"Bogota; and where the flag has been raised it "will not come down." We cite these things only to show to our readers what we feel confident Dr. Schurman himself needs no assurance of—that The Tribune was merely commenting in a temperate manner upon what appeared to be an undisputed fact. It affords us pleasure to learn that Dr. Schurman does not hold the views attributed to him, but that, on the contrary, he approves and supports the action and the policy of our government in Panama.]

WHO IS RUSSIA?

Frederick W. Seward Asks and Answers the Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are two answers to that question. One says that Russia is the great Northern Bear, who seeks to grasp the earth and crush life and freedom out of it; that Russia is the huge octopus, whose myriad arms grapple and strangle all enterprise; that Russia is the oppressor of Poland and Finland, and the persecutor of Israel; that Russia is the land of ice and snow, of darkness physical and mental, of wolves, brute and human; the land of gigantic armies and corrupt police, the land of the knout and the prison, of Siberian exiles and mines, of political espionage and censorship, suppressing thought, checking action and holding millions in hopeless ignorance and poverty. That is the Russia seen through many English and some American spectacles.

The other answer says that Russia is the great and growing power of the North, which naturally spreads out toward the east as the United States does toward the west, carrying Christianity and civilization with it, planting orderly communities in place of nomadic tribes, and so assimilating and nationalizing the whole. Furthermore, that Russia is the traditional friend of America, who stood by us in all our wars, while other powers "passed by on the other side," who refused to join in doing us mischief, whose enlightened policy gave us Alaska, who emulated our example in emancipating her slaves, establishing courts, local legislatures and jury trials, who invites our engineers and mechanics to build her ships and railways, whose hospitable court welcomes American envoys, scientists and travellers, and whose very droschky drivers and shopkeepers greet with smiles everybody who is "Americansky"—that is the Russia seen through some French and many old fashioned American spectacles.

There is truth in both answers, but neither of them expresses the whole truth of the case. Russia is a vast land with a huge population embracing many creeds and varied opinions—in that respect not unlike our own country. Those varied opinions do not find expression as with us through different presses and political parties, but they are none the less deep seated and strong. Two diverse elements exist in Russia, and each is struggling for mastery in the government. The more progressive element comprises, as we hope and believe, the Czar himself and some of his ministers and the most enlightened of his subjects. The other one, whose conservatism is almost mediæval, comprises a large portion of the bureaucracy, military and civil; is entrenched behind tradition, custom and vested rights, and doggedly resists every advance. An illustration of each was shown recently in the reported outgivings about our newly appointed consuls at Moukden and Antung, when the Russian Minister at Washington was assuring us that our treaty rights for "the open door" should be respected, while on the same day high officials in the Far East were growling that "no foreigners" should be allowed to trade or settle, apparently desirous of continuing the policy of exclusion that the Manchu Tartars have practised for centuries.

Properly to understand Russia, both these elements are to be taken into account. There is no more common popular fallacy than that of personifying a nation as if it consisted of only a single man.

Russia and Japan are both growing and expanding powers. Russia was among the last to emerge from mediævalism in Europe. Japan was the first to emerge from Oriental stagnation in Asia. Both are, and have been, good friends of the United States. To them we are to look for such regeneration in Northern Asia as England is attempting in the southern portion. It is entirely natural, perhaps inevitable, that their growth and expansion should lead to friction when they come in contact. But if they are wise, they will act in co-operation; not in hostility. The field is large enough for both. Hostilities between them would be fraught with evil consequences to both, and perhaps to the world at large.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1904.

COL. TOTTEN AND PANAMA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was with great delight that I read the tribute paid to the career of Colonel George M. Totten by Gilbert Totten McMaster, M. D., of New-Haven, Conn., which appeared in to-day's Tribune. His name is as much linked with the history of the Panama Railroad as is that of De Lesseps with the canal, no matter who may be most prominent in the comparatively easy work of completing it now.

When De Lesseps met Colonel Totten on the isthmus in the beginning of 1880, having invited him to be one of the engineers to lay out carefully the route on the spot, he said: "Colonel Totten, I salute you as the pioneer of the canal. Your surveys and labors on the isthmus have been the first practical ones undertaken here, and they now serve us to carry out the work."

In the New-York office of the Panama Canal Company can be seen a map from the surveys of Colonel Totten, which was published in Jamaica, W. I., by Harrison, Crown surveyor, in the year 1867, than which no better one has been made up to date, as regards the topography of the country. M. de Lesseps, who was always appreciative of the services of others, gave Colonel Totten a position on the superior technical or engineering committee of the canal, with a salary which, I imagine, was valuable to him in his declining years, as he seemed to have been pretty much forgotten by the railroad company. It was always a satisfaction to me to think that as long ago as 1879 I had helped to bring these two great men together. NATHAN APPLETON.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1904.

