DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

Forty-eight Chosen—Forty-four Instructed for Roosevelt.

Ten delegates to the Republican National Convention have been elected since The Tribune's last table of delegates-elect was published. The Louisiana State convention, which met at New-Orleans last Wednesday, nominated a State ticket, but did not choose delegates to Chicago. Another convention for that purpose will be held at a late date. The Congress districts holding conventions were the XIIth Indiana, the Vth Ohio, the Ist Georgia, the VIIth Georgia and the IVth Kansas. The VIIth Georgia district convention was held at Rome on February 10. It chose as delegates Charles Adamson, of Polk County, and A. Maxwell, of Marietta. They were instructed to support Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination. The XIIth Indiana District convention, held at Kendalville, on February 16, elected as delegates Isaac Strauss and John Orndorff, and instructed them for Roosevelt. The Vth Ohio convention, held at Defiance, on February 19, elected as delegates William Kirtley, of Defiance, and N. E. Matthews, of Ottowa. They were not instructed. Delegates instructed for Roosevelt have been elected in the 1st Georgia and IVth Kansas.

Up to date forty-eight delegates have been elected and forty-four have been instructed for Roosevelt. The list is as follows:

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

*Alaska	6	Indiana	2
Alabama	2	Kansas	4
Florida	10	Missouri	4
Georgia	8	Pennsylvania	4
Illinois	2	Texas	2
Total			44

UNINSTRUCTED.

Georgia	2		
Ohio	2		
Total			4

*Alaska is entitled under the convention call to only four delegates.

The South Carolina State convention will meet on Wednesday, February 24, to elect four delegates-at-large. District conventions set for this week are the Ist South Carolina, at Summerville, February 22; the VIIth Virginia, at Luray, on February 23; the IVth Alabama, at Talladega, on February 23; the Vth Kansas, at Concordia, on February 25; the IXth Indiana, at Frankfort, on February 25; the VIIIth Virginia, at Alexandria, on February 25; the VIth Kansas, at Beloit, on February 26; the Vth Virginia, at Martinsville, on February 26; the Vth West Virginia, at Williamson, on February 27.

State and Territorial conventions have been called for the following dates:

Alabama—Birmingham, May 10.
Arkansas—Hot Springs, May 11.
Delaware—Dover, March 16.
Georgia—Atlanta, March 23.
Idaho—Pocatello, May 10.
Illinois—Springfield, May 12.
Indian Territory—Claremore, March 17.
Iowa—Des Moines, May 18.
Kansas—Wichita, March 9.
Louisiana—New-Orleans, May 3.
Maine—Augusta, April 4.
Michigan—Grand Rapids, May 18.
Minnesota—Minneapolis, March 17.
Mississippi—Jackson, March 23.
Missouri—Kansas City, March 22.
Nebraska—Lincoln, May 8.
North Carolina—Greensboro, May 18.
Oregon—Portland, April 14.
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, April 6.
South Carolina—Columbia, February 24.
Tennessee—Nashville, April 7.
Texas—Dallas, March 22.
Vermont—Burlington, April 20.
Virginia—Norfolk, March 3.
West Virginia—Charleston, April 14.

IN CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR.

Mr. Odell to Speak at Dinner To-night—Mr. Platt Expected.

Governor Odell remained in town yesterday, spending a part of the day conferring with well known local politicians. He was in a two and a half hour conference with Senator Malby, William Halpin and Julius M. Mayer. Home rule was the principle subject of the conference.

The Governor will speak to-night at the Washington's Birthday dinner of the attachés of the local department of the New-York State Labor Bureau, at Reisenweber's, Fifty-eighth-st. and Eighth-ave. Senator Platt is expected in the city to-night, and will probably have a meeting with the Governor before his return.

PROTEST AGAINST DYNAMITING.

Insurance Adjusters Say Buildings Not Hurt by Fire Are Damaged by Concussions.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—Insurance adjusters from New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston are vigorously protesting against the use of dynamite in throwing down walls and destroying ruins of buildings in the fire district. They contend that large "skyscraper" buildings not otherwise seriously damaged are badly affected by the tremendous concussion of the dynamite explosions, thus losing much salvage to the insurance companies.

