"'Monte' is Congressman Lessler. I have had correspondence signed 'Monte.'"

THE CHARGE AGAINST LESSLER.

Continuing, he said: "While we were eating breakfast I was reading the article, familiarizing myself as to the statement made, and when we got upstairs he said, 'Do as you want to about it.' 'Well,' I said, 'I cannot stand for anything like this.' 'Oh,' he said, 'you have got to.' He says, 'I will be back in a minute.' He went out of the room, and when he came back he said, 'I will go down and look after the committee.' Just before that he said: 'You need not have any fear. There is nothing going to happen to you. You appear before this committee, and they are friends of mine, and all there will be to it they will report to the whole committee, and there won't be anything further to it.' The Congressman left the room. I laid on the sofa. I took the paper up again and read it over. In about half or three-quarters of an hour in come Son, who said: 'You come along with me. We will get into the Capitol all right. Nobody will see you. You will be able to get up through a side elevator, which is right close to the Naval Committee door, and you can get in, and I will see that nobody sees you.'"

THOUGHT IT WAS ALL RIGHT.

Continuing, Doblin said: "I went into the committee room. The gentlemen were standing about and Son said, 'This is Mr. Doblin.' The other gentlemen all shook hands with me, and I sat down, and after a little while I was handed a cigar, which I smoked. They made me feel agreeable. I took it for granted that it was all right. The first thing I knew, one of the gentlemen of the committee, after a conversation in which I explained my interest in politics in New-York State, asked how long I had been in politics. Then one of the gentlemen said, 'Wasn't it Mr. Quigg who said to you that there was $5,000 in it for Lessler and $1,000 for you?' I said at that time, 'No, sir.' Then all the gentlemen around said, 'Oh, it's all right, you go on,' and then there was a discussion in the room as to how I stood. I refused to answer at that time at all. The gentlemen seemed to all agree that there was nothing to it. Feeling agreeably at home I made my statement according to the way I read it in the paper. I felt that I was in the hands of my friends, and that it was all right; that I would back up Lessler here and it would be a 'cinch,' and that that was all that there would be to it; that the committee would report; that Lessler would be vindicated and I would be vindicated and it would be all right. After I got out of the committee room I went down to the hotel and asked for Lessler. He was not there. I telephoned to the House, but could not get him, and left the city, thinking it was all right."

Doblin then told of a telegram he received when he got home, which read:

Statement all right. Have no fear. M.

He then told of receiving a telegram from Chairman Foss of the Naval Committee summoning him before the committee, and said: "I replied to that, thinking the committee would adjourn, that I could go on Monday just the same, it being, as I thought, a friendly thing."

RETRACTS CHARGE AGAINST QUIGG.

Continuing, Doblin said: "When I came on here it was a question of whether I was going to substantiate myself before a sub-committee of friends and Lessler, or whether I was then and there going to make Lessler's statement appear untrue. I decided with myself that I would just make my same statement as to that which I spoke of before the sub-committee. I made it, and now I retract every word in which I said that Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

He said that after giving his first testimony he had gone down to the station with Mr. Lessler, who had addressed the following telegram to his wife.

Phil examined. Substantiates story in every way. He is all right. Will stay here for a time. MONTE.

The witness said that simultaneously with the receipt of Chairman Foss's telegram he received one reading as follows:

Come on midnight without fail. MONTE.

DIDN'T SAY THERE WAS "$5,000 IN IT."

Mr. Tayler, for the committee, quoted the witness's testimony that Mr. Quigg had made an offer of money, and asked if Mr. Quigg had done so. Witness replied in the negative. Doblin also said his statement was false when he testified at the previous hearing that he had told Mr. Lessler that there was $5,000 in it if he could see his way clear to be friendly disposed to the submarine boat bill.

"You did not say anything to Lessler about any money that would or might be paid to him if he would change his attitude?"

"I spoke to him about the question at that time, but I did not say anything about money."

"That is, you spoke to him about the Holland torpedo boat proposition, but you made no improper proposal of any kind to him?"

