

HALE FEARS JAPAN.

AN AMBITIOUS POWER.

Senator Says Her Victory Over Russia Would Menace Us.

Washington, March 5.—There was an interesting exchange of views in the Senate to-day between Senators Nelson and Hale. The Minnesota Senator, in the course of a brief colloquy with Senator Patterson concerning features of the Naval Appropriation bill, expressed the opinion that there is such a commonality of interest on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to protect China against dismemberment.

To this statement Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, objected sharply, saying that the position of the United States in the present Oriental war is that of neutrality, and that he could not allow to go unchallenged any statement in the Senate indicating a national interest in either Russia or Japan.

Senator Hale also said that if Japan was successful in her present war, the United States would find more danger to commercial interests from that ambitious power than any other.

Senator Clay also took issue with the contentions of Senators Lodge and Dewey as to the necessity for a strong fighting sea force to keep the United States out of war. He did not criticize the additions so far made to the navy, nor the carrying out of the plans of the pending bill, but he could not agree that there were to be no relaxations. No country, he said, was challenging us or questioning our position on the Monroe Doctrine. Our rights were secure, he contended, if we properly preserved the rights of other nations. He did not believe that there was any danger of war with Germany, but nothing was so likely to make trouble with other powers as an immense navy composed of many ambitious men. He said that ex-Secretary Root now held the same views concerning the retention of the Philippines as were maintained by the Democrats.

SHOULD WATCH EXPENSES.

Senator Clay also said that there should be a Congressional committee to investigate expenditures in the departments, saying that no business man would let business involving millions drift along, as Congress was doing. He criticized the policy that led to the expenditure of \$207,000,000 annually for war and refused to erect public buildings in Washington that would save rents of \$300,000 a year.

Senator Martin (Dem.), a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, defended the bill and called attention to the fact that no one had found fault with the increase of the navy as proposed by the bill. "We must have a strong navy," he said, and he spoke of the recent expansion of the United States as furnishing the reason for this necessity.

Senator Dewey replied to Senator Clay. He said that the Georgia Senator could not separate the ex-Secretary from the Republican party on the Philippine question, as would be found when Mr. Root's full views were known. The American people are not "quitters," he said, but they hold. He did not believe that any one living would see our relations with the Philippines diminished.

Senator Dewey also contended that there is simple supervision of governmental expenditures by the appropriations committees of the two houses of Congress. But if further inquiry had been necessary, it had been made by the President, who had instituted rigid inquiry when the result might have been injurious to his party.

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A GREAT NAVY NEEDED.

Senator Dewey predicted that in the end Mr. Chamberlain would succeed in the program laid out by him in Great Britain. Other European nations would be found taking steps to protect themselves against us, and a navy would be needed. He said that whichever side was victorious in the Eastern war, the United States must consult, and this country would insist on having her interests considered before China could be divided up. A great navy would be necessary at such a time. Replying to Senator Patterson, he said he did not think it would be necessary to go to war to maintain our interests in the Orient.

"Why are the other powers now accepting a very unpopular note from us?" he asked. Senator Patterson called attention to the report that the note to Russia and Japan had been met by Germany.

Senator Nelson replied to Mr. Patterson's questions concerning our naval influence in the East, saying that with this country, Great Britain and Japan all united in support of an open door in China there was no danger of the dismemberment of China. All too, were hostile to the absorption of Manchuria. He did not believe there was any formal alliance, only mutual interest.

Mr. Hale protested that this debate was extraneous. He said:

I don't want the statement of the Senator from Minnesota to go unchallenged. I do not agree that there is to-day any such common interest between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, on the one side, and Russia, France and other powers, as his statement implies. Our attitude is one of neutrality, and so declared by our State Department. We are not against Japan, nor must it be said that all our interests are with her and against Russia and other Continental European powers.

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our State Department. We are not against Japan, nor must it be said that all our interests are with her and against Russia and other Continental European powers.

He said that if Japan should be successful in her present war the United States would find herself in more danger in commercial matters from that ambitious power than any other. He considered the Oriental trade as of comparatively little importance. If we had not been involved with the predatory nations in invading China, even the Chinese Boxers would have protected our interests in China. He was not in favor of any policy that involves us in the expense, in the enormous wickedness of these wars so far from our own shores.

