

of the ability of the authorities to put down disturbances. This confidence, combined with the announcement that the Minister of Finance is studying the statement of the men's grievances, explains the decision of the manufacturers' meeting not to make collective concessions.

The drama, in extraordinary session this evening, decided to take measures to safeguard the water, gas and electric works, and also appointed a special committee to investigate the causes of the present movement. This committee may become an intermediary between the masters and the men.

Although this was pay-day, the employers, at the request of the authorities, posted notices at the closed factories that the men will not be paid until work is resumed, the fear being that if they are paid while idle they will indulge in vodka and precipitate trouble.

The Prefect has issued a proclamation, declaring that the demands of the workmen will be examined and satisfied within legal limits when work is resumed. The men are urged to resume their employments without delay and are threatened with arrest if they attempt to incite a spread of the strike.

The master printers and newspaper proprietors, at a meeting just held, have resolved to act unitedly and not to increase the pay of the compositors.

TROOPS OUT AT MITAU.

Strikers Dispersed Without Bloodshed—Streets Patrolled.

Mitau, Jan. 27.—Labor agents from Riga organized a strike here this morning. Bodies of strikers marched to the factories and workshops and compelled the men who were at work to leave their employment. Troops were summoned to the scene of the disturbance.

The strikers subsequently were dispersed peacefully, and the troops, with the exception of a few patrols in the streets, returned to their barracks.

Mitau, or Mitava, is the capital of the government of Courland, and is situated twenty-seven miles by rail southwest of Riga. It was the residence of the Dukes of Courland in the sixteenth century, and now has a population of about thirty thousand, half of whom are of German descent. Its manufactures include linen, hosiery, soap and leather, and it has an important trade. The city is built on the banks of the Aa, which is there crossed by a bridge of boats. Mitau is 300 miles southwest of St. Petersburg.

MANY KILLED AT RIGA.

Seventy-six Casualties Now Reported in Thursday's Affray.

Riga, Jan. 27.—Twenty-nine men and two women were killed and thirty-seven civilians and eight soldiers were wounded by revolver shots in yesterday's rioting, according to the returns made by the hospitals.

TISZA'S CABINET OUSTED

Chance That Hungary May Sever Austrian Relations.

Vienna, Jan. 27.—Premier Tisza is expected to come to Vienna after the last polling day, to tender formally the resignation of himself and the Cabinet to the Emperor.

After being in power since the establishment of the Ausgleich in 1867, the Liberals have suffered their first defeat.

The gains of the Kosuth party are equally surprising to friends and foes, and the result is so astonishing that no one appears prepared to discuss the possibilities of the situation. Francis Kosuth, in an interview, merely says he will be confident of the success of his party and quietly await further developments.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Firing on the Armies' Centre Growing Heavier.

Huan-Shan, Jan. 27, 6:45 p. m.—On Thursday the Japanese began moving against the Russian right, attacking viciously Russian positions along the Hun River where that stream bends southward. Inside the Russian lines the belief existed that General Nogai's army, arrived from Port Arthur, was in reserve, supporting the movement.

THE FIRING SLACKENS.

Engagement Not Yet General—The Weather Unfavorable.

General Kuroki's Headquarters, Jan. 27.—Regular Manchurian weather prevails to-night—intense cold, with cutting winds and swirls of snow.

M. ROUVIER SUSTAINED.

Deputies Vote in Favor of French Government's Programme.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Rouvier Ministry held its first formal council at the Elysee Palace to-day under the presidency of President Loubet. Premier Rouvier submitted his declaration of policy, which was approved. It follows the policy of the former Premier, M. Combes, the main features being an income tax, the separation of church and state, workmen's pensions and a reduction of the term of military service.

NODZU'S MEN IN ACTION.

A General Engagement Said To Be Going On in Manchuria.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the "Lokal-Anzeiger" from Moukden to-day, timed 9:15 a. m., says:

BRYAN MEETS HILL.

The Two Have a Chat in the Presence of Norman E. Mack.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan and Ex-Governor David Bennett Hill slept under the same roof last night. Both were guests at the Hoffman House.

