

In which loot was placed. During January 20 the strike extended. This official report, which evidently was written early on January 20, says that that day there was some evidence of returning quiet, some of the strikers resuming work.

THE LIMIT OF CONCESSION

Vladimir Says People May Express Grievances to Emperor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of Emperor Nicholas and commander of the Imperial Guard, has granted an interview to The Associated Press's correspondent at the palace in the Quay de la Cour, adjoining the Winter Palace. Everything about the grand duke's apartment, with reports heaped up on the table before him, bespoke the man of work. The grand duke is a man of perhaps sixty-five years, well framed and dark visaged, and has iron gray hair. Although his face and frame show marks of recent illness, the nervous energy he displays gives the impression of a man of force and action. He said:

I have read the accounts in the foreign press. I have stood aghast at the frightful stories of the butcheries of innocent people which they have printed. I know they say well intentioned patriots, with a priest at their head, coming peacefully to place their grievances before his majesty, were ruthlessly shot down in the streets, but we know that behind this peaceful procession was an anarchist and socialist plot, of which the overwhelming majority of the workmen were merely innocent tools. We know from examination of the dead and those arrested that some alleged priests were actually revolutionary agitators and students in disguise.

We had to save the city from a mob. Unfortunately to do so innocent and guilty suffered alike. But suppose one hundred and forty thousand men had reached the gates of the Winter Palace; they would have sacked it as the mob sacked Versailles. From the palace city would have gone empty, and the whole city would have been delivered over to anarchy, riot, bloodshed and flames. Our duty was the duty of every government. The same situation has occurred in other countries. Why, because this occurred in Russia, should the whole world point the finger of scorn at us? In the midst of our difficulties, why should we be turned upon? Why should America especially misinterpret and think ill of us? We have always been friends—friends of a century—friends when America needed friends. I remember when America was our great friend. Why has all this changed? What has Russia done to deserve it? What has Russia done to America?

Why should the foreign press, especially that of Great Britain, not hesitate before that they should invent a story so horrible for them to print. They do not explain that on Saturday every dead wall in St. Petersburg was placarded with warnings to the people not to assemble. No, but they tell that thousands of innocent people were killed and other thousands wounded, and paint the streets as running red with blood. They even say the dead were pushed under the feet of the living. It is infamous. They say nothing of isolated officers set upon by mobs in the streets and hammered into insensibility, or of policemen killed or wounded. As a matter of fact, all the reports show that exactly 126 are dead. Several hundred were wounded; I can't give the precise figure of the wounded, but you shall have an opportunity to see the full reports.

"It is hinted that Maxim Gorky will be hanged," said the correspondent.

"Nonsense," said the grand duke. "It is asserted that some of the troops refused to obey commands," was the next suggestion. The grand duke replied:

There is no question of the loyalty of the troops. They did their duty. They are ready, as I am ready, to die in the streets for the Emperor. A soldier was asked by one workman why he fired, the soldier replying to him: "You'll be a workman soon." "Perhaps," the soldier replied; "then you may be asked to do your duty to your Emperor."

"Might I ask your imperial highness's view of the present situation?" said the correspondent. "With this unhappy war upon our shoulders," said the grand duke, "we are passing through a crisis. I will not attempt to conceal it; it cannot be concealed, but with the help of God we will emerge from it as we have emerged from other troubles in the past. In the interior there are many elements of discord, but the situation is not so bad as it is painted. The disorders at Warsaw, Kiev and elsewhere are largely industrial, produced by trade depression and consequent lack of employment on account of the war. They are not revolutionary at base."

Then, without being asked, the grand duke went on:

People speak of a constitution. A constitution would mean the end of Russia, as the state would be gone, anarchy would supervene, and when it ended the empire would be disintegrated. Finland, Poland and perhaps other frontier provinces would have broken away. Russia is not ripe for a constitution. Go out among the peasants, who comprise the vast bulk of the empire's population, and try to explain to them government by suffrage. The peasant knows nothing of government; he does not even know what the word means. He knows his Emperor. For him the Emperor is everything. Give the peasant a vote and all would be anarchy. Still, there is a necessity for reforms, and they will be granted by the autocracy.