F. M. Griswold, of New-York, an insurance inspector, said that the dynamiting was not necessary. It should be stopped at once, by an injunction from the courts, if necessary. The ruined buildings should be left alone until the time to rebuild, and then razed by the usual methods. Mr. Griswold declared that the concussion of dynamiting the Carrollton Hotel walls damaged the Maryland Trust Building. The adjusters will protest to-morrow to the City Building Inspector.

THEIR WEDDING A SURPRISE.

Bridegroom's Father, Who Once Took Part in an Elopement, Forgives Son.

Friends of Miss Muriel Spencer, the contralto soloist of the Asbury Park Congregational Church, were surprised last Friday to learn of her marriage on January 19 to Leonard S. Levy, son of "Doc" Levy, a druggist at No. 821 Sixth-ave. The bride is sixteen and the bridegroom seventeen. When young Levy brought his wife home and introduced her to his family, there was wrath at first in the heart of the father that his son should have married a Gentile. When he was reminded that he himself once took part in an elopement, he decided to forgive his son, and he has promised to set him up in the drug business at Asbury Park.

You Do a Grievous Wrong

to your system if you allow a cough or cold to get a foothold. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a pleasant, reliable and sure cure for coughs and colds. All druggists sell it. 25c., 50c. or $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

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PHILIPPINE PROSPERITY.

Steadily Increasing, According to Government Reports.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—Steadily increasing prosperity in the Philippines is shown in an exhaustive study of the foreign commerce of the archipelago just issued from the Insular Bureau of the War Department, depending on the latest available figures, which, covering nine months of the calendar year 1903, compared with the same period of 1902, shows substantially increased values of the export and import trade.

The heavy exportation of hemp and copra is the prominent feature of recent Philippine commercial development, and were it not for the fact that greatly increased purchases of rice have been necessary in the last year, those two products alone would furnish the basis for a trade balance in favor of the islands approximating $2,500,000.

It is hoped that the amount of rice imported next year will be considerably lessened, in view of the efforts being made by the Philippine Commission to provide a food supply from native production as large as was obtained before the shortage in crops due to destruction by locusts and the disastrous loss of farm cattle, which were almost totally destroyed by rinderpest. However, should it be found that the profit in hemp, copra, tobacco and sugar culture is sufficient in amount to enable the inhabitants to purchase rice to better advantage as compared with the cost of its home production, the future importations of the latter may not necessarily indicate a lack of prosperity in the archipelago.

According to the origin of imports during 1903, with the exception of certain rice producing countries, a general falling off is shown; the United States trade dropped from $3,169,426 to $2,818,412, a decrease of 10 per cent; the United Kingdom from $4,295,945 to $3,606,286, or about 16 per cent decrease; Germany from $1,755,216 to $1,602,804; France shows a gain of 10 per cent, increasing from $872,126 to $965,679; Spain has only two-thirds of the amount of her trade in 1902, when $2,128,661 was received from that source, as compared with $1,502,677 in 1903; the net loss in value as shown by these figures was more than balanced by the gain in importations from Asiatic countries. China, with a trade of $3,678,545 in 1902, sent a slightly increased amount, or $3,912,181 in nine months of 1903; Japan, $532,841 and $573,487; British East Indies, $1,152,452 and $1,832,902; Siam, $363,829 and $748,755, and French East Indies, $3,335,674, as compared with $6,583,139 in 1903.

Exports to the leading countries show that the United States during nine months of 1902 increased its purchases over the previous year's record from $7,232,411 to $9,286,036; United Kingdom, from $5,395,889 to $6,662,555; France, $1,252,201, increased to $2,386,040; the trade of Spain was practically the same amount as in 1902, the figures showing $497,130 and $502,119 in 1903; shipments to China dropped from $661,015 to $400,475; Hong Kong, $2,605,469 to $1,557,838; British East Indies, $573,698 to $494,119, while Japan made a decided increase in 1903, receiving $1,258,634 worth of exports, as against $441,626 in 1902.