"I did not, sir."

"You did not intimate that anybody, either through you or in any way, offered money for his support of the bill or proposition?"

"I have the conversation. I spoke to him about his future and generally on the subject of submarine torpedo boats, and said nothing about money at any time to the Congressman. The conversation was as to Lessler's future. I said, 'Now here, Monte, Mr. Quigg has sent for me, and has talked with me about this thing.' I don't know whether that is it exactly, but it is as near as I can get it."

"So that the statement of Lessler that you mentioned $5,000 or any other sum in connection with this is absolutely false?"

"Well, as to his impression, I don't know. But as to his statement, it is false."

Mr. Tayler had the witness identify the story he had read in a newspaper, and which, he said, was the first intimation he had had of any money proposition.

HAD GOT HIM INTO TROUBLE.

Doblin then said that on the morning he arrived in Washington he immediately saw Mr. Lessler, who, he testified, said to him: 'I've got you into trouble.' I said, 'How is that?' 'Well,' he said, 'there is a sub-committee meeting this morning, and I will talk to you about it.'"

"Did Lessler tell you anything about what you before testified to?"

"He said, 'Read that over; it will be all right,' and I read it over."

"What else did he say?"

"He said that the Holland torpedo submarine boat business is up."

"What else did he say?"

"He didn't say much; after that Son came in. They had some papers they were arranging."

"Then all you know about the details of what Lessler claimed you learned from the newspapers?"

"At that time, yes."

"When did you learn anything else?"

"When we went to breakfast I said, 'What did you say, Monte?' He said, 'Can't you read that?' I looked it over and we were talking about $5,000. He says, 'I blurted it out.' I won't be positive whether he said that at the table or in the room. He said, 'I blurted it out and you have got to help me out here.'"

"Is that all that occurred?"

"He said: 'I mentioned your name. You simply have got to go and make your statement.'"

In answer to some further pointed questions by Representative Tayler, witness said he did not want to imply or to say that the sub-committee had indicated to him when he first appeared what to say or had suggested what he should state.

Answering further questions by Mr. Tayler, Doblin said he talked with Lessler on the train on the way home after giving his testimony, and after getting home he talked with members of his family.

"After you saw Mr. Rogers, he told you you had made yourself subject to criminal prosecution, didn't he?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"Yes, sir."

"And it was upon his advice you came here to tell us this statement this morning?"

"I made the statement to him which he wrote out and I signed."

Mr. Rixey—I want to ask if whether in conversation with Lessler regarding submarine boats you mentioned the subject of money?

The witness explained that they spoke of the price of the boats and what ten would cost.

Answering Mr. Taylor the witness said he had decided to come to Washington and make his statement to-day on the advice of his counsel.

"Didn't you know you were swearing falsely all along?" asked Mr. Taylor.

KNEW HE WAS SWEARING FALSELY.

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you know it was legally punishable to swear to a lie?"

"I did not know about the law."

"Haven't you been about the courts of New-York a good deal?"

"Yes, sir."

"Haven't you heard of a man being tried there for swearing falsely?"

"No, sir."

"You did not regard it as morally reprehensible to give false testimony in a matter being investigated by Congress?"

"At that time I did not give it a thought."

"Do you think it was right to come here and swear that Mr. Quigg had offered you a bribe when he did not do it?"

"No, sir."

The question being put to the witness in another form, he said he was ready to believe what Mr. Lessler told him—that there was nothing to it.

Mr. Butler—You absolutely are lost to all sense of propriety or decency, are you?

"I was told by Lessler that there was nothing to this, and it would be all right," answered the witness.

"Did he tell you that you would commit perjury?"

"That telegram said everything was all right."

"Did you understand by that that it was all right to commit perjury?"

"I did not understand that."

He was questioned with a view to developing what caused him to come to Washington and make this retraction. He told of consulting a lawyer and of his decision to make his statement on his lawyer's advice and of making an affidavit—the affidavit Mr. Rogers sought to offer when the committee decided to have Doblin take the stand and personally make his statement.

