

RIGHT TO DISMISS SOLDIERS

A POINT AT ISSUE IN SUIT OVER
BROWNVILLE AFFRAY.

Discharged Private Who is Suing for His Pay Claims He Virtually Has a Civil Contract, While the President Can't Abrogate—The Court Calls for Briefs.

The first court action testing President Roosevelt's authority to dismiss the members of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, for the Brownville affray came up yesterday afternoon before Judge Hough in the United States District Court. The case is that of Oscar W. Reid, a private in Company C, who has brought suit to recover \$122.26, the amount of pay he would have earned between the time he was dismissed on November 10, 1906, until July 18, 1907, the date of the expiration of the term of his enlistment.

The Reid suit is recognized as a test case, and if he recovers in the action similar suits will be instituted by the others discharged. Chase Mellen and Francis Woodbridge appear for Reid, while the Government's side is being conducted by United States District Attorney Stimson.

The case came up yesterday on the argument on Reid's demurrer to a section of the Government's answer. The contention of Mr. Mellen, who appeared for Reid, was that the relations between the soldier and the Government amounted to a civil contract, which the President had no authority to abrogate. District Attorney Stimson maintained that as the President clearly has authority to dismiss without trial an officer of the army he certainly has power to dismiss a private.

At the end of the argument, which lasted until 7 o'clock last night, Judge Hough said he would require argument to show that the relations between the Government and the soldier amounted to a civil contract, and to show whether Congress had ever transferred its right to dismiss soldiers to the President. Briefs covering these points are to be handed to Judge Hough before Wednesday.

United States District Attorney Stimson in his answer to Reid's petition offered three defenses. The first is a denial of the petitioner's allegation that the order dismissing him was other than a real and valid order issued pursuant to law. The Constitution, the revised statutes and the army regulations are quoted to show the authority under which the President acted. The second defense is that the court has no jurisdiction in the suit, by reason of the act which makes it impossible for an officer of the Government to bring such a suit.

The third defense, on which the demurrer was interposed, recites the occurrences at Brownville and the efforts made by the President to get at the facts. It includes the reports made by army officers sent by the President to investigate the riots and declares:

"After full consideration of all these various investigations and reports as well as of other similar investigations and reports, and after being advised and believing that the crimes under consideration were beyond question committed by a considerable group of members of the said regiment, and after exhausting without result every means known to him for discovering the identity of such guilty men, and after being advised and believing that the identity of such men must in the nature of things be known to the major portion of the regiment the President did finally issue an order."

The defendant says that "the discharge was not made as a punishment but for the good of the service and for the maintenance of the morale of the army," and declares that the order made without court-martial was pursuant to precedents of the army, established by cases.

In arguing that either a Circuit or District Court has concurrent jurisdiction in such a case, Mr. Mellen said that inasmuch as only an officer of the United States is prevented from bringing such an action, and an officer of the United States, as defined by a judicial decision, can only be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, or by a court of law or the head of a department, Mr. Mellen argued that an enlisted man is merely a contractor with the Government and entitled to the protection of the Constitution the same as any other citizen.

Mr. Mellen quoted the Constitution to show that the powers to raise, support and govern the army are vested in Congress, and that Congress has absolute power over enlistment and discharge, and that accordingly the President cannot increase or diminish the army by enlistment or discharge unless authorized or permitted by Congress to do so. The only three possible ways of terminating the enlistment as laid down by Congress are by expiration of term, consent of both parties to the contract and breach of contract.

"If the President has power to discharge three companies, why hasn't he the power to discharge the whole army merely on suspicion; and if he has such power why doesn't it absolutely nullify the provision that Congress shall govern the army?" said Mr. Mellen. "When the Constitution was adopted, there was fear that the President might become a dictator, and every effort was taken to make such a course impossible. If the President in this case merely exercised his discretionary power, where will such power end?"

