sage of this bill. Canfield hasn't money enough to buy my vote, and I don't think he has money enough to buy the vote of any other Assemblyman."

This caused the members of the Assembly to smile.

Mr. Wainwright went into a lengthy discussion of the legal aspects of the bill and showed that it was within the Constitution. Then he said:

"If this bill is going to help the District Attorney of New York county to bring to justice the men who for so long have defied the laws, it should be unanimously passed by the Legislature. I believe the people of this State are opposed to gambling, and to-day they have their eyes on this body to see what we will do in this matter. There has been no bill before the Legislature that has attracted so much attention as has this one, and public sentiment is thoroughly aroused in favor of this proposition. I don't think the feelings of the people that this bill affects should be considered. A man who enters a gambling house knows he is violating the law, and he doesn't deserve any protection. This class of people is entitled to no consideration from the Legislature."

Assemblyman Bostwick (Rep., New York) made a brief legal argument in favor of the bill.

Assemblyman Cox opposed the bill and found constitutional and legal objections to it.

Assemblyman Finch (Rep., New York), made an able and vigorous defense of the bill.

"You must remember," he said, "that what you decide in this matter will have the effect of showing whether or not one man can set himself above the laws. For twenty years Canfield has been conducting his gambling house in New York city, secure in the belief that he was above the law and immune from punishment. People have unfortunately gotten into the habit of thinking that such and such a man can set himself above the laws. Your action to-day will have a great bearing upon that point."

Assemblyman Burnett said that owing to the gambling evil in New York city that place had become the Sodom and the Gomorah and was a stench in the nostrils of the rest of the State. He reviewed the efforts of District Attorney Jerome to break up gambling and his raids on Canfield, and said:

"And Canfield didn't possess the traditional honor that exists among thieves, for when his apparatus was opened it was found to be crooked. The claim is made that this is a special act. Last year we passed fifty-eight special acts for corporations. We are continually passing special acts, and if this act will place an instrument in the hands of the District Attorney that will penetrate the armor of Richard Canfield, then I say we will give it to him. But I will ask Mr. Jerome if he will go among the people of Wall Street. I ask him if he is going to take the Shipbuilding thieves by the throat, and if he says he hasn't sufficient laws for that purpose, then I say let him come to the Legislature and he can get them.

"What is this Canfield place, any way? A gilded fool goes to Delmonico's and he is invited to go next door into Canfield's gilded palace where he hasn't even a chance to protect the eagles his father left him, for he has a crooked apparatus to play against. I don't care if Reginald Vanderbilt did put $500,000 in circulation. This is a time to punish gambling and the biggest gambler in the country, and we should give the District Attorney all the power he asks."

Assemblyman Wade said he had studied the bill and found that it was a bad one. He said the bill would impair personal liberty and the liberty that the Constitution gives to a man. He also said it violated the spirit of the Constitution in compelling a man to give testimony against himself.

Assemblyman Carew (Tam.) was the only Democrat from New York to speak in favor of the bill. He said that the people were just beginning to realize that there is a law for the rich and that they can twist and rend it to suit themselves. He added:

"You should make it possible for the District Attorney to reach this man Canfield, this crooked gambler, this card sharp, this three card monte man, just the same as he can reach the poor gambler on the Bowery. Much has been said regarding the spectacular actions of District Attorney Jerome, but I say that he will prosecute a Canfield or a Vanderbilt just the same as he would a poor crook on the Bowery. It is up to this Legislature to show the people of the State that the arm of the law can reach the millions of Canfield and the millions of a Vanderbilt. It is up to the Legislature of this State to demonstrate that the golden palaces about Fifth avenue and around Delmonico's are not above the law."

When the debate was ended there was no doubt that the bill would pass unless the unexpected should happen. It therefore devolved upon Assemblyman Wade to make a move that would permit members to vote against the bill in an indirect way, and yet square themselves with their constituents. Smoothly and suavely he handed in an amendment. While he denied that that was his purpose, it was charged by Mr. Wainwright and Minority Leader Palmer that the object of the amendment was to kill the bill. The amendment gave a Supreme Court Justice power to direct whether personal witnesses and books and papers could be brought into requisition by a District Attorney.