UNDER OBLIGATION TO LESSLER.

DeLancey Nicoll, Mr. Quigg's attorney, asked "Did you consider yourself under such deep obligation to Mr. Lessler that you were willing to do that for him?"

"Yes, sir."

"And did you think you were rendering him a useful and substantial service?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you go back to New-York satisfied that you had so rendered him a substantial service?"

"He so told me—he said it was all right."

Mr. Nicoll when interrupted in the cross-examination of Doblin, said: "I consider that the wickedest and foulest plot against the integrity of my client, a former member of the House, has been revealed in this committee to-day and I want to prove it here, entailing consequences which every one of us must see must happen, and I want to probe it to the bottom."

Mr. Rogers then questioned his client, Doblin, and brought out a statement from him that no one had sent Doblin to him (Rogers).

"Before you had seen me," he asked, "on the way home by whom were you accompanied?"

"By Lessler."

"Was anything said about looking up some law?"

"Yes, sir; Mr. Lessler said he would look up the law to-morrow."

Replying to further questions by Mr. Rogers witness said that no one had explained to him that sworn testimony before a committee of Congress was the same as before a court of justice.

The committee held an executive session to consider what action was to be taken in view of the remarkable developments and later announced it would continue the investigation to-morrow, when another witness is expected to testify.

Representative Lessler, after the sub-committee took a recess, said that he had been as much surprised as any one present at Doblin's testimony. "I don't know what to think," he said, "and for the present I have no statement to make."

M'CULLAGH MAKES STATEMENT.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, yesterday gave out the following statement:

My interview with Congressman Lessler in reference to the Holland torpedo boat took place in May, 1902, and was of a purely personal character. The alleged bribery incident occurred in December, 1902, seven months after my interview with Mr. Lessler. The evidence taken before the Congress committee clearly established the fact that there was not the remotest connection between my visit to Congressman Lessler and the alleged bribery incident, seven months later, and this fact was testified to by Philip Doblin. Congressman Lessler has never, even in the remotest degree, connected me or my visit to him with the bribery incident. The fact that Philip Doblin was formerly temporarily employed by me as an election deputy in this office upon the recommendation of one of the political organizations entitled to representation at the polls does not, and cannot, connect this office with his alleged attempt at bribery. Any statement that has been or that may hereafter be made which in any manner, however remote, connects me with the alleged bribery incident, is false, malicious and libellous.

ONLY M'CULLAGH IN THIS CITY.

Aside from John McCullagh, none of the men whose names have been connected with the Lessler bribery charges were in this city last night. Lemuel E. Quigg, Philip Doblin and Congressman Lessler were in Washington. Doblin and Quigg are expected back to-day.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S NEW ROAD.

He Builds It to Keep Drivers from Falling Into His Artificial Lake.

Fearing that some driver might drive into an artificial lake on his place near Tarrytown, John D. Rockefeller has spent thousands of dollars to build a new road. Last night he formally offered it to the Board of Trustees of North Tarrytown, and it was accepted. The new road connects North Tarrytown with Pocantico Hills.

When Mr. Rockefeller came to Pocantico Hills, Bedford Road, then the public road, ran near his country seat and directly through his property. He wanted to close it, and in return he offered to build a macadamized road about one mile north. This offer was accepted, and at an expense of $10,000 he built the road and kept it in repair. Then Mr. Rockefeller had the artificial lake made. It was at a bad curve and near by Mr. Rockefeller had planted a large number of cedar trees. This made the spot extremely dark at night, and the new road was therefore built. The road is now almost straight. Mr. Rockefeller keeps all public roads running through his property in repair without cost to the village.

PHILIPPINE BILL IN SENATE.

Committee Refuses to Accept the House Currency Measure.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day decided to substitute the committee's concurrency bill for the House bill and report it to the Senate. The Senate bill is the same as that reported from the House Committee on Insular Affairs and defeated in the House last week.