Of the merchandise imported during the three quarters' period of 1903 $13,396,619, or more than half of the total, consisted of food and animals; $10,202,267, or 29 per cent, was manufactured goods; $1,602,408, or 6 per cent, included articles of voluntary use and luxuries; $842,625, or 4 per cent, material in a crude condition or partly manufactured, the remaining $58,682 being classed under miscellaneous.

The exports were principally products of agriculture, 96 per cent, or $22,645,729, being made up, in round numbers of hemp, $15,400,000; copra, $3,000,000; sugar, $3,000,000, and tobacco, $1,200,000, including cigars.

The figures on the carrying trade show that but a small part of the United States business is in vessels flying the American flag, and all but 6 per cent of the general trade of the islands is done in foreign bottoms. For the nine months ended September 30, 1903, including gold and silver, the value of imported merchandise carried in American vessels was $1,179,962; British, $11,122,929; German, $6,550,421; Spanish, $4,327,244; Norwegian, $1,826,128, and other flags, $2,098,536. In exports American vessels carried $1,069,185; British, $21,961,682 (one-third of this amount being shipments destined for the United States); German, $2,218,984; Spanish, $1,695,661; Norwegian, $613,842, and all other flags, $2,691,409. During the period named 5,163 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 209,589 tons, and 2,538 steam vessels, with a net tonnage of 1,747,437 tons, entered at ports in the islands, and 5,146 sailing vessels of 218,812 net tons, and steam vessels to the number of 2,573, with a tonnage of 1,783,372 net tons, cleared for foreign ports.

The immigration movement for nine months ended September, 1903, shows the arrival of 19,293 immigrants, which number includes 7,916 who had been in the islands before. More than half of the latter, or 4,342, were Chinese, the returns showing that but 445 immigrants of this type entered Philippine ports for the first time. The greater part of the total arrivals were Americans, nearly all of the 16,886 that reached the islands during 1903 being men coming direct from the United States to engage in different lines, such as teaching, engineering, medicine, law, etc. Taking into account women, the number of Americans in these and other classes of work were teachers, 244; engineers, 58; physicians, 34; lawyers, 26; clergy, 32, and professions not specified, 8,596. Clerks and accountants numbered 220; skilled mariners, 61; miners, 13; carpenters, 8; merchant dealers and grocers, 168, the remainder including various occupations. Under illiteracy about 15 per cent, or 2,940, of the whole number of immigrants could neither read nor write; of these, however, 2,305 were Chinese laborers, leaving in this class less than 3 per cent of all other nationalities. The figures in general disclose a falling off, as compared with the total of 22,583 for the same period of last year, there being fewer Americans to the number of 4,235 and Chinese over a thousand behind the record for 1902, which latter fact accounts for considerable decrease in the showing of laborers. Immigration into the islands from Spain and Japan has increased from 532 to 648 and 514 to 952, respectively. The total number of carpenters from all countries was much larger in 1903, when 210 entered, as against 121 in the previous year; in both periods the Japanese workmen are in the majority, mariners from 188 to 243; clerks and accountants, 352 to 634; merchants, 1,645 to 2,184; the Chinese proportion of the last mentioned being 322 and 1,354.

A GALE PLAYS HAVOC.

Drenching Rain and High Wind Follow Day of Sunshine.

Commissioner Woodbury received valuable assistance last night from the elements in his efforts to get the last snow out of the streets by Washington's birthday. After a day of sunshine, with the temperature going nearly to 45 degrees, rain started at sundown and by spells the streets were deluged until this morning. The rain was accompanied by a high wind that played havoc with pedestrians.

At sunset the wind, which had been moderate in the afternoon, began to rise, and by 8 o'clock was blowing a gale. The rain was driven in sheets, drenching drivers, policemen and pedestrians, and driving under windows and doors. By 9 o'clock few persons were left in the streets. The small lakes formed in the streets by the sun soon overflowed and the roadways became the beds of torrents. Covered wagons were blown over, in many instances, and heavy windows were broken in the big downtown office buildings. About the Flatiron and "The Times" buildings, walking was impossible.

