Senator Raines and Assemblyman Burnett, have declared their opposition. That the Governor sought to save Mr. Newcomb from embarking on a hopeless effort is the general suspicion here, particularly since he has so frankly announced his position.

FASSETT SEES ODELL AND PLATT.

Likely To Be Candidate for Congress in XXXIIId District.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, who is likely to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the XXXIIId District, comprising the counties of Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler and Seneca, saw Senator Platt and Governor Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with reference to the complicated situation in the district. Two years ago Mr. Fassett was disposed to make a fight for the nomination against Congressman Gillet, who now is serving his sixth term. He stood aside, his friends say, with the understanding among the leaders that there would be no opposition this year to his nomination. Chemung, Schuyler and Seneca, each have five delegates in the district convention, while Steuben, with two Assembly districts, has ten. Mr. Fassett controls all three of the smaller county conventions, but the Steuben delegates are controlled by Judge Parkhurst, who is temporarily absent in California on account of his health. Mr. Fassett would be in control of the situation, his friends say, were it not for the fact that there is a contesting delegation in Seneca, whose votes, if admitted at the organization of the Congress district convention, might cause a deadlock. Mr. Fassett's friends in the counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Seneca have urged him to go ahead regardless of Steuben, but he is not disposed to do anything that will hurt the State and Presidential tickets next fall. He was not disposed last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to talk about the controversy.

"Ultimately," said he, "the decision will rest with the delegates and voters of Steuben. I have every confidence in their sense of fair play."

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Bryan and Hearst Leave Albany Democrats No Peace of Mind.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 29.—The sounds of the Bryan demonstration have sent consternation to the hearts of the Democratic representatives here. At first they were inclined to regard the disturbance as merely local; now they begin to perceive its importance.

"Why did Mr. Bryan have to destroy all his influence with his party in this fashion?" demanded a Tammany Senator to-day. "He might have been a strong power in the party had he chosen a different tack. There is no question that he has seriously injured Democratic prospects and is still injuring them. It is too bad, this performance of his."

Between the Western rumors of a Hearst stampede and the Eastern deliverances of Mr. Bryan the Democrats here are having a hard time these days. It is interesting to note that, while Chief Judge Alton B. Parker is to be seen every night at a local hotel, and numbers of Tammany Senators and Assemblymen come in and out, and even chat fraternally with Judge O'Brien and Judge Parker's colleagues, there still seems to be some gulf between the Tammany candidate and the Tammany representative.

MISSISSIPPI AGAINST BRYAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29.—A poll of the legislature shows the members overwhelmingly opposed to the indorsement of Bryan and the Kansas City platform by the Democratic convention.

DINNER FOR SENATOR PENROSE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Senator Boies Penrose was the guest of honor at a dinner given at Horticultural Hall to-night by the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs. The dinner was given to show the organization's appreciation of the work of Senator Penrose as State chairman in the last campaign. Six hundred persons were present, which made the dinner the largest ever given by a political organization in this city. Among those present were Governor Pennypacker, Attorney General Hampton L. Carson, Congressman Dalzell, J. Hampton Moore, national president of the League of Republican Clubs; John R. Wiggins, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, and ex-Attorney General Elkin. Senator Quay, who is in Florida, sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present.

The day being the anniversary of the birth of McKinley, the carnation was largely used in the decorations, and each guest wore a carnation.

HEARING IN LEADERSHIP FIGHT.

The Republican County Committee's committee of five, appointed to hear evidence on the leadership fight in the XXIXth District between Alexander T. Mason and Alderman Ware, met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the County Committee and listened to many stories concerning the management of the organization in the XXIXth District. Edward Lauterbach announced after the hearing that the committee had heard all the evidence and would reserve decision until the meeting of the County Committee.

MAINE TO INCREASE ITS DELEGATES.

Fairfield, Me., Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the State Democratic Committee to-day it was decided to hold the State convention at Waterville, July 14. The committee voted to recommend that delegates to the St. Louis convention be chosen, three by each of the four Congress conventions, instead of by the usual method of naming two from each district and four at large.