LIEUTENANT ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A cable dispatch from General Davis at Manila reports the death of First Lieutenant William H. Armstrong, 28th Infantry, of Alabama, from smallpox yesterday.

FIND $90,000 OF BANK LOOT.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—It is reported from Stanton, Mo., that detectives to-day recovered securities to the amount of $90,000 from the house of Frank Rudolph. These securities were part of the loot of the Bank of Union, Mo., which was robbed two days after Christmas of money and papers amounting to nearly $120,000.

William Anderson (or Rudolph) and Frank Lewis, the supposed robbers and murderers of Detective Schumacher, are still at large. A reward of $1,800 has been offered for their arrest.

ELECTRIC PLANT POSSIBLY SOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 26.—The board of directors of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company held a meeting this afternoon and were for nearly two hours in session. At the meeting were Dr. F. A. C. Perrine, the president of the company; the treasurer, William W. Gamwell; ex-Governor W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, and other large stockholders. Dr. Perrine would make no statement this evening regarding the reported sale of the Stanley company to the General Electric Company, of Schenectady. None of the directors denied the reported sale of the company but would give out no information.

On sales of 2,500 shares, General Electric yesterday advanced from 187½ to 193¼, closing at 190½, a net gain for the day of 3½ points. The advance was accompanied by a revival of the report that the company had closed negotiations for taking over control of the Stanley Electric Company, which is owned by the Whitney-Ryan-Widener interests. No confirmation of this rumor could be secured yesterday in Wall Street.

SHORT LINE TO EL PASO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 26.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Choctaw Railroad Company has filed incorporation papers and will build a railroad from Amarillo, Tex., to Tucumcari, Guadalupe County, connecting the Choctaw and Rock Island systems and giving a short line from Memphis and Little Rock to El Paso. The line will be built this summer. The capital stock is $1,500,000. Headquarters of the company will be Chicago and Alamo Gordo.

AUTOMOBILIST DID NOT LEAVE ROAD.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., on his father's estate, at Pocantico Hills, frequently orders automobile drivers to leave the place. Large signs have been erected bearing this notice in large, black letters: "No motor cars allowed."

Young Mr. Rockefeller and his wife, driving to the Tarrytown station yesterday, met Postmaster George E. Johnson of North Tarrytown in an automobile. They were on the old Bedford Road, which passes through the Rockefeller property, but which was recently deeded to the village. Young Mr. Rockefeller had evidently forgotten that. He stopped the postmaster and informed him that no motor cars were allowed there.

Mr. Johnson replied: "I beg your pardon, sir, but this is a public highway."

Mr. Rockefeller looked around in surprise and drove on without a word.

WERE YOU LEFT?

First Edition of Tribune Almanac all sold out. If you didn't secure one now's your chance, as Second Edition is now on sale. Price 25 cents.

ENGLAND WAS ANXIOUS.

WORRIED BY GERMANY.

Feeling Against Alliance Spreading —The Alaskan Agreement.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)

(Copyright; 1903; By The Tribune Association.)