Resuming his speech, Mr. Dewey denied that the Hay note had been inspired by Germany. He spoke of it as a revelation, and said that "The Denver News" must have direct Marconi communication with the palace at Potsdam.

Mr. Patterson replied that the statement had been carried by The Associated Press, as Mr. Lepev should have known if a general reader of the newspapers.

EVERY ONE TAKES SIDES.

Continuing, Mr. Dewey said that Mr. Nelson openly had expressed his partiality for Japan, while Mr. Hale almost as plainly had indicated his leaning toward Russia. As for Mr. Patterson, he had manifested the usual Democratic tendency toward expediency by standing ready to take advantage of the situation, whichever side might win. He agreed with Mr. Hale as to the wisdom of Mr. Hale's attitude, "but," he said, "the fact remains that every man, woman and child in the United States is lined up on one side or the other, as they are whenever there is a fight." He added that the President's proclamation announces our official attitude, but said that behind that we can say what we please as individuals.

Senator Dewey defended President Roosevelt against the charge of impetuosity and recklessness, saying that if he had had the disposition to make trouble he could have found it in the Canadian boundary disputes. He said:

A less wise man would have seen and seized the opportunity to appeal to the popular sentiment. Instead of doing this, the President had appealed to arbitration, and in view of the result we owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for the wisdom and patriotism displayed.

Mr. Dewey said that he had been appointed Minister to Japan thirty-eight years ago, and that in those thirty-eight years Japan had progressed as much as Europe had progressed in the last six hundred years. If her contest with Russia was to be on the land, Japan would be nowhere, but the fight must be on the sea, and the result could not be foretold.

When Mr. Dewey concluded there was a liberal burst of applause in the galleries. Mr. Gorman congratulated Mr. Hale on his conduct of naval legislation in the State. He reviewed the growth of the navy, saying that when Mr. Whitney took charge of the Navy Department it was in very bad condition, but notwithstanding the Republicans were in the majority in the Senate it had not been necessary to make a second appeal to either Mr. Hale or Mr. Allison. Up to the present time there had been no division on party lines. As for himself, he always had expressed his sentiments freely without regard to party lines. He criticized Mr. Moody as imprudent in charging the Democratic party with partisanship because of his own attitude. He had spoken for himself in saying the administration was advancing too rapidly and had gone too far in the increase of the navy. "Executive officers," said Mr. Gorman, "would serve their country better if they attended to the details of their offices and abstained from criticisms of Senators and members of Congress."

Mr. Gorman then gave his attention to the statement of Mr. Lodge that a large navy was a conservator of peace, saying that this declaration was contrary to the conviction of the fathers. He differed from Mr. Lodge in considering this an aggressive nation. He hoped the time would soon come when the people would return to the Democratic-Republican doctrine that our power was not measured by the number of guns afloat nor by the number of uniforms we had. He would have not a Republican nor a Democratic navy, but an American navy, and he would have the credit given to the men who fight the battles, as was done in the case of Perry, and not have them sent to the rear and humiliated for the very achievements.

BILLIONS HAD DEMORALIZED.

"If we were at war," said Mr. Gorman, "if our commerce were threatened by war, we would give the Secretary of the Navy all that he could spend. But all the country knows that these millions, these billions, have done more to demoralize than otherwise." Extravagance, he said, had been the inevitable result of a war with Spain involving only two days in action had cost the country a billion dollars. He had no sympathy with any movement against China. No matter what nation might secure supremacy in that country, the United States would secure its share of its commerce. He said that every American had gloried in the part taken by the United States in the Boxer uprising, and if that example were to be followed it would do more than any number of ships to improve our commerce.

In conclusion, Mr. Gorman said:

Now, in the face of a great election, the situation could not be changed if we should attempt to do it, and I do not believe it would be wise to change it if we could do so, for that would bring the navy into politics. That I do not think we should do, and with that statement I leave the question.

Mr. Carmack referred to Mr. Dewey's defence of the retention of the Philippines, and quoted a previous utterance by that Senator taking an opposite position. Mr. Dewey in reply said:

That Chauncey Dewey is dead. I was not there, Senator, but simply a New-Yorker, making speeches almost every night, and giving little thought to them.

