

OFFICIALS GRATIFIED.

edged the Monroe Doctrine in writing, having asked permission of the United States to establish a peaceful blockade of Venezuela, and it is regarded as highly improbable that she would for a moment entertain such an appeal from Colombia, were such to be made, while it seems unlikely that the Bogota government would at this time be seeking to part with another strip of its domain.

MILITARY SITUATION IN COLOMBIA.

AS was announced in these dispatches of the 5th, the army General Staff has been devoting some study to the military conditions of Colombia, and a report has now been formulated, in which it is shown that the difficulties which would confront a military force seeking to invade Colombia would be geographic rather than strategic. There is no standing army worth mentioning in Colombia, although, with the peculiar facility which South American countries have for fighting, most of the male inhabitants are trained in the art of guerrilla warfare. Bogota has an elevation of eight thousand feet above the coast, and could be reached only by a voyage up the Magdalena River from Barranquilla as far as Las Vegas. A railroad extends from Las Vegas to Honda, but from there to Bogota a narrow, mountainous trail has to be followed. Cartagena is the only fortified port on the sea.

From the same report it was learned to-day that Panama is almost equally difficult of military occupation. Within the isthmus is a comparatively flat country, it possesses a thick growth, and through this jungle narrow trails serve the purpose of roads. If Colombia were to send a fragment of its military force into Panama with the idea of resisting an invading army, the advantage, the experts say, would be all on the side of the Colombians, at least at first. The invaders' fight with the natives against them under circumstances which impede their movements and effectively screen an enemy. Taken in the open, Colombia possesses no military force which need give an army any concern, but aided by the jungle of thick growth and the broken country a comparatively small military force would make it interesting for any body of troops. The main strength of the Colombian army is in the artillery. The military information of the General Staff has in its possession a number of maps, one of them being an old chart obtained from a source not disclosed, but which is a rare piece of work. This map gives the contour of the country, to which were superimposed the military lines of interest. Much of value, too, has been contributed by Colonel Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cavalry, who spent some time in the country a few years ago in survey work for the intercontinental railroad project. The information which is being accumulated for the General Staff of the army is also accessible to the Navy Department, which is interested in the matter in connection with landing parties, notably of marines, who must, for the present at least, furnish the personal protection regarded as necessary at Colon and Panama.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS PANAMA.

Will Await Further Information Before Making It a Party Question.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate was in session for two hours to-day, the greater part of the time being devoted to consideration of the situation on the isthmus. The question was discussed in all its aspects, especial attention being given to the allegation that this country has been instrumental in producing the revolt at Panama and Colon. A number of Senators expressed their opinion that the administration had not been unfriendly to or ignorant of the movement from its beginning, but it was decided to wait until there is further light on the question before advising the Democrats to take a position on the question as a party.

BUNAU-VARILLA WRITES TO MORGAN.

Urges the Senator to Support the Panama Canal—His Advice Rejected.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the envoy of the new Republic of Panama, to-day sent the following letter to Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama:

Republic of Panama, November 9, 1903. The Hon. John T. Morgan, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Senator: As a champion of the completion of an interoceanic canal across the American isthmus, the life of which has sprung from an explosion of the ardor and desire of the people of this Republic, I feel myself bound to express to you my admiration for the display of indomitable will you have shown in the service of this noble conception.

The fact that we have fought, both with all the energies of our souls, for a common ideal is not lessened by the minor fact of having defended different solutions. If I have not been on the same side as you, allow me, Mr. Senator, to say that it is simply because I entered into the field of active life about one-third of a century after you.

The solution which was the better one fifty years ago, when there was scarcely any ship drawing more than seven feet of water, has gradually won its superiority and has transformed itself into a deep inferiority, according to the constant increase of the draught and of the length of ships.

These gradual and scarcely noticeable changes in the technical necessities of the waterway are accountable for the difference of opinion between the champion of the solution of the middle of the nineteenth century and the champions of the solution of the beginning of the twentieth.