London, Jan. 27, 1 a. m.—A single day may bring about a marked change in the Venezuela negotiations for better or worse. The most conspicuous feature of yesterday in this city was the perturbed state of mind of prominent ministers. The government had two causes of anxiety, either of which should have sufficed to disturb the digestion of the convalescing ministers. One was the absence of explanations of Germany's provocative assault at Maracaibo and deliberate effront to the Washington government in the interruption of the peace negotiations; the other was the increasing pressure of public opinion in favor of the withdrawal of England from the alliance with Germany. The silence of the Berlin Foreign Office was ominous, and created a suspicion that the ministers here had been guilty of amazing folly in committing England to an 'ronclad alliance with the German Emperor when he had the ulterior purpose of challenging the Monroe Doctrine and disturbing the peace of the two continents. Equally ominous was the rising tide of public disapproval of the Anglo-German coalition. Not a single voice was raised anywhere in the United Kingdom in defence of the government. The alliance was condemned by the press of all parties before there was any apparent ground for suspicion that the German Emperor was bent upon keeping the Venezuela question open and raising the Monroe issue. The alliance is now abhorred alike by classes and masses, since it imposes upon England a full share of responsibility for offensive naval operations, calculated to prevent the settlement of the creditors' claims and cause widespread irritation in America. I have full authority for the statement that Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are receiving remonstrances from some of the strongest constituencies, and many of the most influential members of the Unionist party are against a continuance of co-operation with Germany in what has become an obnoxious and harassing policy to the United States. These protests would be multiplied if American criticism were strongly directed against British responsibility for an alliance with an unmanageable partner who has tropical bees buzzing under his spiked helmet. The stock exchanges of the Continent are not yet affected by the rumors of naval preparations in Germany and the United States. There is a confident feeling among bankers of this city that the German Emperor will make amends for the indiscretions of his naval officers as soon as he appreciates the full force of American and British opinion. One statement constantly repeated in American dispatches causes surprise in official circles here, namely, that Minister Bowen has demanded a suspension of the blockade as an indispensable condition of the negotiations for a settlement. It is not believed that he has suggested this requirement or that Venezuela is not conciliatory in any respect.

Sir Michael Herbert receives praise from the English press for his success in the practical attempt to secure a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. It is generally assumed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is regarded as the strongest and most reasonable imperialist among colonial statesmen, has been fully consulted by the British Ambassador, and that the Canadians are satisfied with the new turn of this diplomatic affair. One prominent Canadian here has complained bitterly to me of the sacrifice of Dominion rights involved in this new convention, but that is not the view generally entertained in colonial circles. Another Canadian of great influence describes the convention as a sensible attempt to settle the controversy in a friendly way. The commission of six jurists, representing equally each side, might not, he added, have a decisive influence, but it was more likely to approach the subject in a just, impartial and practical spirit than a commission of seven or nine jurists, with an arbitrator or neutral to force an agreement between contending parties equally divided.

"The Irish Times" claims to have the most excellent authority for stating that the Canadian Government is absolutely determined to institute a fast steamship service as soon as possible, by which mails can be landed at Vancouver within eight days from London. The Dominion authorities have not yet fixed a port of call on this side of the Atlantic, and Ireland is pushing the claims of Blacksod Bay, which is nearer Halifax than any other port in the United Kingdom. I. N. F.

LIFE TERM FOR LYNCH.

Penal Servitude, Subject to Further Consideration.

London, Jan. 26.—It is now generally conceded that, as cabled to The Associated Press the day he was condemned to death, the sentence passed upon Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Friday last, will be commuted to penal servitude for life, subject to further consideration after a term of years.

MANY ARRESTS IN TEHERAN.

British Minister Accused of Stirring Up Strife.

London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from St. Petersburg reports great unrest during the last week in Teheran, the capital of Persia. Not a day passes without arrests of influential statesmen and prominent personages. These arrests are attributed in St. Petersburg to the influence of the British Minister at Teheran, who has intervened energetically on behalf of the Babist religious sect, a growing power, which, with a doctrine resembling Christianity, is trying to overthrow Islamism.

SCHEMES TO PAY CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Havana, Jan. 26.—The majority of the House of Representatives and the people generally are in favor of a government lottery scheme to guarantee the proposed loan for the payment of the soldiers. Such a measure, however, would be vetoed by President Palma. The passage through the Senate of a bill providing for the payment of the loan through the internal revenue is probable. This bill proposes the issue of 5 per cent bonds, running for forty years, and to be issued at the minimum price of 90 per cent. It has not yet been decided what articles shall be taxed under this measure; spirits, sugar and tobacco are under discussion. It is expected that more than three months will elapse before the lists of soldiers and of the nearest relatives of deceased soldiers are completed.

DESCENDANT OF DANIEL BOONE DIES.