CONGRESS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Leaders Oppose Large Appropriations at This Session.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The policy of this Congress in relation to appropriations for public buildings was considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but no decision was reached. A number of Senators expressed a desire to press public building bills, but the general sentiment, however, seemed to be that only projects which are now under way would be acted on at this session, although the discussion was informal and not considered binding in any manner. Leaders of the House are said not to favor any extensive appropriations for new buildings.

PATENT BUSINESS BROKE RECORDS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the calendar year 1903 shows that the patent business transacted exceeded all previous records. The total cash receipts of the office were $1,616,698, leaving a surplus of $189,000. There were 50,213 patents applied for and 21,699 issued. The report predicts the same increase for the present year, and says the Patent Office since its inception in 1836, has furnished a surplus of $5,682,549 to the government.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE.

The alumni of Middlebury College held their annual dinner at the Waldorf last evening. A. B. Hepburn presided. Dr. Justin H. Smith, of Dartmouth College, was the guest and made the principal address. Speeches were also made by President Ezra Brainerd, Dr. Brainerd Kellogg, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston; Dr. James Rowland, recently returned from missionary service in Japan; Jesse Stearns, William H. Button and Dr. George D. Scott, of this city.

PAY OF COUNSEL OF RECEIVERS.

The law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, legal advisers to Receivers Robert C. Morris and Charles S. McKenzie, in the Dresser & Co. bankruptcy proceedings, have succeeded in getting a ruling from Judge Holt, of the United States District Court, regarding their bill for services. He confirms Special Commissioner Stanley W. Dexter's report allowing the attorneys $3,500 and less than $100 for disbursements, but says the firm should have leave to apply for a further allowance for services after the date of the referee's report.

TO GET GOOD TREATMENT.
Readers are assured of good treatment if they will mention to advertisers they saw their advt. in The Tribune.

GORMAN'S GUN SPIKED.

His Panama Resolution of Inquiry Amended and Adopted.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Republicans in the Senate once more blanketed the sails of Senator Gorman's opposition to the Panama Canal today by adopting without division the resolution agreed to in the Democratic caucus calling on the President for all the correspondence concerning the Panama revolution and treaty. The resolution was adopted, however, only after it had been amended to include the words "if not incompatible with the public interest."

The resolution, which was drafted by Senators Gorman, Carmack, Cockrell and Culberson, was heralded as a great political coup—one of those master strokes of shrewd politics of which some people believe Mr. Gorman capable. When the resolution was introduced by Senator Culberson there was general surprise on the Republican side of the chamber that such great labor had produced so insignificant a mouse. It was noted, however, that the usual provision above quoted had been omitted. Senator Cullom, in the innocence of his heart, supposed it was an oversight, and immediately went to Mr. Gorman and called his attention to the omission. Then the Democratic leader showed his hand. He declared with emphasis that his side would not permit the insertion of the proposed words, and it soon became evident that the Democrats hoped to secure Republican approval of a resolution that by implication would be susceptible of being construed as want of confidence in the President. The trick was too transparent, however, and after a protracted and wearisome debate the desired clause was inserted by a vote of 39 to 20, Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, being the one Democrat who voted with the Republicans. The resolution was then adopted unanimously. There were frequent assurances in the debate that notwithstanding the modification all the papers bearing on the question would be sent to the Senate.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether all the correspondence and notes between the Department of State and the legation of the United States at Bogota and between either of these and the government of Colombia in relation to the construction of an isthmian canal, since June 28, 1902, and all the correspondence and notes between any department of the government of the United States and any of its officials or representatives or the government of Panama concerning the separation of Panama from Colombia, have been sent to the Senate, and, if not, that he be requested to send the remaining correspondence and notes to the Senate in executive session, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest.

As soon as the morning business had been disposed of Senator Bacon called up his resolution suggesting to the President the advisability of negotiating a treaty with Colombia to effect a satisfactory settlement of the claims of that country growing out of the Panama revolution. Mr. Bacon occupied the remainder of the Senate day in discussing this resolution, repeating, with few additions, what he said on the subject when it was first introduced. Senator Spooner from time to time replied to the Senator from Georgia, meeting the latter's contentions with the same arguments which he had previously advanced. As most of the Senators had heard once before all that Mr. Bacon had to offer, he had a small audience, and even the galleries were almost empty for the greater part of the day.

