

across the lagoon to Maracaibo and thence inland, thus rendering the blockade completely futile. Apparently Fort San Carlos tried to prevent the entrance of the Panthers into the lagoon, and it must have been, therefore, necessary to silence it.

Second—Why did the German ships alone take part in the bombardment? The fact that only German ships took part in the bombardment is obviously explained. Maracaibo Harbor lies in the western part of the coast, which was being blockaded by the German forces.

When will the blockade be raised? No decision has yet been reached by the interested powers as to when the blockade of the Venezuelan coast shall be raised.

The Foreign Office has not received any representations from Secretary Hay relative to the bombardment.

SHOTS AT THE RESTAURADOR.

Venezuelan Indignation Asserts Itself at La Guayra.

La Guayra, Jan. 23.—The former Venezuelan gubboat Restaurador, now in the possession of the Germans, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Porto Cabello and anchored near the shore. Her presence caused great popular indignation. At 3 o'clock several rifle shots were heard in the distance. Shortly afterward the Restaurador left her anchorage and moved to a position outside the harbor and under the protection of the guns of the British cruiser Tribune.

The Restaurador had been armed, equipped and manned by the Germans since her capture. Her anchorage close to the shore was taken by the populace, in view of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, as a direct provocation to retaliation. It is not known where the rifle shots of this afternoon were fired, but it is believed that the precaution of the Restaurador in moving away from the shore was timely, as the hungry, unemployed populace of La Guayra, excited by recent events and driven to exasperation by their condition, had applied to the local authorities for arms and purposed making a night attack on the gubboat. Excitement against Germans is running high here.

WANT GUARANTEE FROM CASTRO.

London, Jan. 23.—At the German Embassy it was said that the British and German governments were acting in perfect harmony and quite agreed that the blockade could not be raised until a satisfactory guarantee had been offered by President Castro. When Minister Bowen went to Washington it was thought he was the bearer of such a guarantee, but the German Embassy officials asserted, it has turned out that he had only President Castro's promise to pay, which had previously proved unsatisfactory.

It is said that Mr. Bowen could not secure some guarantee of this kind and is not likely to advance until the arrival of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German chargé d'affaires, in Washington.

GERMAN AID TO MATOS.

Minister Bowen Said to Have Documentarily Proof.

London, Jan. 23.—N. J. H. Schotberg, the Venezuelan representative here, referring to the report circulated in the United States that he is awaiting permission to publish information showing that Germany has been supporting General Matos in the latter's efforts to overthrow President Castro, said to-day that there were no new developments in the case. He was merely awaiting documents from Caracas to prove the repeated assertions of the Venezuelan Government that Great Britain and Germany had been assisting the Venezuelan revolutionists. These documents, it was added, are in the hands of Minister Bowen as part of Venezuela's case.

FORT SAN CARLOS "A LOATHSOME HOLE."

Merchants here who trade in Venezuela, while unwilling to express their views openly, are of the opinion that Germany's act in attacking Fort San Carlos was entirely uncalled for and injudicious. One of them, who is acquainted with the fort and the country in the neighborhood, said yesterday that for one reason he was averse to the attack, and that was because of the loathsomeness of the place. The fort, he said, had been used by the Spaniards as a place of imprisonment for political prisoners because of its loathsomeness. He described it as a hole so rotten that more than one who had been incarcerated in it had afterward died of yellow fever.

There had been as many as two thousand persons imprisoned there at one time. It was here that the famous Hernandez (El Mocho) was kept for seventeen months with iron balls weighing forty pounds attached to his limbs. Here also was imprisoned General Paredes, who fought against Castro's forces at Porto Cabello. He said he would be glad to see this loathsome hole destroyed.

That the revolutionists think President Castro is responsible for the difficulties in which the country now finds itself, is evident from a letter written to him by J. M. Penalosa, General Matos' chief of staff. In a copy of the letter which has been received here, he says in part:

To-day, forgetful of the wrongs you have done the country, you are sending your emissaries to invite them to support the country's cause against England and Germany. The two most powerful nations of Europe against this, our country, which is only getting over long and painful misdeeds. That is not the way, general, nor are you the one, as you lack authority, even though years were spent in the service of your country. That authority has been reserved by our constitution since 1830 to the national Congress.