On the water the full fury of the wind was felt. The ice in the harbor, which had been breaking up in the daytime, was lashed by the waves and converted into a mass of battering rams that seriously endangered the unsheltered boats. Special storm warnings were issued from Washington to all points on the Atlantic coast.

SOUTHWEST STORM COMING.

Moving Eastward with Increasing Intensity—Gale Already Here.

The following special weather forecast was received last night from Washington at the local Weather Bureau:

Southwest storm warning ordered at 9:45 p. m. from Wilmington, N. C., to New-York. Storm over Northern Lake Huron moving eastward with increasing intensity. High south to southwest winds early Monday morning, shifting to west and northwest by Monday evening, with falling temperature.

The advance guard of the storm reached the city in the evening in the form of a gale.

Later another special forecast was received at the local Weather Bureau from Washington. It read:

Cold wave for Northeastern New-York. Temperature will fall from 30 to 40 degrees during the next thirty-six hours.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, February 21.

A BLOTLESS BEGGAR.—The President is in receipt of all sorts of letters making applications for appointments to this and that position. Many of them relate to the places of cadet at West Point and midshipman at Annapolis. These are uniformly answered by the statement that the Presidential appointments are reserved for the sons and relatives of army and navy officers who cannot call upon Senators and Congressmen for such appointments. One letter received this week reads as follows:

Dear Mr. President: I have been told that it takes a great deal of money to secure an appointment to the Naval Academy or to West Point, besides having friends in some high place. I have never had a chance to get acquainted with any of the Senators or Governors of Indiana, so I am going to ask you, for the sake of the remembrance that you yourself was once a soldier, if you will, by your influence, help me to secure an appointment to either one of the two places, for beggars cannot be choosers. I have successfully passed the eighth grade of the common schools and I have no blot on my past life. You have great power and influence, and I pray you will help one who would be loyal to his country. Your countryman,

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—Senator Perkins, of California, was accused of trying to get up a rival demonstration in the Senate chamber at the time of the visit of the Secretary of War, in that he brought many of his colleagues up to an adjoining sofa and introduced them to Representative Hearst, of New-York, who was also making his first visit to the Senate chamber.

"You know Mr. Hearst is a native son of the Golden West," said Mr. Perkins. "As such I am proud of him. He has large interests in my State. Of course, when it comes to politics, I part company with him. I suppose," confessed the Senator, "I am somewhat in the position of the negro who, when in jail, prayed: 'Good Lawd, Good debil.' When asked why he did this, he replied: 'Coz I doan know which will git me first. I want to be wid de one dat does.'"

TEMPERATURE AT ST. LOUIS.—Postmaster Wyman of St. Louis is in Washington making arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of thirty-one sub stations in the grounds during the Exposition. This is not the full extent of his present undertaking. Mr. Wyman is also booming St. Louis as an ideal summer resort, and is insisting that its hotel proprietors would reject with scorn any suggestions of extortion in their rates. When Mr. Wyman encounters auditors who are disposed slightly to elevate their eyebrows while he poses as an advance agent of the millennium, he quickly closes his eulogy factory and launches forth into anecdote.

He told last night at the Arlington a story of an Irishman who wanted a job in the St. Louis Postoffice. He was a big, honest fellow, and exceptionally good natured, except when discussing Civil Service. He said that he had been before the Civil Service Commission twice, and that the examiners either "had it in for him" or did not know what the government wanted. When questioned as to the cause of his grievance the Irishman replied:

"The Civil Service sharks asked me, among other fool things, how far the sun is from the earth, and I told them it was far enough to keep me from being too warm to hold down a government job and do all the work my bosa wanted done."

Mr. Wyman said that that was the kind of a man he was after, and he then and there appointed him to one of the few exempted places in his gift.

MISSISSIPPI'S ROLLCALL.—The pussy-footed campaign for Representative John Sharp Williams for the Presidency goes merrily on. According to Mr. Williams's own statement, his private secretary has unreservedly pronounced for him, and he believes that he has "almost persuaded" the clerk of the minority committee, to come out in his favor.