"Maintaining the principle of autocracy, then, the people will have an opportunity to be heard in the government?" asked the correspondent. "Yes," was the reply, "they can, and I am sure they will, have a voice. Of that I am certain," and he repeated the words emphatically, "I am certain," and continued even more deliberately: "They will receive the means of presenting their needs and grievances direct to the sovereign."

PROMISES OF REFORM.

No Definite Action Taken by Committee of Ministers.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The following statement was issued this evening: The conference of the committee of Ministers on the reforms proposed in the imperial decree of December 23 was concluded on January 9 and the order in which the proposed reforms shall be carried out was announced on January 10.

The committee considered it necessary to consider each measure separately, and it was subsequently proposed that individual Ministers should draw up plans for the execution of reforms affecting the respective departments, or that special conferences, to be attended by delegates of institutions interested and by local representatives, should be held under the presidency of the Emperor.

Apollinaris Was Awarded The GRAND PRIZE At St. Louis Exposition "Bottled only at the Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and ONLY with its OWN Natural Gas."

son, the committee concluded that it would be advisable to ascertain the views of the chiefs of the different government departments and other officials not belonging to the ministries.

It was also resolved that an imperial ukase should be drawn up in the briefest terms possible, and that steps assuring realization of the reform scheme should be taken.

The committee is of the opinion that success will be rendered surer by the publication of its decisions, which will be confirmed by the Emperor.

The decisions already made were sanctioned by his majesty on January 22.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Rumor That Student Placed Charge of Grape in Gun.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—An unconfirmed report was current last night that the commission investigating the narrow escape of the imperial family on January 19 has discovered that it was a deliberate attempt at terrorism, and that the responsibility for the insertion of grape in front of a saluting charge has been fixed upon Bogdanoff, a private of the 17th Battery of the 1st Horse Artillery of the Guards, who was serving the gun. Bogdanoff, it is said, is a former student and a member of a revolutionary association.

ALL POLAND SUFFERING.

Riots Caused Partly by Economic Depression—Gorky To Be Spared.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Reports from Warsaw depict the situation through Poland as increasingly serious. Minor collisions between the troops and the populace continue to swell the number of dead. Trade and industry are completely at a standstill, and the presence of thousands of workmen who have been out of employment for months and are starving and desperate adds a factor of the greatest danger which is not present to the same extent in St. Petersburg, where the government orders for war purposes have kept the factories busy.

The American Vice-Consul at Warsaw, Witold Fouchas, telegraphs that many stores, chiefly Russian, have been pillaged by mobs and that the shops and factories without exception are closed. Mr. Fouchas also reported the receipt of bad news from Lodz and Radom. The rioting in Poland will largely affect the economic situation. The factories at Warsaw, Lodz, Petrokoff and other industrial centers in Poland have been compelled gradually to reduce their output and decrease their working forces since the outbreak of the war, which has almost entirely closed the Siberian and Manchurian markets. It is feared that a large proportion of the idle thousands may be utilized by the revolutionary organizations in Poland, which is the hotbed of socialism, and the movement may develop a purely political character, though there is no indication so far of any cooperation on the part of the intelligent classes of the Polish population, which are averse to a revolutionary movement.

The report that Maxim Gorky may be hanged for high treason is without the slightest foundation. Even his friends declare the rumor to be absurd. The expectation is that he will be released in a few weeks. The principal charge against Gorky is that he was a member of the committee of three which was appointed to collect funds for the strikers.

The Associated Press is informed on exceedingly high authority that the chances that the government will meet the present situation by granting a sort of zemskyzabor (land parliament) is growing hourly brighter. In the opinion of many liberals the creation of such a body, made up of representatives of all classes, which could, like the old States General of France, voice the needs and grievances of the people directly to the sovereign, would rally to the government's support all the conservative and liberal elements.