FREEDRADDERS WIN IN BY-ELECTION.

London, Jan. 27.—The Freedradars captured another Parliamentary seat in the by-election held in North Dorset yesterday. A Liberal, A. W. Wills, defeated the Conservative candidate, Sir Randolph Baker, by a majority of 69. The vacancy was caused by the death of John Winstield-Digby.

TIME IS THE TEST OF ALL THINGS

and the ever-increasing popularity of ENO'S FRUIT SALT

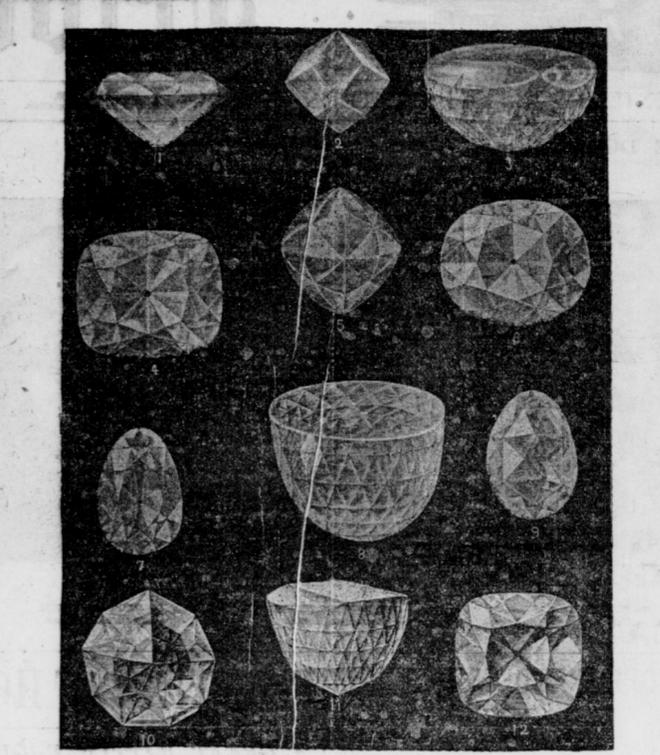
WEIGH HAILS ITS OWN AGAINST ALL RIVALS, IS THE MOST GENUINE PROOF OF ITS WORTH

It must be a good thing that can withstand the immense pressure of upstating competition, and daily consumption: small, round, white, and soft, and it has a pleasant taste. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has become known far and wide for what it is, and is now being sold in all the leading stores and grocers.

Health. It cleanses the bowels, and is a most valuable remedy for indigestion, biliousness, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Wholesale of Messrs. E. F. Fowler & Co., 26, 27, and 28, North William Street, New York.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Always remember the full name. 25 cents.



REMARKABLE DIAMONDS. From the New International Encyclopedia. (Copyrighted, 1903, by Dodd, Mead & Co.) 1 and 4, Southern Star; 2 and 5, natural crystal forms; 3 and 6, Koh-i-noor, old and new cuttings; 7, Green diamond, in Green vault at Dresden; 8, Great Mogul; 9, Nancy; 10, Florentine; 11, Orloff; 12, Regent, or Pitt.

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK.

Continued from fifth page.

by the glare of a conflagration, evidently caused by the burning of a village beyond the Shakhko River, south of Lone Tree Hill.

A bitterly cold wind is blowing, snow is falling and heavy frosts prevail.

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A GREAT DIAMOND FOUND.

Largest in World—Weights 3,032 Carats and Valued at \$4,000,000.

Johannesburg, Jan. 27.—The largest diamond ever discovered has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3,032 carats, and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

The famous Kohinoor, which is valued at \$6,000,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut. There is great excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

George F. Kuns, the gem expert of Tiffany's, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that it would be impossible to say much about this diamond without seeing it, as its value would depend on the color, perfection and purity of the stone. If the statements of the cable message were correct the stone would be the largest diamond in the world.