Mr. Palmer read from the Constitution and said that the same language that was contained in the Jerome bill was found in the Constitution, prohibiting State officers and members of the Legislature from accepting passes. Mr. Palmer asked:

"What is back of this? If this bill is amended or defeated upon the final passage it means that gambling can continue. It is not the duty of the Legislature to defend crime, but offer means to punish it. The question now is, Shall men who conduct a gambling institution be punished?"

Mr. Wade said that the amendment took away the most gigantic engine of blackmail that has ever been conceived or placed in the hands of any person.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 85 noes to 57 ayes. Then the bill was put on its final passage and received 98 votes in its favor to 47 in opposition. Those who voted against were:

Republicans—Adams and Perham of New York; Brooks, Cox and Cook of Erie; Fish of Madison, Hammond and Schoneck of Onondaga; Graeff of Essex, Hanford of Tioga, Nye of Schuyler, Phillips of Allegany, Scoville of Columbia, J. T. Smith of Dutchess, Wemple of Schenectady, Wade of Chautauqua, Rogers of Broome and G. R. Whitney of Saratoga.

Democrats—Anderson, Barrett, Bird, Brosen, Caughlan, Curry, Dolan, Ellis, Hackett, Kehoe, Hornidye, Leopold, T. F. Matthews, Prince, Sherry, Siegelstein, Litthauer, McManus, and A. E. Smith, Tammany; Bechtel of Richmond, Lynch and Quinn of Erie, Dale, Daly, Bullwinkel, McKeown, Reilly and Zettler of Kings, and Mortimer of Oneida.

BAKER CONFIRMED.

Three Insurgent Senators Vote for Confirmation—Elon R. Brown Absent.

ALBANY, April 6.—That Gov. Odell was responsible for the rejection by the State Senate last year of the nomination of Frank M. Baker of Owego, Tioga county, to be a member of the State Railroad Commission for a full term of five years to succeed himself was fully evidenced to-day by the action of the State Senate in confirming Mr. Baker's nomination.

It may be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature three Republican Senators announced themselves as "insurgents" and against the rule of the majority of their Republican brethren in the Senate. These Senators were Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, Nathaniel A. Elsberg of New York city, who is Edward Lauterbach's Senator, and Elon R. Brown of Watertown. Later in the session these three insurgents were joined by Lou Payn's Senator, Henry A. Ambler of Columbia county.

These four Senators voted against Gov. Odell's nomination of Mr. Baker last year, and with the aid of the Democratic Senators succeeded in having the nomination rejected. It was asserted then that Gov. Odell controlled the action of these four Senators, but the Governor insisted that they were beyond his control.

When Mr. Baker's nomination came up for confirmation to-day, Senators Brackett, Elsberg and Ambler voted in favor of it. Senator Elon R. Brown was absent. All of the 29 Republican Senators voted for Mr. Baker's nomination except Mr. Brown, and two Democratic Senators, Townsend of Utica and Ramsperger of Buffalo, also voted for confirmation, their action being personal to Mr. Baker. The other Democratic Senators voted against confirmation, the vote being 30 to 19.

Senator Grady raised the point of order that as Mr. Baker's nomination had been considered and rejected by this Senate last year and a motion to reconsider such action having been lost the Senate could not again consider Mr. Baker's name for the office of Railroad Commissioner. After some parliamentary discussion Senator Grady's point was ruled out and the nomination confirmed.

AMENDS TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

A Bill Like the One Condemned by the Tenement House Commission.

ALBANY, April 6.—William M. Halpin, chairman of the New York county Republican executive committee, to-day induced Assemblyman Wallace (Rep., New York) to introduce a bill amending the tenement house law which is almost identical with the one introduced by Senator Russell (Tam.) and which has been condemned by the New York city Tenement House Commission. The bill amends that section of the tenement house law which compels fire escapes on every non-fireproof tenement. It seeks to restore to the owners of tenements the right to use gratings extending from window to window, to take the place of fire escapes. They are to be in the courts of the buildings, which as a rule are only twenty-eight inches in width, so they would be of no practical use as fire escapes.

FIGHT OVER BOYS' CLUB BILL.