POLICE AT PARIS ACTIVE.

Many Arrests in Bomb Case—Russian Embassy Guarded.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Eighteen arrests have been made here in connection with the throwing of a bomb at a group of police and Republican Guards after the meeting of the Social Revolutionists last night. Twelve of the suspected persons have been released, and the others are held on suspicion. The two injured guards are improving. The condition of the three wounded civilians is not dangerous.

An analysis made at the municipal laboratory shows that the bomb deposited on the doorstep of Prince Troubetsky, of the Russian Embassy, yesterday morning was highly explosive. A special police force is guarding the embassy.

Among the men arrested the authorities have identified François, a well known anarchist and an intimate friend of Emile Henry and Ravachol.

STRIKE SUPPRESSED AT MOSCOW.

Work Reported Resumed Also at Kovno and Windau.

Moscow, Jan. 31.—The strike here is completely over.

Kovno, Jan. 31.—The strike here is ended, and work has been resumed everywhere.

Windau, Courland, Jan. 31.—The strikers here have resumed work. The employers conceded a number of the demands of the workmen. There have been no disturbances.

AUTHORS' CLUB MAY INTERCEDE.

Robert Underwood Johnson, a member of the Council of the Authors' Club, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that informal conferences had been held among members of the Authors' Club with reference to an expression of opinion in behalf of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, said to be in peril of his life in St. Petersburg.

The sentiment of these members, said Mr. Johnson, was unanimously in favor of calling a meeting of the club, but nothing was likely to be done until the statement in the afternoon papers could be verified, which announced that Gorky had been released.

Mr. Johnson added that should this prove incorrect the club would doubtless take the lead in giving voice to the general feeling on the subject existing among the literary men and women of New York.

ARMIES CEASE BATTLE.

MANY BODIES ON FIELD.

Kondratovitch's and Mitchenko's Wounds Serious.

Moukden, Jan. 31.—There is another lull in the fighting, but it is impossible to tell how long it will last. The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Lieutenant General Siskalberg's corps was the heaviest loser. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, also were heavy. The Russians took about 500 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic-stricken, but afterward they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right.

General Mitchenko's wound is serious, a bullet having fractured his kneecap. General Kondratovitch was shot through the lungs, and the bullet lodged at his spine. It has been extracted. His chief of staff Colonel Andrieff, was severely wounded in the head.

Tselinkhetchen, Jan. 30.—The Japanese advance against the Russian left turns out to have been merely a demonstration. The Japanese fell back as soon as the Russians brought up reinforcements. The only fighting of any consequence occurred at Chonhai Pass at 3 o'clock the morning of January 29. Two Japanese battalions tried to capture the village of Tingai. A bayonet encounter ensued, and the Japanese were driven off, leaving thirty-nine dead and eight wounded. The Russians lost twelve killed and thirty-six wounded.

KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

Japanese Fail to Press Attack—Positions Shelled.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—General Kuropatkin, in dispatches dated January 29 and January 30, reports that the Japanese losses in the recent fighting were very heavy, many being bayoneted and sabred. The number of Japanese prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but it already exceeds 300.

The Russian losses on January 28 among the advance posts were five officers and fifty men. The general says the Japanese offensive was indecisive, and that the Russians, who are in excellent spirits, continue to occupy the villages on their right flank captured in the recent fighting.

The Russians continue successfully to bombard Sandepans, where many Japanese have been frozen to death.

A telegram from Schlutin, dated January 29, states that the Russian losses from January 25 to 28 were 10,000, but that the percentage of dead was small.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—Marquis Oyama, telegraphing yesterday, reports that in the fighting which occurred since January 25 at Lika-Jen-Tan, Chen-Chieh-Pao and Hel-Kou-Tai, the Russians left over 1,200 dead on the field.

The Russians yesterday shelled the Japanese centre, using field guns and mortars. Simultaneously they shelled part of the Japanese left, using twelve heavy field guns.