Mr. Tillman introduced a resolution asking for more specific information from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the nomination of W. D. Crum as Collector of Customs for the Port of Charleston, S. C., than was contained in the letter from the Secretary received yesterday by the Senate. He said that the Secretary's letter was ambiguous and failed entirely of its object. He asserted that the Secretary had with "great adroitness dodged the issue." The resolution went over without action.

Mr. Hoar was in the Senate to-day for the first time since the death of his wife, a month ago.

TELLS OF DARIEN ROUTE.

Attorney of Isthmian Canal Company Gives Its Advantages.

Regarding a new and shorter Panama Canal route, referred to by General Alfred C. Barnes, president of the Aldine Association, at the dinner of the association on Thursday night, known as the Mandingo-Darien route, Meyer Auerbach, a lawyer, at No. 50 Pine-st., attorney for the Isthmian Canal Company, made the following statement to a Tribune reporter last evening:

When the Panama treaty was first published we found it was indefinite and uncertain in three respects, and wrote to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the treaty had been sent, calling their attention to the following defects:

First—That the harbors at either end, to wit, Panama and Colon, were by the terms of the treaty, expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of the United States.

Second—That the treaty required the United States to build the canal, instead of, as is customary, allowing the United States to do it by its nominees, if it saw fit.

Third—That it did not allow the United States to select under the terms used any other than the Panama route, thus compelling the United States, if the treaty went into effect, to pay any sum whatever that the French Panama Company might choose to ask. And this was highly important, because of the fact that the option which the French Panama Company had given to the United States to acquire its rights for $40,000,000 had expired by limitation, and they could therefore increase their price to any figure they saw fit.

The Foreign Relations Committee reported that the treaty should be amended by giving the United States certain limited powers in respect to the harbors and the dredging thereof, but this amendment does not go far enough to give the United States the required jurisdiction.

Thereupon, Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, in brief, that a commission should be appointed to investigate whether the Mandingo Darien route or the Panama Canal route was the more feasible. This was referred to the proper committee.

The Mandingo Darien route was favored by President McKinley, the only question being an engineering one as to whether the rock through which the canal would have to be built was strong enough for the purpose. This fact had not been demonstrated at the time the Spooner bill was proposed last year, but subsequently Professor Kempton was sent to the Mandingo Darien route for the purpose of making a new geological section from ocean to ocean. He reported that the rock was uniform in character, very solid and strong, and most excellent for the tunnel. Lieutenant Colonel Butler, the officer commanding at Watertown Arsenal, reported the ultimate strength of the rock as more than six times the strength required for the tunnel.

The Mandingo route goes from the Gulf of San Blas, on the Atlantic Ocean, at a place where the water is eighty feet deep within one hundred feet of the shore, across the narrowest part of the isthmus, the distance being only 29½ miles, as against 49½ from Panama, to a fine harbor behind the Pearl Islands, on the Pacific Coast. This canal will require no locks, but would be a sea level canal, 35 feet deep, 95 feet wide in the narrowest part, and 150 feet wide in the narrowest part of the double way.

The statistics show that at the present time there are forty ships daily that would use such a canal. Both the Panama and Nicaragua routes, if built, could accommodate only twenty-two a day, while the Mandingo could pass 288. The time of transit through this canal, if built, would be only six hours from sea to sea, while the Panama route would require fifteen hours and the Nicaragua thirty-three hours. If the Mandingo route should be finally selected, the government would save, in addition to the $40,000,000 which it would under the proposed treaty have to pay to the French Panama Canal Company, the additional $200,000,000 or more which the lowest estimates give as the amount required to complete the Panama Canal, the proposition being simply to have the United States, under the provisions of the Pugsley bill, guarantee an issue of $100,000,000 of bonds for the construction of the Mandingo Canal, in return for which the government would receive the perpetual right to have its war vessels use the canal free of all charges. Thus the government's liability would be nothing, except in the event of default by the company in the payment of the principal of the bonds, in which event, however, under the provisions of the bill, the whole canal would become the property of the government.