City Members Tried to Have It Amended to Apply to Brooklyn Only.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Republican Assemblymen from Manhattan borough made an unsuccessful effort to-day to defeat Senator Marshall's bill providing for the establishment of boys' clubhouses in the various New York city boroughs. It was asserted that the New York city Board of Education and the various settlement societies were opposed to the bill and that the only desire for the bill was in Brooklyn. Assemblyman Agnew tried to have it amended to apply to Brooklyn only, but the amendment was voted down. The bill was passed by a vote of 105 to 15.

Assemblyman Wallace indignantly stated that the New York county Republicans were not treated with respect, nor did their wishes receive any consideration.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Odell signed to-day the following bills:

Mr. Remsen's authorizing the Comptroller of New York city to determine the claim of Alvin Boody for services as Commissioner of Parks for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Senator Carpenter's providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester county and prescribing the manner in which he shall be appointed.

Bill providing for the creation of a State park in the Catskills in Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware counties and giving the public the right to use it at all times.

Mr. Bostwick's striking from the Corporation law the provisions which prohibit all corporations except those organized under the State Banking law from buying gold and silver bullion.

Senator Marshall's, making it necessary as an added restriction against the laying out of public thoroughfares through the lands of a rural cemetery association, that the consent be secured of two-thirds of the lot owners.

Odell's Railroad Commission Bill Reported.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Odell's bill increasing the number of State Railroad Commissioners from three to five was reported favorably in the Senate to-day, with the provision enabling the State Railroad Commission to enforce its orders by mandamus stricken out.

"PURITY" SALT IS JUST SALT.

High Priced and Low Priced Brands Come Out of the Same Kettle.

The trial of the suit of Pomroy Bros. and others, as preferred stockholders in the National Salt Company, against Joy Morton and the other directors of the company, and Nathan S. Beardslee and Frank P. McDermott, the receivers, was begun before Supreme Court Justice Scott in Special Term, Part V., yesterday afternoon. The plaintiffs ask that the order entered on July 28, 1903, decreeing the sale at auction of the salt company's properties, be set aside and declared void, as having been obtained through fraud and misrepresentation, and that the present receivers be removed and other men appointed in their stead.

Mr. Beardslee testified that at the sale on Sept. 15 last, at Ithaca, which Supreme Court Justice Leventritt set aside as fraudulent, all the company's properties, including its valuable brands and trademarks, were sold in a lump for $337,500. Justice Leventritt ordered a new sale under the old order.

"Was the brand and trademark 'Purity' included in the properties?" Mr. Beardslee was asked.

"Yes, I suppose so," he replied.

"That brand was a valuable asset, was it not?"

"Yes. It was the brand of our highest priced goods. The 'Purity' salt brought $7 a ton and had a good market," replied the receiver.

"Was the 'Purity' salt different from the rest of the company's products?" Justice Scott asked.

"Well," answered Mr. Beardslee smiling and hesitating, "they all came out of the same kettle. No, there was no difference; it was all the same salt."

Amid the general laugh that this answer aroused, Justice Scott asked what brought about the high price and good market of "Purity" salt.

"Simply the extensive and attractive advertising the brand got," said Mr. Beardslee.

"Then why not have called all the salt 'Purity' salt, and have got the high price for all the goods?" asked Justice Scott jokingly, to which the assembled lawyers responded with another guffaw. The trial will continue to-day.

LEONARD MINE MEN ARRESTED.

Al Frank of the Johnstown Co. Charges Them With Injuring Minnie Healy Shaft.

BUTTE, Mon., April 6.—C. W. Goodale, assistant manager of the Boston and Montana and Boston and Butte properties; Wallace Corbett, foreman of the West Colusa mine; J. P. Adams, superintendent of the Leonard mine, and Thomas Mitchell, a shift boss, are under arrest on a warrant sworn out by Al Frank of the Johnstown Company charging them with violation of the Federal injunction issued by Judge Harney.

Frank alleges that the defendants, working the Leonard, wantonly injured the Minnie Healy mine shaft. The defendants say the arrest is spite work. The arrests are a development in the controversy between F. Augustus Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Another Report That Clark Boy Lives.