FOR SLIPPERY STREETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of your editorial this morning on "A Barbarism of the Streets" there is a considerable measure of relief within the reach of every driver, whether or not his "boss" is humane enough to have his horses properly shod. A stout paper bag, containing two or three quarts of sand, could be carried easily in every wagon, and would afford the means of helping to his feet any poor animal vainly struggling to regain his foothold. This would be much more effective than any amount of beating, and much more economical than having a blanket ruined in attempting to attain the same object.

Drivers are not necessarily brutal; they do the best they can under the brutal conditions of overloading and bad shoeing imposed upon them by the greed of their employers.

The relief suggested above has the indorsement of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and could easily be made obligatory by a city ordinance. ANDREW H. SMITH.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1904.

THE CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune of January 18 I noticed an item relating to the Christian Israelites in Boston, wherein they are described as a new religious sect. The fact is there has been a body in New-York City for over fifty years. They had a sanctuary at No. 108 First-st., and, I believe, still worship at that place. The Rev. John Leyden Bishop was their pastor for many years.

Their creed is taken substantially from the Old and New Testaments. It includes the observance of the sanitary laws of Moses, and circumcision. Like the Jews, they abstain from swine's flesh and other unclean animal food. Some are vegetarians from choice, but the law does not require it.

Their ideal is immortality on earth, the redemption of man's body. This they consider preferable to the salvation of the soul alone. But all who do not obtain the former will, they expect, obtain the latter, finally. I think they have no exact time set for the millennium. G. L. RICHARDSON.

Hyde Park, Mass., Jan. 20, 1904.

MUSIC.

Jubilee Concert of the Arion Society.

The seriously beautiful aspect of musical culture as practised by one of the German clubs of New-York was exemplified at a concert given in Carnegie Hall last night by the Männergesangverein Arion, that is, in the vernacular, the Men's Singing Society Arion. The concert was a feature in the series of entertainments arranged by the society to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. There are to be banquets, balls and social functions to give voice to the society's rejoicing, but the one meeting of a thoroughly artistic nature was the concert, which had a dignified purpose and scope and offered pleasure of a rare order especially to the lovers of part songs for men's voices. The forces employed were the society's chorus, an orchestra of seventy musicians, Mrs. Shanna Cumming, Miss Olive Fremstad and Otto Goritz, solo singers, and Julius Lorenz, conductor. The programme presented as its chief feature Bruch's scenes from Bishop Tegner's "Frithjof-Sage," but was varied by a number of shorter compositions. The proceedings were opened by Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," which was followed by a festal hymn for soprano solo (Mrs. Cumming), chorus and orchestra, the words of which were written by George von Skal, managing editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," of this city, the music by Mr. Lorenz. After Herr Goritz, who is a member of Mr. Conried's opera company, had sung Wolfram's address from the tournament of song in Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and a charmingly arch German song (the latter in response to a recall), the choir of men illustrated the form of musical art in which its raison d'être lies by singing three unaccompanied part-songs, viz.: Praetorius's "Es ist ein Ros' entsprungen" of the sixteenth century; "Nun leb' wohl, du kleine Gasse," by Silcher, one of the founders of the German male part-song in the middle of the nineteenth century, and Friedrich Hegar's dramatic ballad, "Rudolph von Werdenberg"—a specimen of the style of composition cultivated by the radical composers of to-day. The great scene "Abscheulicher!" from Beethoven's "Fidelio," sung with real dramatic ardor and much beauty by Miss Fremstad, ended the miscellaneous part of the programme, the remainder of which was given up to the fine composition by Bruch, quite correctly described on the house bill as one of the monumentally great works composed for men's voices.

The performance of this music was in the highest degree creditable to all concerned. German singing societies, as a rule, prate a good deal about music, but cultivate it much less than they do their beloved sociability—"gemüthlichkeit," as they call it. The Arion is an exception. There is a high degree of refinement and a nice sense of euphony in the singing of its choir besides the energy and precision, without which Männerchor songs are about the dreariest things in music. For this reason, though the larger work with orchestra put on a more ambitious air, the three part songs were the finest exemplifications of the choir's skill and merited the enthusiastic plaudits with which they were received. Mr. Lorenz's festival hymn proved to be a composition in the old fashioned Männerchor style, with pretty mood picture at the outset, and some pompous and swelling climaxes. But there were signs of more or less futile labor later, and the solo part was ineffective.

Männergesangverein Arion is an offshoot of the Liederkranz. In its origin it exemplifies the axiom that the multiplication of musical organizations is generally due to discord. In January, 1854, fourteen members of the Liederkranz, being unable longer to agree with their fellows, cut loose and organized the Arion. Within a week they gave their first concert in the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal-st. The first conductor was a musician named Meyerhofer, who was succeeded by Karl Bergmann. The latter remained in the position, save during a short interregnum beginning in 1862, until 1870. Other conductors for short terms were Karl Anschütz, F. L. Ritter, V. Hartmann and H. Grenier. In 1871 Dr. Leopold Damrosch was brought from Breslau, where he was conducting the opera and orchestral society, and remained conductor until 1884. He in turn was succeeded by Frank Van der Stucken, who held the position until the fall of 1895, when he was called to Cincinnati to become conductor of the Symphony Orchestra and director of the College of Music in that city. His successor was Julius Lorenz, the present conductor.