From the latest reports, according to Mr. Williams, Sucarnooche, Oktibbeha, Oktoc, Toccopola, Tocowa, Tacaleeche, Thyatira, Tillatoba, Yalobusha, Nittayuma, Nanachehaw, Noxapater, Ofahoma, Tishomingo, all of which are in Mississippi, not in Siberia, have declared for the well known minority leader of the House.

Graball and Newmore are expected to hold conventions next week and pass resolutions instructing their delegates to stand by Mississippi's favorite son to the last ditch.

TAFT AND TAFFY.—A guide was conducting a party of women through the War Department yesterday afternoon. He announced before going into the reception room of the Secretary of War that the room the party was about to enter was part of the suite occupied by Secretary Taft. A little black-haired woman made a mental note of the name and said it over several times to make sure she wouldn't forget.

Inside the reception room were several other parties which were examining the flag that was spread over the coffin of President Lincoln, and trophies which are arranged about the room.

Several women wanted to see into the private offices of the Secretary of War, but were told by the guides that they were closed to the public.

"I don't see why we can't at least look in," one tall, flashily dressed woman protested.

"Because Secretary Taffy is busy in there," the little black-haired woman protested, with an air of great superiority.

FLOOD OF PROSPERITY.—Representative Wade, of Iowa, in making a speech about tariff the other day applied an anecdote of an Irishman at Niagara Falls.

"The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Boutell," said Mr. Wade, "insists that the country is prosperous, and he read a lot of newspaper articles to prove it. Others insist on the same state of affairs. But whenever I hear one of these members talking I am reminded of the gentleman from Ireland who went to see Niagara Falls.

"He hired a guide to take him all around. The guide showed the gentleman from Ireland everything, and when the guide got through the Irishman inquired: 'Is that all?'

"'Yes,' replied the guide, 'I have shown you all the points of interest.'

"'I don't see why people should come from all over the world to see this,' the gentleman from Ireland insisted.

"'Well, don't you see that magnificent cataract of water rushing over the precipice?'

"'Sure,' said the tourist, 'but why shouldn't it; what is there to hold it back?'"

JUDGED BY APPEARANCES.—A Western member told in the Republican cloakroom yesterday an incident of his debutante daughter at the recent army and navy reception at the White House.

"She was charmed with the music and with the brilliant uniforms of the army and navy," said the member. "Seeing one in brilliant regalia, this young miss asked:

"'Won't you please have the band play "Bedella?" Oh, I think "Bedella" is exquisite; it's simply charming!'

"'"Bedella,"' repeated this officer. 'I don't know it.'

"'Don't know "Bedella!" That's impossible.'

"'No,' he repeated, a little gruffly.

"'Why, I thought you were the leader of the band,' said she, innocently enough.

It turned out that he was an officer of the General Staff, whose new full dress is especially resplendent."

SOUTHERN SOLIDITY.—When Representative Williams was engaged in political dialogue yesterday with Representative Hill, of Connecticut, the latter mentioned the solid South, which moved Mr. Williams to a reminiscence.

"Some years ago," remarked Mr. Williams, "a gentleman from the North observed to Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, in the course of an argument, that the South was solid.

"'Yes, the South is solid,' he replied, 'and so are your lakes and ponds at times, aren't they?'

"The Northerner admitted that the lakes and ponds of his section were sometimes frozen solidly, but he wanted to know what that had to do with the solid South.

"'Your lakes freeze because of unpleasant breezes from the north,' continued the Bishop. 'You have created conditions in the South that have made it solid.'"

KILLED THE CANARY.—Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, has been sending fine grass seed to some of his constituents for a couple of years. Last week he received this letter:

Dear Mr. Cooper: I want to thank you very much for the seed you have been sending me. Please do not send any more, as our canary died ten days ago. The bird did not seem to thrive on the seed you have been sending.