It is true that you would on your part "sacrifice everything on the august altar of your fatherland," one simple desire would be enough to put a stop to the bloody process of warfare, would you give back to the fatherland all the majesty of a free sovereign and independent nation. That is your retreat from power.

HISTORIC RELICS. Illustrated description of the interesting collection which Abram S. Hewitt preserved at his country home, Ringwood Manor, near Greenwood Lake, N. J. In to-morrow's Tribune.

CARRIED FROM BURNING SANATORIUM. Fireman Said to Be Fatally Injured by Falling of Chimney in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 23.—The River Lawn Sanatorium, an institution on the site of the Keeley idea, owned by Dr. D. T. Millspaugh, was destroyed by fire this evening. The inmates, about thirty in number, all escaped, although some of the more recently admitted had to be carried out.

Fireman Felix McCann, of Truck No. 2, was caught under a falling chimney, and the chances of his living are slight. Both arms are broken and his skull is fractured, without taking into account bruises all over his body.

COPELAND RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT. Henry C. Copeland, one of the founders of the Riverside Bank and for years its president, resigned Thursday evening. He still retains his place as director and his large interest in the bank. Charles N. Taylor has been elected as Copeland's successor as president. Under Mr. Copeland's management the shares of the bank sold up to 40.

FISCHER MAY RETURN TO AFRICA. London, Jan. 23.—The government, at the request of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, has granted Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates in Europe, and former member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, permission to return to South Africa.

W. M. JACKSON COMPANY. Union Square, North, 29 E. 17th Street.

Mantels and Fireplaces, Tiles for Wainscotings AND FLOORS.

THE ACTOR, WILL TELL OF THE PLEASURE AND LABOR OF PRODUCING "HAMLET," OF HIS SYMPATHY WITH THE FABLE OF THE MAN, THE SMALL BOY AND THE DONKEY, AND OF HIS INTERPRETATIONS OF VARIOUS PASSAGES. In to-morrow's Tribune.

E. H. SOTHERN. The actor, will tell of the pleasure and labor of producing "Hamlet," of his sympathy with the fable of the man, the small boy and the donkey, and of his interpretations of various passages. In to-morrow's Tribune.

GERMANY'S SIDE STATED. DEFENDED IN REICHSSTAG

Long Suffering with Venezuela, Says Foreign Minister.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—In the Reichstag to-day Foreign Secretary von Richtigthoff expressed the hope that the Venezuelan difficulties would soon be settled. He said:

The negotiations at Washington, it is hoped, will show an early result, rendering it possible to raise the blockade. So long as the blockade exists, however, respect for it must be enforced. The action against Maracaibo was undertaken for this purpose.

The Foreign Secretary continued: It has been said that we went into this affair "dashingly, with drums and trumpets." "Dashingly" I mean in the moment when we appealed to arms. But with "drums and trumpets" I can by no means admit. On the contrary, we went to the extreme limits of patience and long suffering. The Venezuelan Government not only refused to settle the debts contracted with German citizens, as is generally admitted, but at the same time committed brutal acts of violence against German and Italian subjects. We made complaint of these matters through diplomatic channels, but did not succeed in making progress against them. The Venezuelan Government declared that it would not accept any settlement on diplomatic treatment. In one memorandum, communicated to us through a note, it characterized our intended course in the future as "insulting, made proposals to settle the controversy by arbitration as early as July, 1901, at a time when we were not only fully able to satisfy our claims. In a note of our chargé d'affaires, July 16, 1901, the following language was used:

"The proposition which I have the honor of submitting verbally to your excellency is the following: The Venezuelan Government on one part in the imperial minister represent one part in each of the following: The German citizens growing out of the civil wars. In every case where both representatives agree on the payment of an indemnity to be immediately agreed, the matter shall be the subject of special conferences between the Venezuelan Government and the German Minister Resident in Venezuela, and shall not be referred to the International Court of Arbitration, which is selected to settle the disputed cases."