Mr. Kuns said a black stone was found in Brazil in 1856 which weighed 3,500 carats. It was broken up for drilling purposes, and was then worth about \$100,000. The diamond reported to have been found would weigh about twenty ounces and would be about the size of a four-cent piece. There was a diamond of remarkable purity, known as the Excelsior, that weighed 99 carats, which was found in the same district on Jan. 21, 1885. The diamond reported to have been found was larger than any one would care to wear, and would undoubtedly be broken up. This would be the matter to one who would care to wear. The diamond has an excellent cleavage. The value of the famous Kohinoor, which is valued at \$6,000,000, is historical, and could be ascertained exactly only if it were sold.

"NOT GUILTY"—FURSMAN.

Continued from first page.

main reason why I desire that the indictment be not seen until these people have been arrested."

Judge McMahon was in a quandary, but Mr. Nicol again said that he would like to look at the indictment, "just the same." Mr. Rand settled the difficulty by saying: "I will see that a copy of the indictment is handed to Mr. Nicol, with the understanding that he does not disclose the name of any of the other men mentioned."

"Oh, certainly, I wouldn't do that," replied Mr. Nicol.

"I'm aware you wouldn't do it," replied Mr. Rand. This question being settled, Mr. Nicol said that he would plead "not guilty," with leave to withdraw that or to make any motion desired in a fortnight.

"I will ask," said Mr. Rand, "\$5,000 bail each in the two indictments of subornation of perjury and in the one indictment of conspiracy \$2,500."

HUMMEL ALSO DISCHARGED.

"I will discharge Mr. Hummel in the custody of his counsel," said Judge McMahon, hastily.

"Very well," Mr. Rand briefly replied. Before Mr. Hummel and his friends left the court there was an understanding that the date for oral pleading would be February 7. Later ex-Justice Fursman and Mr. Hummel and their counsel declined to talk about the indictments. The first move of the lawyers, it is known, however, will be to ask for permission to inspect the minutes of the grand jury. Their next move will be to attempt to quash the indictments.

There is a possibility that additional indictments may be found in the case on Tuesday, after Mr. Morse is heard, if he arrives in time to give testimony before the grand jury. The indictments handed up yesterday are in one blanket indictment—a long document. The alleged subornation of perjury was in inducing Dodge to swear in his suit for the annulment of divorce that he never had been served with papers in the case. The alleged conspiracy was to have the Dodge divorce set aside in order to force the annulment of the Morse marriage.

Benjamin Steinhart was arrested last evening at the West 23d-st. ferry. He had come from Atlantic City with his wife and Chief of Police Maxwell, of that city, to whom the District Attorney had sent word. At the ferry Detective Sergeant McNaught formally put Mr. Steinhart under arrest.

Mr. Steinhart acquiesced in the plan to take him before Recorder Goff, at the latter's home, in West 104th-st. In the drive up Broadway the horses stumbled in front of the Hotel Marie Antoinette and came near upsetting the party. At the Recorder's home Assistant District Attorney Garvan was waiting for the indicted lawyer. Mr. Steinhart was paroled.

Mr. Garvan said last night that Abraham H. Hummel had been disbarred for three years by the Bar Association of the city in 1875. Mr. Hummel went up to Westchester County to try a case, and was accused of attempting to bribe a lawyer to "reach" the judge, said Mr. Garvan.

Charles F. Dodge married Clemence Cowles in 1887, when he was a hotel keeper in Atlanta, Ga. Ten years later Mrs. Dodge separated from her husband, came to this city, and kept a boarding house in West 44th-st. In 1898 she brought a suit for divorce. Dodge did not appear in person, but was represented before a referee by the late Mortimer A. Euger. On the report of the referee Mrs. Dodge obtained a decree of divorce on June 27, 1898, and she became housekeeper for Charles W. Morse, banker and head of the Ice Trust. Mr. Morse married her in 1901.

Dodge, who had lost his money and had been a conductor on a Pullman car for a time, suddenly appeared in New-York a year ago last October and began a suit for the annulment of the divorce his wife had obtained. Mr. Hummel, his counsel, testified that he had served the papers on Dodge in the Everett House in this city, but he "recognized" another man in court as Dodge, and on the report of Mr. Hall the Dodge divorce was set aside.

