travelling in Europe at Mr. Hearst's expense, it is supposed Bryan will back Mr. Hearst.

It is an open secret that, unless Senator Gorman can figure out unmistakable indications of Democratic success he will not permit his name to go before the convention. The sentiment in his favor will be carefully worked up and every plan perfected by Senator Gorman's managers while he examines the situation to ascertain whether or not the time is propitious for his party's victory. If convinced that it is, he will go before the convention with a formidable following thoroughly organized, earnest and aggressive in the interests of the Maryland politicians.

Democrats in Washington unhesitatingly declare that in order to win the national election next fall they must carry the State of New-York, and express the belief that if that State can be carried the electoral vote of New-Jersey and Connecticut may also be found in the Democratic column. These three States are held to be absolutely safe for Roosevelt by those who have carefully studied the situation.

GROSVENOR PREDICTS 263 VOTES.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, whose political prophecies have given him an international reputation, has clearly demonstrated that, even though New-York and every other so-called doubtful State should go Democratic, it would still be impossible for that party to win. He predicts that of the 476 votes of the Electoral College the Republicans will certainly obtain 263. He gives the Democrats 151, and the States which he classes as doubtful have a total of 62 electoral votes. He believes, and gives convincing reasons for his belief, that the Republicans will carry the following States:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, New-Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Vermont and Wyoming.

The Democrats, he predicts, will carry Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

General Grosvenor classified New-York, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Utah as debatable ground, and, conceding to the Democracy the solid South and all the doubtful States, it would be possible, he asserts, to throw in Indiana, Connecticut and New-Jersey and still hold the election of the Republican candidate absolutely safe.

With such a melancholy outlook, the representatives of the Democracy in Washington have the claims of the various Democratic candidates under microscopic inspection in the hope of discovering an absolutely colorless man—a man without a record.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, said recently: "During the campaign which resulted in the election of Franklin Pierce, a meeting was held down in my country. The principal speaker was an ardent supporter of Pierce, and showed to the assembled brethren how, under their leader's banner, the battle would be won and the enemy's forces completely routed. He wound up his speech by saying 'Thank God! Frank Pierce ain't got no record nohow!'"

The Democracy appears to be searching for another Pierce to play the part of the Democratic Moses.

ST. LOUIS TO BID FOR CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—A committee from the Business Men's League left St. Louis for Washington on Sunday and will establish headquarters to begin work for the Democratic convention. Senators Cockrell and Stone and members of Congress in Washington are urging the selection of St. Louis by the committee, which meets at the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, on Tuesday. St. Louis is prepared to make a generous offer. It will guarantee $40,000, the use of the Coliseum, ample hotel facilities and no increase in hotel rates.

GOVERNOR RETURNS TO ALBANY.

Declines to Discuss Any Aspect of the Political Situation.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Governor Odell returned to Albany to-day. He positively declined to discuss the report that he would become chairman of the Republican State Committee, or any other aspect of the political situation.

HERRICK BECOMES GOVERNOR TO-DAY

Inauguration at Columbus—Foster's Carriage Will Be Draped in Black.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The inauguration of Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick, Lieutenant Governor-elect Warren G. Harding and other State officers will take place at noon to-morrow. Following the ceremonies, which will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol, there will be a military and civic parade, in which it is estimated that eight thousand men will participate. The death of ex-Governor Charles Foster has tinged the preparations for the inaugural with sadness. The carriage in which he was to ride in the parade will appear in its appointed place, vacant and draped in mourning.

A reception by the Governor in the evening will end the ceremonies.

Senator Hanna arrived here from Cleveland this evening and will remain until after his re-election to the Senate. He received few callers at the Chittenden to-night. The House and Senate will ballot separately for United States Senator on Tuesday, and there will be a joint session on Wednesday, when the result of the ballot will be announced.

Mr. Hanna will be returned to the Senate by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in this State, the Republicans having a majority of twenty-five in the Senate and sixty-six in the House, or ninety-one on joint ballot, the total number of members being 143.

The Democratic members will vote for John H. Clarke, of Cleveland.

CHARLES SHONGOOD MAY BE NAMED.

Likely to Run Against W. Bourke Cockran in the XIIth.

The Republicans of the XIIth Congress District, it was said yesterday, are likely to nominate against W. Bourke Cockran, the probable Democratic nominee, Charles Shongood, of the XXIId Assembly District. Mr. Shongood will accept the nomination, if tendered. He says he will make a canvass and do all that lies in his power to get out the full Republican vote. Two years ago Mr. Shongood stood against George B. McClellan, the present Mayor, and was defeated. He is the United States Marshal's auctioneer, a member of the Republican County Committee and other Republican organizations of the city.