Mr. Carmack agreed with Mr. Hale that if China should fall under the dominion of Japan it would be very doubtful whether the United States would derive any advantage from it. Mr. Carmack read an extract from a newspaper saying that \$425,000 had been expended for the purpose of keeping the two pleasure yachts, the Mayflower and the Sybil, in command for the President's use. This, he contended, was a misappropriation. "The naval vessels of the United States are," he said, "the property of the United States, and there is no law of international law, and there is no law of man, even if he eminent domain to justify a naval vessel to his President, in converting a naval vessel to his own use. I don't think," he added, "that the President has any idea of doing anything wrong. He did not do it simply because of his lack of responsibility and appreciation of law."

Some discussion then followed over the fact that the United States was in possession of the site of the proposed naval station at Guantanamo of the proposed power by the Executive not to have acquired it by a treaty, to be sent to the Senate. Mr. Platt agreed with Mr. Bacon that there were many provisions in the second document that should be incorporated in a treaty rather than in a law.

Mr. Bacon did not seek to amend the provision, and the question was dropped.

NELSON REPLIES TO HALE.

Mr. Nelson then took the floor to reply to Mr. Hale, who, he said, had taken him to task for violating the principles of neutrality because he had said that our commercial interests were common to those of Japan. "And," he went on, "in the same breath in which he criticized me he called attention to the danger to our commerce as a result of a violation of the principles of neutrality on my part, there was an equally marked violation on his; he violated them equally as strong on his side."

ADVANCING ON THE YALU.

Continued from first page.

stitutional administration. The war has revived interest in national affairs, and the new Diet is regarded as an improvement on its immediate predecessors.

Subscriptions to the war bonds, gifts to the new fund and contributions to war charities have been exceedingly large. The subscription lists for the issue of the first 100,000,000 yen of war bonds, which closes on March 10, will be over-subscribed.

The Soldiers' Relief Society, which is being promoted by Counts Matsugata and Inouye, reports subscriptions approaching 1,000,000 yen. Gifts of 250,000 yen already have been paid to the war fund. Hundreds of applications have been made for permission to contribute to the coming army and navy relief funds, the amounts offered making a total of 250,000 yen.

The Women's Patriotic Society, largely composed of peeresses and the wives of nobles, is raising a fund in aid of the Red Cross. The latter society already possesses a large fund and an extended organization in Japan.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON OUT.

Vladivostok Warships Thought To Be in Northern Waters.

Tokio, March 5.—An Austrian steamer which has arrived at Hakodate from Vladivostok reports that the Russian squadron left Vladivostok on February 29. It is presumed to be cruising in northern waters, with the hope of capturing Japanese merchantmen. Another report says that two Russian warships have been seen off Usudi Bay.

Advices from Hakodate do not mention any attacks on northern ports. The steamer Ekaterinoslav, of the Russian volunteer transport fleet, which has been fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser, the steamer Manchuria, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, the schooner Sleipner and the steam launch Ulide, have been declared prizes of war by the naval court at Saseho. The decision of the court is subject to an appeal within thirty days.

RUSSIA SURE OF VICTORY.

Relying on Numerical Strength to Win the Campaign.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—Heavy land fighting, upon which the fate of the campaign depends, is not expected much before the end of April. By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army of men required to guard the railroads, four army corps, each with a cavalry division and an artillery brigade.

The crippling of the Port Arthur fleet was unfortunate, in that it gave the enemy command of the sea at the outset. It is, however, of relatively small importance, from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war, whether Port Arthur stands or falls. But as long as it holds out and the fleet is harbored there it will constitute a menace which will restrict and hamper Japanese operations, and the Russians are determined to defend Port Arthur as heroically as they did Sebastopol. No large garrison will be retained there; ten thousand men are as good as one hundred thousand for defence, while the more men the more mouths there are to feed. There are enough provisions there now to last for eight months. In addition there will be a division of Cossacks, with mountain batteries, on the peninsula to oppose landings and harass the enemy if they succeed in investing the city.

ALEXIEFF STILL AT MOUKDEN.

Viceroy Alexieff still retains his headquarters at Moukden, through which 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers are passing daily to the positions which the main armies will occupy. The Russians believe that for military purposes there is only one road over which the Japanese can move from Corea. All the troops landed at Chemulpo, Moukpho and Chinnampo must use the Peking road. Consequently, the landings at Plaksin Bay and other places on the east coast of Northern Corea are not considered important, the absence of roads preventing these forces from combining with the main body.