If the treaty were amended, permitting a choice of routes by the President, he would have the option of choosing that which investigation would show to be the most feasible.

W. W. RUSSELL CHARGE AT PANAMA.

Washington, Jan. 29.—W. W. Russell, at present Secretary of Legation at Caracas, Venezuela, has been appointed chargé of the United States Legation at Panama, and will conduct business there after the departure of Minister Buchanan, who is to sail from Colon for the United States next Tuesday. Mr. Buchanan will resign as soon as he reaches Washington, in accordance with the understanding he had when he accepted the mission to Panama. Mr. Russell will probably be named to succeed Mr. Buchanan.

MOVE TO REGAIN PANAMA.

Reyes's Assurance Decides Colombia to Send Expedition.

Panama, Jan. 29.—News has reached here from Bogota that, insomuch as Generals Reyes and Cavallero have assured Colombia that the United States will object only to her landing forces in the canal zone, the Colombian government intends to organize and send an expedition against Panama.

The only explanation of this news from Bogota is that the government of Colombia is compelled to take some steps to prevent its downfall. This is said to be imminent, as President Marroquin has lost all the prestige he ever had. There is much speculation in Bogota as to the outcome of this move should it be put through.

Colombian newspapers are complaining that it cost more than $15,000,000 in paper money (a Colombian dollar is worth about 7-10 of an American cent) to move the troops Colombia has to-day at Titumati, on the Gulf of Darien, from Cartagena to that point. These men are estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and at one time they were well supplied with provisions.

Joaquin Velez, Perez y Soto and other enemies of Marroquin have been imprisoned for alleged conspiracy.

People arriving here from Colombia declare the situation in that country to be growing worse every day.

NEW-HAVEN PETITION PRESENTED.

Prominent Citizens Urge Ratification of the Panama Treaty.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, presented to the Senate to-day a petition for the ratification of the Panama treaty signed by many of the prominent citizens of New-Haven. Some time ago Senator Hoar presented a petition against ratification signed by citizens of that city, and it was with a view to dissipating any suspicion that the Hoar petition represented the sentiment of a majority of the people of New-Haven that the one introduced to-day was drawn up and signed. Among the signers of the petition presented by Senator Platt are the president, vice-president and third vice-president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; the president of the Fairhaven and Westville Railroad, the presidents of eight banks, eleven attorneys-at-law, forty-one members of the faculty of Yale University and a considerable number of prominent business men of New-Haven.

CANAL COMPANY'S REPLY TO SUIT.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The Panama Canal Company today filed with the Tribunal of the Seine a partial answer to the suit begun in behalf of Colombia. The answer deals only with the question of Colombia's right to fifty thousand shares of stock, the main question, the company's right to transfer its concession being reserved for a later answer. Until the latter is received the court will not fix a date for a hearing.

DEMOCRATIC "POWWOW" TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Gorman has called a caucus of Democratic Senators to be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. It was announced that no general plans were entertained except that a "powwow" over the Panama question seemed to be necessary from a Democratic point of view.

CUBAN LIBERALS THREATENED.

Shots Fired Before Houses of Leaders at Cienfuegos.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 29.—There were demonstrations here early this morning before the houses of two prominent and wealthy leaders of the Liberal party, who, however, happened to be out of town. Several shots were fired, and the families of the absent leaders were much frightened. Although there is much political feeling here, there has been no repetition of the rioting of two days ago.

SENDING TROOPS TO FRONTIER.

Turkey Orders Seven Battalions from Monastir to the Bulgarian Border.

Salonica, Jan. 29.—The Minister of War has ordered seven battalions of Turkish troops from Monastir to Istib and points on the Bulgarian frontier.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS OF POWERS.

"The Statist's" Plan for a Solution of Far Eastern Questions.