BOSTON, April 6.—Little Wilbur Clark, the missing Beverly boy, is again reported to have turned up with a band of gypsies, but the heartbroken father has given up the search and concluded that the lad must have strayed into the bog near his home and lost his life there. The latest clue is from Newark, N. J., the writer saying that he saw a white child in the camp who resembled the missing Beverly boy who vanished on June 17, 1902.

"Oh Be Jolly!"

The KEYNOTE of

P.B. Success

Making the best ale, yesterday, to-day, tomorrow, every day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, Agents

$1.50 PER DOZEN PINTS

RUSSIA TELLS CHINA TO HELP.

EXPECTS HER TO FURNISH SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS.

Admiral Alexieff's Proclamation to the Officials of Manchuria—Demands Protection for the Railroad and Wires, and Will Punish Officials if Injury Is Done.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The State Department has received a copy of a proclamation issued by Admiral Alexieff, Russian Viceroy in the Far East, in which he informs the Chinese in the territory under his command that it is their duty to join with the Russians in "restricting and attacking" the Japanese. As China, however, has declared neutrality, he urges that the Manchurian officials must not hinder, but ought to assist the Russian army in obtaining supplies. The proclamation says:

"At present Russian and Chinese interests are intertwined, like a cart and its prop, mutually dependent, and it is our duty, if the enemy should invade the borders, to join together in restricting and attacking him. But, according to a despatch from the Chinese Government, it desires to keep its hands in its sleeves and maintain an attitude of neutrality.

"On this account I must urge upon all the officials of Manchuria that they must not only not hinder, but ought to the utmost of their ability to assist the Russian army to purchase locally whatever supplies of grain or forage they may need upon the march, in camp or when doing garrison duty.

"Should Russian troops arrive in your neighborhood, you should meet them with mutual sincerity and good feeling. The law abiding people are responsible for the Chinese Eastern Railway, telegraph and telephone wires in their districts, and must exert themselves to give protection.

"As to the local officers concerned, together with the gentry and village elders, they must all with united purpose take such measures as will secure them [railway, &c.] against injury. This will be greatly appreciated. Should any one plan to injure them, not only will the persons who plot such crime be severely punished, but you also, the officials and people of the vicinity, who sit by and see the injury planned, will be held responsible.

"The bearded bandits [Red Beards] are the greatest evil of Manchuria. The Russian troops day and night are anxious to destroy them, so as to protect the law abiding people. You must not fear to report them. Each ought in every way to give assistance, pointing out the forests where they assemble, the places at which they rendezvous, that we may earnestly hope to clear out their haunts and dens and exterminate their bands.

"Should any one harbor these gangs or bandits, or knowing their trail conspire with them not to reveal it, his guilt shall be regarded as identical with that of the bandits.

"It is my earnest desire that you, the people of Manchuria, and the Russian troops associate together with mutual good feeling. Should any of the Chinese officials or people look upon the Russian troops with enmity, the Russian Government will surely take measures to exterminate such persons; on no account will any leniency be shown them. Should such a time come, the Russian Government will adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect its interests."

Admiral Alexieff directed that this notice be posted on all thoroughfares.

WAR MISSION FAREWELL.

Solemn Scene on a Japanese Vessel—Good-by Speech to Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a Tokio newspaper, copies of which have been received at the Japanese Legation, an interesting and impressive scene preceded the departure from the Japanese battleship Asama of the five women of that vessel who were selected from among an overwhelming number of volunteers to take part in the attempt to close the entrance of Port Arthur by sinking merchant vessels. A translation of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* account follows:

"After the second attack on Port Arthur, on the morning of Feb. 14, Admiral Togo perfected the plan of closing the entrance of the harbor, and called for volunteers to man the five merchant vessels which were to be employed in the attempt. An overwhelming number of officers and seamen offered their services, and from among them the necessary number was selected, seventy-seven officers and men in all.

"On the night of Feb. 19, when the volunteers were about to embark on the vessels to which they had been assigned, enthusiastic ovations were given to them by their comrades on board the vessels of the fleet from which they had been selected. Among others a solemn scene was witnessed on the battleship Asama. In the presence of all the crew, who were collected on the upper deck, Capt. Yatsushiro brought out a large silver bowl presented to him by the Crown Prince. He filled it with water, drank with each of the five volunteers who had been selected from the Asama, and then addressed them:

"'In ordering you to this almost certainly fatal mission I feel as I would if I were sending beloved children to their deaths. Yet, had I a hundred children, I could not but wish that they might all have the privilege of going upon such a heroic mission. Or had I one, and but one, child, I would equally desire that he might be chosen to face death in the performance of such a glorious duty. You, my brave comrades, have been chosen for this duty, and I adjure you, work even when wounded and maimed, still work to the end!