The Cossacks, mounted infantry and light guns now across the Yalu River will serve to harass the enemy in every possible way, as well as to hold him in check until the Russian main armies and reserves are concentrated and disposed. Sharp fighting may occur between the advance parties, but nothing of a decisive character is anticipated.

The Russian plans do not contemplate taking any changes on the score of inferior numbers. The weight of military supplies, the abundance of the troops, the Japanese counts on overwhelming the Japanese and rolling them back through Corea. It is realized that the vastness of the theatre of war will make the transportation of troops and supplies from Europe, one of the most difficult phases of the Russian military problem. With the present state of affairs, there is always the possibility of their landing small bodies of men in unexpected places to make incursions into the interior to cut the railroad and telegraph lines and blow up bridges, but adequate measures are believed to have been taken to guard against such misfortune.

STRENGTH OF JAPANESE RECOGNIZED.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Russians underestimate the prowess of their adversaries. On the contrary, they admit the fine marksmanship of the Japanese and their marvellous ability in determining ranges; yet Russians do not believe that the Japanese can sea successfully the legions of the East. On the sea the maritime life of the Japanese gives them a natural advantage, but on land the men of the empire have perfect faith, born of their numerous experiences with pagan tribes, and the fatalism inherited from the Japanese character. They believe that Asiatics cannot meet Europeans in battle array, that a yellow race cannot triumph over a white, or heathens over Christians.

General Karopatik, who starts for the front on March 12, is expected to be on the ground before the real campaign opens. He has purchased milk white horses from an officer of the Chinese army, and is likely to occur, some favorable to Russia and others favorable to Japan, but the French government will not consider such irregular military excursions as placing the Chinese government in a state of war against Russia.

FRANCE NOT TO BE MOVED.

Neutral Despite Chinese Action and Japan's Railroad Plan.

Paris, March 5.—The official view here does not share that which is said to prevail at Washington and in Berlin, that the threatening anti-Russian attitude of the Chinese Generals Ma and Yuan Shi Kai, the commander in chief, may lead to a breach of China's neutrality and compel France to take action in behalf of Russia.

Reports received here confirm those which have reached Washington and other capitals, that the Chinese troops are showing much activity in Northern China, and along the Manchurian border. They also indicate that bands of the present opportunity to resume their depredations and raids through Manchuria, but the officials here say it is a mistake to connect such actions of irregular Chinese forces with the actions of the Chinese government.

The reports received here show that many irregular actions by various branches of the Chinese army are likely to occur, some favorable to Russia and others favorable to Japan, but the French government will not consider such irregular military excursions as placing the Chinese government in a state of war against Russia.

DON'T TELL YOUR WIFE what you see in the narrow columns of The Sunday Tribune. She may look and find something that is needed, and of course you'll have to buy it.

SUEZ RUMOR DERIDED.

Russians Say Egypt Has No Power to Close Canal.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—A report that the Egyptian government has decided to close the Suez Canal to the belligerents, although discussed seriously in the newspapers here, is laughed at in official circles where it is pointed out that the international regulations are stringent and cannot be changed by Egypt.

Mme. Pousep, of Riga, who desires to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment, is here urging her petition. She is thirty-three years old, was reared under the patronage of the late Czar Alexander III, is a fine horsewoman, a good shot, and handles rifle, revolver and sword equally well, often taking part in the cavalry manoeuvres of the Vyazensky regiment. Mme. Pousep is also a qualified Red Cross nurse, and she says there are enough women nurses, but she wants to show that a woman can fight. If her petition is rejected she will go at her own expense and serve.

The weather at Port Arthur during the last few days has been much warmer.

NATIONS IN ACCORD.

Fears of War's Spread Continue to Grow Less.

London, March 5.—The Foreign Office regards the week just ended as one in which much has been done to guarantee the continued peace of Europe. The Associated Press is authorized to say, however, that the rumors that France, Great Britain or any other power is contemplating intervention or the taking of any steps with the idea of ending the war are quite baseless. The frequent visits of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to the Foreign Office, Lord Lansdowne, this week have had no connection with the present war. The treaty now on the verge of conclusion to settle long standing differences between Great Britain and France on colonial questions gives M. Cambon and Lord Lansdowne plenty to do without the Far East.