In addition to the customary music for male voices the Arion from the beginning cultivated operettas. In 1855 a work of this kind, entitled "Mordgrundbruck," the music composed by Mr. Bergmann, was brought forward, and in 1856 "Der Gang zum Eisenhammer," by the same composer. Amusing little works in the same style, which do not call for female voices, are still given occasionally, but only for the diversion of the members and their families. There have been also some essays in a higher field. The choruses in the first Wagner opera performed in America were sung by the Arion Society. This was "Tannhäuser," produced under the direction of Mr. Bergmann at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, on August 27, 1859. Mme. Siedenberg was the Elizabeth, Herr Pickaneser the Tannhäuser, and a singer named Lehmann the Wolfram. In 1869 the Arion, following a natural impulse, performed "Der Freischütz," the most German of German operas.

For twenty years or thereabouts after its organization the theatre of Arion activity was at St. Mark's Place. The increase in membership and the necessity of following the current of population, however, at length compelled the society to imitate the Liederkranz. Toward the close of 1885 the officers decided to build a new hall. A lot of ground at the southeast corner of Park-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. was purchased for $95,000, and three prizes were offered for plans for the proposed new clubhouse. The plans accepted contemplated a building to cost $200,000, but they were afterward changed so as to make the building fireproof throughout, and this, together with some unexpected difficulties met with in sinking the foundations, increased the cost of the new clubhouse to $350,000. Ground was broken in March, 1886. The cornerstone was laid, with musical ceremonies, on June 12, and the hall dedicated in September. The first concert in the new music rooms took place on October 30, 1886.

WAGNER'S LOVE TRAGEDY.

Mme. Ternina's wonderful art glorified the representation of "Tristan und Isolde" which was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was not only that she seemed to have regained complete control of her voice; that seemed a secondary matter, delightful as it was to the ears of her listeners. A spiritual exaltation filled her, and her every tone, word and gesture thrilled the audience as it has not been thrilled before this season. She sent galvanic shocks into her companions as well, and with Mr. Mottl opening the sluicegates the tumultuous passion of the first act poured like a torrent across the stage. It was a performance which deserved to be set down in the record in glowing letters, and to be cited for years to come as an illustration of what one woman's genius can accomplish. Her associates were mostly artists of lovely zeal and ample art, who could easily catch the inspiration which went out from her—Mr. Kraus, Mr. Van Rooy, Mme. Homer and Mr. Blass; but Mme. Ternina and Mr. Mottl were the real flaming heralds of the evening.

A WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 22.—Miss Florence Howes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Howes, is to be married here to-morrow, at 3 p. m., to Lea Herrick, son of Mrs. Eugene Herrick, of No. 194 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Three hundred invitations have been issued, and a large number of guests from New-York, New-Jersey and Brooklyn are expected to attend.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

From The Toledo Blade.

The 1904 issue of The Tribune Almanac is at hand. It is a vade mecum for the man of affairs. There isn't anything missing in the way of records which the average man will want to know about. It doesn't matter what the subject—game laws, pension legislation, sporting statistics, facts about universities, colleges, patriotic societies, population, public officials, to say nothing of a condensed guide of New-York City, a map of the underground railroad system, showing the location of stations, and a table telling railroad distances, fares, etc. In fact, it is really not an exaggeration to say that of a hundred and one things a sane person wants to know at least ninety-nine will be found in the Tribune Almanac.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Politicians in particular will be guided aright if they procure a copy of the 1904 Tribune Almanac at the earliest possible date. Its political register is about as complete as any one could desire. This is only one phase of its make-up, however, for the almanac is an almanac in every other sense. It contains over four hundred pages of tables and elucidations on a thousand and one different topics of vital interest.

PRESIDENT HADLEY AT HARVARD.

His Views on Opportunities for Political Influence.

Brief and inaccurate reports of the informal address which President Hadley of Yale made before the Harvard Union on January 13 have led to some intemperate criticism. "The Yale Alumni Weekly" furnishes the following summary of what he actually said. It seems, far from deserving censure, to be a timely and admirable statement of wholesome truths:

The quickest way for a man to secure influence in politics is to identify himself with some party, take its nomination for office, fulfil the duties of any office to which he may be elected as well as the conditions permit, and look for the promotion which is about as certain to follow in politics as in any other business where a man accepts the rules of the game and plays it skilfully. The disadvantage connected with this way of doing things is that such a man secures his influence at the sacrifice of his independence. He is in very large measure bound by the platform of the party which nominated him to office. He is in some measure bound to acquiesce in changes in the position of that party, even where those changes may not meet his approval. He is frequently obliged to lend his countenance to a system where party service rather than public service is made to constitute a claim for appointment to salaried office or some other form of reward.

