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MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS MEND

Tension Is Relaxed by Contradiction of the Report of Russian Reoccupation.

Great Britain, However, Continues to Evidence Uneasiness at the Bear's Course.

Lord Cranborne's Statement that the United States Formally Protested Is Denied.

Washington, May 12.—Russia's prompt withdrawal of the troops which were reported to have reoccupied Niu-chuang has had the effect of clearing the international situation. But while relief is felt here, suspicion of Russia's purposes has not passed and there are many men of prominence in governmental and diplomatic circles who believe that the respite from the real crisis over Manchuria will be exceedingly brief.

Officials in a position to know every move made by this government professed to be surprised over the statement made yesterday in the house of commons by Viscount Cranborne that friendly communications on the subject of the alleged reoccupation of Niu-chuang had been addressed to Russia by the United States as well as by Great Britain, acting independently, in the last few days, and that there had been a renewal from St. Petersburg of the assurances that altho temporarily delayed in accomplishing its purpose Russia intended to adhere to her engagements to evacuate Manchuria. An official of the very highest standing declared that Russia had not been asked for an explanation and had not offered any.

Cranborne's Mistake.

It is supposed that Lord Cranborne must have erroneously attributed to the Niu-chuang incident the inquiries made by this government ten days ago, when Mr. Conger, the United States minister at Peking, reported that Russia was seeking to make an agreement with China which would give her exclusive privileges that would injure the United States.

There are people here who see signs of suspicious friendship between England and Russia in Chinese affairs. They hold that in the recent flurries about Manchuria and Niu-chuang England did not lend that moral support to Japan which was to have been expected from a nation having a treaty of alliance with the far eastern power.

Retirement Was Inevitable.

London, May 12.—Russia's abandonment of her aggressive attitude in regard to Manchuria was inevitable. It had never been the intention of the Russian government to press to the point of war its pretensions in Manchuria, outlined in the so-called terms of evacuation submitted to China. It was hoped that opposition to these demands would be confined to formal protests from Great Britain and Japan, and that bluff would do the rest. Serious interference by the United States was utterly unexpected, while the great national indignation which the trick aroused in America amazed, well nigh dumbfounded the Russian officials. It required two or three days for St. Petersburg to realize the full significance of American public opinion. The moment it was understood the Russian policy was reversed.

It is too late for Russia's renewal of pledges to gain any credence either in Great Britain or the United States. She will be judged now only by her acts and not by her words. There was ample reason for the Russian retreat besides the invincible Anglo-Saxon opposition with which she was confronted.

Russia in Trouble at Home.

The latest news concerning the internal condition of Russia is of a most serious character. The danger of an insurrectionary movement is, perhaps, greater than ever before and the situation is growing worse daily. Thus it is easy to believe that Russia is unable to seriously threaten any great power. It is conceivable, perhaps, that she will seek relief from the tension by carrying on a campaign in the Balkans and Turkey in the hope of distracting attention from her domestic grievances, but war with the United States, Great Britain and Japan or any one of them is out of the question.

The American government may proceed to demand stronger guarantees than promises that every treaty right in the territory now occupied by Russia shall be fully protected. The European powers, as many journals have sarcastically pointed out during the past few days, have long since learned to regard Russian pledges as valueless. It is within the power of the Washington government to change all this. Russia's word, when given to America, can be made as good as Russia's bond. Firm insistence on this point will suffice to establish this novel standard. Such diplomacy may be of the shirt-sleeve variety, but it will conduce to future good relations between the two countries.

Port Treaty Endangered.

A dispatch to the London Times from Shanghai says that the Chinese revision commissioners were recently instructed by the board of foreign affairs not to discuss further with the American commissioners article 12 of the proposed new commercial treaty referring to opening places in Manchuria to foreign trade, negotiations on this point being inadvisable owing to the attitude and action of the Russian government. The Chinese commissioners, reflecting the timorous indecision of Peking, suggested that the matter was one for settlement by the interchange of dispatches rather than for inclusion in a formal treaty. The policy of the United States as intimated in instructions to the American commissioners, remains firm, relying upon the good faith of the Russian assurances in reference to maintenance of the treaty rights of the powers in Manchuria.