Mr. Mellen declared that, assuming that the riotous disturbance was participated in by some of the members of the battalion, that fact did not make just the punishment of the innocent; that the precedents under which the President claims to have acted had no application whatsoever in the present case, being formulated after the order was given, and that if the maintenance of discipline or other necessities of the army required that discretion to discharge without trial be given to the Commander in Chief or other officers, it was a matter for legislation, and such discretion should not be sanctioned by judicial legislation.

District Attorney Stimson, in his reply, said that the assertion that a private soldier holds a tenure more secure than the commander of the army was ridiculous. "The President had authority to take Admiral Dewey from the quarterdeck of the Olympia and dismiss him from the navy or to remove that the tenure of Private Oscar W. Reid is so sacred that he cannot be removed," he said.

Mr. Stimson declared that enlistment

was a service held at the will of the Commander-in-Chief, the army being only a part of the executive arm of the Government. Congress had not prescribed any limitations in the Commander-in-Chief's power to discharge, but had expressly recognized it. Bearing on Mr. Mellen's contention that a soldier was a contractor with the Government, Mr. Stimson said: "It can scarcely be conceived of the President leading an army of contractors having constitutional rights making them above the law and putting them beyond the power that the President has over their commanding officers."

WILL KEEP SENATE IN SESSION.

Foraker Says There'll Be No Adjournment
Until Action Is Taken on His Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Foraker dropped a small bomb into the plans for an early adjournment of Congress to-day when he served notice on Senators that there would be no adjournment of Congress until action had been taken on the bill looking to the restoration of the negro soldiers to the rolls of the army who were dismissed on account of the Brownville affray.

While Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut was speaking on the subject Senator Warren said that there would be plenty of time given for the discussion of the merits of the bill for the restoration of the discharged troopers.

"There will be no adjournment until action is taken on the bill," said Mr. Foraker. "I can tell the Senator that."

"The Senator echoes my sentiments on that matter," replied Mr. Warren.

Several other speeches are to be made on the Brownville affray, and while Mr. Lodge and other Senators have predicted that there would hardly be a vote on the question because of the attitude of the Southern Senators Mr. Foraker made it clear to-day that he will prolong the session if necessary to get a vote.

SIDES WITH NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Senator Bulkeley Declares That the Dis-
charged Troops Were Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut addressed the Senate to-day on the Brownville affray. His attitude was the same as that of Senator Foraker, and consistently so, as Senator Bulkeley as a member of the Military Affairs Committee voted with Senator Foraker on the proposition that the discharged soldiers were not guilty.

Senator Bulkeley declared that the prosecution of the negro soldiers was "persecution" and that the desire of every Department of the Government seemed to be to establish the justice of the dismissal rather than to accord the presumption of innocence to the men.

He quoted from paragraph 146 of the Army Regulations, which provides: "Discharge without honor on account of service not honest and faithful will be given only on the approved finding of a board of officers."

This injunction was certainly disregarded, Mr. Bulkeley said.

"Several analyses made by the Government experts show conclusively," said Senator Bulkeley, "that the bullets found did not belong to the Frankford arsenal shells and were scattered as part of and in furtherance of the conspiracy to get rid of the negro soldiers and to fix on them 'the shooting up of the city.'"

"I have drawn only from the testimony to sustain my conclusions and belief that each and every member of this battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry is absolutely innocent of the charge of shooting up the city of Brownville, and consequently all are guilty of any 'conspiracy of silence,' for which reason they were discharged without honor in November, 1906; and for these reasons I joined with my colleagues from West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana in the minority report of your committee and the supplemental report attached thereto signed by the Senator from Ohio and myself."

SULLY'S SOAP BUSINESS FAILS.

Cotton Plunger Said to Have Lost \$100,000
in Buchanan's Corporation.

Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against the Buchanan's Soap Corporation, manufacturer of toilet soaps, salves, perfumes and ointments, with offices at 221 Fifth avenue. Daniel J. Sully, the cotton broker whose failure in March, 1904, with liabilities of \$4,000,000, caused a sensation at that time, was president of the soap company. Before he became a cotton broker Mr. Sully was secretary of the old Carbolic Soap Company and was son-in-law of the late David M. Thompson, who was president of that company. The Carbolic Soap Company was succeeded by the Buchanan Toilet Soap Company, with capital stock of \$100,000, and on October 1, 1906, the Buchanan's Soap Corporation succeeded to the business. It was capitalized at \$1,200,000, of which \$1,000,000 was common stock and \$200,000 preferred. On the death of David M. Thompson a few years ago Mr. Sully became president.

One of the petitions in bankruptcy was filed by Philip, Beckman & Menken for these creditors: Charles H. Stanton, \$1,000, Oriental Bank \$1,000 and Trow Directory Printing and Binding Company \$5. The other petition was filed by Leonard Bronner, attorney for Artemus Ward, doing business as Ward & Gow, \$1,340; George H. Thompson \$1,200, salary as treasurer, and Lewis Cohn \$4. Judge Hough appointed Leonard Bronner receiver with a bond of \$10,000, and authorized him to continue the business. Mr. Bronner said that the liabilities are \$85,000 and good assets \$25,000. Mr. Sully, according to Mr. Bronner, lost \$100,000 in the business. A report of the corporation's financial condition on September 30 last showed liabilities \$47,000 and assets \$189,000. Frank Tilford, vice-president, retired in March last.

Gen. Fremont's Guide Dead at 100.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., May 4.—Daniel Whipple, aged 100, a scout in the Indian wars, died suddenly this morning. He was the oldest man in Michigan. He was one of Gen. Fremont's guides when he made his memorable expedition across the Rocky Mountains. Early in his career Whipple fell in love with a young woman who had moved from the East with her family, and the wedding day was set. A band of Indians murdered the entire family, including the girl. Whipple spent years taking revenge on the Indians.

Will Work Without Pulque.

MEXICO CITY, May 4.—The 300 men employed in the Beal del Monte mines at Pachuca who struck a few days ago because the company refused to permit them to drink pulque during working hours have gone back to work. They agree to abide by the new order.

CONNERS AND CHARLIE IN ICE

SOLD SHORT WHEN ALBANY WAS
GETTING READY TO SUE.

But Morse Had All the Stock and They Had to Pay Him Par, or \$310,000, to Cover, Having Sold at 80-75—Since Then Ice Has Been Treason—Others Also Stung.

A remark or two dropped by District Attorney Jerome in the King committee proceedings before Commissioner Hand yesterday brought to light a deal in American ice stock in which Chairman William J. Connors of the Democratic State committee and an unidentified friend figuring as "Charlie" were concerned.

William A. De Ford, a deputy under Attorney-General Jackson, was on the witness stand.

"Were you aware," asked Mr. Jerome, "of a certain letter that W. J. Connors of Buffalo sent to the Attorney-General on the subject of ice in regard to a short sale of 2,100 shares of ice stock in the ice market here?"

"I know the facts about that from hearsay and I will tell you about it," said Mr. De Ford.

"Are you aware or not?"

"If you will produce the letter I will tell you."

"The letter," continued the District Attorney, "was signed 'John W. Gates' and was shown, not written, by Mr. Connors to the Attorney-General."

"I wasn't present; were you?" was Mr. De Ford's reply.

"No," retorted Mr. Jerome, "but I heard the Attorney-General swear to it."

"I wasn't present and he didn't show me any letter."

"So you were not aware of it?" Mr. Jerome asked again.

"No," he didn't show me any marked money," said the witness, sarcastically.

"Not yet?" inquired Mr. Jerome tenderly.

"Perhaps," said Mr. De Ford with some warmth, "you will show something on me a little later."

"Not I," replied the District Attorney, "as I have known you too well and too long to put in anything about your personal character, but not as a lawyer."

"I have no doubt you have not much respect for my legal opinion, inasmuch as you have refused to act on it." (Mr. De Ford had urged Mr. Jerome to prosecute the American Ice officials.)