Seeing the evil which results from this loss of independence, some men are inclined to go to the other extreme—to cut loose from party organizations altogether, voting for the best measures and the best men, without regard to the question which party supports them. Those who hold this view say that even a small minority of independent voters could force the regular party organizations to compete for their approval, and thus compel those organizations to do better things for the country than would otherwise be probable. They point to the Presidential election of 1884 as an instance where this result was actually accomplished. Such an independent vote is often a useful thing. In municipal affairs it is now pretty generally recognized that a wise man should not let his choice of candidates be governed by their national party affiliations.

DRAWBACK TO INDEPENDENT ACTION.

But even at the very best the exercise of this political independence is accompanied by a loss of positive influence. The independent vote may win one election; it can rarely win two in succession. As American politics is conducted party organization seems absolutely necessary for the continuous carrying out of a defined policy from year to year, and even to the consistent execution of any set of measures by the administration and legislature within the limit of a single year. We may not like this fact, but we cannot afford to ignore it.

I believe it is both possible and wise to take a middle ground between the theories of the extreme partisan on the one hand and those of the extreme independent on the other, and that he who takes this middle ground stands the best chance of combining the requisite amount of influence and independence to make his work a power for good in the country's history.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE DESIRABLE.

In taking this middle ground, I should advise a man not to go into politics until he had some independent means of support sufficient to keep him and his family from starvation, upon which he could fall back if he were defeated for office or felt that he could not honorably accept office under the conditions imposed. If he has no inherited wealth it is well for him to get a sufficient start as a lawyer or journalist or business man to give him this necessary minimum of self-support before becoming a candidate for office.

This basis having been attained, I should advise him to connect himself with the party whose attitude, on the whole, most meets his view of what the country is going to need in the long run in the way of measures and men. When he is in full sympathy with what that party is doing he should identify himself with it as prominently as possible. When he thinks it is doing badly he should keep out of those offices where he will be forced to support measures which he disapproves. If the issue arises in advance he can decline the nomination; if it comes up unexpectedly when he is already in office he has a more difficult problem to decide, where he must balance conflicting claims of allegiance as well as he can—taking care never to sacrifice his conscience to temporary expediency.

The fact that he is able to go out of active politics for the time being, while mistakes are being made or wrongs being tolerated, leaves him more independent for the moment and stronger in the long run than if he were compelled to stay in office to keep his children from starving. If it happens that a man can find within the councils of his party a leader somewhat older than he is, and whom he trusts thoroughly and to whose fortunes he can attach himself, I believe it to be a good thing. The fact that this sort of attachment between a leader and followers is so often used for bad ends in American politics should not blind us to its rightness and excellence when it is used for good ends.

PARTY LIKENED TO A CHURCH.

A man's attachment to a party, looked at in this way, does not imply that he agrees with every article of its platform, any more than a man's attachment to a particular church implies that he believes, or even understands, every single article in its creed. A party, like a church, is an institution, and one which seems to have proved necessary in the government of the country. We attach ourselves to it when we believe it is doing good; and as long as we have sympathy with its general aims and purposes, and believe that it is doing more good than harm, there is no obligation upon us to separate ourselves from it or to act in antagonism to it because there are men within its pale whose conduct we disapprove or articles in its platform concerning which we feel serious doubt.

The man who becomes a free lance in either politics or religion habitually loses more in the way of influence for good than he gains in the way of independence from evil. His error is almost as great as that of the man who so completely sinks his individuality in the party that he is not able to improve its standards or insist that it shall become a means of service to the nation.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The ice began to move out of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers to-day. At 1 p. m. a stage of 19.6 feet had been reported and the rivers were rising one foot an hour. At 4 p. m. the danger line was reached, and at 8 p. m. a stage of 24.5 feet was recorded. Warnings have been issued for a stage of not less than 30 feet Saturday forenoon.

At Cincinnati the river was bank full of heavy ice and the worst is believed to have passed. The situation on the lower Ohio is much improved and further damage is not anticipated.

Warnings have been issued at all points where dangerous conditions exist.

The weather conditions are favorable to a cessation of the rain over the watershed of the Upper Ohio and generally through the Middle Atlantic States. The area of low pressure that covered the lower lake region this morning has moved northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, increasing somewhat in intensity. Pressure has risen in the Southwest, and a high of considerable magnitude is moving southeastward over the north Rocky Mountain region.

Rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours quite generally east of the Mississippi, and there have been local rains and snows in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the North Pacific Coast. It is warmer to-night in northeast districts, and lower temperatures prevail in the Lower Ohio and the Middle and Lower Mississippi valleys.

