

and the northern height of Tang-Chia-Tun began bombarding at 4 o'clock to-day. We did not reply.

On Monday night the enemy's field guns at Shu-Pang-Tai and heavy guns at Wen-Cheng-Pao concentrated their fire on our outposts in the vicinity of the railroad bridge.

A heavy bombardment along the entire line west of the railroad is going on night and day. The Russians are firing blindly with field and heavy guns.

A GALLANT RETREAT.

Rennenkampf Saves Supplies—Many Attacks Repulsed.

Onbenepusa, Feb. 28.—One of the coldest and most cheerless operations of the winter's warfare in Manchuria was the thirteen-mile retreat of the Tsinckhetchen Division on the night of February 26 from Ta Pass to Onbenepusa.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of February 26 the commander of the battalion on the Gao Pass road sent word that he was unable longer to hold out against the Japanese advancing in that direction.

The retreat was so timed that the rear guard reached Onbenepusa just in time. The force resting on the easterly road had been driven in on the village, and the forces, unting, fixed bayonets, turned, and in the darkness drove the Japanese back two miles.

WORKMEN ALSO FIRM.

Concessions Demanded Before They Will Chose Delegates.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The People's Palace here was the scene of a remarkable convention to-day, when workmen representing 100 factories of this city met for the first time in their lives with freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed them.

NO PEACE SIGN IN JAPAN.

The National Aim—Financial Conditions Favorable.

Tokio, March 1.—Marquis Salontj, president of the Constitutional party, in an address to-day to the party members of the Diet warned them to pay no attention to false rumors of peace between Japan and Russia.

DONETZ MINERS TO STRIKE.

Two Hundred Thousand Expected to Quit Work on March 6.

Lugansk, March 1.—The situation here is becoming worse. To-day four thousand men struck at the Hartmann works.

The J. C. Ayer Co. Will Print Formulas of Medicines on Bottle

Having heard that the J. C. Ayer company had decided to give to the public the complete formula of each of its medicines, we interviewed the treasurer and general manager, Dr. Charles E. Stowell, in order to ascertain if this was true.

When asked what effect it would have upon the proprietary medicine business if all houses were obliged to publish their formulas, he said, in his opinion, it would favorably affect the sale of all those medicines founded upon merit.

"It is a well known fact that the public is being swindled out of hundreds of thousands, and millions, of dollars each year, because of wildly exaggerated and positively untruthful statements, glaringly displayed by the most lavish outlay of money.

Concerning the great agitation which has been raised in certain quarters because some of these medicines contain alcohol, Dr. Stowell said: "Just use a little common-sense and figure it out

AUTOCRATS STAND FIRM.

PEOPLE'S PLEA DENIED.

Czar Discussing Plan for an Assembly Without Power.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—The great and overshadowing question for Russians, that of granting the people a voice in the government, remains undecided at Tsarsko-Selo.

In view of many conflicting statements printed abroad, The Associated Press is authorized to make the above definite announcement. At the same time it can be stated that the recent developments in Russia, which have brought the social, economic and educational life of the empire almost to a standstill, have left the Emperor no illusions regarding the strength of the popular demand for something in the nature of a constitutional government.

In consultation with his advisers the Emperor has displayed sympathy with the popular aspirations and expressed concurrence in the opinion that something must be done to bridge the chasm between the autocrat and the people.

The Ministers with whom the Emperor has been discussing the problem since the beginning of the Cabinet Council's sessions, three weeks ago, entertain divergent opinions, but two propositions have been definitely rejected: First, a constitutional monarchy, rule, based on Western models, with a parliament to frame laws and control the budget, and second, the convening of the zemsky sobor.

In substance, the proposition which the Emperor is now considering with the Council of Ministers is the establishment of a national assembly based on direct class representation, to sit in a consultative capacity and propose laws—in other words, yielding the form while retaining the essence of autocracy.

M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers, whose position is not yet clearly defined, but who is understood to hold that the country is not yet prepared for a constitution, is said to have told the Emperor bluntly that no retreat is possible after a step has once been taken.

WORKMEN ALSO FIRM.

Concessions Demanded Before They Will Chose Delegates.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The People's Palace here was the scene of a remarkable convention to-day, when workmen representing 100 factories of this city met for the first time in their lives with freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed them.

NO PEACE SIGN IN JAPAN.

The National Aim—Financial Conditions Favorable.

Tokio, March 1.—Marquis Salontj, president of the Constitutional party, in an address to-day to the party members of the Diet warned them to pay no attention to false rumors of peace between Japan and Russia.