London, Jan. 30.—"The Statist" to-day, in a long article on the Russo-Japanese situation, makes a striking suggestion for the solution of the difficulty, which seems to meet the claims and contentions of both Russia and Japan.

After commenting on the advantages of the Chino-American treaty, which, it says, if carried out, would assure an open door in Manchuria for the rest of the world, "The Statist" says:

When Russia was at the gates of Constantinople, and practically had dictated peace to Turkey, Great Britain interfered, and the result was the Berlin Congress. Is there any good reason why the world should wait for the conclusion of war to summon a similar council? Would it not be more statesmanlike—and certainly more humane—to summon such a council now in order to prevent war? Would it not be possible for the Russian government to sell its railways in Chinese territory to an international syndicate, all the powers guaranteeing the safety and the interests of this syndicate? In that way, it seems to us, the real rights of Russia in Manchuria would be safeguarded, while the apprehensions entertained by Japan, that Russian extension threatens her very existence, would be permanently removed.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN BRAZIL.

Washington, Jan. 29.—David E. Thompson, United States Minister to Brazil, called at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Acting Secretary Loomis and other officials on a matter of importance to the milling interests of the Northwest. The minister has practically succeeded in opening the vast markets of Brazil to American flour, and the means by which this has been accomplished will be disclosed in a few days. Merely an incident in the prosecution of the task was the defeat by Minister Thompson of a proposition, which had almost become law, to bestow on a German syndicate a monopoly of the right to make flour in the State of Pernambuco.

Mr. Thompson reports that financial and commercial conditions in Brazil are improving slowly.

INTERSTATE BILLS REFERRED.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day referred all bills before it to sub-committees. Senator Quarles's bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix freight schedules where it believes existing rates to be exorbitant was discussed at length. It was decided that as the House committee has arranged to give hearings on this bill no action will be taken by the Senate committee unless hearings by it are expressly requested. Senator Foraker introduced a bill to-day providing that nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or contract in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, so far as such contract is reasonable.

SLIGHT FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Washington Fire Department was called at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon to extinguish a blaze coming from the chimney leading from the fireplace of the Foreign Affairs Committee room, at the House end of the Capitol. The flames were speedily extinguished by the use of the chemical apparatus without apparent damage to the building. No commotion was occasioned by the fire, which was not generally known until after it had been extinguished.

The two fastest battleships in the world. In tomorrow's Tribune.

TALK OF DOUBLE MILEAGE

The House Discusses the Question with Great Interest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—It can be said authoritatively that there was no disposition on the part of the House Committee on Appropriations to deprive the upper chamber of its share of the benefits arising from the additional mileage appropriation inserted in the Urgent Deficiency bill. No spirit of selfishness dominated the committee's action. Representative Hemenway explained to-day that the $45,000 necessary to defray the travelling expenses of the ninety Senators between 11:59 on December 7 and noon of the same day had been omitted through an oversight. He asked unanimous consent that the item be inserted, and there was no opposition to the request, for no fair minded Representative could conscientiously deny the right of the Senate to share in the privilege. Members of the House had heard that a signal of distress had been hoisted at the Senate end of the Capitol, and, believing that brethren should dwell together in peace and unity, headed their legislative bark to the rescue. Then, too, it is possible that they took into consideration the fact that the upper chamber will closely scrutinize the provisions of the Urgent Deficiency bill after the House has acted on it. It has been demonstrated before that the Senate is jealous of its prerogatives, and an attempt to discriminate $145,000 worth of mileage in favor of the House might arouse opposition.

The reading of the bill by sections to-day attracted comparatively little attention, but as the time approached for the consideration of the mileage proposition the House rapdily filled. The scene resembled, in point of the number of members in their seats, the opening day of a session. Carnations, the favorite flower of Mr. McKinley, were conspicuously in evidence in the coat lapels of Republicans and Democrats alike, a touching and beautiful tribute to the memory of the late President. Every member on the floor knew that a point of order was to be made against the item of mileage, amounting, with the amendment which included the Senate as a beneficiary, to $190,000, and the keenest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Tawney was in the chair, and was well fortified with books and documents containing references to previous decisions. He was to decide an important question, and he had prepared himself as fully as possible for the ordeal.