The weather will clear Saturday in northeast districts and along the Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail, except in the lake region, where snow is indicated. It will be much colder Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and thence southward to the Gulf. Colder weather is also indicated for the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley and the middle portion of the Missouri Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will shift to brisk northwest and diminishing Saturday; on the Gulf Coast they will continue fresh northwest, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For Eastern New-York, clearing and colder to-day; Sunday fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

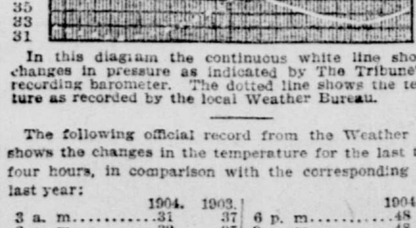
For Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New-Jersey and District of Columbia, fair and colder to-day; Sunday fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, much colder to-day, with snow flurries along the lake and in west portion; Sunday fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Western New-York, rain, turning to snow and colder to-day; Sunday snow; fresh northwest winds.

For New-England, rain to-day, followed by fair and colder; Sunday fair, colder in northeast portion; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	31	37	6 p. m.	48	39
6 a. m.	32	37	9 p. m.	48	36
9 a. m.	35	36	11 p. m.	50	34
12 m.	36	40	12 p. m.	—	34
4 p. m.	50	40			

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 41; average for corresponding date last year, 37; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 31.

Local forecast: Clearing and colder to-day; Sunday fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, January 22.

HALF A BILLION FOR SHIPS.—The Naval General Board has evolved an elaborate building programme, which extends over a period of twenty years and contemplates the ultimate expenditure of nearly $500,000,000. The types of ships named in the project are battleships, armored and protected cruisers, gunboats, scouts and destroyers. No provision is made for submarines, despite the fact that significant information has been received from abroad of the tests of new boats of that type. Some of Secretary Moody's advisers are not in favor of the recommendation to Congress of a building programme extending over such a long period. It is urged that it is sufficient to allow each Congress to take care of the increase of the navy, and not to attempt to bind successive Congresses to any scheme which is adopted now and supposed to hold the government for the next two decades. It is pointed out that, had this government adopted a building programme in 1884, it would have been impossible to anticipate such construction as has been realized in the intervening twenty years, and it is readily seen how many times it would have been necessary to amend a building programme adopted in 1884, when no one dared speak of a battleship, for the construction of which there were no facilities in this country.

MILITIA RESERVES.—The project of establishing a system of examination in the War Department which shall form a list of eligibles for commissions in a volunteer reserve force is exciting much interest among militiamen. Twenty letters a day on the average are being received at the adjutant general's office from people who wish to take the examination, and believe they stand a chance of getting on the list. It seems to make no difference that there is likely to be no result from the examinations beyond an honorary list, since any volunteer commands raised by State authorities in time of war are destined to be officered by appointees of Governors. The War Department officials in charge of militia matters, however, are much gratified at the interest shown in the project.

PROTESTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.—Naval officers have objected to the methods pursued by some of the advocates of the project of a General Staff, and it is proposed that some restrictions shall be placed on those who are now conducting a sort of campaign of education preliminary to obtaining legislative sanction of a General Staff organization. The first incident to excite the ire of the opponents of the General Staff idea was the circulation of literature describing the project. This has been sent to all Congressmen and to naval officers, one of the documents bearing the red-lettered word "confidential." There was much mystery as to its source, but it apears to have had departmental authority to a certain extent, because Secretary Moody has now issued a special order stating that "the circular relating to the General Staff and marked 'confidential,' was not really secret in its character and that that impressive label was inadvertently applied." This is accepted by naval officers as giving departmental authority to the literature, which the opponents of the General Staff think should not be tolerated unless they themselves have a similar privilege of circulating reading matter on the other side of the case. Then, too, objection is made to the appearance of naval officers at public gatherings and the delivery of addresses favoring a General Staff. This objection relates to the presence of Captain W. J. Barnette, the author of the most favored General Staff scheme, who described his project before the New-Jersey Press Association at its recent dinner in New-York City. Another officer who has offended them in this way is no less a person than Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who read a paper on the subject on Wednesday night before the Army and Navy Club in New-York. Paymaster General H. T. B. Harris, among other officers, has filed a protest against such a proceeding. It is evident that the campaign for and against a General Staff organization is destined to be the exciting event of the session in naval legislative matters.

ENGLISH COAL FOR THE NAVY.—The Navy Department is threatened with the necessity of purchasing from England a large quantity of the coal now shipped to Honolulu and the Asiatic stations. The law requires that fuel shall be shipped in American bottoms. These are not obtainable at home, and the ordinary charter steamers which are just now available would result in an increase in the cost of freight, says Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to the amount of $10,000 a cargo. Coal cannot be shipped in sailing vessels to the Asiatic stations, it is asserted, on account of the dangers of spontaneous combustion, and although fire extinguishing apparatus has been installed on commercial colliers, the naval experts believe there will always be difficulty and danger in carrying bituminous coal on long voyages through the tropics.