This was all that came out in the King proceedings in regard to the deal of Connors and his friend "Charlie." From other quarters, however, it was learned that Charles W. Morse is now on record under oath in regard to this deal.

Mr. Morse in the latter part of 1906 was practically in control of American Ice stock. Along in December of that year Julius Mayer, then Attorney-General, decided to bring his action against the American Ice Company, alleging that it was conducting its business in violation of the anti-trust act. The Republican Attorney-General, as he has said, took Mr. Jackson into his confidence, because Jackson was going to succeed him on January 1 and would inherit the responsibility of pushing the suit.

In the early part of December American Ice sales were moving along in a dull way, a few hundred shares a day, but on the 12th Mr. Morse sat up and took notice when the tape recorded the sale of 3,000 shares at about 80½. On the next day 1,400 shares were dealt in and the price was knocked down to 83½. The short sales continued until the price was down to 79 on December 21, the day after the Mayer suit was filed. Meantime Morse had been sitting on the real stock and when the shorts sought stock to deliver the price soared and Morse sat back and chuckled. He forced the price up to near par.

According to Mr. Morse's sworn statements John W. Gates came to him along about this time at the Bank of North America and a conversation something like this ensued: "Charlie, have you got any ice stock?" "Yes, I've got some to sell." "Well, I've got to have 2,100 shares; what can I get it for?" "Par," replied Morse, with never a smile. "But, Charlie, that's pretty steep." "Well, it'll be 125 to-morrow," was the reply.

Thereupon Mr. Gates, according to Mr. Morse's story, said he would call up his client, Mr. Gates called up the Waldorf and Mr. Morse heard him ask for Chairman Connors. Morse went into the telephone booth with John W. and heard in effect this conversation:

Gates—I'm down here at Charlie Morse's bank and he says you can have 2,100 shares at par.

Voice at the other end—Oh, hell! Wait till I see Charlie.

Mr. Morse the next day received a check for \$210,000 from the brokerage firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington and delivered the stock to them.

Later, according to Mr. Morse, an intimation was conveyed to him by an outsider that this stock loss ought to be wiped out in the interest of harmony. As the record of short sales shows, there must have been others who had that Albany tip of what was coming.

It is understood that the Gates letter to which the District Attorney referred at the King committee hearing told Mr. Connors that there would be auctions raised by the American Ice people if the Attorney-General wasn't called off in the proceedings which he had begun. It is said that Mr. Jackson himself told of this letter before one of the recent Grand Jurors and that he cited his continued campaign against the ice company as indicating how much influence the letter had had with him.

A YOUNG MUNSEY STOWAWAY.

Publisher Takes Him Out of Hoek and
Will Put Him to Work.

HILSON MUNSEY, a young Englishman who came here as a stowaway aboard the Cunarder Lusitania, and who says that he is a relative of Frank Munsey, was released from Ellis Island yesterday after a representative of the publisher had paid the young man's passage. It was said that young Mr. Munsey would find employment in one of the publisher's establishments. Young Munsey had been working in Liverpool and was out of a job when the Lusitania sailed. He decided suddenly to try his luck in New York.

DEWEY'S "DEUT CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE.

Delicious. Why pay double for imported? H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 126 Fulton St., New York. —Adn.

WILCOCKS MEETS AFGHANS.

Drives Some Across Frontier—Rally in the
Hills—Situation Serious.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
SIMLA, May 4.—Gen. Wilcocks attacked the Afghans remaining in the neighborhood of Landi Kotal to-day. He found but a few of them and these did not make a long resistance. They were driven across the Afghan frontier.

As the British returned, however, the Afghans spread among the hills and sniped them incessantly. The casualties were trifling.

No further outbreak is reported.

LONDON, May 4.—Semi-official statements are being issued belittling the frontier troubles in India, and declaring there is no reason to suppose that the Amer of Afghanistan is supporting the outbreak of his subjects or that the Anglo-Russian convention is responsible for the trouble. These assurances are having little effect.