TWO DIE FROM PNEUMONIA.

Chorus Girl One Victim, ex-Hotelkeeper Another, at Bellevue Hospital.

Deaths from pneumonia continue to increase at an alarming rate. Two were recorded at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Miss Eva Williams, a chorus girl, a native of Canada, who walked into the Bellevue Hospital on the evening of December 22 suffering from pneumonia, was one of the victims of the dread disease. She went to the hospital accompanied by a man, whose name she gave as W. Ford, of No. 1,947 Broadway, her nearest friend. A telegram was sent to that address announcing her death.

H. S. Bowler, sixty-five years old, until recently superintendent at the Chemists' Club, No. 108 West Fifty-fifth-st., was the second to die from pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital on Saturday from his home, No. 32 West Ninety-fourth-st., on the advice of his physician, Dr. E. E. Smith, of No. 26 West Twenty-ninth-st. He was formerly in the hotel business in this city.

CARLSBAD
World renowned Springs and Spring Products
Natural Mineral Waters of Carlsbad
or cures at home in diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Intestines, Diabetes, Gallstone, Gout, and Rheumatism, etc.
The Natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt
obtained by evaporation from the Carlsbad Springs is used for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., also the Sprudel Pastiles, Sprudel Soap are to be had at all Druggists.
Carlsbad Mineral Water Depot,
LOEBEL SCHOTTLAENDER, CARLSBAD.
Eisner & Mendelson Co., of New York.
Sole Agents.

MR. BRYAN'S PLANS.

Going to New-Haven To-day—Wigwam Delegation.

M'CARREN TO WORK FOR PARKER.

William J. Bryan spent the day quietly in this city yesterday. He attended the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in the forenoon. He had luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, and in the course of the afternoon he saw a number of visitors. In the evening he went to dinner with Dr. John H. Girdner, and did not return until late at night.

Mr. Bryan had no further comment to make on the political situation. He would not talk about the boom of Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, for President. He reiterated that he was opposed to New-York as a convention city for the Democratic National Committee. He will go to New-Haven to-day.

The delegation which goes to Washington to recommend New-York as the convention city starts to-day. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck, chairman of the committee, said last night that he intended to urge that the convention come to New-York, but he did not speak hopefully of the prospect. Mr. Van Wyck added that the committee was not going to Washington to boom any one, and would confine itself to trying to bring the convention to New-York. He did not know of any member of the committee who was committed to any candidate.

It may be stated, however, that Senator P. H. McCarren, the new leader in Kings County, has taken charge of the Judge Parker boom. Senator McCarren will be present at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington, and personally canvass the members in favor of the judge. It is the plan to make Senator McCarren the chairman of the State Committee in the next campaign. It is said that ex-Senator Hill has agreed to this plan. If Judge Parker should be nominated, it is freely predicted that McCarren will have a place on the National Committee in charge of the campaign in the East this fall. He wishes to be chairman.

O. H. P. Belmont, ex-Congressman, as announced in The Tribune, has appeared as a candidate for the National Committee from this State. It is understood that Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, recently defeated as leader in Erie County, will retire as National Committeeman. Mr. Belmont is said to have strong backing for the place, and his candidacy is to be reckoned with.

Judge Parker has visited New-York several times recently, and when in the city has had frequent talks with those interested in his nomination. It is understood here that the judge is now openly in the field for the nomination.

Charles F. Murphy is not in the city, but it is understood that he will be in Washington to attend the meeting of the National Committee to-morrow. Mayor McClellan will not go to Washington.

CRASH ON SMOOTH RAILS.

Many Hurt by Flying Glass in Brooklyn Trolley Wreck.

Three persons were bruised and cut by flying glass and a dozen others shaken up and shocked by a rear end collision between two cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Fulton Ferry yesterday afternoon. A car of the Putnam-ave. line, standing at the terminus, was struck by a Fulton-st. car, which had come down the grade too rapidly to be stopped on the slippery rails before a collision occurred.

Kate Hemmerling, twenty-nine years old, of No. 103 Putnam-ave., received contusions of the back and a severe shock. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home. B. M. Woodruff, fifty years old, of No. 87 South Portland-ave., received several cuts on the face. F. W. Odell, forty-five years old, of No. 380 Monroe-st., was cut over the left eye by the flying glass. They were attended by the surgeon, but not removed.

The glass in both cars was smashed and scattered over the passengers. The rear dashboard of the Putnam-ave. car and the front dashboard of the Fulton-st. car were bent and broken.

"GRAFT" IN PITTSBURG.