THE LOSSES INCREASE.

Report That 42,000 Russians Fell in Recent Battle.

London, Feb. 1.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Tokyo correspondent says the Russian casualties in the engagements from January 25 to January 29 are now estimated at between 34,000 and 42,000, and those of the Japanese at 7,000.

FIGHTING ON THE EAST.

Japanese Repulse Reported—Heavy Russian Losses.

Moukden, Jan. 30.—This morning the Japanese advanced on the Russian left, drove in the cavalry screen and bombarded the outlying hills. The Russians moved up reinforcements, repulsed the Japanese and drove them out of a village which they had occupied.

Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieutenant General Mitchenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors. According to the official army organ, the wounded number 3,500.

The cold is intense and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety, because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene. The injured men are suffering the greatest pain.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left unformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert.

The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St. Petersburg on January 22. The sincere hope is expressed on all sides that the Russian nation will forego internal differences and not play into the hands of the Japanese.

THIRTY-SIX REFUGEES DROWNED.

Junk Strikes Rock Off the Miao-Tao Islands—A Number of Rescues.

Che-Foo, Jan. 31.—Thirty-six refugees from Port Arthur were lost off the Miao-Tao Islands on January 28, the junk in which they were passengers striking a rock. Seventeen junks with refugees reached Che-Foo to-day. The China Navigation Company's steamer Che-Foo picked up fifty refugees along the coast. Others were rescued after having been cast ashore on the islands.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—The Japanese yesterday captured off Hokkaido the British steamer Wyefield, loaded with contraband, for Vladivostok.

The steamer Wyefield, Captain Watson, sailed from San Francisco on December 30 for Comox. She arrived there January 2, and left that port January 6 for Moji. The Wyefield is of 2,688 tons net. She was built in 1898, and is owned by J. H. Lawson (R. P. Ribbet & Co., Limited), of Victoria, B. C.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

DOGGER BANK INQUIRY.

Russian Officers Testify to Presence of Torpedo Boats.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Russian officers formerly with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron began their testimony before the international commission to-day. No oath was required, the officers speaking on their honor.

Captain Waterford of the transport Kamchatka testified that in the evening, while on the lookout for torpedo boats, he saw the outlines of a strange craft and heard shots. Thereupon he sent a wireless message to the flagship, saying: "Torpedo boats follow us."

"Torpedo boats follow us," the flagship answered. "Report how many torpedo boats follow you."

Captain Waterford answered: "We proceed with lights extinguished. They attack us from all sides at a distance of about ten cable lengths."

The Kamchatka proceeded, but Captain Waterford did not see any more strange craft and did not hear any further shots.

Captain Clado, of the admiral's flagship, gave an account of seeing two torpedo boats. He said: "I first saw a strange craft through my night-glasses, and then the searchlights convinced us that it was a torpedo boat. At the same time the signal officer reported another boat which almost ran into us. We manoeuvred to avoid a collision and escape lights then disclosed a torpedo boat immediately in front of the flagship, about fifteen cable lengths away."

"We saw this one much better than the other, as the searchlights lit it up. The torpedo boats gradually drew off. At first we could distinguish only their bows, but we afterward saw them completely. The first one disappeared after three or four minutes. The second was visible much longer."

The cross-examination of the Russian officers will begin to-morrow.

BOSTON GIVES TO RUSSIANS.

Leaders There Predict Struggle Will Cost 200,000 Lives.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Jan. 31.—A big sum has been subscribed among the Russian and other foreign born residents here for the Russian revolutionary fund, including a large amount raised at a mass meeting of Russian sympathizers at Faneuil Hall on Sunday night. The avowed purpose of the fund is the purchase of bombs and firearms for the revolutionists in Russia.