Manchuria Open to Travel.

Peking, May 12.—The Russian charge, M. Plancon, has given reassurances regarding Manchuria. He has issued an official notice that all Manchuria is open to foreign travel and adds that passports are no longer necessary.

There were 500 Russian soldiers at Niu-chuang, who were removed about the date fixed for the evacuation. Later the same number returned. It appears that the Russian force, which returned to the Liao forts, merely used the forts as temporary resting places, while journeying southward to their station on the peninsula.

The United States consul at Niu-chuang has arrived here to confer with Minister Conger.

TETUAN IN PERIL

Tribesmen Threaten Existence of Morrocan Town.

Tangier, Morocco, May 12.—Advices from Totuan say the inhabitants of that town, which is now entirely surrounded by hostile tribes, who have set fire to numerous gardens and plantations, are in a state of great panic. Troops are being despatched hence by sea to Tetuan.

BANKERS TALK ON CURRENCY

Secretary Gage Criticizes Our Present System and Approves an Asset Currency.

Jas. B. Forgan of Chicago Declares More Elasticity Is What Is Needed.

Former Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes Counsels Conservatism.

Sherman, Tex., May 12.—The Texas Bankers' association met here to-day and listened to the reading of a number of letters from prominent bankers in other states.

One of the letters was from ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, who discussed the question, "Is the money supply of the United States sufficient?"

"I answer the question," he said, "by expressing the very grave doubt whether it be adequate in volume, and a clear conviction that it is not economical in character. The provision for supply ought to have reference to recurring needs, responding in volume when occasions for use of currency are the greatest and retiring naturally as the requirements grow less exacting."

He argued for credit or asset currency, saying that he was well aware that deep prejudice exists against either; "but an honorable history of such a currency for a generation in several states, and a history of several generations abroad, fully justify the belief that, with some reasonable and just guards around it, we can gain the advantage of an adequate currency without any risk of disaster or the loss of a single dollar.

He asserted that the following proposition could be successfully supported:

First—Such a currency is required in the interest of the whole country.

Second—The protection of the noteholder against depreciation or loss may be made entirely adequate.

Third—There need be no dangerous credit expansion thru bank-note issues if reasonable limitation be imposed as to volume and a proper system of central redemption be provided.

Fourth—Such a currency would go far toward arresting the annually recurring anxiety occasioned by the impairment of bank reserves, called into temporary use, as they are, to serve as a medium of circulation in the movements of crop harvesting.

Fifth—It would tend to steady the rates of interest in the central cities, and prevent the violent and costly perturbations between "money as a drug" and "money impossible to borrow," and thus save the individual investors the great losses now so frequently experienced by reason of fluctuations in the money market.

Sixth—It would be in the interest especially of the agricultural classes, affording them as it would an adequate supply of a safe circulating medium of exchange and payment, on terms more favorable than they could otherwise enjoy.

Mr. Forgan Agrees.

Another letter was from James B. Forgan of Chicago, who discussed the same question. He said in part:

"The supply of money periodically oscillates between over-abundance and inadequacy, in accordance with the demand for it, which varies with the seasons. The supply being arbitrarily fixed in quantity, bears no relation to the varying demands of commerce, and there is not even an attempt in our monetary system to adjust the supply to the demand.

"For some years it has been apparent, both from statistics and from financial conditions, that the circulating medium of the country has not been increased in proportionate ratio to the expansion of bank capital and deposits, the development of commerce and the increase of population. Notwithstanding the efforts of the secretary of the treasury to keep the different kinds of government money circulating and to encourage national banks to increase their circulation, it is evident that the supply has become inadequate to the requirements of commerce during the season when the maximum amount of it is wanted.