New-Cambria, Mo., Jan. 26.—Fay Boone, an old Mississippi River captain and a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, is dead at his home here. He was eighty-nine years old.

MORE SMALLPOX CASES IN MAINE.

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 26.—At the meeting of the Mayor and the members of the Board of Health to-night it was decided to close all places of amusement on account of additional cases of smallpox to-day. The decision of the board will apply to public halls, where dances and fairs have been held. Several schools have been closed, and to-morrow the Mayor will decide whether to include the parochial schools in the closing order.

DEFEATED BY LADRONES

Three Americans, Including a Teacher, Killed.

Manila, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that the volunteer force organized at Bolinas, province of Zambales, for the purpose of dispersing the ladrones in that vicinity has been defeated, and that three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, were killed. The ladrones outnumbered the volunteers, surrounded the latter and boloed them. The Americans died fighting. The details of the affair obtainable at present are meagre.

SUFFER FROM DECLINE IN SILVER.

Manila, Jan. 26.—The decline in the value of silver has forced the Philippine Government to lower the official rate. The new ratio is 2.66 silver for one dollar gold, the lowest official rate ever declared. It represents a heavy loss to the insular treasury, and the commercial houses fear that further declines will result in commercial disaster. The reports that the houses of Congress disagree on the currency question have had a disquieting effect here.

PREPARING A REPLY TO CHINA.

Foreign Ministers at Peking on War Indemnity Question.

Peking, Jan. 26.—The foreign ministers are preparing a reply to the Chinese note, received on January 19, declaring that China would accede to the powers' demand for the payment of the war indemnity on a gold basis if she were able to do so, but that it is impossible to make the payments as demanded, as shown by the messages of the Viceroys, detailing the impoverished state of the country, and asking the ministers to suggest a plan of relief. The latter will refrain from committing the powers on the question of waiving the payment of an increased indemnity, will express satisfaction at China's practical acknowledgment that the debt is on a gold basis, and will declare that China's proposal to place the customs tariff on a gold basis is impracticable.

The ministers personally believe that China can raise more money for the indemnity payments if the present extravagant expenditures are stopped.

Hu Lien Sun, Governor of Hunan, one of the officials blacklisted by the powers after the Boxer troubles, on account of complicity in the massacre of missionaries, has been appointed Governor of Shan-Se. The ministers ignored the failure of the Chinese Government to observe the agreement to dismiss him from office, but now the American, British and French ministers are sending a note to the government saying that, considering the former and recent missionary murders in the territory under his jurisdiction, it is not wise to send him to a province where the missionary interests are exceedingly important.

DISPUTE OVER CHURCH PROPERTY.

Quarrel in the Philippines Taken Into Court.

Manila, Jan. 26.—It is expected that the question of the possession of church property in the Philippines will reach the courts shortly. The Roman Catholics have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Aglipay factions from "defiling the Church" in Rizal Province. The Supreme Court denied the application, owing to lack of jurisdiction, and said the Rizal courts were competent to decide the matter. It is expected that an application for an injunction will be made there.

MACEDONIAN SITUATION GRAVE.

Russian Agent at Sofia Summoned to St. Petersburg.

Vienna, Jan. 26.—G. Bakhmetieff, the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been hurriedly summoned to St. Petersburg, to consult with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff on the Macedonian situation. M. Bakhmetieff expresses the gravest concern at the outlook in Macedonia, which he declares to be infinitely more threatening than at any time during the last five years.

M. Bakhmetieff's wife, who is an American, the daughter of General Beale, is busy distributing the Czar's gifts to the Macedonian fugitives.

MAYOR OF SAN JUAN SUSPENDED.

Governor Hunt Orders Independent Investigation.

San Juan, Jan. 26.—Governor Hunt, acting independently of any judicial proceedings, to-day suspended Manuel Egozcue, the Mayor of this city, from office and ordered an independent investigation into the city frauds. A prosecution of Mayor Egozcue is pending before the district court on the charge of destroying the city records, but the consensus of opinion is that it will be impossible to procure a jury to convict him, as the Mayor has a great popular following.