There has recently appeared before the House Naval Committee a representative of one of the coal contractors, bringing a protest against the law of March, 1902, which compels the navy to use American vessels. It was pointed out that the government had established a large coal depot at Honolulu, and instead of purchasing American coal for storage at that place it became necessary to buy Welsh coal. The subject has been made the occasion of a communication from Paymaster General Harris to the Navy Department showing to what extent the government is embarrassed by this limitation.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.—The military authorities have decided that the only military commands to be brought home from the Philippines in the present year will be the 11th Infantry, which will be succeeded in the islands by the 3d Infantry, now stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The 3d Infantry is scheduled to sail from San Francisco in March, and the 11th Infantry will leave Manila about February 15 and will probably succeed to the home stations which will be vacated by the 3d Infantry. Next year there will be many changes in the stations of troops in the Philippines, and probably four regiments of cavalry and eight regiments of infantry will be brought home. There is little use for cavalry in the islands, and no more regiments of that arm are likely to be sent beyond seas. The twelve regiments which will be ordered home next year will be replaced by an equivalent military force, the composition of which is as yet not determined, though the list of regiments ordered abroad is likely to include the 12th Infantry and possibly the 16th Infantry, although the latter regiment, stationed near New-York, is now booked to go to Panama.

AMUBLANCE SHIP.—The army and navy medical officers are taking advantage of the situation on the isthmus to renew a recommendation made periodically in favor of the establishment of a hospital or ambulance ship. If a force is to be maintained permanently, or even for a long period in Panama, it will be necessary to have some means of bringing home the sick and injured officers and soldiers. The hospital ship is believed hardly to serve the purpose, since it will be necessary to convey patients as soon as possible to hospitals on land, and, in the case of soldiers stricken with fever in Panama, it will be desirable, as a contribution to recovery, to bring them North. There is some talk of a joint "ambulance" vessel which can be used by the army, navy and marine corps, so that one vessel may serve this purpose, whether the military work on the isthmus is performed by marines, soldiers or bluejackets, or the representatives of all three branches. There are those who do not favor such a concentration of interests, basing their objections on the theory that it is difficult to adjust matters where there is a combination, and the danger of confusion and conflict of authority. Some time ago an army and navy general hospital was established in New-Mexico to which tuberculosis patients might be sent. It has been found difficult by the army officers to manage the naval patients, and probably there will be a similar resort for the benefit of consumptives of the navy established at Pensacola, Fla., where an experimental camp is already under way with sixteen patients. Naval medical officers say, however, that there need be no apprehension of the maintenance of discipline on board the navy and army ambulance ship since the conditions are altogether different.

BOARD RIVALRY.—The Naval General Board is arousing much criticism from a quarter which has hitherto held undisputed sway in the design of ships of war. This has been the work of the Board on Construction, which is composed of the chief of ordnance, chief constructor, engineer in chief and chief of the Bureau of Equipment. They have prescribed the chief characteristics of all ships, and now the Naval General Board has come along with a proposition which determines the military features necessary, with the result that there is at once a conflict between the two advisory bodies of the Secretary of the Navy. It is insisted by the Board on Construction that these duties are to be prepared by the Naval General Board, while the latter body is equally insistent that its duties entitle it to decide what shall be the strategic qualities of a ship which line officers will navigate and "fight." The correspondence is exceedingly lively, and probably will not be disclosed, notwithstanding the keen interest it would excite among naval readers. The Board on Construction has filed a protest against this activity of the General Board, whose representatives have retorted in a document, which calls attention to numerous mistakes alleged to have been made by its rival, such as the abolition of the torpedo tube, the isolation and non-protection of guns and the lack of freeboard.

MORE CIVILIAN CANDIDATES.—It will surprise a great many people to know that the President has designated four additional candidates for examination for commissions in the army. Some months ago, when thirty-one candidates were named for the examination, which is now in progress in different parts of the country, it was stated with great positiveness at the War Department that no other names would be added to the list. These candidates are now being examined to fill fifteen vacancies which had accrued on July 1, after the graduation of the class of 1903 at West Point. The pressure for designation, however, has been very great, and the War Department has not been able to resist it entirely. More than that, the young men who are now being examined and who supposed they were to be commissioned, if found qualified, as of date of July 1 last, are not really to be commissioned until after the appointment of the graduates of the Military Academy next June; and, following the appointment of those now under examination, will be appointed those of the four now designated, who pass the next examination on February 2. These are William E. Parker, employed now as a draughtsman in the army ordnance office of the War Department; Loren C. Grieves, of Ionia, Mich.; Sergeant Karl Truesdell, an enlisted man of the coast artillery, on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., the son of a Washington newspaper correspondent, and Corporal William C. F. Nicholson, an enlisted man of the 1st Cavalry, stationed in Texas, and the son of Captain W. G. Nicholson, 12th Cavalry, on duty in the Philippines.

ARMY BOARD CHANGE.—The recent army promotions and retirements serve to make one important change in the personnel of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortification. General G. L. Gillespie, lately chief of engineers, who becomes major general and principal assistant to General Chaffee on the General Staff, will continue as president of the board. General W. F. Randolph, who has been retired as chief of artillery, will be succeeded as a member of the board by General John P. Story, the new chief of artillery, who comes to Washington from Fort Monroe, and whose transfer leaves vacant one of the important billets of the army, that of commandant of the artillery school, to which a dozen officers of the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel are mentioned as eligible.