"'And, above all, never fail in strict and prompt obedience to the orders of your commander. Feeling that you will give heed to what I say, I am sure that I may safely send you upon this desperate mission. I do not need to say that you should be ready to give your lives for honor and for duty. Nevertheless, I do not mean that you should sell your lives cheaply, or that you will gain fame by sacrificing them needlessly. All that I mean is that you should not shrink from death in the performance of duty.

"'I give you wine to take with you, not to be drunk for the stimulation of your courage, but solely for use in case of wounds or injury. Remember, you represent the Asama, and do not forget that it would be a disgrace to have it said that men from the Asama risked their lives under the incitement of wine. I shall long for the glorious moment when you may return to us after the successful fulfilment of your duty and when we may testify our joy by drinking to you in the wine you now take with you.

"'Go, therefore, my brave comrades. With perfect faith in the grace of heaven and courageous submission to the will of God, perform with serene confidence the important task intrusted to you.'"

COREA FREE OF ALL RUSSIANS

JAPAN SAYS THAT THEY HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY.

All Have Crossed the Yalu—Their Defences on the River Said to Be Much Scattered—Japan's Fleet Divided Into Seven Squadrons—Report That Russian Guns Were Taken at Wiju.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 7.—Tokio despatches to London newspapers assert that Corea is free of Russians, all of them having crossed the Yalu River. They are said to be bridging the river at Kosan (Chosan?). Their retreat amazed the Japanese.

Some Japanese scouts, it is said, swam the Yalu near Kiulencheng and then followed the river northward. They found a splendid defensive post, which, it is believed, the Russians will utilize to the best advantage.

According to a Shanghai telegram, the Japanese advance guard reports that the Russian defences on the Yalu are very much scattered and are still incomplete, making it difficult for one body to help another in case of a strong attack.

It is reported from a doubtful source that the rapidity of the Japanese advance to Wiju surprised the Russians, who were compelled to abandon twenty-four guns. It seems that there is daily expectation of an attack upon Newchwang. Gen. Kondratovitch is reported as saying that he is prepared for it.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* from Wei-Hai-Wei says that Russian warships are patrolling the Gulf of Pechili. They boarded the London *Times's* despatch boat, and, after examining her papers, allowed her to proceed.

The *Times's* despatches for a day or two back have shown that its despatch boat has been cruising in the immediate neighborhood of Port Arthur and that it has been close to the entrance of the harbor. Therefore the Russian warships would not have to cruise very far out in the Gulf of Pechili to meet and board her.

The only news concerning the Japanese fleet is a questionable statement by a Japanese sailor at Seoul, who served with Admiral Togo's fleet in the attacks on Port Arthur. He says in effect that the fleet is divided into seven squadrons. Four of them are watching Port Arthur, the fifth is patrolling the Corean coast and the sixth and seventh are cruising between Vladivostok and northern Japan.

The threatened rising of the Tong Haks in northern Corea has, it is said, induced Mr. Jordan, the British Minister, to ask the Corean Government to send troops to protect the British miners in that part of the country.

With the exception of an insignificant skirmish reported by Gen. Kashtalink, no more hostilities are mentioned in the despatches. Neither Turmitchen nor Matuzeo Island, the places mentioned by Gen. Kasntalink, can be identified on English maps. It is supposed that they are Russian adaptations of Corean names.

ORDERED BRANDED BY RUSSIA.

Chinese Arms at Liaoyang Must Submit or Stand as Brigands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, April 6.—Native newspapers say that the Russians have ordered that the arms of the Chinese troops at Liaoyang and that neighborhood be stamped with a Russian mark. The bearers of unmarked arms will be treated as brigands.

JAPANESE SPIES CAUGHT.