The idea of submitting the matter to the Hague court therefore dates from July, 1901. President Castro did not even deign to answer this proposal.

The assertion was made in the course of the debate that the navy had secured some international law in seizing merchantmen. With the beginning of the blockade a state of war was created between us and Venezuela, and the navy had the full right and duty to capture Venezuelan merchantmen. The English and Italians did the same. The present diplomatic situation is as follows:

The representative selected by Venezuela, Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister to the Republic of Venezuela, arrived three days ago at Washington from Caracas. He has had conferences with the representatives of Germany, England and Italy. We can only hope that these negotiations will soon reach a result, that we shall soon get satisfaction, and that we can raise the blockade. But, gentlemen, it must not be forgotten that the blockade is not only as long as the blockade lasts, absolutely must compel respect for the blockade in the territory assigned to them. This was the probable reason for the seizure of the gubboat Restaurador by the San Carlos during the last few days. We are without any official news from there. Yes, gentlemen, we have hitherto received but one dispatch from the commander of the Falke, dated Curacao, January 22nd, to-day.

"According to trustworthy information received (by him) from Maracaibo, the ships Ymetta and Panther, both armed, set fire to and destroyed the San Carlos on January 21st. Gentlemen, this easily explained why we have no news. It can hardly be otherwise. Two or three ships are engaged in the operations. The blockade is quite impossible for the commodore to send one of these ships to the nearest telegraph station, Curacao, in order to transmit dispatches, for he would then have to do without the blockade. It is impossible for two or three ships on the blockade. The commodore cannot use the land lines through Venezuela, but only the nearest non-Venezuelan station, Curacao.

How far the private news from Maracaibo is true or false cannot be determined at this distance. In other words Maracaibo is too far from the scene of action to enable us to follow the action in its details. But I believe I can unconditionally assure that you will all agree that the situation is quite acted on a full and correct appreciation of the situation, and that our bluejackets will maintain the honor of our flag.

CUBAN COALING STATIONS. Public Sentiment on the Island Delays Agreement.

Havana, Jan. 23.—Public sentiment is retarding the completion of the agreement between Cuba and the United States with regard to coaling stations. The Cubans, while realizing their obligations toward the United States, dread having their ports placed between America and the event of a conflict between the United States and a foreign power. The Cuban Government is willing to concede one naval and one coaling station, located, for instance, at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo, but it is not ready to believe that the United States will bring pressure to bear to secure more than two or three stations.

WILL NOT SELL TO THE TRUST. Havana, Jan. 23.—Four of the largest cigar factories here to-day inaugurated an independent movement, by the signing of sworn agreements to refrain for ten years from selling their brands or plants to the Tobacco Trust. Other factories are expected to do likewise.

TO BUILD A CUBAN CAPITOL. Havana, Jan. 23.—The House of Representatives has appropriated \$300,000 for the construction of a capitol. At present the House and the Senate are located inconveniently, and a long distance apart.

DR. JEFFERSON ONCE A SCEPTIC. He Is to Preach Sermons on "Foundations of the Christian Faith."

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, is to deliver a series of sermons, beginning to-morrow morning, on "The Foundations of the Christian Faith." These sermons will be especially interesting because Dr. Jefferson was once a sceptic. While a young man at college he had to have strong doubts regarding important religious tenets. Some years afterward, while living in Boston, he met Phillips Brooks, who brought him back to the Christian faith. Bishop Brooks had a great influence on his life afterward. The sermons are to be delivered on seven consecutive Sundays, and are intended to show that the Christian faith is the best answer the arguments advanced by the agnostics.

ADMIRAL DE TERNAY. In whose memory a monument is to be erected at Newport, R. I. Photo of the accepted design for same. In to-morrow's Tribune.