MORE POWDER NEEDED.—Recent orders issued by the General Staff of the army have increased the allowance of ammunition for target practice, with the result, it is now discovered, that a compliance with these requirements will deplete the reserve supply that will be on hand on June 30, 1905. The army chief of ordnance has figured out that it will require nearly $500,000 additional to the estimate already submitted in order to obtain 10,000,000 rounds of rifle ball cartridges and 2,000,000 rounds of revolver ball cartridges, in order that the reserve supply of ammunition may be increased rather than diminished.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army, navy and marine corps orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Second Lieutenant FRANKLIN R. KENNEY, artillery corps, from general hospital, Washington Barracks, to Oklahoma City to relieve Second Lieutenant LAWRENCE C. CRAWFORD, artillery corps, from recruiting.

Second Lieutenant LAWRENCE C. CRAWFORD, artillery corps, to 7th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Barrancas.

First Lieutenant THEODORE B. TAYLOR, 11th Cavalry, to Jefferson Barracks for duty pending arrival of his troop in United States.

Resignation of Second Lieutenant FLOYD C. MILLER, 1st Infantry, accepted for good of service.

Paymaster General Alfred E. Bates having been appointed major general, Colonel CULVER C. SNIFFEN, assistant paymaster general, will take charge of office of paymaster general temporarily.

Captain LOUIS F. GARRARD, Jr., quartermaster, to Delaware City, and assume charge of construction work at Fort Mott, Fort Du Pont and Fort Delaware.

First Lieutenant HALSEY E. YATES, 5th Infantry, Company B to Company F.

First Lieutenant PAUL W. BECK, 5th Infantry, Company F to Company B.

First Lieutenant HIRAM E. MITCHELL, artillery corps, to General Hospital, Washington Barracks.

Retirement of Major General JOSEPH P. SANGER, Brigadier General HARRY L. HASKELL and Brigadier General FORREST H. HATHAWAY announced.

Lieutenant Colonel FRANCIS S. DODGE, deputy paymaster general, from Department of the East to Washington.

Major HAMILTON S. WALLACE, paymaster, will assume temporary duty as chief paymaster, Department of the East.

NAVY.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. M'CLANAHAN, to Asiatic Station.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant GILES BISHOP, Jr., detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island.

First Lieutenant MACKER BABB, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island.

First Lieutenant J. G. MUIR, detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

January 19—The Potomac, at San Juan.

January 21—The Mohican, at Monterey; the Osceola, towing coal barges Nos. 55 and 56, at Caimanera.

January 22—The Machias, at Dijutil.

SAILED.

January 21—The Dolphin, from New-York for Washington.

Commandant naval station, Charleston, S. C., reports German training ship Stein arrived 21st inst.

HONORS TO VICTORIA'S MEMORY.

London, Jan. 22.—The third anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was observed to-day. There was the usual memorial service at Frogmore, which was attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and other members of the royal family. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Randall Davidson, officiated.

The anniversary of the King's accession to the throne was marked by the customary salutes at the naval and military stations, and the dressing of the warships.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Emperor William to-day attended a memorial service in honor of Queen Victoria at the English Church here, and unveiled tablets in memory of Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

WALL—NEILSON—On January 6, 1904, at New-York, N. Y., Marguerite Wall, daughter of Frank Y. Wall, to Jules Blanc Neilson.

WILLCOX—HAVEMEYER—On Thursday, January 21, 1904, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York City, by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Martha Josephine Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer, to William Russell Willcox.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Black, Charles M.	Lawrence, Elizabeth.
Bullard, Enoch P.	Lyon, Louise P.
Clarke, Howard S.	Martin, Thomas B.
Clark, James.	Moore, George H.
Comings, Eliza J.	Payson, Francis.
Dean, James E.	Pownall, Frank S.
Demarest, Ellen.	Van Rensselaer, Stephen.
Ferguson, William E.	Van Valkenburgh, Harriet.
Frelinghuysen, Dumont.	Van Wyck, Jane.
Labatut, George P.	

BLACK—On Wednesday, January 20, of pneumonia, Charles M. Black, son of the late Joseph and Margaret Black. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 437 West 19th-st., on Saturday, January 23, at 1 p. m.

BULLARD—At his home, No. 2 West 88th-st., after a long illness, Enoch Patterson Bullard. Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st. and Park-ave., on Sunday, January 24, at 4 p. m. Interment at Mount Auburn, Mass. Friends are kindly requested to omit flowers. Boston (Mass.), Concord (N. H.) and Littleton (N. H.) papers please copy.

CLARKE—On Wednesday, January 20, Howard Suydam Clarke, beloved husband of Elizabeth Pickford Clarke. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 564 2d-st., near 8th-ave., Brooklyn.