MR. SWETSER FINDS THE LETTERS.

Mrs. Morse then was in the position of being the wife of two men, and ex-Justice Fursman, as her counsel, at once applied to the Supreme Court to have the Morse marriage annulled. A decree to that effect was granted. Mr. Fursman then started a suit for another divorce from Dodge, who went to New-Orleans and began to spend money like a man who had acquired sudden wealth. In the mean time Mr. Swetser discovered among the papers of the late Mr. Morse letters which had been written by Dodge to his counsel about the divorce suit. These letters, which were in the possession of Mr. Swetser, were produced in court and read in full. Dodge was warned of the indictment and tried to flee to Mexico, but was caught in Texas. There he made a fight for several months against extradition, spending large sums of money.

Long before Dodge was brought back to this city Mr. Untermyer, as counsel for Mr. Morse, had conducted with success a suit to re-establish the Dodge divorce. When the old divorce was again in force, by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the sudden wealth of Mr. Morse was again Mrs. Morse's. To escape apparent dishonor she had gone to Europe recently, though she was summoned at one time as a witness before the grand jury and declined to testify.

Edgar L. Fursman began the practice of law in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1854, but removed to Troy in 1867. He became an attorney for many railroads and the city of Troy and acquired a large practice. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and he was re-elected in 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, and 1902. He was a member of the New-York State Bar Association and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. He resigned from the bench in 1902.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE CROSSES ANDES.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 17.—The first automobile has just crossed the Andes at an elevation of 25,000 feet above the sea level.

The highest peak of the Andes is Aconcagua, and the latest geographical authorities give its height as 22,860 feet. Other peaks near it in the Santiago region range from 20,000 to 22,000 feet in height. The limit of perpetual snow in the Santiago region is 15,000 feet. The most frequented pass in Chile, through which a transcontinental railway has long been in course of construction, is the Uspallata or Cumbre Pass, not far from Santiago, which has a height of 12,340 feet.

SALE ENDS TO-DAY

In a storm such as New York has just passed through the resources of the home are taxed to the utmost for entertainment. In every home where there is a Pianola there is always at hand an unfailing source of delightful recreation not only in stormy weather but during the long Winter evenings and whenever there are guests to entertain. The Pianola is as new as its newest piece of music.

PIANOLA SALE

A Rare Opportunity to Secure Slightly Used Pianolas at a Reduction of \$100 from Original Prices

There are doubtless many people in New York who have desired to own a Pianola, but have hesitated on account of the price which is rigidly maintained. Rather than take any less desirable instrument than the Pianola—which is recognized throughout the world as the standard—they have thus far preferred to go without any piano-player at all.

For such people this special sale is an opportunity not to be neglected. This offering includes Pianolas which, though having seen previous use, are in perfect playing order and are in every way desirable instruments. The only reason for their having been exchanged was the desire of their owners to obtain the very latest model—the Metrostyle. At this sale you can secure for as little as \$15 down a Pianola which could hardly be sold from new and with the privilege of exchanging it any time within three months at the full purchase price should you decide you would prefer the Metrostyle.

Group I—\$150 \$15 down and \$7 a month

Exchanged Pianolas that have been used for some time, yet in no way worn, repaired or out of date. Every doubtful part has been replaced with a new one, cases restored when marred, and each given the same scrupulous adjustment and inspection bestowed on new Pianolas before leaving the factory. In capacity to give service and pleasure they are practically new.

Group II—\$175 \$20 down and \$8 a month

Pianolas that have seen less service, coming back in such excellent condition that but trifling adjustment was needed to bring them up to the standard set for new instruments. Each Pianola in this group has had just the amount of service that assures soundness and harmonious working of every part.

Group III—\$200 \$20 down and \$10 a month

Made up entirely of exchanged Pianolas that have seen almost no service at all. An expert could examine them in vain for evidences of previous use. Any of them might be put into new stock were it not for the company's present practice of including the Metrostyle in all new Pianolas.

Every Pianola in these three groups is sold subject to the same guarantee given by the manufacturers with absolutely new Pianolas.