"To add to the money now in circulation more of the same kind until the supply shall equal the maximum requirements of commerce, without providing means for its contraction when these requirements are at their minimum, would only perpetuate the evils of our present system. What we require is a more elastic currency.

"I believe that the privilege of issuing a limited amount of asset currency may be safely granted to national banks under proper regulations. Mr. Fowler's bill now before congress is based on correct principles but is deficient in its details. What it needs is to have a committee of bankers elaborate out of it the details of a practical plan.

The Dawes' Plan.

Former Controller of the Currency, Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, in a letter, urged that in the passage of any provision for the elasticity in the currency the following principles should be kept firmly in mind:

"First—There should be no radical experiments made and we should risk in no degree whatever the absolute safety and solidity of our present bank note currency in order to secure additional fluidity.

"Second—If we can safely inject an element of elasticity into our bank currency we should see to it that we are not furnishing a currency which can be used as a basis of current business and speculation in times like the present, thus adding to the perils of panic instead of mitigating them.

"Third—We cannot secure elasticity in any asset currency issued by the national banks of the United States to be so limited in the amount of its issue as to be undoubtedly safe without the imposition of a high restrictive tax of not less than 4 per cent and probably 5 per cent, thus providing for its circulation only in times of the high interest rates which accompany enforced contraction of banking and business credits in panics and crop moving periods."

GREEK NOT REQUIRED

Yale University Revises Its Admission Requirements.

New York Sun Special Service.

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—The Yale corporation has made the entire four years of the college course elective by allowing freshmen in the future to pick five courses annually out of a set of eight, dropping any three of the eight they wish. The vote makes it possible for the freshman to drop Greek, Latin and mathematics if he wishes.

Greek as a required subject for entrance examination was abolished, the change taking effect June, 1904. Advanced mathematics and modern languages will be accepted as a substitute for Greek hereafter. The change will make a large difference in the preparatory schools of the country.

GROVER'S BOOM REACHES PARIS

Editorial Writer of "Le Temps" Pictures Him as Putting Aside the Crown.

He Declares the Former President to Be a "Sure Man Par Excellence."

New York Sun Special Service.

Paris, May 12.—In an editorial on the coming presidential election in the United States the Temps discusses the case of various democratic candidates. After pointing out that Bryan was never popular with the managers of the party, and that in consequence his chances of being nominated again are infinitesimal, the writer continues:

"The party managers seem to have at their disposal a model candidate, a sure man par excellence. Grover Cleveland, who has twice been president, who filled those difficult functions with distinction, whose name has remained attached to honorable enterprise and administrative reform, has broken silence and come out of the shadow in which former heads of state remain.

"Cleveland has spoken at the dedication of the St. Louis exhibition and the ingenious brains of the politicians are beginning to ferment. They put together a complete plan and embark on a dream over which they have already shed tears of tenderness.

"Cleveland is the keystone of this grandiose project, which is to bring back victory to the humiliated standard of the democratic party. There is only one unfortunate point in this combination and that is that it depends entirely on Cleveland and that he will not hear of a new candidature. Everything opposes it. An unwritten law, more powerful than the constitution itself, was established in the precedent laid down by Washington, and it has been observed by all his successors, even including Grant, by virtue of which no one can exercise supreme power more than twice.

"Then there is the firm, unchangeable resolution of Cleveland himself, who having safely arrived in port, does not care to risk again in the perils of the sea of politics his reputation, the interest of his party, and that of his country."

TROUBLE IN ARMENIA

Revolutionary Bands from Russia Are Menacing Districts of Bayazid and Sasun.

Constantinople, May 12.—Armenian revolutionary bands have entered the districts of Bayazid and Sasun, Armenia, from Russia.

PRAY FOR RAIN

Nothing Else Can Check Pennsylvania Forest Fires.