DONETZ MINERS TO STRIKE.

Two Hundred Thousand Expected to Quit Work on March 6.

Lugansk, March 1.—The situation here is becoming worse. To-day four thousand men struck at the Hartmann works.

The J. C. Ayer Co. Will Print Formulas of Medicines on Bottle

Having heard that the J. C. Ayer company had decided to give to the public the complete formula of each of its medicines, we interviewed the treasurer and general manager, Dr. Charles E. Stowell, in order to ascertain if this was true.

When asked what effect it would have upon the proprietary medicine business if all houses were obliged to publish their formulas, he said, in his opinion, it would favorably affect the sale of all those medicines founded upon merit.

"It is a well known fact that the public is being swindled out of hundreds of thousands, and millions, of dollars each year, because of wildly exaggerated and positively untruthful statements, glaringly displayed by the most lavish outlay of money.

Concerning the great agitation which has been raised in certain quarters because some of these medicines contain alcohol, Dr. Stowell said: "Just use a little common-sense and figure it out

IRISH MOVES DEFEATED

Mr. Balfour Sustained—Mr. Wyndham May Resign.

London, March 1.—After defeating by a majority of 49 an amendment proposed by T. R. Buchanan (Liberal), declaring that the national expenditure was excessive and burdensome, the House of Commons spent the night in debating another Irish amendment proposed by A. J. C. Donelan, regretting that the Speech from the Throne contained no promise to deal during the present session with the pressing needs for improvement of the condition of laborers in Ireland.

In the course of the debate a number of speakers bitterly attacked Mr. Wyndham, who was absent from the House. His cause was taken up, however, by Mr. Atkinson, Attorney General for Ireland, who said the government was prepared to introduce a bill to expedite the erection of laborers' cottages, but that the Treasury was unable to provide the necessary money at a cheap rate.

Despite official denials, the rumor persists that Mr. Wyndham will resign the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. He is said to be suffering from insomnia and prostration, arising from worries incident to his office, and although Premier Balfour wishes to retain him, he may find it difficult to resist the pressure of the Ulster Unionists, who are equally determined to bring about his resignation.

Lord Selborne's appointment to the High Commissionership for South Africa will leave a vacancy in the Cabinet, and it is regarded as not unlikely that there will be some rearrangement there, involving the transfer of Mr. Wyndham perhaps to the Admiralty, though it is more likely that Lord Selborne's successor will be sought among the peers, and that possibly Lord Salisbury may be the man.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW.

Troops Fire on Strikers—All Poland Under Martial Law.

Warsaw, March 1.—Disturbances broke out here this evening in connection with the strike of shoemakers. The strikers attempted to compel the owners to close their shoe shops, and paraded Leszno-st., where they were met by a patrol which fired on the strikers without hurting any of them.

The Chief of Police to-night issued orders that all house doors must be closed the whole day, under heavy penalties. The purpose of this order is to prevent strikers from seeking refuge from the military in case of disturbances.

There are evidences of uneasiness on the part of the authorities in consequence of reports that violence is planned for March 4.

The Governor General of Poland to-day proclaimed a partial state of siege in the governments of Kalisz, Lublin, Kielce and Lomza. As similar conditions prevail in the remaining six provincial governments, all Poland is now under a modified form of martial law.

Cossacks, infantry and artillery are patrolling all parts of the city day and night in order to protect the police in the discharge of their duty.

Small strikes are constantly reported. The firemen have refused to go to fires until their demands are granted, and the street cleaners and other city laborers struck this morning, but their proposals were met and they returned to work immediately.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, imposing a penalty of three months' imprisonment and \$250 fine on persons attempting to prevent others from working.

The strike on the Vistula Railroad is ended. Train service both north and south of Warsaw has been resumed. The strikers obtained higher wages and other concessions. All Warsaw's railroad communications are now restored.

STOESSEL SLIGHTED.

General at Capital—Reiss Attacks Admiral Ouktomsky.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Lieutenant General Stoessel arrived in St. Petersburg this morning from Moscow. The Minister of War, General Sakharoff, and Admiral Zilotti welcomed the general, who was loudly cheered. Mrs. Stoessel looked even more bronzed than her husband, and smiled at the welcome. It was remarked that the general's hair had turned quite white.

General and Mme. Stoessel drove in an open carriage through the Nevsky Prospect to the residence of Lieutenant General Prince Viasemsky, a member of the Imperial Council, where they will stay. Only a few military men and no naval officers excepting Admiral Zilotti were at the station, which was surrounded by a large force of police.

