

A Card

FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

My sales in January were the largest in the history of my business. The people had confidence in my goods, and when I announced the sale of MANUFACTURED FURS AT THE FOLLOWING DISCOUNTS:

- Fox, Molekin, Squirrel, Bear... 20 per cent discount
Chinchilla, Marten, Alaska Sable (Skunk)... 15 per cent discount
Seal, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Lynx, Mink... 10 per cent discount
Fur-lined Overcoats, Automobile Coats, Fur-lined Circulars, Fur Capes and Sleigh Robes. 25 per cent discount

I still have a complete assortment in all the fashionable furs, and will continue the discount sale during February. Owing to the great demand for furs and the short supply, I cannot make any further reductions.

The Russian and Hudson Bay Sable

manufactured articles have all been sold except the following:—

- 2 Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, \$75 each, will sell for \$50.
9 Muffs, worth from \$100 to \$150, will sell for \$65, \$75 and \$100.
24 Muffs, regular prices \$250, \$300 and \$450, will sell for \$175, \$200, \$300.

HUDSON BAY SABLE neck pieces, scarfs, boas, victorines, &c., \$40, \$50 and \$60; handsome pieces for \$75, \$100, \$125, \$200, \$300. The discounts are in the same proportion as the Muffs. The \$300 articles which were sold for \$450 are long and handsome, and a saving of \$150 is very large.

RUSSIAN SABLE neck pieces, scarfs, boas, victorines, etc., \$85, \$125, \$150, \$235, \$275, \$300, \$450, \$650, and \$1,000, and very handsome pieces which formerly sold for \$3,000, \$4,500, \$6,500, will be sold for \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$4,000. The \$6,500 garment contains nineteen beautiful skins, worth \$350 each, and would bring that price if they were not dressed and made up; and beautiful muffs from \$150, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$750 to \$1,000.

If you have a muff or boa which you desire to match, this will be a good opportunity to do so. If you desire your neck piece lengthened, I can furnish the skins at a great saving in cost.

I expect to transfer my manufacturing department from the 42d street to the 41st street building very soon. Many changes will be made, and I am anxious to sell all the goods I can before the moving commences.

I have made the largest discounts possible. I cannot duplicate any of the goods at the prices I am now selling; when you can buy goods from a manufacturer at the deep cut which I have made, and you know the goods are all right, you should not miss the opportunity.

NOTE—No goods sent on approval. All sales strictly for cash. No new accounts will be opened until next season's trade commences.

C. C. Shayne,

41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

Opening Exhibition, Second Floor, Exclusive Waist Models. For Spring and Summer, Made of Chinese and Japanese hand-embroidered Grass. Linen and India Mull, Pongee Silk and Japanese Crepe, trimmed with Maltese Laces, Embroideries, Etc. Pineapple Gauze from Philippine Islands, Light in weight, very strong and durable. Not affected by dampness. \$10.00 and \$12.50 per roll of 19 yards. A. A. Vantine & Co., Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

JAPAN UNCOMPROMISING. Continued from first page. February 15 next Japan will have taken from this country as food for her war forces about 7,000,000 pounds of mess and corned beef. Russian shipments of mess beef up to February 15 next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 6,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds now loaded on board ship in this harbor. CANTON URGED TO REBEL. Natives Incited to Burn European Quarter—Protection Asked. Canton, Jan. 30.—Placards were posted about this city in the night inciting the natives to attack and burn the Shamien suburb, which is the European quarter. The consuls have demanded the protection of the Viceroy.