KING OSCAR TO TAKE A REST. Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 23.—King Oscar has decided to intrust temporarily the government of the country to the Crown Prince Gustaf, who will take over the regency next week. This action of his majesty is taken as the result of medical advice. The King has abandoned his projected visit to Norway.

DENIES COLONEL BLAKE'S CHARGE. A statement has been issued by D. F. Cohalan, M. J. Jennings, John L. Gannon and John Devoy, members of the Clan-na-Gael committee which looked after Irish soldiers in the Boer army, replying to the utterances of Colonel Blake in a speech at Pawtucket, R. I., January 15, that the returning Irish soldiers were not properly cared for, and says that the Clan-na-Gael expended in the work more than \$10,000, besides securing positions for many of the men.

MGR. O'CONNELL SEES THE POPE. Rome, Jan. 23.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and conversed animatedly with him on measures to improve the university. The Pontiff assured Monsignor O'Connell he would depend on his support in all his efforts to further Catholic studies in the United States.

LONDON'S LATEST NEWS. BRITISH HANDS TIED.

Joint Responsibility in Venezuela—Lynch's Case.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright: 1903. By The Tribune Association.) London, Jan. 24, 1. a. m.—The indignation expressed by American Journals over the continuance of Germany's harassing operations against Venezuela does not excite surprise in England. The attempt of the German naval authorities to destroy the San Carlos fortifications, and capture a gubboat San Carlos from Colombia eastward is considered most inopportune by all English writers commenting on the affair, since it is a direct affront to the Washington Government, which is striving to make peace and procure a satisfactory settlement of outstanding claims. Hands which are tied cannot, however, be publicly washed when responsibility for the hostilities at Maracaibo is disclaimed. The German commanders may not receive orders through the British Admiralty, but the alliance binds both nations, and, according to the Berlin press, whatever is done on the coast of Venezuela is by joint authority. If Germany be guilty of unfriendly conduct toward the United States, England, as a partner in the alliance with her, is also responsible. This obligation to support an ally whose swagging methods and offensive manners cannot be controlled lends emphasis to the warnings from the strongest Conservative Journals that there will be grave dissatisfaction throughout the United Kingdom if the alliance with Germany involves England in any sort of trouble with the United States. "The Yorkshire Post" sums up the matter thus:

We are not prepared to sacrifice American friendship to German impetuosity. The court and ministry between them have put England in a false position. If the truth were not known that there is joint responsibility for the blockade, which Mr. Balfour himself described as belligerent rather than pacific, protests from the British press against the ill-timed provocative tactics of the German naval commanders would be more emphatic. As it is, Englishmen who abhor the German alliance must carry Kipling's "rovers" in their waistcoat pockets and keep silent when the German Emperor is demonstrating how useful and costly a navy can be in disturbing the peace of the world and creating bad blood.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case against Colonel Lynch in a perfunctory way after he had concluded an ineffective argument and the Crown lawyers had replied. The verdict of the jury caused no surprise in court and the death sentence was passed without a sign of emotion on the prisoner's face. Lynch, while a traitor to his country, as many thousands of the King's Dutch subjects also were, was a victim of Irish politics. He would not have been prosecuted for treason if the Galway electors had not elected him to Parliament. His delinquency from the death penalty will follow conviction in due time as another consequence of Irish politics. Whether the death sentence be commuted to imprisonment, or a free pardon be ultimately arranged, may be uncertain, but the government is not likely to smother the new Irish policy of land purchase and conciliation by hanging Lynch, much less beheading him in the old style.

Lord Lansdowne was well enough yesterday to receive the deputation from thirteen Chambers of Commerce on the subject of British trade in Cuba. The proceedings were strictly private, but it is understood that the various speakers, who included T. P. O'Connor, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Alfred Jones, appealed to the Foreign Secretary to try to secure a modification of the terms of the reciprocity treaty between America and Cuba. They urged that British trade will be seriously interfered with if the treaty is not amended. Lord Lansdowne's reply it is believed, gave much satisfaction. I. N. F.

PROTEST AGAINST CUBAN TREATY. Delegation of British Merchants Calls on Lord Lansdowne.