Two of Them Captured by the Russians at Newchwang.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch to the *Times* from Chefoo says that the Russians captured two Japanese spies at Newchwang on Tuesday. They had plans of the new fortifications.

BOARDED BY THE RUSSIANS

London "Times" Correspondent Tells of the Hold-Up of Their Boat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 7.—The correspondent of the *Times* on board the despatch boat Haimun, in a despatch sent by wireless telegraph by way of Wei-hai-wei, gives an account of the boarding of the Haimun by Russian naval officers.

The despatch boat was off Dalny, thirty-five miles from Port Arthur, when she sighted the Russian cruiser Bayan. The latter, after some hesitation, fired a signal shot and then sent a boat with two Lieutenants

The officers boarded the Haimun and examined her papers and the De Forest wireless telegraph plant. They also read the messages sent recently. They only detained the steamer long enough to satisfy themselves of the Haimun's mission.

The correspondent says that the boat's crew were fine drawn, but looked as though they were of good material. The Bayan, which was flying an Admiral's flag, showed scars received in the recent hostilities. She had some splinter marks, and there was a large hole in one of her smokestacks.

The correspondent points out that the presence of the Bayan at sea indicates that the Japanese have not succeeded in closing the entrance to Port Arthur, that Admiral Makaroff has cleared a passage, or that part of the Russian squadron was outside at the time of the last attack. He adds that her appearance disposes of the recent story that she had been destroyed.

YALU BATTLE IN TWO WEEKS.

Expectation of a Fight in a Fortnight—Monday Scrap Near Wiju.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Gen Kouropatkin has telegraphed to the Czar, under yesterday's date, that Gen. Kashtalink on Monday reports that all was quiet on the Yalu. Some volunteers had a skirmish with a Japanese outpost from Wiju, opposite Turmitchen, on the island of Matuzeo. The Russians sustained no loss; the Japanese lost six killed

CHEFOO, April 6.—The situation promises a battle on the Yalu in about a fortnight, and a probable attack on Newchwang, with a daily chance of a naval engagement in the vicinity of Port Arthur, where the Russians are making occasional cruises.

Corean officers north of Seoul are demanding double semi-annual taxes on the pretence of the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the campaign. This is resulting in an increase of disquiet.

LONDON, April 6.—Three hundred Japanese infantry have arrived at Yongampho, where they found that the Russian depots had been pillaged and burned.

JAPANESE CAVALRY FLED.

Russians Were Cutting Them Down When Infantry Reenforcements Saved Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—Reports have reached here by way of Paris that an engagement has been fought at Sonchong between Japanese cavalry and Cossacks. The latter were cutting down the Japanese, who were beginning to flee, when Japanese infantry [illegible] arrived and the Cossacks were obliged to retire.

Sonchong is thirty miles north of Ping Yang and fifty miles southwest of Chongju, out of which the Japanese drove the Russians on Monday of last week.

HELENA HAS LEFT NEWCHWANG.

Navy Department Hears of Her Arrival at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Commander Mason of the cruiser Cincinnati, now at Shanghai, cabled to the Navy Department to-day reporting the arrival at Shanghai of the gunboat Helena, which spent the winter in mud dock at Newchwang.

The report of the arrival of the Helena at Shanghai was a surprise to the Navy Department. On account of the application of martial law to Newchwang by the Russians, the Navy Department ordered the Helena to leave, but no report of her departure was ever received by the Department. It is believed that there is now no foreign warship there except the British gunboat Espiègle.

JAPAN'S COREAN POLICY.

Council of State Listens to Ito's Report—Reform to Be Made Slowly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, April 6.—At the official residence of the Prime Minister yesterday afternoon a council of state was held to hear Marquis Ito's report of his recent mission to Corea.

Nothing has yet been learned as to Japan's plans with regard to Corea, further than the few suggestions reported in the newspapers as having been made by Marquis Ito to the Corean Emperor It is safe to conclude that the advice as to moderation in pursuing the work of reform offered to the Emperor correctly foreshadows the general character of the policy of the Japanese Government toward Corea.

Reports from Corea of the Emperor's reluctance to relinquish any particle of power, and of continued disorder in the internal politics of the country render it imperative to proceed with caution.