The Controller Attacks the Local Government.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 10.—A fierce attack was made in a public circular to-night by John B. Larkin, City Controller, on the city government. The various bureaus have submitted requests for appropriations for the ensuing year. Mr. Larkin has collected data from all the large cities, and displays expenditures in other cities alongside of the demand made by the local government. In closing Mr. Larkin says:

That this lawless raid on your treasury should be permitted is a disgrace to ablebodied citizens of this city. It is an insult to an intelligent, unbridled press and a brutal menace to your government. A town meeting should be called at once, a committee of the best men in this city should be appointed and money sufficient should be given them, as in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago and other cities to detect and prosecute the boodlers, bribers and promoters of city schemes, no matter who they are or who are behind them. They should also put men in the field in every ward for Council and elect them. The people have the power. This is your city; have a care for it.

MURDER OVER DICE GAME.

Quarrel in Saloon Ends in Death of One of the Players.

Philip F. McEnroe, a leather worker, who lived at No. 275 Mulberry-st., quarrelled last night with Benjamin McArthur, in the latter's saloon at No. 169 McWhorter-st., Newark, N. J. The men were engaged in a game of dice, and during the trouble McEnroe was shot and killed. McArthur, who lives in Elizabeth, N. J., was arrested for the murder.

SANTOS-DUMONT HERE.

Will Use Old Machine at St. Louis—Commends Langley.

M. Santos-Dumont, who arrived on La Savoie, went directly from the pier to the Waldorf-Astoria. On the pier he said:

I have just come over to see the automobile show. I shall go back in two weeks. My airship is all ready for a spin any time, but it is not comfortable travelling through the air in winter. There is nothing new in the airship world on the other side. All the news in that line is over here, and I have read with much interest the accounts of some of your American experiments.

When seen at the Waldorf last evening, M. Dumont said to a Tribune reporter:

I have come over here partly to get a shed built at St. Louis to put my airship in next year. I intend to see about the contract to-morrow. I am not going to build a new balloon for the exhibition, but shall use one of the old ones.

The St. Louis Exhibition ought to do much for aeronautics. As to Professor Langley's experiment and apparent failure, I do not think he should be in the least discouraged. Of course, he is working on principles entirely different from mine, but he should keep at it along those lines, and he may succeed yet.

I have the greatest respect for Professor Langley. The public, in viewing a failure of that kind, is too apt to ascribe failure in mechanism and management to failure in theory. These preliminary failures are sure to occur. I had them myself.

Of course, the future of aerial navigation is a matter of interesting speculation. So far as I am concerned, I find it impossible to imagine what the future will bring forth. I believe aeronautic apparatus is about as near perfection as is possible for some time to come. I do not see any possibility, with our present knowledge, of improving over my own machine. After the exposition is over, however, I shall continue experimenting. As for the ridicule of these attempts at flying which have appeared lately, I have only to say that every one is entitled to his own opinion.

REYES REFUSED AGAIN.

Hay Once More Declines to Reopen Panama Question.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Hay yesterday sent another communication to General Rafael Reyes, the Colombian Envoy, in response to his protest against the action of the United States regarding affairs on the Isthmus of Panama. While State Department officials decline to make any specific statement as to its nature, it is understood that, in a general way, it follows the lines laid down in the reply to General Reyes's first note, which practically declined to reopen the Panama question, and also follows the recent message of the President to Congress on the Panama question, justifying the steps taken by the United States government.

The reply does not discuss one matter which General Reyes urged in his second note, the transmission to the Senate of the correspondence between himself and the State Department. It is known that the officials of the State Department resented the suggestion of General Reyes as highly improper, and for this reason the answer does not discuss this request. The matter of sending the correspondence with General Reyes to the Senate has not yet been determined by the President.

The sending of the note to General Reyes yesterday prevented his contemplated trip to Baltimore for treatment by a specialist, for which he had made arrangements the day before. General Reyes's last note also contained some reference to the submission of disputed points to arbitration, but State Department officials say that there is nothing in the present situation for The Hague tribunal, if any reference to that court were intended.

General Reyes is ready to leave the city at any time for Colombia, where his personal and political interests require his attention. It was said to-night that he might leave this country within the next ten days, but no information was obtainable from him, as he declined to see reporters, on the plea that he was very busy. From the standpoint of the State Department, there is no reason why he should hasten his departure, as he might very well remain and render considerable service to his country. The suggestion was made to-night that possibly he might stay and try to open diplomatic relations with Panama, through its representative here, for the adjustment of such questions as the assumption by Panama of a part of the exterior debt of Colombia.

Some suggestion also has been made, though not officially, of a reunion of the two governments under the name of the Republic of Colombia, Panama to have an autonomous government, with absolute authority to deal with all questions relating to the control of canal matters.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS OFF NICARAGUA.