RUSSIA ABANDONS FAIR.

No Exhibits at St. Louis—Note to Powers Unanswered.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—There is little prospect now that the Russian government will reconsider its decision not to take part in the St. Louis Exposition. Forty-eight of sixty-three intending exhibitors withdrew when the war broke out, and the Finance Minister finds the response to the attempt to reopen the matter to be insufficient to insure a creditable display, without which the government does not desire to be officially represented.

In answer to representations made by Ambassador McCormick in regard to the American gold mines at Usan, the authorities have assured the ambassador that the Russian soldiers will afford them every protection. It is possible that the authorities will arrange to give Lieutenant Nelson A. McCully, the United States naval attaché with the Russian navy, special facilities to join the Russian squadron over the Siberian railroad. He will come here immediately from London. The military attaché will proceed with similar facilities about April 1.

The Berlin report, based on a telegram from St. Petersburg that all the powers except the United States and Great Britain replied to Russia's note, communicated to her ambassadors abroad and given out on February 23, agreeing with the Russian view that Japan had violated the neutrality of Corea, is incorrect. The Foreign Office explains that Russia lodged this protest with the powers without requesting an answer, leaving them free to express opinions or not, as they pleased. At the same time the correspondent of The Associated Press gathered that the powers were expected to declare themselves on the subject at some time in the future.

In diplomatic circles the general opinion is that the note did not call for a reply, and it is pointed out how delicate a matter it would be for the powers at this stage to undertake to pass upon the acts of one of the belligerents. It is considered that Russia simply served on the powers a notice of her views, at the same time warning them that she will hold Japan responsible for the future acts of Corea, which now include the treaty concluded under duress, in order to protect her contentions when the final adjudication occurs at the end of the war.

M. KURINO COMING HERE.

Former Minister to Russia to Return to Japan—Will Sail on March 17.

Berlin, March 5.—M. Kurino, formerly Minister of Japan at St. Petersburg, returned here to-day, after presenting his letters of recall at Stockholm, being also accredited to Sweden and Norway. The former minister is going to Paris on the 10th, where he will embark for New-York on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinzessin Alice, sailing on March 17 for New-York. He will go thence to Japan.

WIRENIUS'S SQUADRON SAILS.

Port Said, March 5.—The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Wirenius, consisting of a cruiser, a transport and eight torpedo boats, sailed from here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

ROOSEVELT WEEDED THEM OUT.

When Assistant Secretary of Navy He Had Employes of Low Standard Discharged.

Washington, March 5.—Before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day Secretary Moody said that 35 per cent of the employes of the Navy Department were more than sixty years of age, and that just before President Roosevelt became Assistant Secretary of the Navy the system of efficiency records was begun. The record was reported every six months, and one of these reports was made at a time when President Roosevelt was Acting Secretary. He immediately discharged, with the proper notice, clerks who fell below the required standard. There were the first discharges under the system, and the president set by the Assistant Secretary of that time has followed since, with the result that governmentitary declares his department is now most efficient.

MOODY AGAINST PENSIONS.

Secretary Said That They Should Only Go to Army and Navy Veterans.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, March 5.—Secretary Moody, before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day, lauded the Civil Service system as the best ever devised, and expressed his unalterable opposition to the proposed plan of retiring pensioned employees on a pension. He contended that if it is desirable to pension army and navy veterans who have been in the Civil Service, it should be done through the regular pension channels or by a special act of Congress.

The Secretary said that he conceived it to be his duty to discharge an employe who was no longer able to render any valuable aid to the government, and that during the last year he had dismissed six for that reason. He said:

It seems a hard and ungracious act to discharge a person who has grown old in government service, but I do not believe that department heads in the matter. It is hardly a creditable action, in my opinion, to pay inefficient employes, who can be found for persons, especially veterans long in the service. They should be retained in their positions, but it is demonstrated that they are no longer of value to the government they should be dismissed.

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veterans is as far as the government ought to go. He demonstrated the impossibility of devising a plan whereby inefficiency in government service could be entirely weeded out, and insisted that when an employe reaches an age where he cannot satisfactorily perform his work personal sympathy should be subordinated to public duty and his services be dispensed with.

A BALKAN AGREEMENT.

Powers Decide to Prevent an Insurrection in the Spring.