CLARK—At Plainfield, N. J., Friday, January 22, 1904, James Clark, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers. St. Louis papers please copy.

COMINGS—On January 22, Eliza J. Comings, aged 73 years. Relatives and friends, also members of West Forty-eighth Street M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church Home, 92d-st. and Amsterdam-ave., on Monday, at 11 a. m.

DEAN—On Friday morning, January 22, in the 63d year of his age, James E. Dean, eldest son of the late James and Sarah B. Dean. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 2 South Portland-ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 24, at 3 p. m.

DEMAREST—Suddenly, on January 21, at Tenafly, N. J., Mrs. Ellen Demarest, widow of Colonel A. G. Demarest. Funeral at her late residence, on Sunday, January 24, at 2 p. m.

FERGUSON—At his home, in Montclair, N. J., on Friday, January 22, after a lingering illness, William Ezra Ferguson, aged 71 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRELINGHUYSEN—On Thursday morning, January 21, 1904, at Somerville, N. J., after a short illness, Dumont Frelinghuysen, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, January 25, 1904, at 2:30.

LABATUT—On Friday, January 22, George P. Labatut, in his 77th year. Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock. Interment private at Greenwood.

LAWRENCE—At North Tarrytown, January 21, 1904, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas J. Lawrence, aged 70 years. Funeral from her late residence, Washington-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 p. m.

LYON—Suddenly, at the Post Graduate Hospital, New-York, on January 21, 1904, Louise Palmer Lyon, widow of the late William J. Lyon, daughter of Austin G. and Kate S. Durrie, and mother of Jesse V. and Palmer Keath Lyon and of Maude Muller Norden. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, at Basking Ridge, N. J., on Monday, January 25, 1904, upon the arrival of the new train from New-York on D., L. and W. R. R. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Leave train at Lyon Station.

MARTIN—Suddenly, on January 22, 1904, at his residence, No. 204 Washington Park, Brooklyn, Thomas B. Martin. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE—On January 20, George Henry, son of the late George E. Moore, aged 43 years and 11 months. Funeral Saturday, at No. 49 Bradhurst-ave., 10 a. m. Interment private.

PAYSON—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, January 20, Francis Payson, of New-York, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. James's Church, Madison-ave. and 71st-st., on Saturday, January 23, at 10 a. m.

POWNALL—On Friday, January 22, at his late residence, No. 1,963 7th-ave., Frank S. Pownall entered into rest. Funeral services at the Lenox Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox-ave., corner of 123d-st., Sunday afternoon, January 24, at 4 o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER—On Wednesday evening, January 20, 1904, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of the late Henry and Elizabeth King Van Rensselaer, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Saturday, January 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

VAN VALKENBURGH—Entered into rest on Friday, January 22, 1904, Harriet Van Valkenburgh, in the [illegible] year of her age. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, January 23, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her son, Willis Van Valkenburgh, No. 438 7th-st., Brooklyn. Interment Sunday at Ithaca, N. Y. Onondaga County papers please copy.

VAN WYCK—On Thursday, January 21, 1904, Jane Van Wyck, daughter of the late Joshua H. Van Wyck, of Jamaica, L. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, January 24, at 3 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, No. 1,544 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Interment Christ Church Cemetery, Manhasset, L. I., Monday, 12 m.

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DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
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Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 0[illegible]
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HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 1[illegible] Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.
GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via Sa[illegible] Lorenzo.
ANTWERP, BELGIUM—American Express Company, No. 7 Quai Van Dyck.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending January 23, 1904, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

Regular and Supplementary Mails close at Foreign Station half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Scotland, Ireland and Liverpool, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Great Britain and Europe must be directed "per s. s. Lucania"); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kroonland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kroonland"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Princess Irene (mail must be directed "per s. s. Princess Irene").

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional Supplementary Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

SATURDAY—At 3 a. m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Dunstan, via Para and Manaos; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Philadelphia (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico (ordinary mail only), per s. s. Mae, via Mayaguez; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Manoa; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua, Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Adirondack; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Curityba, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Bermuda, Antigua, Martinique and Guadeloupe, per s. s. Etruria (mail for Barbados, Trinidad, British, Dutch and French Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Etruria"); at 1 p. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Nordby, via Pernambuco, Maceio and Santos (mail must be directed "per s. s. Nordby"); at 3 p. m. (supplementary 4 p. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown, per s. s. Siberia (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Siberia").

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA.—Via Port Tampa, Fla., closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY.—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA.—By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 11:30 p. m. every Sunday. By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. every Friday.

MIQUELON.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at †11:30 p. m.).

COSTA RICA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †11:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †11:30 p. m.).

BAHAMAS (except Parcels-Post Mails).—By rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, closes at †11:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Saturday.

†Registered Mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Australia (except West), Fiji Islands and New-Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Moana.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †25, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †27, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †28, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Korea.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February †6, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February †6th, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6:30 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., January 15, 1904.