It is pointed out that even if the Amer has not instigated the Shinwaris he has not attempted to check them, which it is known he is perfectly able to do, and his continued indifference to the raid, together with his persistence in ignoring the Anglo-Russian agreement, is held to be a certain indication of the gravity of the situation.

The Telegraph, which editorially takes a most serious view of the affair, remarks that it is uncertain whether the Amer means peace or war. "If war," the article goes on, "it will not be a minor campaign, and if fate should compel it our whole force must be gathered for such an achievement as shall prevent the recurrence of existing conditions. There must be no mistake about the weight of the matter that hangs in the balance."

The Simla correspondent of the Times says the retreat of the Afghans does not remove the grave difficulties of the position, although the safety of the Khyber Pass is secured. The Afghan Government is practically non-existent as a controlling force, hence the mullahs will probably now make desperate efforts to collect even a larger force than the one which engaged in the raid into British territory.

The British military preparations consequently will not be relaxed. There is still no news from Kabul.

SAY HOPE DIAMOND IS SOLD.

Paris Hears the Sultan Has Got Famous
Stone for \$400,000.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 4.—Dealers acting on behalf of the owners in Philadelphia announce that they have sold the famous Hope blue diamond for \$400,000 to a dealer. It is understood that it was bought for the Sultan of Turkey.

One report states that the price was \$100,000.

If the Hope diamond has been in the hands of Philadelphia owners the fact was not generally known. It was in the possession of the Joseph Frankel's Sons Company, 578 Fifth avenue, last January, and the fact that it was unsaleable was one cause of the company's financial embarrassment at that time. Moses Strook, counsel for the time, said last night that he hadn't heard of the sale and he thought the diamond was still in the possession of the New York firm. The diamond was imported by the firm about five years ago.

The Hope is a beautiful sapphire blue diamond weighing 45½ carats. In its present condition it has been known since 1850 and it is named in all the lists of noted diamonds. It was bought by Henry Thomas Hope, a London banker, for about \$80,000. Tavernier brought from India a stone of that color for Louis XIV. In the rough it weighed 112 3-16 and was cut to 67½ carats. This diamond was stolen with other jewels of the French crown in 1792 and was never found.

Edwin W. Streeter of London bought a small stone of the same color weighing about a carat for \$500. Another drop shaped stone of the same color weighing 13½ carats was sold at Geneva in 1874 for 17,000 francs from the collection of the Duke of Brunswick. As the weights and shapes of the three stones after allowing for the loss of weight and size of Tavernier's diamond Mr. Streeter thinks they are parts of it, especially as the rare color of all is the same. The Frankels were said to have held the Hope diamond at \$250,000.

TERRORIZED BY A FIREBUG.

Two More Fires Set in Williamsburg Jewry
—People Afraid to Go to Bed.

Two more attempts to burn tenements were discovered in the Jewish section of Williamsburg last night and by midnight the whole section was in a state of excitement.

The fire at 17 Humboldt street early on Saturday morning in which six persons lost their lives has brought things to a crisis. What is known as the Ghetto of Williamsburg is situated on Seigel, Moore and Varet streets and Bushwick and Flushing avenues. Within the last month there have been between thirty and forty fires in the section, all bearing marks of incendiarism.

With last night's developments many persons of the district were afraid to go to bed. The first fire discovered last night was in the tenement at 220 Cook street. This fire was started about 8 o'clock in a batch of oil soaked rags and papers hidden under a stairway. The fire was put out by the tenants.

At 10 o'clock another fire was started in the same tenement in the same manner, but on a different floor. The people got so excited that the captain of the Stagg street precinct ordered all the reserves to stay on duty in the district in citizens' clothes. In addition to this many of the tenements have instituted a system of protection of their own by taking turn and turn about at watching.

The police say they haven't been able to find any certain clue to the firebug.

NEW DOCTOR AT MR. CLEVELAND'S.