Rome, March 5.—It is asserted on good authority in Rome that the Austro-Russian-Italian negotiations for the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans are going on satisfactorily, and that an insurrection in the spring will be avoided. It is said that a meeting probably will take place between the Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, and Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of reaching a better understanding on this subject.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW ENDS.

Guides Have Booked Many Parties for the Woods.

The Sportsmen's Show came to a close last evening. At 11 p. m. when the band played "Home Sweet Home," there were thousands of spectators in the Garden.

Just before the show ended Captain J. A. E. Dressel, the manager, said:

It has always been my annual custom on the last day of the show to review the show and indicate, in a general way, our plans for next year. The present show has been the most successful one in the history of the association. Up to and including last Monday night the attendance was 32,000 since then there have been about 28,000 more visitors. All our exhibitors are more than pleased at their success this year, and many of them have already engaged space for next year's show. It has been said that there are more than twelve hundred makers and fifteen thousand pleasure power boats in this country. The previous record in this latest sport property, the 1903 show, which will open on Tuesday, February 23, will be called the Sportsmen's Show and Marine Exhibit.

L. O. Armstrong, who is in charge of the Canadian Pacific exhibit, said that he had booked two hundred and fifty parties for the summer and that one thousand guides would be employed. The Brewster boys, who run a guide and outfitting place in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, have booked twenty-eight parties for the summer. The Maine and Adirondack guides all professed themselves satisfied. A. B. Moncreur, the Virginian, said he had twenty-five parties for next winter. In the Dinwiddie County flycasting was for distance only, with half-ounce frog, single hand cast, R. C. Leonard won with a fine cast of 123 feet 4 inches. E. J. Mills was second, with 114 feet, and H. W. Hayes was third, with 109 feet 4 inches. J. C. Moody broke the record in the portage race for guides, lifting his boat and pack from the floor into the water, paddling to the end of the tank and back in exactly fifty-eight seconds. The previous record for this event was sixty seconds, held by himself. Moody, who is an Adirondack man, has won the gold medal in the portage race series.

A canoe trial contest between W. P. Stanton and G. R. Stark against H. Hinck and H. Mead was won by Stanton. In the whole series, however, the first mentioned pair won first prize. In the tug-of-war Hinck and Mead won the series. A. Kroyder, of the Monitor Cycle Club, won the first prize, a bicycle, in the home trailer contest, doing the mile in 1:07.45. Frederick Williams, of the respect Wheelmen, was second. The two-mile team championship for the Pope Cup was won by the Monitor Cycle Club, with J. Resseurren and F. Eriessou.

The final fly-casting contest, single hand, with trout flies, was won by R. C. Leonard, of Central Valley, N. Y., with a cast of 106 feet; H. W. Hayes, of the same place, was second, with 104, and E. J. Mills third, with 98. W. C. Ross, Jr., of the Hlwatha Canoe Club, took first prize in the gunwale race series, by winning the race. W. P. Stanton was second, H. Hinck won the final in the tub series, beating H. Hinck by a small margin. Hinck's tub upset a few feet from the finish.

PAYMENTS ON CUBAN LOAN.

Government's Deposit of First Instalment of Interest Guarantee.

Havana, March 5.—Beginning next Monday, the Cuban government will deposit weekly with the Upmann Bank, the local agents of Speyer & Co. of New-York, 15 per cent of the customs receipts, as a guarantee of the payment of the interest on the \$25,000,000 loan. The money was sent to-day to Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington, regarding the wording of the loan contract, which is now being drawn up in a tie. In the whole series, however, the first mentioned pair won first prize. In the tug-of-war Hinck and Mead won the series. A. Kroyder, of the Monitor Cycle Club, won the first prize, a bicycle, in the home trailer contest, doing the mile in 1:07.45. Frederick Williams, of the respect Wheelmen, was second. The two-mile team championship for the Pope Cup was won by the Monitor Cycle Club, with J. Resseurren and F. Eriessou.

REMOVAL OF THE MAINE'S WRECK.

Havana, March 5.—The government has notified to George Richardson, of Chicago, that, unless he comes to Havana within twenty days and signs the contract in accordance with his proposition to raise the wreck of the United States battleship Maine, the matter will be considered closed. Richardson offered to pay down \$2,500 on the signing of the contract and \$12,500 when the wreck was raised.

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