Johnstown, Pa., May 12.—After fighting fire without rest for sixty hours, exhausted and choked with smoke the lumbermen and mountaineers of Cambria, Somerset and Westmoreland counties are praying for a week.

By almost superhuman effort of the inhabitants and with the aid of fire companies summoned from Altoona and Johnstown, the villages and mills at Dunlo, Vintondale and Twin Rocks have been saved. On the Laurel Hill in Westmoreland county several houses have been burned and loss of life was narrowly avoided.

Guards surround the Conemaugh Powder company plant at Seward to prevent the flames reaching that establishment.

The relays of mountaineers and lumbermen work about two hours each, when a new body of fire fighters takes their place. The most destructive forest fire in years is sweeping the ridge and threatening the destruction of Waterford and Laughlinstown. The fire commissioners have a large force of men fighting the fire.

GREAT FLOUR SHIPMENTS

Yesterday and Last Night a Total of 124,445 Barrels Were Loaded Out.

This Breaks All the Records—Highest Previous Point Was 104,305 Barrels.

Total for Saturday and Yesterday 202,038 Barrels—Result of Freight Decrease.

Every record has been broken by the Minneapolis flour mills. Yesterday and last night there were loaded into cars and shipped out of Minneapolis the unprecedented total of 124,445 barrels of flour. Nothing like this has been recorded in the history of the industry. Nov. 16, 1901, the flour shipments out of Minneapolis were 104,305 barrels which was a new record to that time, and has not been reached since, altho several times since the shipments have run over 98,000 barrels and the 100,000-barrel figure was reached twice.

This last showing of 124,445 barrels breaks the record for any day by 20,140 barrels.

All the mills contributed a share of this business. The individual companies, the Christian Milling company, the Barber Milling company, National Milling company, and the Phoenix Mill company all increased their shipments, while the Consolidated Milling company, the Washburn-Crosby company and the Pillsbury-Washburn company loaded out very heavily. The cars contained from 150 to 310 barrels each, a few only carrying the maximum quantity.

To move all this flour 612 cars were loaded, or enough to make up ten freight trains of sixty cars each and leave a dozen cars over.

The railroads handled this immense flour tonnage with little friction and no material delay.

Soo Road Leads.

The Soo road got a big slice of the eastbound business and leads all the roads. The Great Northern got the head-of-the-lakes business. The Burlington got the bulk of the Chicago all rail eastern business and the other roads all got a share, the Wisconsin Central cutting in for a portion to go east via the Manitowoc car ferry.

The following table shows the movement by roads:

	Barrels.
Soo road	43,143
Great Northern	25,230
Burlington	18,355
Milwaukee	9,750
Wisconsin Central	8,082
Great Western	7,085
Omaha	5,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4,800
Rock Island	3,000
	124,445

Big Forty-Eight Hours' Business.

This increased movement is largely the result of the recent reduction in freights. With the 77,593 barrels shipped on Saturday this makes 202,038 barrels given the railroads by the Minneapolis mills in a forty-eight hour period.

ARKANSAS TIED UP

Can't Get to the Gulf Because of Low Water.

Washington, May 12.—Lieutenant Chester, one of the watch officers of the monitor Arkansas, has reported that in his judgment it will be impossible for her to make her way down the Mississippi till next spring unless an unexpected and unseasonable flood occurs. The navy department will make its plans accordingly. Some of the vessel's crew will be transferred to other warships in the east and those remaining on the Arkansas will put in the summer and fall in drills which will probably make the boat an object of attraction to western people.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER ILL.

Toronto, Ont., May 12.—Justice Armour, one of Canada's Alaska boundary commissioners, is ill and may not be able to sit on the commission. He had intended leaving for England on May [illegible].

TO FIX LEVEL OF GREAT LAKES

International Commission Will Be Appointed to Investigate and Report on the Matter.