Three Hundred Land on St. Andrew's Island—To Put Down Rebellion, It Is Said.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the American naval forces on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama, says that a sailing vessel which has just arrived at Colon reports the arrival of three hundred Colombian troops at St. Andrew's Island. This island is off the coast of Nicaragua, but is a dependency of Colombia. Admiral Coghlan says that this information confirms that which he had previously in regard to the landing of these troops.

It is believed that the troops were those which left the mouth of the Atrata River some time ago, bound north. It is believed that they went to St. Andrew's Island to put down a secession movement which it was announced had assumed some shape there.

BRITISH PARTY LEADERS BITTER.

Exchange of Notes Between Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire.

London, Jan. 11.—An acrimonious correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Joseph Chamberlain is published this morning. The duke, who is president of the Liberal-Unionist Association, formed at the time the Liberal party split on the home rule question, wrote to Mr. Chamberlain suggesting that the association should dissolve, owing to the difficulty of allocating the funds now that the party had become divided by the fiscal controversy.

Mr. Chamberlain in a long rejoinder said he thought it best to "let sleeping dogs lie," but that if the Duke of Devonshire wanted to make a fiscal test question he had "best take a vote of the members of the association and let the defeated party retire."

The duke replied objecting to such a violent disruption of the association, and asking for a friendly discussion of the arrangements for dissolution.

Mr. Chamberlain closes the correspondence by announcing that as the duke will not accept his views he is determined to call a meeting on his own responsibility, and that the course to be pursued will be decided at this meeting.

SWINDLING AS A FINE ART.

Count Mary Renaud, Twice Found Guilty, Again Disappears from Paris.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The disappearance of Count Mary Renaud, a director of the Crédit International, coupled with a letter explaining that he had suffered heavy losses on the Bourse, as a result of the war news from the Far East, brought to light the operations of a man who, it is alleged, has twice been found guilty of swindling, and has returned a third time to Paris to conduct financial operations.

The extent of the losses of the depositors of the Crédit International is unknown, but is placed as high as $1,400,000. This sum, however, is thought to be an exaggeration.

Count Mary Renaud first began independent operations in 1881, when he founded a banking institution, which prospered until $1,000,000 was on deposit. Unlucky speculations and personal expenses, it is alleged, emptied the bank, and, as a result of charges, Renaud was sent to prison for three years. He received a conditional pardon at the end of a year, however, and immediately resumed operations, founding a second bank. He purchased two chateaus, and was finally elected a Deputy from Saint-Flour. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to confirm the election.

The Crédit Bank at the same time failed, and in 1890 Mary Renaud, it is alleged, fled from France, taking with him $2,000,000. He was condemned a second time for swindling, and sentenced by default to ten years' imprisonment. He remained abroad, however, until a sufficient time had elapsed to make his return to France safe, and on his arrival in Paris founded the Crédit International. He advertised heavily, showing wonderful profits and agreeing to pay 30 per cent annually, attracting provincials. Among others, it is said, were some of his old creditors, whom he is said to have convinced that he intended to repay.

Last Thursday Mary Renaud wrote a letter to the Paris papers, which told the story of his disastrous speculations on the Bourse. He added that he wept for himself and the persons who had suffered through him, and said he was starting for the Transvaal, where he hoped to make good his losses.

NEW MAIL SERVICE OPENED.

The Philadelphia Reached Plymouth After Rough Trip—Much Time Saved.

London, Jan. 10.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia arrived at Plymouth at 4:30 this morning, after an extremely rough passage, and successfully opened the new mail service between New-York and Plymouth. All the arrangements worked smoothly, and it is said that from three to five hours will be saved in the delivery of the mails in London.

POPE'S TRUST IN PRELATES.

Reference to Low Cut Gowns Intended Merely as a Joke.

Rome, Jan. 10.—Martins d'Antas, Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican and dean of the diplomatic corps, says that the report that Pope Pius has charged him to forbid women to wear décolleté gowns at receptions which are attended by cardinals and other prelates is erroneous. M. d'Antas says that His Holiness, more as a joke than otherwise, said it was desirable that the gowns of the women should be high cut.

DREIBUND TO BE NEUTRAL

Continued from first page.

The police authorities have begun an inquiry into the matter.

FLEET AT VLADIVOSTOCK

Return of Russians Confirmed—Tokio News Warlike.

London, Jan. 11.—The reassuring news that the Russian warships which recently left Vladivostock have returned there is confirmed in a Vladivostock dispatch received at St. Petersburg. The dispatch asserts, however, that only the armored cruiser Gromovoi went to sea for a couple of days' practice, the other ships of the fleet having remained at Vladivostock.