A SENATORIAL CONVICTION.—Senator Lodge paced about the big ante-room of the President's office the other day. "Who are you waiting for?" asked Senator Beveridge, passing by on his way out. "Waiting for Spooner," he replied; "he said he was going over to the War Department with me." Half a minute later Mr. Spooner stuck his head out of the President's office door, and said: "Just another minute. Hopkins is still talking with the President. I'm next, and will get at him right away. You won't have to wait long." Senator Lodge took a few more turns up and down and across the room. Then the Spooner head, with the unbrushed locks, was again thrust forth. "You'd better go along with me," the Spooner mouth remarked to Lodge. "Oh, he'll be through in a minute, I guess," said Mr. Lodge. "Well, I'm beginning to think he's going to make an all-day visit. He told me that he was going to be in there only a minute. He's been in there fifteen already, and I'm about convinced that he's a liar." The Spooner head again disappeared, and, as it did not reappear in a reasonable length of time, Senator Lodge wended his way along to the War, State and Navy Building.

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Have Compelled Low Prices for 67 Years.

Free! in the Housekeepings, Basement, except china and glass, with every 25c. purchase any article named in the Bulletin, which is easy to read everywhere in the Basement.

To-Morrow at Matthews

Of course we sell the same quality for less than Manhattan Stores and we sell every article as low as any store, no matter how low the price is quoted.

Here are a few of the bargains for Tuesday. We could add the hypnotic force of an avalanche of argument describing these goods, but we have a lot of faith in the common sense of our readers.

Sheer White Lawn	3c. yd	50c. White Lace Curtains	19c. ea.	Rich Colored Taffeta	25c. yd
Hemmed Sheets	35c.	38 in. all-wool Voiles	39c. yd	All Silk Crepe de Chine	39c. yd
Pepperell Sheeting	15c. yd	Fairy and Copco Soap	4c.	Corded Ginghams	9c. yd
37½c. Damask Linen	25c.	Japanese Fern Balls	21c.	Boys' Knee Pants	29c.
25c. Huck Towels	10c.	$1.00 W. B., C. B. and Elan Corsets	69c.	Men's Suits & Overcoats	$5.50
6c. Huck Towelling	4½c.	10c. Porcelain Plates	5c.	White Enamel Beds	$1.98
10c. to 25c. Embroideries	7c.	Women's $2.80 Shoes	$1.40	$7.00 Morris Chairs	$3.98
35c. to 65c. Escurial Laces	25c.	Black Taffeta Silk	49c. yd	Sewing Machines $5.00 down, $1 a week.	
40 in. Sash Curtain Muslin	7½c. yd				

Your Pocketbook Nerve Will Respond To This.

REPORTS ETHIOPIAN TRIP

Consul General Skinner Speaks Enthusiastically of Mission.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at Marseilles, who was sent by this government on a special mission to Abyssinia last November, to negotiate a trade treaty with King Menelik and gather information respecting commercial resources of that country, has returned and made a report of his successful mission to the Department of State. As a result of Mr. Skinner's efforts direct trade may now be profitably opened up with a region which contains a population of something like 10,000,000, a population, too, which is daily increasing its purchasing power and its wants. In his report to Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, Consul General Skinner says in part:

The results of the mission confided to me of safeguarding a valuable existing market in Ethiopia and increasing it by all legitimate means may be summarized as follows:

A treaty has been negotiated with the Emperor's government, which, if acceptable, will secure to the United States for all time the privileges of the most favored nation in Ethiopia, and at the same time guarantee to our citizens and to our merchandise immunity from discrimination in rates upon all public roads and lines of communication whatsoever.

The invitation to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been accepted, and the preliminary orders were given during my visit in Addis-Ababa for the collection of material necessary for a proper exhibit. The Emperor also expressed his intention of sending to the United States during the coming summer a commission of distinguished and representative men to take charge of the exhibit at St. Louis and to expand the commercial relations of the empire, if possible. I have collected a vast amount of trade information, which will be collated and duly forwarded to the department as a separate commercial report. Acting on behalf of the Agricultural Department, I have secured a collection of the seeds of the more important crops peculiar to Ethiopia, a number of which may be found valuable in the exploitation of the uncultivated Western lands of the United States, now being made available by the extension of our irrigation system. I have also in hand material for a report upon the agricultural resources of the Empire.