London, Jan. 23.—The deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom which was selected to discuss the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, it being claimed that it shuts out other nations from trading with Cuba, was received to-day at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, who is still indisposed. The proceedings were private.

MR. SCHWAB BACK AT PALERMO. Will Sail for This City on January 26 in His Yacht.

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 23.—The steam yacht Margarita, with Charles M. Schwab on board, has returned here. Mr. Schwab was rejoined at this port by his wife. Information regarding the health of Mr. Schwab was refused. He is said to be annoyed by the reports circulated to the effect that he is seriously ill. The rumors concerning the alleged alarming state of the health of Mr. Schwab have been discounted by the fact that he went for a three hours' ride in a motor this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Schwab will sail from here January 26 direct for New-York.

The report received in Wall Street yesterday that the yacht Margarita, chartered by Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, had returned hurriedly from Tunis to Palermo on account of the alarming illness of Mr. Schwab was emphatically denied at the offices of the steel corporation. Oliver Wren, Mr. Schwab's secretary, declared that the report was misleading. Mr. Schwab's yacht, he said, did not return to Palermo from Tunis, but it was for the purpose of taking aboard Mrs. Schwab, who had remained at Palermo.

HARRINGTON WINS IN DUBLIN. Elected on an Issue of Discourtesy to King Edward.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—Timothy Harrington, Member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin for the third successive time. The keenest interest was taken in the contest. The Municipal Council six months ago selected Alderman Dowd for the Lord Mayoralty, but nevertheless Mr. Harrington determined to contest the election. The controversy which followed threatened to disrupt the Nationalist forces in Dublin into Land League and labor support, but Mr. Harrington repudiated its alleged support of Mr. Harrington. The labor voters favored Mr. Dowd. How King Edward should be received by the corporation of Dublin in the event of a royal visit to this city was one of the issues of the campaign. Mr. Harrington opposed a reception of his majesty, and Mr. Dowd promised to be guided in this matter by the opinion of the Municipal Council.

ITS SURPLUS OVER \$5,000,000. Fifty-eighth Annual Statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

The fifty-eighth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which Frederick Frelinghuysen is the president, shows that the receipts of the company in 1902 were \$15,000,015.54, while the total expenditures of the year were \$11,157,561.06, including \$3,600,000 paid to policyholders. The statement shows that at the beginning of 1902 the company had a balance of \$74,783,136.77, and that at the end of the year the balance was \$73,225,204.31. It appears that the company maintains a reserve fund, amounting at the beginning of this year to \$74,783,136.77, and that the surplus at the end of the year is \$1,557,935.46. The statement shows that the company issued or revived by the company in 1902 as of 20,232 and the total number of policies in force at the beginning of this year at \$1,145,727, and the total amount of the company's insuring is placed at \$14,256,031.

COL. LYNCH CONVICTED. SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Final Scenes in Court—Expectation of Clemency.

London, Jan. 23.—When the trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, on the charge of high treason, was resumed to-day counsel for the defence began summing up. There was no attempt to deny that Colonel Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization and in no way prompted by treasonable intent and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes. Subsequently the defendant actively supported the Boer cause in the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

Replying for the prosecution the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Colonel Lynch joined the Boer army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the Solicitor General, was only a flimsy pretext. Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up very briefly. He said that if in wartime a British subject joined the King's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during wartime afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aiding the King's enemies.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. In delivering sentence Justice Willis said the crime of high treason, of which the prisoner had been found guilty, was happily so rare that it seemed to be almost an anachronism. No civilized community had yet failed to punish severely a defection from loyalty, whether in the way of open warfare or secret intrigue. In the darkest hours of his country's fortunes, when engaged in a deadly struggle, Lynch joined the ranks of its foes and shed the blood of his fellow subjects fighting for their country, and sought to overthrow Great Britain from her place among the nations. The only palliation which could be offered was that it had been the fashion for some years to treat lightly matters of this kind, and men had been encouraged to play with sedition and toy with treason. The nation had treated with contemptuous indifference speeches and acts of sedition; but it was one thing to talk sedition and quite a different thing to bear arms in the ranks of the country's foes.