Special dispatches from Tokio printed in this morning's newspapers are very warlike, but add little or nothing to the knowledge of the situation. They reiterate that Japan has no idea of sending an ultimatum to Russia.

Anxiety is apparently felt in Tokio for the safety of the cruisers Niasin and Kasaga, which left Genoa on Saturday, and in connection with the departure of which the Genoa correspondent of "The Daily Mail" this morning gives a curious story to the effect that an iron bar was found inside the ammunition hold of the Niasin, placed in such a position that it short circuited the electrical apparatus with, it is suggested, the object of destroying the vessel, although there is no evidence to show that its being there was not accidental. No serious damage was done.

Seoul dispatches report the arrival of additional Russian and Italian marines there.

"The Daily Mail's" Tokio correspondent asserts that the negotiations between Russia and Japan have passed beyond diplomacy, and states that some Corean officials have appealed to the American Legation at Seoul for protection, but that Minister Allen upbraided them for thinking of their personal safety at such a time.

A severe gale in the Mediterranean is greatly incommoding the Russian warships. The cruisers Nicholas I and Nicholas II entered Ferrol for safety, and two Russian battleships and seven torpedo boat destroyers have been detained at Suda Bay since Friday, unable to proceed to the Far East on account of the weather.

Lord Ronaldshay, who returned to England recently from Manchuria and Japan, confirms reports that Russian troops are posted every five versts along the line of the Manchurian Railway. The Russians, however, recognize that the chief danger is in a breakdown of the railway, owing to its slight construction, under the pressure of the enormous military traffic.

HASTENING BACK TO JAPAN.

Japanese Army Officers Recalled from England and Berlin.

Colonel I. Oka and Major I. Furumi, of the Japanese Army, are here on their way to Japan. They will sail from San Francisco on the Coptic next Thursday, if they can reach the Golden Gate in time. Colonel Oka has been in England for five months, where he went to watch the British Army manœuvres, and since has been studying British military tactics. He has made a close study of the British Army, its equipment and methods, and says that, while Britain has a few modern appliances which his army lacks, Japan will supply herself with all of them which are really effective in case of war.

He says that his country recognizes that, war or no war, she must keep up with the times in matters of naval and military armament and equipment. Major Furumi, who was military attaché at Berlin, was recalled because of the war outlook. He does not believe that war will be declared, but as it is policy for his country to be prepared for whatever happens, all attachés and others who are abroad have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return at a moment's notice, and many have been recalled.

AMERICANS OFFER TO SERVE.

Many Applications at Japanese Consulate—Why They Are Refused.

Many applications have been made to Sadazuchi Uchida, Japanese Consul General in this city, for commissions in the army and navy of Japan by Americans. Many of those who have offered their services are former United States army and navy officers and privates who have been in actual warfare in Cuba and the Philippines. So numerous, in fact, have become the offers both in person and by letter that the consul general said yesterday he was considering the advisability of having his unvarying answer to these men printed, as it would save much time. Mr. Uchida said:

Of course, we greatly appreciate the kindly sentiment expressed by those who wish to fight in our army, but there is no volunteer army in Japan, and all the soldiers are Japanese; so I am compelled to decline their services with the expression of our deep gratitude.

There are also in this city many officers and private soldiers of the Japanese army reserves who have evinced their anxiety to go home and help conquer the enemy. Thus far no order has come for their return, but they hold themselves in readiness for a hurry call, which will come through Consul General Uchida only in the event of war being declared. Speaking yesterday of the situation, the consul general said:

Modern warfare, even to the victorious nation, is a costly undertaking, both in point of human lives sacrificed and of money expended. But Japan is well prepared for any emergency, though she is not provoking a war.

This affair is a result of the Chino-Japanese War, and our statesmen have foreseen it. My country is fully equipped for it.

"The Sun Trade Journal," a well informed Tokio monthly, representing the commercial interests of Japan, says editorially in its December number, under the heading "Preparations for War," in part:

This quiet attitude on the part of the Japanese government can only be explained in either of these two ways, viz.: Either Japan means to settle the Manchurian question peacefully with Russia or that her preparations, both military and naval, are so complete that she need not trouble herself.

JAPAN SENDS FOR ENGINEERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 10.—On account of the threatened war the Japanese government has by cable ordered back to Japan twelve of the fifteen Japanese engineers at the Westinghouse Electric Company's plant at East Pittsburg. These engineers are graduates of the Japanese schools, and have shown exceptional ability.

DID NOT DEMAND CHANGES.