G. Rowe Lockwood Goes to Lakewood to
Relieve Dr. Bryant Temporarily.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 4.—Dr. G. Rowe Lockwood of Newark arrived to-night and probably will remain in Lakewood until ex-President Cleveland leaves. Dr. Lockwood said to-night that there was nothing about Mr. Cleveland's condition of an alarming nature, but that he had come here to relieve Dr. Bryant, whose practice required his presence in New York. Dr. Bryant returned to the city to-day.

Dr. Lockwood is a specialist on stomach diseases.

Kelly's Restaurant, 14-15 Pl. St. Next door to the city hall. Open all night. Phone 1000. —Adn.

WOMAN SILENCES CHURCHILL

SUFFRAGETTE'S DINNER BELL
STOPS DUDEE SPEECH.

Miss Maloney in a Wagonette Wanted an Apology—Young Cabinet Minister Smoked a Cigarette and Deserted the Field in His Auto—Fun for Workmen.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

DUNDEE, May 4.—The Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, who is heading his campaign here for a seat in the House of Commons, was compelled to retire discomfited this afternoon after a single handed combat with the suffragettes.

The Minister had arranged to address a gathering of workmen during their dinner hour outside the Blackness foundry, but before he arrived a militant suffragette, Miss Maloney, drove up in a wagonette and appealed to the workmen not to listen to Mr. Churchill until he apologized for the accusations he made in a previous speech that the suffragettes in Beckham had allied themselves with the forces of drink and allowed themselves to be carried in men's arms in the streets.

Miss Maloney was very indignant about this charge and declared that if the men did not stop Mr. Churchill from speaking she would. She thereupon produced a big hand bell and clanged it defiantly amid laughter and ironical cheers from the crowd. At this moment Mr. Churchill arrived in an automobile.

"Here's the spring chicken we are looking for!" exclaimed Miss Maloney, as she began again a fantasia on the dinner bell. Mr. Churchill doffed his hat smilingly as he passed the wagonette.

"He won't face me!" shouted Miss Maloney, and she added: "I won't let him speak. I'll follow him all over Dundee."

As she kept the bell busy, Mr. Churchill moved his automobile further on and started his speech. "Politics is a serious business," he began, but Miss Maloney had pursued him and drowned his further words with her bell. Mr. Churchill then sat down smiling resignedly and lighted a cigarette.

Miss Maloney seized the interval to shriek for an apology. Again the automobile moved away, and again Miss Maloney followed and with an awful clangor drowned each attempt of Mr. Churchill to speak. This went on until Mr. Churchill, recognizing that the case was hopeless, gave in, saying as he bowed farewell: "I won't attempt to compete with this lady, who is in a high state of excitement. I wish you good afternoon."

He drove off amid renewed peals of the bell. The suffragette tried to follow him, but the angry crowd held her horse and compelled her to drive in another direction. She did so, gesticulating triumphantly.

CHEAP GOING TO TRIESTE.

Six Italian Lines Announce a \$6 Cut to \$17
—Lots of Eastbound Business.

The six Italian lines whose ships ply between New York and ports of the Mediterranean and Adriatic announced yesterday a cut of \$6 to Austro-Hungarian points, making the fare \$17 to Trieste and Fiume, or somewhat less than a dollar a day for passage in the steerage.

The lines declare that the cut is in retaliation for a recent reduction by the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, in steerage rates to ports that the Italian lines assumed were their own particular territory. The Italian lines understood that a tacit agreement existed between themselves and the big lines and that the latter would not book passengers to Italian ports by way of the Continent.

The commission of the agents for each adult passenger they get is \$4, so the lines actually receive \$13 for each passenger. The influx of foreign labor is still very heavy, and that is the reason there is competition for them. Four Italian steamships carried away 6,550 steerage passengers last week.

FOR PLACES OF REFUGE.