When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Colonel Lynch replied: "Thank you, I will say nothing."

The sentence of death was passed on each of the four counts in the indictments. The prisoner then bowed to the court, and was removed in custody. Lynch, throughout, bore himself with unflinching composure. He walked out steadily between the jailers, and past the bench where his wife and other relatives were seated. Mrs. Lynch received permission to see her husband.

After the prisoner had been removed Lynch and his counsel had a conference regarding the course to be adopted in the future and later it was announced that no action would be taken at present. Counsel for the prisoner is applying for a writ of error, but it is thought likely that this will be rendered unnecessary by the commutation of the sentence to a short term of imprisonment. It is probable that the prisoner will accept the situation. Although formally sentenced to be hanged Lynch's sentence will no doubt be commuted. Lynch's conviction creates a vacancy in Galway, and it is understood that Captain Shawe-Taylor, organizer of the recent Land Conference, who is now in America, will be a candidate, with the approval of the various political parties.

Colonel Arthur Lynch was born in Smythendale, Victoria, Australia, in 1861, his father having emigrated to County Kerry, Ireland. He studied civil engineering at Melbourne University, and, after practicing his profession for some time, went to Berlin University to continue his studies. But, having always taken a strong interest in Irish politics, he went to Ireland, and ran for Parliament from Galway in 1891, on the Parnell ticket, being defeated by fifty-one votes. It was about this time that he had several books published, among them being critical and poetical works and some fiction. This turned his attention to newspaper work, and he was for some years connected with various papers in London and Paris, part of the time as a war correspondent.

When the Boer war began he was on a Paris paper, for which he went to South Africa as correspondent. After arriving there, however, he did not long continue to act as a correspondent, but soon joined the fighting force of the Boers. He was the organizer and commander of the Second Irish Brigade, taking part in several battles. In the early part of 1901 he came to this country on a lecturing tour to raise money for the organization of another Irish brigade to fight for the Boers. From here he went to Paris and from there sailed to South Africa, where while there he was elected to Parliament from Galway as a Nationalist. Though he left South Africa on learning of his election, he did not try immediately to take his seat in Parliament, but went instead to Paris, where he remained for some time. When he did go to London he was arrested at once on the charge of high treason, and was arraigned in the police court on that charge last June, being held for the Court of King's Bench, where his trial began on Wednesday before Lord Chief Justice Glynne, Justice of the Peace Channel and Justice Glynne. The outcome is told in the London dispatches.

W. H. Kelley, the Democratic member of the House, who disappeared yesterday, returned home this morning. He attended the joint session of the Democrats to-day, and said that he was absent yesterday because he did not vote. His election was being held. The joint session took no ballot to-day, owing to the absence of a quorum.

SAYS SMALL BOYS ACTED AS STOKERS. Examiner of Charitable Institutions Recommends Closing of Boys' Training School.

Dr. Daniel F. Potter, examiner of charitable institutions, who investigated the conditions that exist in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, has reported to Controller Grout that the institution should be closed and the boys transferred to private institutions. Dr. Potter said, in his report, that the odors from the kitchen suggested the proximity of a sewer. In the engine room and the fire room, where a full complement of engineers and assistants was employed and well paid, there were found three boys who had been pressed into service as stokers and firemen. One of them, a child between seven and eight years old, was discovered in the act of feeding and cleaning the fire of a large high pressure boiler, and trying to wield a heavy iron firing tool.

Dr. Potter urged in his report that the institution be closed and the boys transferred to private institutions. He said that the institution was not creditable either to its managers or to the city of New-York. Only two courses were open—either immediately to enlarge the institution to least ten times its present capacity, or to transfer the children to other and better institutions, and so close the training school, saving about one-half of its cost annually, and releasing the property for other purposes.

A POLITICAL LEADER WHO QUOTES SCRIPTURE. Sketch of the new Republican leader of the Assembly, James H. McGowan, who frequently quotes Scripture and with telling effect. In to-morrow's Tribune.