A BURNING QUESTION. German Court Holds That Red Neckties Inculcate Incendiary Ideas. Berlin, Jan. 30.—A prolonged litigation, in which the propriety of an upper teacher in a high school wearing a red necktie was the issue, came to an end to-day at Plauen, Saxony, the court deciding that such a cravat is at least undignified, even if not intended by the wearer as a Socialist emblem. Dr. Weidauer, the offender in question, wore a red tie as he averted, inadvertently to a school picnic, and thereupon the Plauen "Anzeiger" criticized him severely as an improper person to teach the youth of the city. He sued for damages, and the court, in deciding against Dr. Weidauer, said the editor was quite within his functions when he approved of red neckties, which in Germany is considered to indicate revolutionary principles on the part of the wearer. A PROTECTION INQUIRY. Questions Mailed by Chamberlain Commission to Tradesmen. London, Jan. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Commission to-day mailed to all manufacturers appearing in trade directories in the United Kingdom an inquiry form with regard to trade conditions as affected by foreign tariffs. The replies to these questions are intended to form the basis of a further inquiry and verbal testimony, on which the commission is designed to formulate a tariff bill which it will submit to the country. The form contains eleven questions. A page in red ink assures the recipients that their names or replies will be treated confidentially, if it is so desired. Among the questions the substance is as follows: What is the proportion of your output for the home market? What is the proportion of your output for foreign markets? What is the proportion of your output for colonial markets? What branches of your home trade have suffered from competition? Are any articles similar to those you manufacture imported into your country below your cost price? Are such articles placed on the British market?

Lincoln Trust Company Madison Square. Your wife may be one of your executors and this company the other, we assuming the burden of detail and legal responsibility. Same fees to both. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES. An Interesting Booklet on Application. "Guide to Health and Art of Prolonging Life." Most helpful and valuable book ever written: shows how to secure health and long life. The author, a famous New York Specialist in STOMACH AND LIVER DISEASES, has made this book for over 20 years. Mailed for 10c. Stamp or well sent for it—it will never return. Address Dr. Sprink, New York. This is worth reading. 143 West 22d Street, Dr. Sprink. TO GET GOOD TREATMENT. Readers are assured of good treatment if they will mention to advertisers they saw their advt. in The Tribune.

REJECT DOUBLE MILEAGE. HEROIC DEED OF HOUSE. Vote Against Paying Traveling Expenses for Two Sessions.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 30.—As an illustration of heroic self-denial and political foresight, the action of the House to-day in refusing to vote itself \$45,000 for mileage was as inspiring as it was amusing. While a large number of Representatives of both political parties had declared publicly as pro-mileage, they failed to express the courage of their convictions when the final test came. That the keenest interest was felt in the outcome was indicated by the unusually large number of members present. Arguments for and against the proposition received the closest attention, and the debate was occasionally interrupted by indignance in personalities. The House to-day from that ordinarily presented that a casual visitor would have been led to believe that the weightiest affairs of state were under consideration. As a matter of fact, the proceedings were regarded as of the highest importance from a pecuniary point of view, for they meant to scores of Representatives some \$500, like the \$150, \$150, and \$150, and many others \$500 to \$1,000. They had to do to reimburse themselves for their traveling expenses between 11:59 o'clock and noon on Monday, December 7, to authorize Uncle Sam to foot the bill. The Senate, too, was interested to the extent of \$45,000 in the transaction, and waited anxiously for the announcement that the House had decided to stand for the appropriation, even though public opinion would be defeated.

FEELING IN MINNESOTA. T. H. Shevlin and Ex-Senator Washburn Talk of That State.

Thomas H. Shevlin, member of the Republican National Committee for Minnesota, has been in the East the last two weeks, and is staying at the Waldorf. Seen last evening, he defined the position of Minnesota with reference to the Presidential nomination by saying: "Theodore Roosevelt will get the vote of the Minnesota delegation in the Chicago convention. The people of the West believe him to be honest, and if he makes any mistakes—and what man does not?—we are willing to forgive him, because we know his purposes are right. We like his methods." "How is the position of the administration in reference to Panama regarded in Minnesota?" was asked. "We want the canal and we believe the President's action was entirely right. The time to do things is when the conditions indicate that something is to be done." "Minnesota," continued Mr. Shevlin, "has heretofore been entitled to only eighteen delegates, but, incidental to the increase of our delegation in the lower house of Congress from seven to nine members, we have an increase in the number of delegates to which we are entitled, to twenty-two—an increase of four—and we wish it were eight, that we might give them all to the President." "Minnesota and the whole Western country are prosperous. Abundant crops and good prices have put the people in a contented frame of mind. They want no change. Prosperous conditions were never a disadvantage to the party in power." "Even the Democrats of the sound money variety will vote for Roosevelt, and I not only predict his nomination and election, but I believe that he will have 75,000 plurality in Minnesota." "There had been a feeling among certain Minnesota Democrats for a time that there was a possibility of getting together, and that if a conservative candidate could be named on a platform of conservatism, there was a chance to win, but already they were beginning to recognize the fact that the party is hopelessly divided. The Populist element would knife any such candidate as Cleveland or Olney, and the conservative Democrats will prefer President Roosevelt to a radical Democrat." "Ex-Senator Washburn, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue, is an enthusiastic Roosevelt man, and his name," said he, "is frequently mentioned in Minnesota. He suits our people. He is fearless and honest. He will get the delegation in the convention, and he will be instrumental in electing the President, but that will be a mere formality. It would be unnecessary, for no one with any other preference than Theodore Roosevelt would dare to announce that he was an aspirant for a place on the delegation."