When the paragraph relating to mileage was reached, Mr. Hemenway called attention to the fact that provision for the mileage of Senators had been omitted from the bill by an oversight, and it was inserted.

Three or four members were on their feet seeking recognition. Mr. Maddox raised a point of order against the item. He asked for a ruling as to whether, since the mileage provided for the regular session had been applied to the special session, the House could now appropriate mileage for its members.

Mr. Grosvenor proposed an amendment providing that any member so desiring might cover any money due him under this appropriation into the Treasury. Laughter followed its reading.

Mr. Maddox said he had heard cheap amendments offered before, and he could exercise his right to accept or return money without amendment.

Mr. Littlefield took the ground that there was no interregnum between the two sessions, and that one merged with the other. He said no motion was made to terminate the session without date, and that there had been no adjournment by reason of constitutional limitation. Therefore, he argued, this has been a continuous session, and the item for mileage was unauthorized by law. Mr. Littlefield made an extended legal argument in support of the point of order. He held that in the early days, when an extraordinary meeting of Congress extended beyond the day for the convening of the regular session, it was regarded as a continuous session. He cited precedents, particularly the action of the XLth Congress, and had the careful attention of both sides of the House. Mr. Littlefield said he viewed this question simply as a legal proposition, as he had no feeling in the matter. When he had concluded his legal presentation he was plied with questions involving the law and the Constitution. To one of them he replied that, in his opinion, the House was in session under the call issued by the President.

Mr. McDermott held that there was a distinction between a regular and an extraordinary session.

The committee rose with the mileage question still pending.

Consideration of the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the district land offices precipitated a discussion on alleged land frauds. Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, author of the amendment, in urging an increased appropriation, called attention to the increased volume of business.

Mr. Robinson asked if the increased business was not due to fraudulent entries.

Mr. Mondell replied that he had no knowledge to that effect, and said he believed the reports of frauds were greatly exaggerated by persons in whose interest it is to have such reports circulated.

The provision to defray the expenses of the International Exchange Commission, and another provision authorizing the consolidation of customs collection districts, were stricken out.

NO BREAK IN FRENCH CABINET.

Alleged Dissensions Merely Difference of Views on Minor Matters.

Paris, Jan. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Premier, M. Combes, replied to the allegations that dissensions existed in the Cabinet. He said the Finance Minister, M. Rouvier, and the Marine Minister, M. Pelletan, hold opposite views concerning the government ownership of railroads. There was nothing inconsistent with this, as it was a minor question, not connected with the general policy of the Cabinet. The interpellation on the subject was postponed by a decisive vote, which was considered as disposing of the reports of Cabinet dissensions.

GERMAN MILITARY BRUTALITY.

A Move to Punish Higher Officers—Heavy Expense for Uniforms.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, discussing the military appropriations, passed almost unanimously a resolution asking the Chancellor to institute rigorous penal proceedings against superior officers whose subordinates maltreat privates.

The War Minister, General von Einem, denied that luxury existed in the army in the way the public believed. Of course, he added, there was luxury in certain regiments and in the case of certain individuals. The Minister admitted there had been thirty-three changes in uniforms in the last fifteen years.

The government has sent to the Reichstag a bill providing for awarding damages to innocent persons sentenced to punishment.

EXILES RETURN TO FIGHT.

Bullets for Their Enemy -Morales Shipped on Same Steamer.

Enrique Jiménez and Pedro McDougall, nephews of the commander of the rebel Dominican forces, Miguel Angel Rocha and Virgilio Ortega, who have fought in previous rebellions, left this city yesterday on the Clyde Line steamer New-York to enlist in the revolutionary army. Enrique Jiménez was Minister of Justice under his uncle, General Jiménez, when the latter was President. The four men arrived here two weeks ago, having been exiled by President Morales.