NEW PULLMAN CARS ON D. L. AND W. Arrangements have been effected between the Lackawanna Railroad and the Pullman Company within the last few days which will give to the Lackawanna an entirely new equipment of Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. They are being built in the Pullman shops, and are of the most modern design, both in construction and interior fittings. Some of these cars have already been delivered, and the others will be placed in service as rapidly as possible, until ultimately every Pullman car formerly in service on the Lackawanna Railroad will be withdrawn in favor of this new equipment. The cars are of standard length, with wide, full vestibule platforms. In the parlor cars a feature is to be made of observation ends, and practically all of these cars will be finished in this way. The drawing rooms and smoking rooms will be placed at the end opposite the observation platform, so that the entire car may be fitted with high plate glass windows, affording unobstructed views of the scenery. It is the purpose of the company to put the first of this new equipment into the local service between New-York and Buffalo, following which it is possible that the substitution of new sleepers on its through runs between New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

TO BUILD A NURSES' HOME. A four story brick nurses' home is to be built on the south side of North Brother Island. The site of the building is 750 feet. W. Wheeler Smith is the architect, and the city of New-York is the owner. The estimated cost is \$4,000.

This signature is on every box of the genuine E. W. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

FURLONG RE-ARRESTED. This Time He Is Charged with Misuse of the Mails.

J. V. F. Scudder, alias William G. Furlong, alias William D. Furland, the man who is charged with conducting a matrimonial bureau by means of advertisements in newspapers, in which he advertised for a man to marry a woman, promising on the day of the wedding to settle \$20,000 on the man, was yesterday discharged from custody by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs court, but was immediately re-arrested by Deputy United States Marshal McAviney, charged with violating Section 5,400 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the misuse of the mails.

Scudder was arrested on Tuesday night at his office, at No. 82 Wall-st., where it was alleged he posed as a broker, doing business under the name of the R. T. Simpson Estate.

McAviney arraigned his prisoner before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. The prisoner was represented by Joel P. Marks, who stated that he was not ready to proceed with the examination, and asked that the hearing be adjourned until Thursday. This request was granted, Commissioner Shields in the mean time holding Scudder, or Furland, in \$2,500 bail. Having no bondsman, he was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail.

Chief Inspector Thorpe and Inspector Little spent the greater portion of Thursday afternoon in going over the correspondence found in the prisoner's office. One correspondent was a Congressman, now representing one of the Western States in Washington. He described himself personally, and incidentally remarked that with the \$20,000 he was the richest of men. His interests there was no office within the gift of the people of his particular State that he might reasonably aspire to. The legislator concluded in legislation one of these days, and a friend is seated in the halls of Congress might not be afforded him, now that the opportunity was afforded him.

STRENGTHEN OUTWORKS. Colorado Democrats Build More Barricades to Keep Out Republicans.

Denver, Jan. 23.—The House, which adjourned on Wednesday until to-day, held a brief session this afternoon. No steps were taken toward unseating any more Democrats. A motion to adjourn until tomorrow morning was carried by 23 to 23. Most of the anti-Wolcott Republicans and the Democrats voted for the adjournment, while the Wolcott men voted in opposition, asserting that it was the line of action to permit the Democratic party to elect a Senator. This is denied by the anti-Wolcott leaders, who say that the adjournment was to effect a Republican agreement.

Radical measures have been adopted by the Republican Senate, which held an executive session to-day in the Lieutenant Governor's office to bridge the authority of the rival body and accomplish the removal of its officers. Resolutions were adopted informing the State Treasurer and Auditor that W. H. Adams, President pro tem; Charles N. Sprague, secretary; J. Dooley, sergeant-at-arms, and his assistants have been removed from office and are not entitled to pay for their services as officers and employees of the Senate from January 19. A motion was unanimously carried that notice be given to the State Printer not to take anything to print on his own peril, from any body assuming to be the Senate of Colorado, except that which is certified by the president of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Haggart or the secretary of the Senate, C. P. Haggart.