Idea Is to Do Away With Present Extreme Variation of Five Feet in Lake Levels.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, May 12.—Developments of great importance to the commerce of the great lakes and the cities on their shores will take place in the immediate future. Upon his return to Washington the president will appoint three commissioners to join in the formation of an international commission, Great Britain being the other nation concerned, to decide on a plan for maintaining the level of the lakes. There is an extreme variation of five feet in the levels of the lakes, and this has had a serious effect upon navigation.

The last congress granted authority to the president to invite Great Britain to join in the formation of a commission consisting of three members from the United States and three from Great Britain, to consider the matter. Those appointed by the British government will represent the interests of Canada.

Secretary Hay has been in correspondence with the British foreign office for some months and negotiations have now reached a point where the president will be able to make appointments. The duties of the commission will be to investigate and report on the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada, including all waters, lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean.

The commission also will report on the maintenance and regulation of suitable levels; on the effect on the shores of these waters and the structures located on the shores, and upon the interests of navigation by reason of the diversion of the waters or the change in their natural flow. They will report also on the measures necessary to regulate this diversion and make recommendations for such improvements as will best subserve the interests of navigation.

WEARY WINIFREDS THEY

Party of Girl Tramps Said to Be Scouring New York and Connecticut.

New York Sun Special Service.

White Plains, N. Y., May 12.—Mystery surrounds the identity of fourteen pretty girls who are tramping thru upper Westchester county and Connecticut. The girls carry knapsacks and sleep under the trees at night.

Altho they refuse to tell the farmers anything about themselves, it is reported they are students of a Connecticut seminary and that they are tramping thru the country to study nature. They generally go thru the woods and stop frequently to pluck flowers or gather birds eggs. The female "trampers" were reported yesterday as crossing the Westchester line near Putnam county and were evidently on their way to Connecticut. They stop at farm houses to get milk and water and cook their own meals on camp fires.

AGED POET IS DEAD

Richard Henry Stoddard Goes to Join His Family.

New York, May 12.—Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, died to-day at his residence in this city.

Mrs. Stoddard died less than a year ago, and his son, Lorimer Stoddard, is also dead. Mr. Stoddard was the only one of the family left.

For a week past he had been confined to his bed with rheumatism of the heart and ills incident to old age.

Mr. Stoddard was born in Hingham, Mass., on July 2, 1825.

Oh, Yes, Colombia's All Right—He Believes in "Digging—Up."

MAY ENDANGER PANAMA CANAL

Unconfirmed Report From Colombia Says President Marroquin Has Resigned His Office.

He Is Eighty Years Old and His Retirement Had Not Been Unexpected.

Attitude of His Successor Toward the Canal Now Becomes of Great Importance.

Panama, Columbia, May 12.—It is reported here that President Marroquin has been compelled to resign office on account of political troubles, and that General Raphael Reyes, second vice president of Colombia, will assume the presidency. Friends of the canal are anxiously awaiting confirmation of this report.

Washington Doesn't Know.

Washington, May 12.—No confirmation has been received here, either by the state department or by the Colombian legation, of the reported resignation of President Marroquin of Colombia on account of political troubles. Such a step on the part of the president, however, would not be surprising, as he is nearly 80 years of age and of a quiet, retiring disposition. The understanding here has been all along that President Marroquin is favorable to the ratification of the Panama canal; in fact, it was under his instructions that Dr. Harran, Colombian charge here, negotiated the treaty with the state department. The determined and persistent opposition to the treaty which has manifested itself in many parts of Colombia, it is surmised, probably has influenced the president in the action he is reported to have taken.

General Raphael Reyes, the second vice president, who will assume the presidency in the event of the retirement of Marroquin, holds the position of "designado" for the office, having been selected by the Colombian congress in 1898 for that position. His title for the designation, however, is disputed, as the selection is usually every two years by the Colombian congress and the last congress failed to make a selection. General Reyes consequently holds his designation from the congress of 1898. The belief here is that he is favorable to the canal treaty, altho he has been quoted as having expressed sentiments in oposition to it.