Now, Mr. Senator, I come to you and most respectfully entreat you to take the place which is due to the honored veteran of the noblest fight that ever took place for the progress of the world and the welfare of mankind.

I beg you not to throw away the title which the thankfulness of humanity owes to you, that of the father of the interoceanic canal of the Republic of Panama. The writer made me a flattering proposal to get in line by supporting the new Republic, but when I took advice it will come from American citizens, and not from a Frenchman who is interested in the Panama Canal.

After writing the letter to Senator Morgan, M. Bunau-Varilla was Secretary Hay's guest at Lincoln. His call at the State Department has been postponed to another day, because of the conference at the White House between the President and Secretary Hay regarding the Colombian protest.

TROOPS NOT LIKELY TO GO. But They May Possibly Be Sent to Panama, Secretary Root Admits.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary Root and Hay had a conference to-day, presumably in regard to the latest developments in the isthmian affair. As he was returning to his office Secretary Root was asked whether United States troops would be ordered to the isthmus of Panama. He replied that while such a thing was possible it was extremely improbable. He added that he had made that answer to a similar question in New York yesterday, when he really knew little about the situation, and he made it now for the reason that he knew nothing more of an intention to send troops to the isthmus.

COLOMBIANS FURIOUS.

No Outbreak, However, at Buenaventura—Panama Quiet.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—The British Steam Navigation Company's steamship Quito arrived here this afternoon. The passengers state that everything was quiet at Buenaventura, but that the Colombians are furious against the people of



GENERAL H. O. JEFFRIES. Who commands the naval fleet of the Republic of Panama.

the isthmus. Business here has resumed its normal condition. The appointment of Consul General Guder to carry on business with the de facto government has made an excellent impression. The steamship Taboga left here this afternoon for other ports in the territory of the new republic with military commissioners to organize forces in those places.

WILL NOT ANNEX PANAMA.

Rumors That Canal Negotiations with Colombia May Be Revived.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 9.—Reports were being made to-day the effect that an effort was being made whereby negotiations for a Panama Canal treaty might yet be resumed with Colombia, notwithstanding the secession of the Department of Panama and the establishment of an independent government there. Those had as their basis the restoration by the United States of the status quo on the isthmus as affairs existed ten days ago, following which Colombia would immediately take up the question of a canal treaty with a view to speedy ratification. It was said that unofficial representations of this tenor had come from an outside nation, which is vitally interested in the question, and that an official of the State Department had been approached on the subject. That something along this line was done, it is said, was admitted by a State Department official to-day, but the intimation had been conveyed in reply that the time for interposition of friendly offices of this character had passed and that the United States could not consider such an offer. It was said positively by a Cabinet officer to-night that no official overtures of the character referred to had been made.

As has been said repeatedly, the Hay-Herran treaty is dead, and any negotiations for a canal treaty must be on the basis of a new convention. It was made plain by the official above referred to that the United States does not intend to and will not annex Panama or dominate it by force, but that it is open to and anxious for negotiation of a treaty providing for an isthmian waterway.

The reported appointment by Colombia of General Reyes as a peace commissioner to the Republic of Panama, as announced in the press dispatches to-day, is viewed with some interest by the officials here, as it is in accord with the suggestion to the Colombian Government contained in the dispatch to Minister Bonaparte, commending the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between Colombia and Panama. The United States, it is said, will lend its good offices to bring about a meeting of General Reyes and the Panama officials, and will do everything in its power to hasten a satisfactory adjustment of the questions brought forward as a result of the recent developments on the isthmus.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian chargé d'affaires, said to-night that he was still without advice from his government, although he keeps the officials at Bogota promptly informed of everything that is happening.

STRICT CENSORSHIP MAINTAINED.

Colombia Prevents News from Reaching or Leaving Bogota.

Efforts to secure news of the conditions existing at Bogota and to learn the official position of the Colombian government toward the secession of the State of Panama make known that the Colombian government has a strict censorship of the draught and of the length of ships.

HANNA TO SUCCEED MORGAN.