High Grade Pianos at Exceptional Prices.

These are Uprights and Grands from the best known manufacturers, taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano. They are remarkable for their fine condition, differing in this important respect from all other offerings of used pianos elsewhere. Prices range from \$125 upwards. Sales are being made to persons who had not hitherto supposed they would be content with anything short of an absolutely new piano. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

AEOLIAN HALL, THE AEOLIAN CO., 362 FIFTH AVE., near 34th St.

We can't afford to make these \$17 suits badly. After you get away from here, you don't remember the price you paid—you only remember how the clothes wear, and we can't afford to have any man dissatisfied with any suit that bears the name of Arnheim.

Any remnant in the house, suit to order, \$17.00. Trousers, \$4.50.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On Free View, Day and Evening, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.

J. W. KAUFFMAN

COLLECTION OF Valuable Modern Paintings and Sculptures

To be sold by order of Executrix At Mendelssohn Hall

On Friday Evening next, Feb'y 3rd.

(Admission by card, to be had free of the managers.)

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

and began the practice of law in this city as head of the firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf. On account of disagreements, the firm was dissolved three months ago.

Benjamin Steinhart had been a member of Mr. Hummel's law firm several years. He has devoted much of his time in recent years to a war against the racetracks in the interest of the city poissellers.

NO DOMINICAN REVOLT.

Navy Department Denies Reports—Marines Going to Guantanamo.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Navy Department to-day denied reports that marines had been sent from Colon under hurry orders, to suppress a revolt in Santo Domingo. The following statement was issued:

On January 19 orders were issued to Rear Admiral Sigsbee, authorizing him to send the Dixie, with two hundred marines, from Panama to Guantanamo, where they will be held in readiness for use elsewhere. No other orders have been issued to the Dixie, no hurry orders of any kind, and so far as the Navy Department knows, there are no disturbances in Santo Domingo. This leaves three hundred and fifty marines on the isthmus.

TREATY WITH SANTO DOMINGO.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington Jan. 27.—Acting Secretary Loomis to-day sent to Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a letter announcing the purpose of the administration to send to the Senate at an early date as practicable a treaty with Santo Domingo, embodying the provisions of the protocol already signed with President Morales. No date was given as to the time when the treaty could be completed, but it is known that President Morales has conferred on an attorney of New-York City power to sign a treaty in behalf of Santo Domingo, and this will probably facilitate the negotiations. Mr. Loomis further advised Senator Cullom that the protocol had not arrived in Washington, but was on the way here in the custody of Commander Dillingham. He gave some details regarding the present situation and indicated that the Senate would be advised of further developments in due time.

SO JOHN FOX SAYS—DOESN'T WANT POLITICS

Injected Into Father's Homecoming.

John Fox, president of the Democratic Club, a lifelong friend of Richard Croker and his son, Frank Croker, who was killed in the automobile accident in Florida, said yesterday that undoubtedly "Frank Croker, although only twenty-seven years old, had accumulated a fortune of \$500,000."

"I desire to see any references to politics in newspapers articles referring to the homecoming of Mr. Croker," added Mr. Fox. "He is coming back to bury his boy, of whom he was very fond. All on my suggestion, the Democratic Club will not even send a committee to meet Mr. Croker when he comes in the Kaiser Wilhelm comes in on Wednesday. Members of the club will go there as personal friends, but not as representing the club in an official capacity. In Mr. Croker's distressed state of mind it would be brutal to inject politics into his visit."

AGAINST CITY HALL PARK INVASION.

Calvin Tomkins, chairman of the city plan committee of the Municipal Art Society, yesterday presented to the Board of Estimate a protest against Commissioner Breen's plan to extend the Brooklyn Bridge terminal further into City Hall Park. A plan of the committee of the society was submitted, providing that the trolley tracks on the bridge be carried under or over the subway terminal or by deflected routes under Nassau and under Reade sts. across town to West-st.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR POX. You should know the difference between the two. The one is a cure in 8 to 14 days. The other is a cure in 8 to 14 days.