Dr. Thomas Herran, Colombian charge de affaires here, said to-day that he had not been advised by his government that President Morroquin had resigned as reported in dispatches from Panama.

May Resort to Nicaragua.

If it shall appear shortly that the Colombian government is unwilling to consummate the treaty, or is disposed to defer final action beyond the "reasonable time" mentioned in the Spooner act, the state department will at once endeavor to reopen negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with a view of securing control of the alternate route for a canal thru those countries. In fact, Secretary Hay has already within the week talked with Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, and Senor Calvo, the minister from Costa Rica. It is said by parties to the negotiations that if they are resumed it will be upon the distinct understanding that the United States government definitely abandons the Panama route. So much ill feeling was excited in Nicaragua by the dropping of the Nicaragua route after the protocols had been drawn looking to its acquisition, that the resident ministers of the two countries here are very loath to take up the subject again without an express agreement that they are not to be used to club the Colombian government into terms.

Officials here, however, feel very confident that it will not be necessary to resort again to the Nicaraguan route for they believe that the present difficulties in the Panama negotiations are solely attributable to efforts on the part of Colombians to make the most of the opportunity to induce the Panama canal company to divide with it some part of the $40,000,000 to be received by the company from the United States.

Opposition Growing.

Colon, Columbia, May 12.—Newspapers just received from Bogota, the capital, contain articles adverse to the Panama canal treaty and private letters from Bogota of recent date, referring to the growing opposition there to the treaty affirm that even a certain number of the government officers are wavering in their adherence to the treaty and prophesy its rejection by the Colombian congress in its present form.

"MISTAKES OF INGERSOLL"

This One Seems to Have Cost His Heirs in the Neighborhood of $100,000.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., May 12.—In the judgment of the supreme court of Montana, Robert G. Ingersoll, universally regarded as one of the most brilliant attorneys in the United States, made a grevious mistake in his official cajacity and one which will prevent his heirs from collecting a large fee for services in this state when he compromised the celebrated Davis will case.

The heirs of the noted author and statesman instituted suit against the heirs of the Butte millionaire banker to collect $95,000, alleged to be due for services in that trial. The suit was decided adversely in the district court because of a technicality, whereupon an appeal was taken to the supreme court. That body has just made a decision favorable to the Davis heirs on the ground that Ingersoll exceeded his jurisdiction in compromising the case, rather than in "breaking the will," as to the terms of the contract provided, and the court holds that the allegations of complainants fall very short, showing the entire performance of the contract, and therefore they cannot collect under its terms.

SUES MOB LEADER

Victim Brings Suit to Recover $25,000 Damages.

Free Hold, N. J., May 12.—Former State Senator Henry S. Terhune is the defendant in an action begun by Charles Herbert of Matawan for $25,000 damages sustained, he alleges, at the hands of a vigilance committee led by Mr. Terhune. A series of supposed incendiary fires of which Herbert was suspected of being the author occurred in Matawan two years ago, and he testified that on the night of Feb. 24, 1901, Terhune aroused him from his bed and took him to a cowshed, where, after being urged to confess, he was twice strung up to the rafters with a pair of plow lines. He also claims that he was badly beaten.

WARD WRITES A FINAL NOTE

General Manager of the Great Northern Answers Demands of the Men.

He Composes It Carefully After a Conference With Louis W. Hill.

The Men Receive the Communication While in Session at the Merchants Hotel.

F. E. Ward, general manager of the Great Northern, to-day prepared a second communication to the committee of conductors and trainmen. It was delivered at a late hour this afternoon to the men in session at the Merchants. Its contents were not divulged.

On the character of this communication depends the issue of trouble, which is evidently about to come to a head. The men's committee waited patiently all morning in their rooms at the Merchants hotel. The tone of their talk was unchanged to-day and they are determined to stand by their decision of yesterday. Unless their demand is agreed to they will prepare for a strike.