A conference before the Throne was held to-day, attended by the Ministers of War and Marine, high officers of the army and navy and the Elder Statesmen. It is understood that they discussed the naval campaign. It is not known whether any decision regarding its future conduct was reached.

RETRENCHMENT IN RUSSIA.

Free Balance in the Treasury to Be Used for War Purposes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The *Official Messenger* gives details of the retrenchments in certain branches of State expenditure, due to the war. The free balance in the treasury will be devoted to war purposes. The retrenchment is made especially in the civil estimates introduced in the budget for 1904.

IRELAND BUILDING AGAIN.

Complaint of No Fire Escape—John B., Jr., Summoned to Court.

A son of John B. Ireland, was in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday afternoon to answer a summons for Mr. Ireland served by James McKenna, a Building Department inspector, who said that there was no fire escape on the building at 55 and 57 West Third street. This building is owned by John B. Ireland, who owned the one which collapsed on the same site in 1895, killing a number of persons.

Mr. Ireland said last night that there were fire escapes on the building, and he didn't know what was the trouble.

According to McKenna there are thirty or forty persons on each floor of the building, and on Oct. 5, 1903, he ordered Mr. Ireland to put a fire escape on the building. The fire escape has not been put up, McKenna said.

Magistrate Barlow gave Ireland forty-eight hours to do what McKenna wanted, and he told the inspector to notify him if his orders were not obeyed.

Registered Trade Mark

Linen Waists.

Linen is by far the most popular waisting fabric of the season, and we now offer in our exclusive models a very large variety of Linen Waists, including

Butcher's Linen, $4.00.
Butcher's Linen (with embroidered dot) $5.50
Shirting Linen, $4.50.
Pure Linen Lawn, $4.50.
Hand-Embroidered Linens, $8.50 & $12.50.

These Waists launder beautifully.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.

Horner's Furniture.

SUMMER REQUIREMENTS in Furniture can nowhere be so satisfactorily filled as at our establishment by reason of our unequalled choice in all lines, combined with unequalled values.

Dining-Room Furniture in mahogany and all finishes in oak (Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c.), with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in white enamel, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and mahogany.

Brass and White Enameled Bedsteads in newest patterns.

Drawing-Room and Parlor Furniture in newest designs and coverings.

Full lines of Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, including Settees, Sofas, Armchairs, Rockers, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

The Wanamaker Store.

And Now We Cap the Climax
With the Best Silk Offering Yet

Splendid Dollar TAFFETAS at 60c a Yard

The Fifty-three Thousand Yard Surplus of a Manufacturer Who Makes a Half Million Yards a Year

These are brand-new and absolutely perfect Dress Taffetas, from one of the largest mills in America. There are a hundred and fifty different shades and forty-four combinations of changeable effects. The silk is 21 inches wide.

This is one of the best known silks in the trade, and sold to the largest retailers in America; and never retailed for less than a dollar a yard.

Paris advises that Taffeta Silks are not only going to be immensely popular all Summer for Shirt-Waist Suits; but will be the thing for dresses next Fall. These Taffetas are in excellent dress quality, though, of course, hundreds of women will seize on such an opportunity to secure such beautiful taffetas for linings and petticoats.

Here is a suggestion of the varieties of colorings in the collection:

Twelve shades of Brown.
Eighteen shades of Navy Blue.
Twenty-three shades of Tan.
Seventeen shades of Gray.
Six shades of Pink.
Five shades of Ciel.
Two shades of Mauve.
Four shades of Nile Green.
Four shades of Turquoise.
Four shades of Old Rose.
Two shades of Burnt Orange.
Six shades of Reseda.
Five shades of Cadet Blue.
Three shades of Bluet.
Five shades of Cardinal.
Four shades of Garnet.
Five shades of Prune.
Thirteen shades of Dark Green.
Forty-four combinations of changeable shades.

And there are others in smaller quantities—with plenty of white, ivory and cream, and an excellent guaranteed Black Taffeta of the same width and price. The colors are guaranteed as well.

The entire Main Aisle has been given over to the selling of this important offering. Dollar Taffetas at 60c a yard.