SWEDISH MINES IN COPPER TRUST.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26.—The "Oestersundsposten" publishes a report to the effect that American mining speculators have made large purchases of iron and copper mines in Northern Sweden and Northern Norway, and that the great Scandinavian mining companies are likely to be incorporated in the American Copper Trust.

STEAMER AND SHIP IN COLLISION.

London, Jan. 26.—The British steamer British Prince, Captain Smith, from Antwerp for New-York, was in collision in a southwesterly gale at 1 o'clock this morning, three miles from Dungeness, with the British ship Waterloo, Captain Fellows, from Iquique, Chili. In answer to distress signals a lifeboat was launched and stood off near the vessels, but her services were not required. The engine room and stokehold of the British Prince filled rapidly, and she was run ashore. At high water the steamer was refloated, and, assisted by four tugs, she headed for this port. The headgear of the Waterloo was carried away.

SIGHTSEERS SCARED BY PELEE.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Jan. 26.—The Royal Mail steamer Esk took over four hundred persons to St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, Saturday, and returned here this morning. She reports that while at St. Pierre at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mont Pelee became active. At the time there were over two hundred people ashore, and great alarm was felt for their safety. Volunteers from the passengers who had remained on board assisted the crews of the ship's boats in hastening to the rescue. After forty minutes of excitement all the passengers were brought back safely to the ship. Apparently about eight hundred feet of the cone of the volcano has been blown away. Dense clouds of smoke passed three-quarters of a mile from the Esk.

NOTES FROM HAWAIIAN ISLES.

Honolulu, Jan. 26.—Lorrin Andrews has been appointed Attorney General of Hawaii by Governor Dole, to succeed E. P. Dole, resigned. Mr. Andrews is a native of New-York and is a grandson of one of the earliest Hawaiian missionaries. He served a term in the Territorial legislature.

The non-arrival of the ship Florence, fifty-four days out from Tacoma to this port, is causing some anxiety. Vessels arriving from Puget Sound report storms. The Florence is an old vessel, and it is rumored that she was leaking when here last.

WENT LIKE HOT CAKES.

The unprecedented demand for The Tribune Almanac, 1903, has rendered it necessary to issue a Second Edition, which is now on sale. Price 25 cents.

THE

Oppenheimer Institute

Has recently enlarged its capacity and is now ready to meet all demands for treatment of cases of alcoholic intemperance and drug addiction.

For information as to terms or treatment, apply in person to the Superintendent, at the Institute, 131-133 West 45th Street, New York City.

For literature and general information, apply by mail to the Executive Offices, Room 210, 170 Broadway, New York.

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Hon. Robert E. Pattison, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania
Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster-General of the U. S.
Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of U. S. Treasury
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster-Gen'l
Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania
Wharton Barker, Capitalist
A. H. De Haven, De Haven & Townsend, New York Stock Exchange
D. O. Mills, Capitalist, New York

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR HORSES

How many horses have you?
How much does each horse earn per day?
How many days in the year is each horse sick?
Can you afford to stand this loss?

We guarantee to minimize the number of days the horse is sick. No man can absolutely guard against contagion or carelessness to exposure, but we can so build up the horse's system that it will be able to resist the attacks of disease.

Salt is the essence of the life of the blood. Every animal needs it. We give it in our

BLUE GRASS MEDICATED SALTS.

Salt is the base and the flavor. We have added a few harmless remedies which regulate the bowels and keep the pores open, purify the blood, and tone up the system generally, making the organs perform their functions perfectly, so that the system can readily resist disease. Write for free booklet—the diseases of the horse and their treatment. Trial package of Blue Grass Salts sent on application.

AMERICAN STOCK SALT CO., of Oberlin, Ohio.
C. A. McCULLY, (N. Y. Agent.)
215 Montague Street, - - - - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRAZIL AND BOLIVIA.

Pando Seeking to Reach An Agreement About Acre.