NEED FOR ECONOMY. Government Receipts Falling Off and Expenditures Increasing.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The forthcoming monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show a decided falling off in revenues and an increase in expenditures, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The principal decrease appears in customs receipts, which fell off about \$2,500,000 for the month. The decrease in internal revenue receipts will be about \$800,000. The statement also will show that in the present month the expenditures will amount to approximately \$48,500,000, or nearly \$7,000,000 more than for January, 1903. The total receipts for the month will be about \$45,000,000, or nearly \$3,500,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year. To-day's expenditures by the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows: Available cash balance, \$224,680,369; Gold, 22,187,152; Silver, 2,184,522; Treasury notes of 1890, 1,491,219; National bank notes, 18,342,327; Total receipts this month, 41,588,379; Total expenditures this month, 48,420,000; Total receipts this year, 4,842,000; Deposits in national banks, 175,239,583.

TREASURY HAS NO GOLD COIN. Its Vaults Empty for the First Time in Many Years.

Washington, Jan. 30.—For the first time in many years the Treasury finds itself without any gold coin in its vaults. It is explained that this condition is the result of an unprecedented demand for gold certificates during the time when the mints have been fully employed in coining Philippine silver and subsidiary silver for the United States. The increased demand for gold certificates, which could only be issued for gold coin, was met by the Treasury through the needs of banking institutions in the great commercial centers, which had large amounts of notes of small denominations on hand which they wished to exchange for gold certificates of small denominations. The Secretary has given instructions for the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco to begin the coinage of double eagles on February 1, and to work overtime until a sufficient supply has been coined to meet all demands.

DENIED BY GENERAL GROSVENOR. Not Now Connected with Publication and Sale of a Book.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 30.—The attention of General Charles H. Grosvenor was called to-night to a newspaper article which said that he was still interested in the publication and sale of a book with reference to the "Little Als." He said that a representative of The Tribune that he had positively forbidden all connection with that publication to use his name in any manner, and that they had pledged themselves in writing to refrain from doing so. He emphatically declared that he had never received any money from the company, and that what he wrote previously to his retirement was paid for at a fixed compensation. He denounced the article as a gross misstatement, and said that hereafter he would not dignify such persecution with a denial.

MRS. PARNELL DECLARED BANKRUPT. A Dozen Words in the Little Als.

London, Jan. 30.—A receiving order in bankruptcy has been granted against the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell. A dozen words in the "Little Als" will save you many days and dollars getting what you want.

PARKER NOT A CANDIDATE. But He Would Accept a Nomination That Came Unthought.

Charles M. Preston, former Superintendent of the State Bank Department, and a personal friend of Chief Judge Parker, of the Court of Appeals, says that Judge Parker in 1896 and 1900 voted the straight Democratic ticket; that in the opinion of Mr. Preston, he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but that, if the national convention should unite on him, he would consider it his duty, as a good Democrat, to abide by the wishes of his party.

Mr. Preston's statement was made in a conversation with a Tribune reporter, who asked him with reference to Judge Parker's attitude in the State convention of 1902. The Tribune was informed that Judge Parker had written a letter which he entrusted to Mr. Preston, declining absolutely to be a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. When Mr. Preston was asked about this yesterday, he said: "It is not true that Mr. Parker wrote any such letter. He did, however, tell ex-Senator Hill and other personal friends that he was entirely satisfied with his place on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and that he did not wish to be a candidate for Governor. I was perhaps the last man that he talked with before the convention assembled, and I therefore was in a position to know exactly his views. He expressed the opinion that there were other men who would be ideal candidates, and who would poll the Democratic vote, and that, inasmuch as he was serving the State and his party as a judge of the Court of Appeals, he saw no reason why he should be selected by the convention as its candidate for Governor."