Abraham Cahon, of New-York, one of the leaders of the Russian socialists and revolutionists in this country, in an interview said that cable advice had been received in an underground way from Russian leaders that an effective bomb about the size of a lemon was now being made in Russia for the socialists, costing about nine cents each. He predicted that General Treptoff, the military governor general of St. Petersburg, would soon be assassinated as was M. Plehve, as plans were completed for the deed. He said that rifles and small arms were being bought extensively in Germany and smuggled over the frontier. Leaders here predict that the struggle will cost 200,000 lives before it is ended.

RAIL ORDERS FOR RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Russian government has placed an order with the United States Steel Corporation for 75,000 tons of steel rails, valued at about \$2,000,000. The rails are to be used on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and are to be shipped early in the spring by way of the Pacific.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES IN PERIL.

The British Steamer Alba Ashore Near Haarlem—No Hope for Vessel.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—The British steamer Alba, Captain Cox, from Newport News on January 11 for Amsterdam, is ashore at Zandvoort, near Haarlem, on the North Sea, and will be a total loss. Twelve members of her crew have been rescued, but twenty-five are still on board. Lifeboats are in attendance.

PROTECTS HAYTIAN REFUGEES.

France Refuses to Give Up Convicted Senators Unless Immunity Is Assured.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The French government, insisting on immunity from arrest of its refugees in Hayti, and the Haytian government demanding that they be turned over to it for punishment, is the situation at Port au Prince at last accounts. Mr. Powell, the American minister there, reports to the State Department, under date of January 19, that two of the persons convicted by the criminal court at Port au Prince with the Haytian minister, Messrs. Leger Carvin and A. Maibranche, both former Senators in Hayti, have been for more than a year refugees in the French Republic.

Port au Prince. The French government repeatedly has refused to allow the local representatives, who from the country or return to their homes. This refusal is in direct violation of the Haytian constitution, which guarantees the right of the Haytian government to request the French Minister, M. Decos, has refused the request, unless the government guarantees the refugees immunity from arrest and permits them to leave the country.

AMERICA PROTESTS TO CUBA.

Revocation of Order Affecting Cotton Asked—Coffee Merchants Complain.

Havana, Jan. 31.—The United States, on behalf of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has protested against the ruling of the Cuban Treasury Department rendering ineffective the McKinley order of March 15, 1899, which gave admittance to Cuba at preferential rates of cotton fabrics of certain weight and width manufactured by American looms. British manufacturers are now producing on their wider looms cottons for the Cuban trade which are partially split, and so can be separated into the same widths as American goods. The chief of the customs division reported that these goods could not be admitted under the Presidential order of March 15, 1899.

The Treasury Department, however, revoked a former order explanatory of the intervention order, and gave English cottons the benefit of the lower rate. The American complainants point out that the Platt amendment and the general treaty obligate the United States to protect all the rights acquired by virtue of the acts of the intervention government.

Imports of Porto Rican coffee roasted in the United States allege undue requirements of proof of the place of origin of the coffee. The general complaint is that the Cuban customs requirements are unfair to United States interests, notwithstanding that the workings of the reciprocity treaty, which is in favor of the United States, are not the interests of Europeans. Treasury officials have denied that there are any customs requirements of the kind which Americans complain, and assert that they were rendered for purely technical reasons.

PANAMA CONSULS APPOINTED.

Panama, Jan. 31.—President Amador has made the following appointments: C. Gilbert Wheeler, to be consul at Chicago; James R. Shaler, formerly superintendent of the Panama Railroad, to be consul at Chattanooga. Mr. Shaler's appointment was accompanied by a note expressing gratitude for services which he had rendered to the republic.

BOLIVIA RATIFIES CHILIAN TREATY.

La Paz, Jan. 31.—The Bolivian Congress has approved the treaty of peace and friendship with Chile.

VANDERBILT TO HAVE CIRCUS RING.

Reginald C. Will Build Large Private One at Farm Near Newport.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., Jan. 31.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt has just given orders for the construction of a big circus ring at his summer home, Sandy Point Farm. It will be an enclosure 120 by 120 feet, and the largest private circus ring in the country. Hitherto the circus and outdoor shows have been performances of which the uninvited public could see altogether more than the select few desired, hence Mr. Vanderbilt's private ring will be entirely secluded from the public gaze, although thousands of spectators can be accommodated for the outdoor performances which have always been so well received here.