Mr. Ward consulted for some time this morning with L. W. Hill and the communication to the trainmen's committee was understood to be the subject of conference.

COMPROMISE REJECTED

Mr. Ward's Plan Not to Increase Double-Headers Not Enough.

Committeemen of the Great Northern conductors and trainmen, headed by Messrs. Garretson and Newman, last evening notified F. E. Ward, general manager of the road, that they could not accept his agreement, to use no more double-headers than the road now averages, as a basis for a settlement of the controversy. The average of double-headers is about 3 per cent of the total freight train mileage, but as it was proposed to leave the way open to use more double-headers "if necessity demanded," the conductors and trainmen rejected the plan.

The vote of the conductors and trainmen, expressing the confidence of the road's employes in the committee in charge of the negotiations was presented to Mr. Ward and showed the following totals:

Number of men voting to support the general committee in any action deemed best.1,199
Number of men voting to accept the proposition of the general manager 15
Per cent of votes to sustain the committee 99.03

Mr. Ward's proposition came in answer to the submission of the vote and a renewal of the offer of the scale on which it had been based. The trainmen and conductors took the matter under consideration and late yesterday afternoon sent in their rejection.

It is intimated that at the conference with Mr. Ward yesterday, the trainmen called the manager's attention to the fact that the road had the advantage of grades over all the other roads; that if the road abandoned the stand on double-headers it would still retain the advantage over its competitors, having lower grades. This Mr. Ward is said to have admitted.

The Soo has been left out of the wage controversy this spring entirely, it was said yesterday, because that line has a three-year contract with its men and the trainmen will respect that agreement. The Canadian Pacific gave Mr. Newman assurance that it would fall in line with the other transcontinental systems which are all now in the agreement except the Great Northern.

GERMANS CHEER TEDDY

Incident Occurred at Laying of a Duplicate German-American Cable at Borkum.

Berlin, May 12.—The laying of the duplicate German-American Atlantic cable was commenced yesterday at Borkum, an island in the North sea, twenty-eight miles from Emden. A large number of people attended the ceremony, and cheers were given for the German emperor and the president of the United States. In the evening there was a banquet, which was attended by the representatives of the company and cable interests. Patriotic speeches were delivered, emphasizing the relationship between Germany and the United States, and congratulatory telegrams were received from the emperor and many prominent citizens of Germany and the United States.

BOERS GO TO MEXICO

Big Tract of Land Is Set Apart for Their Use—They Will Leave at Once.

New York, May 12.—General Benjamin Viljoen, former assistant commander general of the burgher forces in the Boer war and member for Johannesburg in the Transvaal volksraad, and General W. D. Snyman, a Boer commander, has arrived in this city from Mexico after completing arrangements with the Mexican government by which 83,000 acres of the best land of that country has been secured for a home for immigrants from South Africa.

General Snyman will await here the arrival of his family and General Viljoen will sail for South Africa on May 17 to conduct the first expedition to the new country.

"I expect," said General Viljoen, "to bring fifty families immediately and that others will follow soon. Fullly 1,000 families will join the movement to seek freedom on the American continent. The land secured by us is a beautiful fertile strip known as Santa Rosalie in the state of Chihuahua and near Ortiz station on the Mexican Central railway. Already men are at work there sowing corn. The newcomers will be landed at Vera Cruz. We would have liked to bring them to the United States but the immigration laws are too strict to allow of that.

"We Boers are now practically a people without a home, but we hope to find one in the new country."

ROYALTIES AT EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 12.—The city of Edinburgh was in holiday attire to-day and immense crowds of people warmly greeted King Edward and the queen as they proceeded from Dalkeith castle to Holyrood palace, where they held a court and a levee, the first of such functions to be held in the historic palace for eighty years. On their arrival at the palace the king and queen received a number of public addresses. Presentations to their majesties followed.

Defective Page