London, Jan. 26.—The Brazilian Legation in London announces that the Bolivian Minister at Rio Janeiro has officially given notice to the Brazilian Foreign Office that President Pando has given him full power to enter into a formal agreement with Brazil regarding the Acre dispute. Pending these negotiations, which are expected to lead to a peaceful solution, the Brazilian Government has ordered a naval and military mobilization to meet the eventualities of the situation.

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 26.—The second contingent of the Bolivian expedition to Acre left La Paz this morning, under the command of President Pando. It will join the first expedition at Rurenabaque, on the Beni River.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 26.—A dispatch received here from La Paz, Bolivia, says President Pando has postponed his departure with troops for Acre, in expectation of a favorable settlement of the trouble being arrived at with Brazil.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Brazilian Minister and the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires here called separately on Secretary Hay to-day to acquaint him with the disposition of their respective governments in the dispute over the possession of the territory of Acre. It appeared that the situation was really critical, but both diplomats assured Secretary Hay that under no conditions would American interests in Acre suffer beyond the happenings absolutely incident to warfare.

HUNTING WILD BOARS.

The King of Italy and Ambassador Meyer Kill Three.

Rome, Jan. 26.—Ambassador Meyer and Foreign Minister Prinetti were invited to join the royal shooting party at Castel Porziano. The King travelled to Castel Porziano in Mr. Meyer's motor car.

Three wild boars were killed by the King and Ambassador Meyer in the hunt.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

Twenty-six Bales Sold in Liverpool at 11 Cents a Pound.

London, Jan. 26.—The first shipment of twenty-six bales of West African cotton was sold on the Liverpool Exchange to-day, and realized 11 cents a pound.

MOMMSEN'S LOCKS TAKE FIRE.

Curious Accident Happens to the Famous Professor.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Professor Mommsen, whose flowing white locks are conspicuous at all the scientific gatherings in Berlin, almost lost his hair yesterday. He climbed on a ladder to the topmost bookshelf of his library to get a volume and held a candle too near his head, with the result that his hair caught fire. The professor succeeded in throwing the skirts of his study gown over his head and smothered the flames. His face was considerably scorched and his locks were partly consumed. The professor remarked to the members of his family who ran to his assistance:

"It is all over with my beauty."

KOREA MAKES A RECORD RUN.

Honolulu, Jan. 26.—The steamer Korea has arrived, breaking the record between here and San Francisco by four hours and fifty-seven minutes. Her time from San Francisco was four days, twenty-two hours and fifty-three minutes. Her longest day's run—the last day—was 451 miles. The Korea will sail for Yokohama Tuesday and try for another record.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN NATAL.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 26.—Bubonic plague is spreading so seriously here that the natives are panic stricken. Servants and laborers are leaving the town in large numbers. It is anticipated that the Zululand drifts will be closed so as to prevent the spread of the plague to that territory.

It is officially stated that the total number of plague cases is forty-two. There have been twenty-seven deaths from the disease.

AMERICANS AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and the Misses Agnes Repplier, Bowen and Thiers, of Philadelphia, were to-day presented to the Pope by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kennedy, Rector of the American College.

The Pontiff expressed to Father Kennedy his satisfaction with the result of his mission to the United States and the support received from friends of the college. He asked him to convey the Apostolic benediction to the American Catholics.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

This at 3 o'clock. Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE

Art Treasures

Collected by the Late

H. G. Marquand

prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of executors.

This (Tuesday) and every afternoon during the week at 3 o'clock, and on the EVENINGS of To-morrow (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday, January 28, 29 and 30, at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

During this Sale the Galleries will be closed from 12 noon until 2:30 o'clock P. M. The objects remaining unsold being on exhibition on the days of sale from 9 A. M. until noon.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Forging Ahead

THAT the people appreciate an enterprising, up-to-date newspaper is shown by the steady gain in TRIBUNE sales:

October, 1902, . . . 17%
November, 1902, . . . 21 7/10 %
December, 1902, . . . 23%