In the hold of the New-York was a shipment of arms and ammunition consigned to the Morales government, consisting of 120 carbines and 22,000 cartridges. There was some trouble at the Dominican consulate over the shipping of this war material, as Consul General Galvan refused to approve the invoice until a permit had been applied for. It is understood that the munitions were ordered by General Juan Francisco Sanchez, Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is here on "official business." Their cost to the Morales government is $5,147.

DANES ORGANIZE TO SAVE COLONIES.

Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—The Danish Atlantic Islands Association has been formed here with the object of arousing interest in Denmark's outlying possessions, and preventing the sale of territory. The movement originated at the time of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States and has been strengthened by the reports that Canada desired to purchase Greenland. Many members of the Danish nobility are among the leaders of this agitation for the retention of the Danish West Indies, Greenland, the Faroe Islands and Iceland.

MORE RELIEF AT AALESUND.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Weimar has reached Aalesund. She is caring for 2,500 persons, of whom 500 are women, children and sick people, who are sleeping on board. Provisions and clothing are now being sent to the refugees in neighboring villages. Representatives of insurance companies now estimate the losses at Aalesund at $5,000,000.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturing Fur Merchant.

Manufactured Furs at Following Discounts:

Fox, Moleskin, Squirrel, Bear.....20 per cent. discount
Chinchilla, Marten, Alaska Sable (skunk).....15 per cent. discount
Ermine, Lynx, Mink, Otter.....10 per cent. discount

Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats, Fur-lined Circulars and Fur Capes, Sleigh Robes at 25 per cent. discount.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

MUFFS, SCARFS, BOAS, VICTORINES, DOLMANS, &C.

⅓ LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

When you can buy a $750 set for $500, a $1500 set for $1000, a $450 set for $300, a $150 muff or scarf for $100, or a $75 muff or scarf for $50, you are securing bargains.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Minks. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn. I sell the genuine, natural skins only.

Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets and Coats.

NEWEST STYLES; ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

124 and 126 West 42d Street.

Note—The new building recently erected on 41st St. will be opened next week.

TWO OVERCOATS or two Suits for the price of one, the very styles that will be worn next season, every one up to the minute. That gives you a new Suit or Overcoat for this winter, and one for next. Lots of cold weather coming. $50, $45, $42 & $40 Overcoats for $25. The $30, $25, $20 & $18 Overcoats reduced to $15. Suits regularly priced at $28, $25, $22 and $20, reduced to $15.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"A fit guaranteed—
Wall Street figures
don't bother us."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED.

Kaffirs Join Hereros Before Okahandja—News of Fighting.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The commander of the German gunboat Habicht, lying at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, says in a dispatch that he has received news from Lieutenant Zülow, in command of the German forces at Okahandja, a mission station eighty miles from Walfish Bay, that the Kaffirs have effected a junction with the Hereros, who are besieging that post. The announcement has caused concern at the Colonial Office here.

The following dispatch from Lieutenant Zülow, sent by messenger by way of Karibib, was received here to-day:

Okahandja, January 20.

Am holding Okahandja. Occupied it January 15 with two hundred men after heavy fighting. Am waiting for guns from the Habicht. Ask for a division of artillery. Weak relief corps with machine gun from Windhoek repulsed 12th and 13th. Loss reported eight reserves. In order to establish connections with the rear and bring forward military transports, we attempted to-day with sixty men to reach Karibib by rail.

A later dispatch, dated January 21, says:

Yesterday afternoon, near Kawatuerasane, between Waldau and Okasise, there was a sharp fight. A detachment about seventy men strong, sent forward by rail, lost four dead and three slightly wounded. The enemy lost twenty to twenty-five dead. As the bridge was destroyed, am trying to send news from Karibib through trustworthy natives. We can hold out for some time yet.

PORTE WARNS POWERS.

Albanians Reported Hired to Kill Foreign Officers of Police.

Constantinople, Jan. 29.—The Porte has informed the Austrian and Russian embassies that the Macedonian committees have arranged to have the Albanians, for liberal rewards, kill every foreign officer sent into the provinces in connection with the reorganization of the gendarmerie under the reform scheme of the powers. The Porte, therefore, objects to the officers wearing foreign uniforms, as their lives are thereby endangered.