A report that the Putnams had demanded that Francis Curtis make some changes in the manuscript of his "History of the Republican Party" before publication, which had attracted some attention in Washington, was contradicted in this city last evening by Mr. Curtis and G. H. Putnam. They sent to Senator J. H. Gallinger, in Washington, a message, which said:

We deny most emphatically that there has been or will be any censorship of text of "History of the Republican Party." Author and publisher are in full accord as to every policy and statement.

Mr. Curtis said last evening that he had written a history for permanent reference, not as a campaign document, and his relations with the publishers had been cordial in the extreme.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

Not Hostile to This Country in the Far East.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An authority conversant with Russia's position in the Far East, and her attitude toward American interests, made to-day the following statement:

"In view of the wide circulation given reports without basis in fact, charging Russia with hostility to American interests in the Far East, it seems expedient that the attitude of Russia should be again defined.

"Russia has repeatedly expressed her intention of assisting the development of commercial interests in Manchuria, knowing that the Chinese policy of the United States government is guided merely by an aim to develop trade and not by political ambition. Russia has shown her good faith by refraining from any action which would endanger the conclusion of the American-Chinese commercial treaty signed on October 8. That treaty has been ratified by the throne at Peking, and thus, through the medium of the United States, the important ports of Moukden and Antung, in Manchuria, are opened to the commerce of the world. This is the 'open door' which has been a part of American and Russian policy since the Boxer outrages, which necessitated the intervention of the powers, and which materially changed conditions in Manchuria.

"Russia will certainly not submit to dictation at the hands of any power as to the protection of her legitimate interest in Manchuria. Negotiations are in progress between St. Petersburg and Peking in the effort to reach an agreement adequately protecting the special or predominant influence exercised by Russia in Manchuria, and which has been recognized by all the powers signatory to the peace protocol verbally or in writing.

"At the time of the signing of that convention it was Russia's hope that she could with safety withdraw her forces from Manchuria last October, and leave the protection of her interests to China. In the mean time, however, it was clearly demonstrated that the guarantees offered by China were wholly insufficient, and it became necessary for the Russian government to ask for additional guarantees. Until these have been arranged for the Russian government cannot be expected to withdraw from Manchuria, and thus menace the many Russian lives and forfeit the $250,000,000 which has been spent there in the civilization and development of that province.

"Russia is ready and anxious to stimulate the development of foreign commerce in Manchuria. The growth of trade means the success of the Siberian railway. Russia believes, however, that this commercial development is possible without the establishment of spheres of political influence in the open ports. Russia's political influence in this territory, which lies on her borders, is and must be considered predominant, and its effectiveness would be impaired by the creation of any form of foreign political influence in the shape of extra-territorial government or municipal control and regulation of certain districts within these open ports similar to conditions such as, for example, exist at Shanghai. But no trouble is anticipated on this score, as the American-Chinese commercial treaty, providing for the setting aside of certain districts in Moukden and Antung as places of international residence and trade, and the provision for their regulation, is not considered as tending toward the establishment of a system like that surrounding foreign interests at Shanghai.

"Russia does not propose to discuss the negotiations now in progress. But it should be realized that she is availing herself of every reasonable means to reach an agreement by diplomacy.

"It will be an interesting bit of information to the Russian government to know that the primary object of the Tokio negotiations, so far as Japan is concerned, is the protection of American and English interests in the Far East. Russia had supposed that Japan was influenced by less unselfish motives."

EDUCATION, JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY.

These, Dr. Adler Says, Will Solve the Negro Problem.

Dr. Felix Adler addressed the New-York Society for Ethical Culture yesterday, in Carnegie Hall, on "The Negro Problem in the United States." He said in part:

There has been progress in the South, and the prominence given to the negro problem is the outcome of some of the progress of the South. The condition to-day in the South is similar to that which existed during the latter part of the Middle Ages in Europe, and which resulted in the French Revolution. In old ante-bellum days there were only two classes in our South—the wealthy whites and the poor whites. To-day there has risen a prosperous and working middle class, which is coming into power; and it is because the white men who are working are beginning to want a place and distinction pointed out for themselves which shall distinguish them from the inferiors. It is a case of climbing up by pushing some one else back.

What are the measures in which we may trust to ameliorate present conditions? First, education is our one great hopeful method. Second, exact and equitable administration of justice. Treat the negro as a grown man. The term "child race" is a dangerous term to use. Undue severity has a tendency to distort the moral fibre, and undue leniency creates a laxity of moral fibre. Third, a higher conception of democracy is the most important of all, the including of the negro in the same democracy with the white man. True democracy is a compact between the efficient and the less efficient, the inefficient and the less inefficient for the help of the weaker.