A resolution was adopted providing for a joint session of the Senate and House in the House chamber to-day to elect a Senator. Lieutenant Governor Haggart and Senator Cornforth said that there was no doubt about the final recognition of the Republican Senate by the House.

After a conference to-day with Supreme Court Justice Campbell and D. B. Fairley, of the Republican committee, the Governor announced that averages are to be made of the office of the Republican ranks, but declared that he would take no hand in it.

An additional barricade is being erected for the protection of the Democratic Senate. Carpenters were at work to-day putting up heavy doors in the corridors to the office of the Senate in the House chamber. Part of the guard will be placed at these doors, should an attack be made on the chamber. The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this afternoon and signed an agreement that if any Democratic member willfully absents himself from caucus the others will join the Republicans in unseating him.

W. H. Kelley, the Democratic member of the House, who disappeared yesterday, returned home this morning. He attended the joint session of the Democrats to-day, and said that he was absent yesterday because he did not vote. His election was being held. The joint session took no ballot to-day, owing to the absence of a quorum.

SAYS SMALL BOYS ACTED AS STOKERS. Examiner of Charitable Institutions Recommends Closing of Boys' Training School.

Dr. Daniel F. Potter, examiner of charitable institutions, who investigated the conditions that exist in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, has reported to Controller Grout that the institution should be closed and the boys transferred to private institutions. Dr. Potter said, in his report, that the odors from the kitchen suggested the proximity of a sewer. In the engine room and the fire room, where a full complement of engineers and assistants was employed and well paid, there were found three boys who had been pressed into service as stokers and firemen. One of them, a child between seven and eight years old, was discovered in the act of feeding and cleaning the fire of a large high pressure boiler, and trying to wield a heavy iron firing tool.

Dr. Potter urged in his report that the institution be closed and the boys transferred to private institutions. He said that the institution was not creditable either to its managers or to the city of New-York. Only two courses were open—either immediately to enlarge the institution to least ten times its present capacity, or to transfer the children to other and better institutions, and so close the training school, saving about one-half of its cost annually, and releasing the property for other purposes.

A POLITICAL LEADER WHO QUOTES SCRIPTURE. Sketch of the new Republican leader of the Assembly, James H. McGowan, who frequently quotes Scripture and with telling effect. In to-morrow's Tribune.

NEW PULLMAN CARS ON D. L. AND W. Arrangements have been effected between the Lackawanna Railroad and the Pullman Company within the last few days which will give to the Lackawanna an entirely new equipment of Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. They are being built in the Pullman shops, and are of the most modern design, both in construction and interior fittings. Some of these cars have already been delivered, and the others will be placed in service as rapidly as possible, until ultimately every Pullman car formerly in service on the Lackawanna Railroad will be withdrawn in favor of this new equipment. The cars are of standard length, with wide, full vestibule platforms. In the parlor cars a feature is to be made of observation ends, and practically all of these cars will be finished in this way. The drawing rooms and smoking rooms will be placed at the end opposite the observation platform, so that the entire car may be fitted with high plate glass windows, affording unobstructed views of the scenery. It is the purpose of the company to put the first of this new equipment into the local service between New-York and Buffalo, following which it is possible that the substitution of new sleepers on its through runs between New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

TO BUILD A NURSES' HOME. A four story brick nurses' home is to be built on the south side of North Brother Island. The site of the building is 750 feet. W. Wheeler Smith is the architect, and the city of New-York is the owner. The estimated cost is \$4,000.

This signature is on every box of the genuine E. W. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

TO FIGHT DIVORCE EVILS. Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists Organize for Crusade.

Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist committees recently met to discuss a proposal for common action by all religious bodies to secure uniform marriage and divorce laws. They elected an executive committee, of which Bishop Doane, of Albany, was made chairman, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated-clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, secretary. The meeting was held in St. Bartholomew's parish house, this city, and there were present Bishop Doane, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, Philadelphia, representing the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Drs. Roberts and Dickey, Philadelphia; the Rev.