TALK OF CONCLAVE AT ROME.

The Pope Said To Be Suffering from Physical Depression.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the "Rappel" from Rome says the Pope is suffering from physical depression, and that there is talk in Jesuit circles of a conclave at an early date.

A GALE ON THE IRISH COAST.

The Lucania Unable to Land Passengers or Mails at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Jan. 29.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, from New-York, arrived off the port at 10 o'clock to-night, but on account of the gale which prevailed at that time, she was obliged to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool without landing any passengers or the mails.

PLAN TO PURIFY LIBRARY BOOKS.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Berlin municipal authorities have decided to make an attempt to exterminate the microbes in the public libraries. Professor Koch having called attention to the danger of infectious diseases in the books. Dr. Koch is in South Africa, where he is studying the rinderpest for the British government, and his representative has drawn up a plan for attacking the microbes which will be submitted to the Library Committee of the Municipal Council next Tuesday. It is intended to adopt some method of disinfecting books after their use.

TWO SCHOONERS CRUSHED BY ICE.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 29.—The Gloucester fishing schooners Fernwood and Nicholson, homeward bound, with cargoes of herring from Bay of Islands, N. F., have been crushed in the ice floes off St. George's Bay. The crews abandoned the ships and walked over the floes to the land, and the schooners are now drifting out in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the grip of the ice.

The schooner Talisman, of Gloucester, is frozen fast in the ice in the northern arm of the Bay of Islands, and will remain there until the spring. The present is the worst season ever experienced in the herring fishery. So far eight vessels have been destroyed.

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT IN OFFICE.

London, Jan. 29.—Advices from the Republic of Liberia say that the new President, Arthur Barclay, was inaugurated at Monrovia on January 4. The keynotes of his address to the people were commercial freedom and the conciliation of the aboriginal population of Liberia, to which little attention has been paid for many years. The President dwelt on the advantages the Liberians derived from Europeans and Americans. He urgently advocated closer commercial alliances and recommended granting greater facilities to all foreigners for trading and farming.

PLEDGES FROM JAPAN.

Question as to whether, if victorious, she will keep the door of China open to foreign trade, discussed by Ex-Attache. In to-morrow's Tribune.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

LEMAIRE ET CIE PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.

A.—"Executors' Absolute Sales."

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
"Last Days of Exhibition."

FREE 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. — VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Oriental and European Bronzes, Cloisonne Enamels, Ivory Carvings, Silver, Cabinet Objects, Expensive Books, Relics, Furniture (by Herter & Brothers) and Other Objects

Belonging to the Estate of late

Mrs. Ellen J. Banker,
Irvington, New York.

To Be Sold by Order of Executors
On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, Feb. 1 and 2 Next, at 2:30 o'Clock, and on Wednesday Afternoon, February 3, at 4:30 o'Clock.

—ALSO—
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION
of

Mr. Thomas A. Mack.

Oriental Porcelains and Bronzes, and Rare Antique Chinese, Persian and Animal Rugs.
To be sold
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 3,
Beginning promptly at 3 o'clock.

ALSO
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

Modern Paintings
and
Water Colors

BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
Formed by the late

Francis Hall,
Elmira, New York,
With additions from the estate of

Mrs. Ellen J. Banker,
Irvington, New York.

To Be Sold by Order of Executors
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
Feb. 3, at 8 o'Clock.

The sales will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office.
NO. 1,364 BROADWAY.

Advertisements will be received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 153 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.; 1,708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.; 157 East 126th-st.; 756 Tremont-ave.; 650 3d-ave., near 41st-st.; 354 3d-ave.; 96 Christopher-st. Brooklyn, N. Y.—2 Court-st.; 216 Court-st.

THIS MEANS YOU.

Please mention The Tribune when answering advertisements.

The largely increased circulation of The Sunday Tribune necessitates our going to press early Saturday night. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their copy at the earliest possible moment.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES.

The Tribune publishes each Saturday announcements of the various churches, with name of preacher and topic of sermon. Consult these advertisements to-day under heading of "Religious Notices."