The Agricultural Department was particularly desirous of securing a collection of wild coffee seeds for experimental purposes. These could not be obtained during my visit, but have been ordered, and will be ultimately forwarded. Such a collection could only be found in Kaffa, a remote province of the country, access to which involves a long and expensive journey. The experts of the Agricultural Department have a theory that the degeneration of the modern plantations is due to the fact that coffee culture has been based upon seed originally imported from Arabia, and that by getting back to the wild coffee plant, the habitat of which is the province of Kaffa, a new variety may be created, the value of which will be incalculable. My endeavor to obtain a pair of large zebras for cross-breeding purposes was also in vain. These animals are exceedingly rare and difficult to capture alive. I have left instructions, however, in regard to this matter, and trust to be able to supply two of these animals some time in the future.

In addition to these definite results, the presence of the mission in Ethiopia has had the effect of turning the attention of the business classes of the empire toward the United States as a probable source of supply for many manufactured articles, for which an expanding market is certain to result upon the completion of the railway, and as a probable consuming market for such products as may be available for export.

Mr. Skinner then describes his long journey to Abyssinia; by steamship to Djibuti, the capital of the French Somaliland colony; from that port to Dire-Douah by railroad, and on camels for the remainder of the trip. The reception in Abyssinia was elaborate and is described as "cordial, but formal." Continuing, the report says:

I trust that the visit of the mission will result eventually in the expansion of American interests in Ethiopia, where they are already greater than those of any of the powers now making strenuous efforts to obtain the leadership. If the treaty which I have been directed to negotiate be ratified by the Senate, our commerce will depend henceforth not upon the President or upon Congress, but upon the individual business man. Without the presence of an American citizen or the advantage of official contact, our cotton sheetings, by virtue of their excellence, have forced themselves into Ethiopia, where for years they have constituted the principal article of import. As trade is now carried on in that region, it is impossible to compile statistics which would show the extent of this business, and the sale is at the present time greatly restricted by the fact that these sheetings are sold principally by the important firms which handle the coffee crop of the country, and which naturally maintain prices at the highest possible figure as a means of getting the coffee on the lowest possible terms. The consequence to the consumer is that an article of prime necessity in Ethiopia, the cost of which a piece of thirty yards is 4.50 francs (87 cents), delivered and duty paid, is sold to the small merchants at 10.125 francs ($1.95) and from that up to 14 francs ($2.70). The wide margin, far from profiting the American manufacturer, is parcelled out among numerous middlemen, and tends to restrict the consumption.

Whatever may be the results of this mission, it is certain that if the treaty be ratified it will have regularized an uncertain condition, where we had an existing trade interest of value, and have placed us in a position to profit by eventualities. In view of the fact that we have sustained diplomatic relations with every power of importance on the face of the earth for many years, and in many cases where our material interests were very much inferior to those which we have in Ethiopia, the surprising fact is not that we have sent a mission into Africa at this time, but that we did not do it many years before.

HORSE STARTS FOR FIRE ALONE.

Answers Wrong Alarm—Pokes His Nose Over Car Tailboard.

Jim, the middle horse of the three big bays that pull Truck 15 of the Fire Department, started to a fire on his own account last night and without waiting for his mates. He took a run of several blocks up South-st. before he was caught and returned to the stall.

Jim is said by the firemen always to be more or less troublesome. Last evening the big gong in the front of Truck 15's house, in Old Slip, struck. It was not an alarm that 15 answers, but the horses were hitched. Jim didn't wait. He bolted past his usual place, ran against the chain that hung across the door into the street, snapped it, and started on a run.

He galloped past the Old Slip police station, and Detective Nevins made a dash for him. Jim kicked up his heels and ran into South-st. He shied past a Belt line car a couple of blocks away, and the conductor shouted "Whoa!" Jim stopped and stuck his head over the tailboard of the car. Then a fireman arrived and started back with him. Jim became frisky, jerked away and dashed down South-st. A few minutes later he was caught back of the truck house and put in his stall. He was disciplined.