Republican Chairman of Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Washington, Nov. 9.—At the caucus of Republican Senators to-morrow a resolution will be offered declaring that the Committee on Interoceanic Canals should be a majority committee and that the chairman should be a Republican. It is likely to be adopted, in which case the committee on committees, when it reports, will provide that a Republican Senator shall succeed Senator Morgan. It is supposed that Senator Hanna will be named for the place.

BUNAU-VARILLA COMES HERE.

Assured That He Will Be Recognized as Panama's Minister.

Washington, Nov. 9.—M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Republic of Panama, was called to New York to-night on important business, and his presentation at the State Department in consequence has been postponed temporarily. The minister had a long conference with Secretary Hay to-day regarding the opening of canal negotiations and other matters relating to the relations of the two governments. He left Washington with the satisfaction of having been assured that he is to be duly recognized as the minister plenipotentiary of the new government with full powers. When he returns from New York arrangements regarding his meeting with the President probably will be made.

The minister sent a long cable dispatch to Señor Espiella, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the new Republic, to-night, regarding his visit to Secretary Hay. He also mentioned his visit to the city the minister announced the appointment of Hable Ardozema Tizon, of No. 68 West Forty-ninth-st., New York, as provisional consul for the Panama Republic at New York City. It is expected that he is coming here from Panama which will supersede M. Bunau-Varilla, but that the latter will act as minister, and be aided in negotiations by the men coming from Panama.

SICKLES TO TALK ON PANAMA.

At the meeting of the Patria Club at the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening General Daniel E. Sickles will speak on "The New Republic of Panama."

COLOMBIA MAY SUBMIT.

Belief of Consul at Paris—Panama Company Held Responsible.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Beyond making protests to the governments of Europe and to the republics of South America, Colombia, said Señor Pasado, the Colombian Consul here, to-day, "I do not believe my government will take action against the United States. I do not believe the protests will be effective here." Señor Pasado added:

The republics of South America may well ask themselves if it would have been worth their interests demand it, take possession of them or encourage revolutions in their territory. Any one can see that the independence of Panama is only a long step toward American annexation.

Reports are current that the States of Cauca and Antioquia are also in revolt, but while Colombia, perhaps, will not resist separation from Panama, she certainly will oppose by force of arms the withdrawal of the State of Cauca, which comprises almost half of Colombia, and Antioquia, probably the richest in the confederation. We have heard much of men available, and large quantities of arms and ammunition have been gathered to suppress the revolution.

There is no question in my mind that the Panama Canal Company was responsible for the action of Panama, and that M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla knew that its independence would be declared in favor of the fact that the company New York ten days before the revolution was proclaimed.

There is no doubt now that the canal will be built, but I could have it would have been constructed with Colombia's consent, though perhaps some further delay might have occurred.

NOT OFFICIAL, HE SAYS.

Colombian Consul General Heard of Offer to Germany in Letter.

The statement that Colombia would ask Germany to establish a protectorate over the republic, for which the latter would grant to Germany naval stations on her territory near the isthmus, was attributed to Señor Arturo de Brizard, Colombian Consul General in Germany, and a nephew of President Marroquin, yesterday.

Señor Brizard, who seen last night, said that he had not given out this report as a positive statement of fact, and that it was not in any way official. His information that Colombia had such intentions came to him in a letter from a friend in "South America," he said. Immediately on receipt of this news Señor Brizard sent a cable dispatch to Bogota, requesting his government to advise him officially on this point.

He also said in his message: Reports are circulated here of attack and killing of Americans in Bogota. Cable information.

About this report the consul general said: I suppose the people of the interior are excited over what has happened on the isthmus, but they would not resort to such a course, and I am sure that report will be officially denied.

That Italy was the first to follow the action of this country in recognizing the Republic of Panama caused no surprise among local Colombians. Several years ago Italy was compelled to make a strong naval demonstration to collect a large claim which Ernesto Cerrati, an Italian, had against the government. Since then Italians have not been persona extra gratia in Colombia. Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, with which countries Colombia has had on unfriendly terms for many years, are expected to recognize the legitimacy of the Republic of Panama. The fact, however, has a boundary dispute with Colombia, which is now inherited by the Republic of Panama, and the friendly relations with Rica to the latter would be to her own interests.