But, if the constitutional amendments which are being inaugurated in the South are to be used permanently for the disenfranchisement of the negro, there is bound to be a deplorable retrogression. If, on the other hand, they are to be used as a means of educating the negro up to the prize of being vested with the responsibilities of citizenship, we cannot tell how great a future the South has. Let us Northerners not assume airs of superiority over the South, neither let us hector nor lecture her; rather let us take hold with brotherly interest and help all we may.

AMERICAN SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

Captain and Crew of the Clarence S. Bement Reach Port Stanley.

London, Jan. 10.—Advices to Lloyds from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, state that the captain and crew of the American ship Clarence S. Bement, which sailed from Philadelphia on August 16 and Newport News on September 22 last, bound to San Francisco, have arrived there and report that their vessel was burned at sea. There were no fatalities.

The Clarence S. Bement was a three-masted iron ship of 1,727 tons net. She was built at Philadelphia in 1884 and carried a crew of about twenty-five men. The vessel hailed from San Francisco and was commanded by Captain Grant. G. W. Hume, of San Francisco, was the vessel's owner.

LITTLETON CRITICISES PRESIDENT.

Declares Constitution Did Not Warrant Interference in Coal Strike.

In a debate yesterday before the New-Rochelle People's Forum, Martin W. Littleton, Borough President of Brooklyn, attacked the policy of President Roosevelt in interfering in the coal strike of 1902. He said that while the President's intervention between the employers and the miners undoubtedly averted great suffering at the time, still his action in thrusting the government between the employer and employed without constitutional warrant established a precedent the evil effects of which would remain as long as the government lasted. Mr. Littleton added that he would condemn any President who interfered in the conduct of private business, no matter which political party he represented. The power of the State government of Pennsylvania or any of the States, Mr. Littleton declared, was strong enough to stop any insurrection within its borders without calling on the National Executive.

The debate was on "Strikes: Are They a Social Benefit?" Herbert N. Casson took the part of the strikers. Mr. Littleton said that he recognized the right of all workmen to strike when the conditions imposed on them by their employes didn't suit them, nevertheless, in his opinion, few strikes were of benefit to any one.

"What remedy do you suggest to prevent strikes?" demanded a Union man in the audience.

"I can't tell," replied Mr. Littleton. "If I could I would be worth more to the people of the United States than most of the lawyers and doctors combined. It strikes me, however, that the enforcement of the law is one of the best remedies we have. I would make the corporations live up to the laws and working men everywhere respect the rights of property and of other men not members of their unions to work. I would suggest a change in the charters of corporations. They should be chartered by the courts and not by the executive."

On Sunday, January 24, Edward M. Shepard will address the Forum, and Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New-York, will preside.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY DINNER.

The Municipal Art Society of New-York will hold a subscription dinner at the National Arts Club, No. 37 West Thirty-fourth-st., on Friday, January 15, at 7 p. m. The subject for discussion will be "The Desirability of the Appointment by the City Government of a Commission to Plan and Report on Municipal Improvement." Calvin Tomkins, president of the Municipal Art Society, will preside, and several of the city officials will take part in the discussion.

WAVES CAUSE DEATH

Continued from first page.

pantry, leaving the guests at the tables ankle deep in cold water.

Women and children screamed, but the ship, after a tremor or two, forged ahead again as swiftly as ever, and the officers had little difficulty in calming the passengers.

When possible to examine the damage done, it was found that the wave had crushed through the wall of the forward deckhouse, coming at it over the port bow and forcing its way through plates, girders and deadlights as though they were made of paper. Tons of water rushed through the ship and tumbled down the companionways, flooding the main deck and the second cabin saloon. The companion stairs leading from the officers' messroom on the main deck just inside of the forward deckhouse wall, where it was crushed in, were carried away, rails, iron steps and all.

Mrs. Jeanne Boitard, a stewardess, was half way up these stairs when the wave struck the ship. With the wreck of the stairway she was thrown to the deck below and found herself mixed up with broken iron and ice cold water. An inventory of her injuries later by Dr. Maire, the ship's surgeon, developed that beyond many bruises her only hurt was a discolored eye and a lump on her forehead.

Temporary wooden ladders were rigged up the companionway for the use of the officers for the rest of the voyage. The gaping wound in the ship's side was patched up with tarpaulin, but for the rest of the voyage the steamer had to slow down whenever she met rough weather, which was most all the time, for fear of taking heavy waves aboard.

On the morning of the 5th she ran into a hurricane which lasted all day. The 6th and 7th brought continuous bad weather, with head seas and westerly gales. The 8th was fair, but early on the morning of the 9th the ship again encountered a high west wind, which at times amounted to a gale. Her daily runs were: January 3, 518 miles; 4, 284; 5, 408; 6, 213; 7, 375; 8, 474, and 9, 491.