Resolution for the Construction of Mounds
on the Banks of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—"Take to the high mounds" is to be the watchword in Arkansas. Representative Wallace of that State has introduced a resolution in the House providing for high mounds along the Mississippi River as a protection to life in the flood season. The resolution concludes with these words:

Whereas the aborigines constructed mounds as a protection against floods along the banks of many rivers and many persons now construct them for the same purpose along the banks of the Mississippi River, which mounds then and now seem to have accomplished the end of their creation; therefore be it

Enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to erect or cause to be erected fifty experimental mounds for places of refuge and safety along the banks of the Mississippi River, between the mouth of the Ohio and the heads of the passes and between the levees and the river, of sufficient height and size to afford a safe refuge for human beings and live stock in seasons of overflow.

The sum of \$50,000 is made available for the purpose.

CARDINAL LOGUE PLANS A TRIP.

He Will Look About America a Bit Before
Returning to Ireland.

Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Dublin and Mr. Lavelle will go to Washington this morning to attend a conference of American hierarchy to be held at the Catholic University. A banquet in honor of Cardinal Logue will be given to-night at the Catholic University.

A conference of the trustees of the university and the hierarchy will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and Cardinal Logue will remain in Washington to attend these meetings.

Cardinal Logue, true to his Irish blood, has taken a liking to this country and wants to see more of it. He will preach at the high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral next Sunday, which will be his last public appearance in New York for some time. Some time next week he will begin a tour of the United States, going to Boston and Niagara and later on through the middle West as far as Chicago. He anticipates a visit to San Francisco before his return to the old country.

NERVOUS WOMEN take Hensford's Acid Phosphate to quiet the nerves, relieve nausea, sick headache and insomnia. A wholesome tonic. —Adn.

PRESIDENT MOVED BY PICTURES.

Shiras of Pittsburgh, Who Hunts Animals
With a Camera, Set His Blood Thirsting.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—One of President Roosevelt's callers to-day was George Shiras 3d of Pittsburgh, who hunts wild animals with a camera. The presence of Mr. Shiras and the new pictures he brought set the blood tingling in the President's veins and those who came to talk politics or public business found him so full of the spirit of outdoor life that he would discuss nothing else.

To some of his callers Mr. Roosevelt made known that he would start on his projected African hunting trip at the first opportunity and that he would take with him his son Archie, now 14 years of age.

RECORD PRICE FOR OLD SILVER.

Ewer and Dish, Gift of George IV., Sold
in London for \$31,000.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 4.—At an auction sale at Christie's of the late Marchioness of Conyngham's art collection, a silver ewer and dish, weighing together 90 ounces, a gift of George IV. to an ancestor of the Marchioness, sold for \$31,000. This is a record price.

DECIDE ORCHARD'S FATE TO-DAY.

Idaho Pardon Board to Pass on Case of
Steinberg's Murderer.

BOISE, Idaho, May 4.—The State Board of Pardons will to-morrow decide the fate of Harry Orchard, the confessed murderer of former Governor Steinberg, for which crime he is now under sentence of death.

He wants to be hanged, but Judge Wood, who sentenced him, has recommended commutation of his sentence on account of the assistance he gave the State in its unsuccessful prosecution of officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard's attorney has pressed the petition for mercy and will appear before the board. It is not believed that anybody will ask the board to refuse clemency.

BIDS FOR 4TH AVENUE SUBWAY.

To Be Opened on Friday Noon—25 Con-
tractors May Make Offers.

The Public Service Commission will open bids at noon next Friday for the construction of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn. It is expected that more than twenty-five contractors, judging from the number of applications for plans and specifications, will offer bids.

The contractor will have two years from the date of the delivery of the contract to complete his work. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for \$150,000 for each of four sections and bonds of \$200,000 for each of two sections.

EVANS STARTS FOR THE FLEET.

Leaves Paso Robles Improved in Health
—Mrs. Evans Goes to San Francisco.

PASO ROBLES, Cal., May 4.—Much improved in health, Admiral Evans left the Hotel Paso Robles this afternoon, and after a short automobile ride went on board the private car Sacramento, which is to take him to-m