Although some surprise is expressed that Panama has appointed its minister to Washington a man who is not even a native of the country, the explanation is made that Philippe Varilla represents Panama, has been long connected with the French Panama Canal Company, and is conversant with every detail of the canal project. The United States was invited to collect the isthmian waterway completed, the good faith of the republic is shown in making the undertaking. He will probably be succeeded by a native of Panama when he has fulfilled this mission.

DISCOVERED DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE.

Panama's Diplomatic Agent to United States Took Prominent Part in Famous Case.

Philippe Varilla, the newly appointed diplomatic agent at Washington of the Republic of Panama, is well known to many persons here and in Washington as well as in the inner political circles of Paris. He is a Frenchman by birth, and was educated at St. Cyr, near Paris, where he was a classmate of Emile Dreyfus. He took a prominent part in producing evidence in the defence of that officer at his trial at Rennes. Varilla's brother is the Editor of "Le Matin," one of the best known Parisian journals.

The story of the part Varilla took in the Dreyfus case is an interesting one. A dozen years ago Varilla set out on an expedition to Central Africa. On the eve of his departure he received a letter from Dreyfus, who had been one of a party of French engineers to explore the country. Varilla intended to visit Dreyfus in the letter was written to advise him of the character of the country and tell him of the best way to succeed in his mission. Varilla returned to Paris after Dreyfus had been convicted and sent to Devil's Island.

At an officers' dinner in Paris one evening a subject alternated with the celebrated boreaucrat which had been used as the basis of the evidence against Dreyfus, and the document was passed around among those present. Varilla saw the importance of the document as a newspaper story, and asked to be allowed to take it with him to Africa. He carried it with the letter and returned from Dreyfus on the eve of his African journey.

To his great surprise there was not the least similarity in the document to the one which he presented to his brother, the editor of "Le Matin," and the two became convinced that the boreaucrat was a forgery. The editor of "Le Matin" and the author of the document, as it evidently was not written by Dreyfus. In response to this appeal a Parisian stockbroker appeared, and he took the document with a number of letters written by Colonel Esterhazy. These letters were compared with the forgery, and the forgery was shown to be a forgery. The forgery was traced to Esterhazy, and the forgery was traced to Esterhazy.

CHARLES M. PEPPER AT COLON.

Colon, Nov. 9.—Charles M. Pepper, Pan-American Railway Commissioner, has arrived on the isthmus on his way to Costa Rica. He says his mission in the South American countries has been highly successful.

ORDERED HOME TO FIGHT.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 9.—General Juan Cuadras, a brother of Señor Cuadras, the Prefect at Colon, who was arrested by the Panama revolutionists, has passed through here on the way to Colombia. General Cuadras has been summoned home from British Columbia to assume command of a column of Colombian cavalry. He left here this afternoon for San Diego, where he will take passage on a coasting steamer that will land him in a small Colombian port, at which place he will join a detachment of his troops.

THE PRAIRIE STARTS SOUTH.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The United States cruiser Prairie left the League Island Navy Yard to-day for Newport News, where she will coal, carrying the mail to the isthmus. It is expected that she will be on board a battalion of marines and a full supply of quartermaster's stores.

MAYOR RETURNS TO CITY HALL.

The Mayor returned yesterday to the City Hall. He said that he felt fully rested from the strain of the campaign. He refused to talk politics. It is known that he looks forward to the beginning of 1904 when he will lay down the cares of office, with a good deal of personal satisfaction. He has been deeply engaged with educational or political affairs for the last fourteen years. While it is not affairs for the last fourteen years. While it is not affairs for the last fourteen years. While it is not affairs for the last fourteen years.

ELECTRIC TOWAGE ESTIMATE DROPPED.