La Savoie talked by wireless with the Minnehaha, the Etruria, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Nantucket, Sagaponack and Babylon stations.

BROKER HURT ON THE NEW-YORK.

Big Wave Threw Him and Chair Twenty Feet Over Companionway.

A. Kaufmann, of this city, had a narrow escape from being killed on the voyage of the New-York which ended here yesterday. He came ashore with his head swathed in bandages, hiding an ugly gash, and with his left shoulder so badly strained that he is unable to use that arm or hand.

"On Wednesday morning last I was sitting in a chair just outside the library door in the main companionway when a big sea struck the ship, shaking her from stem to stern and nearly throwing her on her beam ends," he said. "This chair had been standing on this particular spot from the day we left Southampton, and I supposed it was clewed down to the deck. With the lurch of the ship the chair and I were thrown over the companion stairway rail, and I struck on my shoulder on the lower section of the rail twenty feet below.

"The rail was broken by the force of the impact. I don't know what happened to the chair, but it did not reappear outside the library door during the rest of the trip. This bandage and a racking pain throughout my left side are forcible reminders of what happened to me. My shoulder was badly strained, as well as my wrist, and one side of my body is one black and blue spot. Had I struck on my head it would have broken my neck."

MYSTERY IN MAN'S DEATH.

One Story Is That Burglars Assaulted Him in His Home.

The police are trying to solve the problem of how Michael Holzman, of No. 538 East Sixth-st., received the injuries that caused his death last night in Bellevue Hospital. One story is that he was attacked by burglars in his home. The other is that they attacked him in the street while he was looking for a policeman because of a burglary in his house. B. Cusnick was arrested, and it was said that Holzman identified the prisoner as one of his assailants, but it is also declared that Holzman's condition was so serious that any identification was worthless. An additional complication is that Cusnick was arrested on a technical charge of false entry into the house, a tenement house, where Holzman lived.

The charge against Cushnick was changed to disorderly conduct, and in court he was fined $10, which he paid.

It is declared Holzman's identification of Cusnick counts for nothing, because Holzman's condition was so bad. Cushnick says he knows nothing of the assault.

DR. CUYLER 82 YEARS OLD.

Many Friends Help Him Celebrate Day—Is Still Strong and Active.

With a heart as light as that of a boy and a constitution that seems fit to serve him for many years to come, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, former pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and one of the best known clergymen in the country, celebrated his eighty-second birthday at his home, No. 176 South Oxford-st., yesterday.

In the morning the venerable minister sat on the platform in his old church and offered the prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George E. Lunn, the assistant pastor. After the services Dr. Cuyler received the congratulations of his former parishioners, and then went home, where he spent the remainder of the day. When seen last night he was literally enthroned in bowers of flowers that had been sent by many friends. Among those sending flowers was Governor Crane of Massachusetts. Among the telegrams was one from Philadelphia and signed by John Wanamaker. It read:

The five pastors, deacons, elders, trustees, congregation and 525 members in the brotherhood of Bethany Church send greetings to their beloved friend and the veteran soldier of Jesus Christ on his eighty-second birthday.

The Rev. Dr. John Reid, of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, sent a letter of congratulations on behalf of the congregation, which they had authorized by a rising vote at the morning service.

Dr. Cuyler was much amused by a neighbor, who, in addition to a box of oranges, sent a bottle of malted milk. With it were instructions that it should not be taken before delivering a speech. Dr. Cuyler explained that once he had been almost prevented from delivering an address by some malted milk that had disagreed with him.

Dr. Cuyler said that he had never felt better or happier, and the many messages of congratulation that he received from all parts of the world seemed to afford him immense satisfaction.

THE REV. J. L. CAMPBELL RESIGNS.

Much to the regret of the congregation of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. and Lexington-ave., their pastor, the Rev. John L. Campbell, made a formal announcement of his resignation at the morning service yesterday, with a request that it be accepted at once.

When seen at his home, No. 129 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., last night, Dr. Campbell said that there had been no trouble between him and the congregation, but that he had received a call from the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, Mass., one of the largest of the denomination in New-England, and that he had decided to accept it. "I have been with this church," said he, "for fifteen years, and have watched it grow in strength. The property is valued at $100,000, and the best proof of the prosperity of the church is that there are no debts. The reports that there has been a falling off in the congregation are not true, for it is a large and flourishing one, as any one can see by attending one of the services. I shall leave here at the end of the month. My relations with the congregation have always been of the pleasantest kind."

It is expected that the pulpit made vacant by Dr. Campbell's resignation will be filled soon.

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