"The judge's views were perfectly well known to his personal friends, and they were communicated to the Democratic leaders in the convention. Senator Hill knew just how the judge felt about the nomination, and in according to the judge's request to be eliminated from consideration as a candidate he acted fully in accordance with Judge Parker's own wish. Senator Hill has been abused from one end of his State to the other in the newspapers and by his critics for not allowing Judge Parker to be nominated at that time. He never has said anything in reply to those criticisms, and I don't believe he ever will. So far as Mr. Hill is concerned, I know that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination this year. I think I violate no confidence when I say he was a candidate in 1902."

"Is Judge Parker a candidate for the nomination this year?" Mr. Preston was asked. "No," said Mr. Preston, "he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination or any other office. Judge Parker is a truly great man and an excellent Democrat. He has been on the bench since he was twenty-six years old, and he likes judicial duties. He enjoys the honorable position of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State. At the same time Judge Parker is a loyal Democrat. If the Democratic convention loyal Democrat. If the Democratic convention should decide on him to head the ticket he doubtless would accept the nomination and consider it a high honor, but unless I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of his attitude he would not make any aggressive move to bring about his nomination, nor would he allow his personal friends to take any action in his behalf, nor would any man or set of men be able to secure from him a pledge in advance of what he would do or would not do in case he were nominated and elected. I have known Judge Parker for a good many years, and when I say that he is a most admirable citizen I simply voice a sentiment which is concurred in by all those who have had the good fortune to know him well. He would make a record as President not second to that of Grover Cleveland, because in many respects he is Mr. Cleveland's equal. He is a far better organizer than the former President. His long experience on the bench has given him a thorough acquaintance with men, enabling him to judge quickly of men's capacities and characters, and in addition to all these qualities, Judge Parker is a humanitarian, and has a kindly sympathy with men in all grades and stations of life which emphasizes his greatness as a citizen and as a Democrat."

CANNOT LAND TROOPS IN PANAMA. This Country's Objections Not Limited to the Canal Zone.

Washington, Jan. 30.—It is said at the State Department that General Reyes must have misunderstood the position of the authorities here if he, as reported from Bogota, informed the Colombian government that the United States limited its objection to the landing of Colombian troops in Panama to the canal zone itself. The department has not in any sense changed its position since it was outlined in the note of Secretary Hay of November 11 to Minister Bunau-Varilla, when it was expressly stated that no troops with hostile intent could be landed in Panama. Since that date a treaty has been negotiated between the United States and Panama by which the former guarantees the integrity of the latter, and that treaty is now before the Senate. In its present state, to use the words of Secretary Hay, Panama has therefore acquired "an inchoate right" to the protection of the United States. Colombian attacks would be regarded by the United States as an act unfriendly to this country.

W. I. BUCHANAN GO INTO BUSINESS. William I. Buchanan, Minister to Panama, will arrive in this city on Tuesday, and will not return to his post. In a few days he will sail for Europe, where he will take the place of European manager of the Westinghouse Electric Company, with headquarters in London.

TAMMANY AT ST. LOUIS. T. F. Smith Goes to Engage Quarters—To Get Rid of Hoodoo.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, went to St. Louis last night to engage quarters for the Tammany delegation at the next Democratic National Convention. Mayor McClellan is to be one of the big features of the Tammany exhibit at St. Louis this year. He is to go as one of the delegates, and it is the understanding all around that if there is any chance of nominating the President Charles F. Smith will gracefully acquiesce. The delegation from this city will occupy three special Pullman trains, and will be one of the most imposing that has ever gone from this city to a national convention. The Tammany men are determined to work off the "hoodoo" that they have been carrying, in the shape of the national leaders, since 1892. They are going to be very good and very proper, and take along with them as many of the "better element" as possible. Mayor McClellan or Corporation Counsel Delany may nominate the candidate for President if a New-York man is selected. The Mayor is going to the St. Louis Exposition, and in his official capacity as chief executive of this city. The Tammany men are not particularly enthusiastic about the proposition of Charles F. Smith being selected as a candidate for President. Should he leave the City Hall on March 4, 1905, to go to the White House, President Forney of the Board of Aldermen would succeed him as Mayor. All the departments will be fully manned by that time, and Tammany could get along till fall with Mr. Forney as Mayor, but they don't relish such a prospect, as Mr. Forney is not regarded as a true blue Tammany man, and they would be too much under the influence of Controller Grout. The Tammany men say, and that prospect is not inspiring to the regulars. Charles F. Murphy now is at Mount Clemens, Mich., recuperating. His friends say that while he will not commit himself in favor of any candidate he expects that Judge Parker will be nominated. He went away from New-York just in time to see the party in a similar position. He is expected to return to New-York in a few days after his trip to St. Louis.