Albany, Nov. 9 (Special).—The promoters of the electric towage of canal barges system have planned to state Engineer Bond and Superintendent Boyd, of the State Department of Public Works, over the Erie Canal on Wednesday to determine whether it would cost to equip the canal with the system, but, owing to the suspicious attitude which the State Department is taking toward the project, the idea of the electric towage was abandoned.

RIVALRY FOR THE BRIDGE.

Interurban and B. R. T. Both Want the Williamsburg Span.

TO BE OPENED IN DECEMBER.

The Williamsburg Bridge will be thrown open to traffic on or about December 1. Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced yesterday that the construction work would be done by December 1. There is as yet no plan for the operation of trolley cars across the bridge. It begins to look as if the "trolleyizing" of the bridge will provoke a lively fight between the Interurban and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit people assume that in order to be of any practical use to the travelling public their overhead trolleys must cross the bridge. The Interurban officials, on the other hand, have shown a lively interest in the disposition of the problem of apportioning the tracks on the bridge. While the bridge will be open for foot and vehicular traffic the first week of December, there is little prospect of the trolley cars crossing it for many months.

If the Interurban should secure the track rights on the bridge it would be able to run only to the other side, as its cars are fitted with the underground trolley system. In the manner the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars would be limited simply to crossing the bridge, as the Brooklyn trolleys are the overhead kind. The Interurban people would like to run their Second-ave. cars to the other side of the bridge, it is said, in order to catch the people who will walk to and from the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Until the Parsons comprehensive plan for cars over the bridges is adopted there will be either a walk or two fares for those who use the Williamsburg Bridge.

The business men of Williamsburg are going to celebrate on the day the bridge is opened for traffic to the public. The programme is in charge of the committee on public celebrations of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman Wentz, of Brooklyn, is chairman. The other members are Messrs. Brenner, McInnes, Devlin, Keely, Parsons, Sullivan, and Borough Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom. Alderman Holler, of Brooklyn, yesterday conferred with Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, and was informed that the bridge would be ready for traffic on December 1. The celebration is likely to be set for the first week of December.

THE B. R. T. GETTING CONSENTS.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is preparing to establish a right of way for its surface cars to the Williamsburg Bridge. With that end in view, it has had canvassers at work for several days trying to get consents of property owners in Wilson, Clymer and Havemeyer sts. and Division-ave. The company wants a connection from its tracks in Kent-ave. to the bridge entrance, in Havemeyer-st. This connection could be obtained through Wilson-st., which runs from Kent-ave. and connects with Havemeyer-st. at Broadway, or through Clymer-st. and Division-ave. to Havemeyer-st. Considerable opposition has been met in Wilson-st., as it is a residential street, and there are a public school and church in the street. The company has some old franchises covering Wilson and Clymer sts., Division-ave. and other thoroughfares, but has never obtained the required number of consents. The Wilson-st. or Clymer-st. approach would be needed only for those lines which now reach Broadway below the bridge entrance.

DISTRICT LEADERS HOWL.

McClellan to Dole Out Scanty Patronage to Them.

A spirit of revolt against Murphy's leadership of Tammany Hall already is setting in because of his alleged lack of "nerve." George B. McClellan has suggested to the Tammany leaders that it will be well to keep the Tammany district leaders in the background, in view of the need of making a good Democratic showing in this county next fall. The district leaders have got an inkling of what is going on, and they are not happy. They wanted another Van Wyck administration. At this time it is regarded as likely that Donohue, leader of the XXIVth, and John T. Oakley, leader of the XIVth, will be the only two leaders who will be appointed to heads of departments by the Mayor. Borough President Ahearn may look after two or three more. Donohue stands a good chance of being made Tenement House Commissioner, where he will find the payrolls filed by men protected by the Civil Service regulations. Mr. Oakley is understood to be "slated" for Fire Commissioner. Mr. Ahearn looks to be a likely candidate for the Civil Service rules, and the men now protected by the regulations, are ready to fight for their places. The Tammany nomination for Congress in the XIIIth District, now represented by Mayor-elect McClellan, it was learned yesterday, has tentatively offered to ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, who has declined it. It is understood that a special election will be called in January to fill the vacancy in the district, as Mr. McClellan will resign from Congress soon after the special session adjourns.