IF you were a personal friend of ours, and we wanted to do you a good turn, we would advise you to pick out one of the $25, $22, $20 and $18 Winter weight, Spring weight or flannel suits marked down to $12.50.

It's like finding money. One man bought 12 suits, another 10—and you should see the satisfied looks on the customers' faces as they strut about.

Think how they will strut about a little later, with two suits for the price of one! No wonder so many men buy two and three suits.

THAT is pretty strong talk. Well, we COULD tell a lie, but we agree with G. W.—there's nothing in it. We make too many friends the other way.

Think it over, with your cigar, on Washington's Birthday. Plenty of 40, 42, 44 sizes. Closed Monday—Open Tuesday.

SMITH GRAY & CO.

"Good picking."

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

SEVERAL BANKS VICTIMS.

Broach's Bail Fixed at $5,000—Losses $50,000.

When Charles F. Broach, the former cashier of the Equitable National Bank, that went into the hands of a receiver recently, was arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday, he waived examination on the charges of forgery and grand larceny, on which he had been arrested, and locked up overnight in the Elizabeth-st. station. Magistrate Barlow then held him for trial, and Assistant District Attorney Krotel asked that the bail be fixed at $5,000. Broach asked that less bail be ordered, saying that he might arrange to make restitution.

"There can be no restitution in this case," said Magistrate Barlow.

"I expect that other charges will be brought against the prisoner," said Mr. Krotel.

Magistrate Barlow fixed the bail at $5,000, and Broach went to the Tombs, apparently not being able to furnish the bail. The charge on which Broach is held is raising a certificate of ten shares of the stock of the bank in which he was cashier to ninety shares and borrowing $3,000 on the forged certificate from H. C. Mott, president of the Northport National Bank, of Northport, Long Island. Mr. Krotel's remark that he expected other charges to be brought, it was said yesterday, did not mean that Broach had involved the Equitable National Bank by his methods of raising stock certificates and then getting money on them. The bank by which he had been employed, it was said, had not been the loser, but several other banks which had lent money on forged certificates had suffered losses amounting in the aggregate to near $50,000. Their losses, it was said, would not affect the credit of any of the banks, and it was possible that persons who had been interested with Broach in raising money for speculative purposes might make the losses good to keep themselves out of trouble.

Broach is said to have made a partial confession to Mr. Krotel, indicating that the forgeries committed were not confined to certificates of stock of the Equitable National Bank. Certificates for six, seven, eight or nine shares of stock of various banks were purchased, it is said, and raised by what has been known as the "ty and g" method so as to appear to be certificates for sixty, seventy, eighty or ninety shares. This is one of the easiest methods of forgery and was practised extensively by a gang of swindlers in the city about fifteen years ago.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MAY BUY HOUSE.

Talk of Brooklyn Body's Taking House of the Germania Club.

There is a possibility that the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which is made up of the most prominent independent Democrats in Brooklyn, and which has been known as Edward M. Shepard's club, may purchase the fine clubhouse of the Germania Club, which has just been placed on the market. This house, which is in Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the borough. The Germania Club, which has been falling off in membership in recent years, has found the property too expensive to maintain, and is desirous of selling it and securing more modest quarters.

BORAXOLOGY.

Everybody who has been a boy—and most of us have except the girls—remembers how he looked upon the bath much in the nature of an enforced ducking, with an unpleasant soapy flavor.

And a bath in hard city water isn't much more than a good ducking, really.

When you put BORAX in the water you get a bath that really cleanses—that rids the pores of waste matter—quickens the circulation and stimulates the entire body. Try it—and you'll find the difference. Just ask for 20-MULE TEAM BRAND—it's pure. Sold by Grocers and Druggists, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

Send a stamp for our wonderful little book, "MODERN MIRACLES." Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

A GOOD START

The TRIBUNE'S Phenomenal Gains in 1903

ALREADY OUTDONE

The Net Sale for the Month of January, 1904, Was

OVER 39% MORE

Than in January, 1903