BAILEY WITHDRAWS IN KANSAS. Out of the Race for the Party's Good—Would Mend Republican Fences.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 30.—Governor William J. Bailey to-day issued a statement withdrawing from the attempt to re-elected. He says: "It is apparent to all that the bitter factional fight that is now going on in the Republican party in Kansas is a menace to Republican success. I have believed, and now feel that under the conditions there has never been an entitled to a renomination, but that there has never been an entitled to my political life when the party's welfare was not paramount to my personal ambition. I feel that for me to longer continue the contest will make wider use of my name than I desire. I therefore, by this public statement withdraw from the gubernatorial race." The withdrawal of Governor Bailey will undoubtedly mean the nomination of Edward N. Hoch, of Marion County, by acclamation. Mr. Hoch is Editor of "The Martyr Record," and has for several years been one of the leading Republican editors of the State. He was forced into the race two weeks ago, after he had twice refused to run, and since then has carried some of Governor Bailey's supposed strong points.

IOWA DROPS SIXTEEN TO ONE. Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 30.—At the close of a conference of twenty-five leaders of the silver and Bryan wing of the Democratic party in this State it was announced that "no fight should be made in the next State convention or in the national convention for the reaffirmation of the 16 to 1 plank of the Kansas City platform." It was the national convention "should be written by the national convention of the last national platform and those who are in favor of the 16 to 1 plank." The withdrawal of Governor Bailey was among those at the conference.

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TURMOIL IN BOLIVAR. A Revolt Begun and Ended—Reyes's Defeat Probable.

Colon, Jan. 30.—The steamer Versailles, which arrived at Colon to-day, brings the following authentic news of serious internal political troubles in the State of Bolivar: Francisco Insignares, Governor of Bolivar, and Diego Castro, commander-in-chief of the army of that department, on the receipt of information about January 15 that the government at Bogota was sending down the Magdalena River a large force for the purpose of making possible the candidature of Joaquin Velez for the Presidency of the republic, which it is known is unpopular in certain sections of the Department of Bolivar, started a move to resist. They prepared an expedition which was sent up the Magdalena on January 22 on four river boats to concentrate troops at Calamar in order to stop the troops coming down. This resistance was in the interest of the candidature of General Reyes, whom Bolivar and Magdalena alone are supporting.

On the arrival of the Bogota troops, who numbered one thousand men, and were under command of General Ortiz, a cousin of General Daniel Ortiz, commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces of the Atlantic and the Pacific, at Flanco, mutual explanations between General Ortiz and Governor Insignares were exchanged by telegraph before the troops met. As a result Governor Insignares and General Castro were induced to return to Barranquilla and accept the disposition of the Bogota government. General Ortiz, when assured that this would be done, brought his troops on to Cartagena. This place and also Barranquilla are quiet and under the full authority of the government. The results of the attempted revolt may be serious to Governor Insignares and General Castro, and it is thought they will be removed from their present offices. Every one is ashamed of the occurrence, and a decree has been issued prohibiting the newspapers from commenting on it.

The result of the Presidential election is expected to be known about February 10. It is believed that Señor Velez will be elected, with Señor Vasquez Cobo as Vice-President. The effect of the election of this ticket on the situation in the Republic of Panama is difficult to foresee. Señor Velez is strongly anti-foreign. The attempted revolt of Governor Insignares and General Castro is only partially popular in the Department of Bolivar. J. T. Ford, manager of the Cartagena Railroad here, will start for New-York on February 2. He has strong hopes of an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Colombia and the United States. He says that the true situation of the Colombian attitude with regard to the canal question is not yet fairly understood in the United States.

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