There was some talk about the nomination going to the Bourke Cockran Congressmen. McClellan said before he left for Washington that no better selection than that of Mr. Cockran could be made. Richard Croker does not want Cockran to have any further honors from Tammany Hall. Now that Mr. Levy has refused the honor, it is likely that Mr. Cockran can have it if he wants it.

AGAIN MCCLELLAN LEASES A HOUSE.

It's Another Unconfirmed Report, However—Involving Place the Latest Situation.

Colonel George B. McClellan was yesterday reported to have leased a dwelling house in Irving Place for his own occupancy. On Saturday he leased, according to a report, a house in Gramercy Place. As near as could be learned yesterday he is still looking for a house.

INADEQUATE SERVICE.

Railroad Commission Reports on Car Lines in Greater New-York.

Albany, Nov. 9 (Special).—The State Railroad Commission has made public to-night its supplementary report on interurban conditions in greater New-York, with reference especially to the capacity of the electric power houses of the several street railways. The report says that a lack of foresight in providing for increased business has been shown by the Brooklyn Heights, the Coney Island and Brooklyn, the New-York and Queens County and the New-York and North Shore companies. This follows:

The Manhattan "L" road has not sufficient power of its own fully and reliably to operate its lines. It has, however, made arrangements with other companies to secure a necessary supply. The Metropolitan Street Railway (Interurban) and the Union Railway have an ample supply of power to operate more than the maximum number of cars now in use.

The Brooklyn Heights company, operating most Brooklyn, has not sufficient power to operate the requisite number of cars for the accommodation of the public. The report continues: There is a great and rapid increase of traffic on the lines operating in New-York and Brooklyn. Arrangements have been perfected by the companies to provide power for the operation of an increased number of cars. It may be stated that projected increases in passenger capacity in the Metropolitan Street Railway and Queens, but a car mileage out of all proportion to the number of passengers carried in Manhattan the number of passengers carried was 236,967 in 1902, against 188,779,987 in 1902. In Brooklyn, 106,650,744, against 89,427,258 in 1902. The total, 12,906,289, against 10,605,245, in 1902. In Bronx, 12,906,289, against 10,605,245, in 1902. In Richmond, 2,204,658, against 2,125,567, against 1,118,005.

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Another distinguished story by the author of "The Valley of Decision." SANCTUARY By EDITH WHARTON. With illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark. \$1.50. MRS. WHARTON'S story, "Sanctuary," the first work of any length which she has published since "The Valley of Decision," deals with a psychological situation of a most interesting and novel kind, arising from a question of heredity and covering two periods a generation apart. The whole is worked out with the subtle power which is characteristic of Mrs. Wharton's best work, and holds the reader intent on the solution hidden until the last from even the cleverest conjecture. It is now on sale everywhere. ALSO A NEW BOOK BY ALICE DUER MILLER ENTITLED CALDERON'S PRISONER. Including, also, the novelette "Cyril Vane's Wife," both stories of unusual quality and intensely modern. 12mo. \$1.50.

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MURPHY AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. He Says McClellan May Go There Later—Grount Also at the Resort. (BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE TRIBUNE.) Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 9.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, arrived here this afternoon. He says that he came for a rest, and refuses to talk of the "slate." He will remain for three weeks, and has arranged to take the bath while here. Controller Grount arrived on Saturday, and will remain while Mr. Murphy is here. He says that he did not know Mr. Murphy was coming. The latter says that Mr. McClellan is worried to death by reporters in Washington, and may be here later also. Mr. Grount is accompanied by Henry Yonge. Together they went for a horse-back ride this afternoon. Mr. Murphy is accompanied by Mrs. Murphy. His apartments were engaged for him by Joseph P. Day, of New-York. He has had his meals in his rooms, to avoid people, and only left his apartments long enough to call at the stock broker's office and take a swim in the pleasure pool.

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