Unparalleled Achievement! Importations in 1904 of G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE 131,330 CASES The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade. Regarding Champagne Importations in 1904, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular of Jan. 10, 1905, says: "Messrs. Fredk. de Bary & Co. brought over last year to this side of the water a greater number of cases of Champagne than has ever hitherto been known, and these importations speak in the strongest terms of the great popular esteem in which G. H. MUMM & CO.'s Champagne is held on this continent."

Furniture for the Library. Comfort and personality are the meeting points that give expression to the pieces we offer for the Library and Study. The deep-seated Sofas for the fireplace and inglenook, the roomy Arm Chair with its great sense of ease, and the long Study Table of solid mahogany—all bearing a "hall mark" for pure design and perfect handicraft. These pieces reflect the sturdy creations of old Colonial days. Grand Rapids Furniture Company (Incorporated) 34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157 "MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

J. & J. SLATER BOOTMAKERS ANNUAL SALE OF High Class Shoes FOR Men, Women and Children DURING FEBRUARY BROADWAY, Corner 25th Street.

MR. WINTER TESTIFIES. Tells of B. R. T. Conditions Before Angry Crowd at Hearing. Several hundred persons were on hand to present their grievances against the service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the hearing opened by the State Railroad Commission in Brooklyn yesterday. Only a few had an opportunity to speak. Commissioners Joseph Dickey and F. M. Baker were present, but Commissioner George M. Dunn was kept away through illness. The hearing which is being held in Room No. 27 of the Kings County Courthouse, was adjourned at 4:30 o'clock until to-day.

BOHN'S LAXATIVES CHARGES GENERAL GRAFT Illinois Legislator Says \$250,000 Is Spent Yearly at Springfield. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, Jan. 31.—F. D. Comerford, a Representative in the Illinois legislature from one of the Chicago districts, has evoked the wrath of his fellows by making wholesale charges of corruption in the legislature. Comerford, in a lecture before the Illinois College of Law in Chicago, declared that members of the legislature of both parties have been regularly exacting toll from corporations. He asserted that at each session of the Assembly more than \$250,000 was sent to the State capital to be divided among the spoilsmen.

HARBURGER'S SON DEAD. Went to Bellevue Hospital Under Assumed Name. David N. Harburger, a son of Julius Harburger, Tammany leader of the 16th Assembly District, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. He was twenty-nine years old. He walked into the hospital on January 18, a physical wreck. He gave his name as David Hunter and told the doctor to inform William Shafer, of No. 115 23-ave. Shafer went to the hospital and at once sent word to the elder Harburger. When he reached the hospital he tried to have his son removed to a private institution, but the physicians advised against it, as the patient was too weak. Chronic gastritis and pulmonary tuberculosis, the physicians said, were far advanced.

Clear Brain, Steady Nerve. Wheatena The Best Wheaten Breakfast First sold in 1870—sells to-day better than ever.

GERMAN LEAGUE NON-PARTISAN. At the annual meeting of the German-American Municipal League, held in Brooklyn, last night, Henry C. Deck was re-elected president, Adam E. Fisher was elected treasurer and Francis A. Deck secretary. Henry Weismann was re-elected chairman of the executive committee. A lively discussion arose over the consideration of the coming municipal campaign. A resolution pledging the league to work for a non-partisan ticket was vigorously opposed by some of the Republicans, but was finally carried. Other resolutions pledging in favor of a municipal lighting plant and in favor of better transit facilities were passed.

Room and Boarding Houses. Can secure desirable guests through The New-York Tribune in connection with its Free Room and Board Directory at its Uptown Office, 1,364 Broadway. A 16 word ad. in THE TRIBUNE for one week, which costs \$1.00, carries with it the privilege of this Bureau for 14 days FREE.