question as to whether the Government intended to protest against the activity of the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi in the Mediterranean Sea, since she was allowed to refit at Suez, Premier Balfour admitted the importance of the question, but asked for time to inquire into the facts.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

PUBLICATIONS.

With the first page, the reader is swept into a dramatic situation that opens a swiftly-moving plot of intense interest.

He That Eateth Bread With Me

A NOVEL OF DIVORCE

By H. A. Mitchell Keays

To be published March 22

Order now from your bookseller

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., N.Y.

LIBERALS GET ANOTHER SEAT.

Conservatives Lose the East Division of Dorset in a By-Election.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 17.—The by-election in the East Division of Dorset yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of Mr. Humphrey Sturt to the peerage on the death of his father, Lord Alington, resulted in a Liberal victory. Mr. Charles Lyell, the Liberal candidate, received 5,929 votes to 5,109 cast for Mr. Van Raalte, Unionist. At the last regular election, in 1900, the Conservatives had a majority of 96, Mr. Sturt their candidate, receiving 4,776 votes to 4,680 for Mr. Allen, Liberal.

CUBAN SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Move to Try to Prevent Speculators From Dealing With Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 17.—A meeting of the Cuban veterans has been called to take steps to try to stop the sale of ex-soldiers' claims for pay against the Government, which are being bought up by speculators at 20 per cent. of their value.

The Government is attacked in some quarters because it has opened a registry to record the transfer of claims, thus aiding the speculators in their business.

PUBLICATIONS.

50th *The* Thousand

Deliverance

By Ellen Glasgow.

"A certain consciousness of reserved strength most unusual in a woman's work. —*Harry Thurston Peck*

Illustrated in color, $1.50.

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Country Life in America PUBLISHERS The World's Work

34 UNION SQUARE. NEW YORK.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa, 25c. a bottle.

DIED.

FRASER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on March 16, at his residence, 20 West 22d st., Thomas K. Fraser.
Funeral services will be held at University Place Church, corner 10th st., on Saturday morning, March 19, at half past 9 o'clock.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1904, at Kinderhook, N. Y., Elbridge Gerry Howard, in his 91st year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, March 19, at 3 P. M.

HOWELL.—At Summit, N. J., on March 17, 1904, George W. Howell, in his 74th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 286 Roseville av., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 18, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

KITTEL.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, 1904, at his residence, Riverside Drive and 122d street, Joseph J. Kittel, aged 58 years.
Funeral services will be held Monday, March 21, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence. Interment private.

LAWRENCE.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., March 16, Eliza D., widow of Joseph A. Lawrence, in the 82d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Grand st., Elmhurst, on Saturday, March 19, at 2:30 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Thursday March 17, at his residence, 109 East 73d st., Moreau Morris, M. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On March 16, Charles E. Mott, beloved husband of Edna A. Mott, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 307 West 47th st., on Friday, March 18, at 7 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

SOUTHERLAND.—Suddenly, on March 17, 1904, of pneumonia, at Hampton Terrace, Augusta, Ga., Almira Hanks, wife of A. F. Southerland and daughter of the late Andrew V. Stout.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SURBRUG.—On Wednesday, March 16, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., Mrs. Mary E. Surbrug, beloved mother of J. W. Surbrug.
Funeral at 11 A. M., Friday, March 18, at Cleveland, Ohio.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2315 Acres.—Undertakers and sextons should investigate. 26 Broad st., N.Y.