Stetson Soft Hats

The Most Complete Variety to be Found Anywhere

The Soft Hat is coming into large popularity this Spring. The Stetson Soft Hats are famous the world over; and we have every style that the Stetson factory turns out—all the staple shapes, worn out West and in South America and Africa, by cowboys and miners, as well as all the other famous brands—the X. L. N. T., the Merit, Columbia, Big Four, Boss of the Plains, and a dozen others. The hats that distinguish college men, sportsmen, and well-dressed young men everywhere.

Prices range from $3.50 to $15.

We also have Soft Hats of our own, made for us by Stetson—the Mashie and the Center Rush being the most popular. Price, $3.50.

It's a fine collection to pick from.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Irish Linen Negligee Shirts, $1

Cool, refined, dignified, and exceedingly serviceable Summer Shirts. Nicely made—in the natural linen color, now so popular—and supposed to be sold for $1.50. We say $1.

Each shirt has one pair of separate cuffs. Shirtmaking is excellent, and the laundering is handsome. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

FROCKS and FRILLS

A Look-around in This Stock of Suits and Separate Skirts

That particular trend of fashion, or example of the modes of the season hasn't materialized, that is lacking in this WANAMAKER stock of Women's Costumes.

It ought to be the Mecca for all well-dressed women—and it is in constantly increasing vogue, as the fame of its rich assortment spreads abroad in the land.

Here you have some brief hints of price-ranges:

WALKING SKIRTS

Of cheviot or tweed, seven-gored flare; one style trimmed with buttons, at $4.

Of brilliantine, plaited, in blue, black or brown, at $7, $9 and $10.

Of covert cloth, cheviot, Cravenette cloth and silk-lined voile, at $9 to $20.

DRESS SKIRTS

Of cloth, cheviot, canvas or crepe de Chine, silk-lined or unlined, at $5 to $34.

WALKING SUITS

Of cheviot, sharkskin, tweed, covert cloth, broadcloth, voile and Cravenette materials, unlined or silk-lined, at $12 to $68.

Of mohair, in blouse, Eton and jacket styles; plaited skirts, at $22.50 to $35.

Of taffeta, in blouse and jacket styles; plaited and gored skirts, at $27.50 to $56.

TAILORED SUITS

With dress skirts; of cheviot, broadcloth, etamine, voile or fancy canvas; unlined or silk-lined skirts, at $18 to $105.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THIRTEEN AT THE DAISIES' DAY.

Lone Small Company Hears Playwright Sidney's Views on Short Skirts.

Thirteen men with their trousers rolled up attended the Rainy Day Club's "Gentlemen's day" yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There were nearly 200 guests altogether. F. V. Sidney, the English playwright, who was the guest of honor, went early and stayed it out. Several of the other members of the strong sex had engagements elsewhere.

The Daisies never meet without speechmaking and Mr. Sidney was led to the stage. He filled half an hour with his views on short skirts.

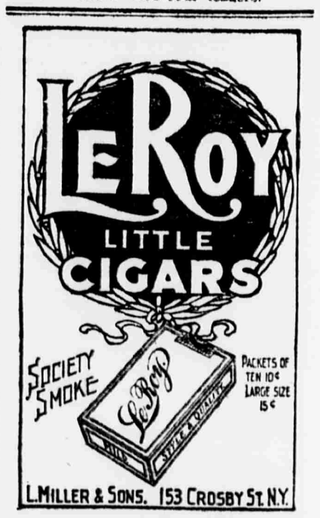
"I believe women ought to be more independent and wear what they want," he said. "Now, what would we men think if our tailors refused to make our clothes because we turned our trousers up at the hem?"

Mrs. Philip Carpenter, a woman lawyer, talked for half an hour more on "Constitution," and in the end admitted "the talking part of a woman is entirely out of proportion to her thinking capacity."

After that all the guests and members talked at once.

Father White Made Pastor of St. Rita's in Long Island City.

The Rev. William White, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Kent and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, has been appointed by Bishop McDonnell pastor of St. Rita's Church in Long Island City. Father White has spent many years in St. Patrick's Church, having been born in the parish and serving as an altar boy there. He has charge of the Catholic charities in Brooklyn.

The Knickerbocker Dances Close.

The sixth and last of the Knickerbocker dances for this season was given last night at Delmonico's. There was informal dancing in the big ballroom before the midnight supper and afterward a big cotillon was danced. There were four leaders.