General Reiss, General Stoessel's chief of staff, in behalf of the general gave an interview in which he said that the stories from Che-Poo attacking the commander of Port Arthur originated with a Russian on the staff of the "Novikr", who was expelled by General Stoessel.

General Reiss repeated that fewer than 8,000 men were under arms to defend twenty miles of fortifications, four of which were already in the hands of the Japanese.

General Reiss, General Stoessel's chief of staff, in behalf of the general gave an interview in which he said that the stories from Che-Poo attacking the commander of Port Arthur originated with a Russian on the staff of the "Novikr", who was expelled by General Stoessel.

A TALE FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

Russians Said To Be Constructing Six First Class Cruisers There.

Manila, March 1.—M. Bloimindoff, a Russian naval reserve officer, who arrived here on the British steamer Carlisle, said to-day that complete equipments for three shipbuilding yards had been transported from Germany to Vladivostok. Six cruisers of the first class, the officer says, are now in course of construction there.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

IRISH MOVES DEFEATED

Mr. Balfour Sustained—Mr. Wyndham May Resign.

London, March 1.—After defeating by a majority of 49 an amendment proposed by T. R. Buchanan (Liberal), declaring that the national expenditure was excessive and burdensome, the House of Commons spent the night in debating another Irish amendment proposed by A. J. C. Donelan, regretting that the Speech from the Throne contained no promise to deal during the present session with the pressing needs for improvement of the condition of laborers in Ireland.

In the course of the debate a number of speakers bitterly attacked Mr. Wyndham, who was absent from the House. His cause was taken up, however, by Mr. Atkinson, Attorney General for Ireland, who said the government was prepared to introduce a bill to expedite the erection of laborers' cottages, but that the Treasury was unable to provide the necessary money at a cheap rate.

Despite official denials, the rumor persists that Mr. Wyndham will resign the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. He is said to be suffering from insomnia and prostration, arising from worries incident to his office, and although Premier Balfour wishes to retain him, he may find it difficult to resist the pressure of the Ulster Unionists, who are equally determined to bring about his resignation.

Lord Selborne's appointment to the High Commissionership for South Africa will leave a vacancy in the Cabinet, and it is regarded as not unlikely that there will be some rearrangement there, involving the transfer of Mr. Wyndham perhaps to the Admiralty, though it is more likely that Lord Selborne's successor will be sought among the peers, and that possibly Lord Salisbury may be the man.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW.

Troops Fire on Strikers—All Poland Under Martial Law.

Warsaw, March 1.—Disturbances broke out here this evening in connection with the strike of shoemakers. The strikers attempted to compel the owners to close their shoe shops, and paraded Leszno-st., where they were met by a patrol which fired on the strikers without hurting any of them.

The Chief of Police to-night issued orders that all house doors must be closed the whole day, under heavy penalties. The purpose of this order is to prevent strikers from seeking refuge from the military in case of disturbances.

There are evidences of uneasiness on the part of the authorities in consequence of reports that violence is planned for March 4.

The Governor General of Poland to-day proclaimed a partial state of siege in the governments of Kalisz, Lublin, Kielce and Lomza. As similar conditions prevail in the remaining six provincial governments, all Poland is now under a modified form of martial law.

Cossacks, infantry and artillery are patrolling all parts of the city day and night in order to protect the police in the discharge of their duty.

Small strikes are constantly reported. The firemen have refused to go to fires until their demands are granted, and the street cleaners and other city laborers struck this morning, but their proposals were met and they returned to work immediately.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, imposing a penalty of three months' imprisonment and \$250 fine on persons attempting to prevent others from working.

The strike on the Vistula Railroad is ended. Train service both north and south of Warsaw has been resumed. The strikers obtained higher wages and other concessions. All Warsaw's railroad communications are now restored.

STOESSEL SLIGHTED.

General at Capital—Reiss Attacks Admiral Ouktomsky.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Lieutenant General Stoessel arrived in St. Petersburg this morning from Moscow. The Minister of War, General Sakharoff, and Admiral Zilotti welcomed the general, who was loudly cheered. Mrs. Stoessel looked even more bronzed than her husband, and smiled at the welcome. It was remarked that the general's hair had turned quite white.

General and Mme. Stoessel drove in an open carriage through the Nevsky Prospect to the residence of Lieutenant General Prince Viasemsky, a member of the Imperial Council, where they will stay. Only a few military men and no naval officers excepting Admiral Zilotti were at the station, which was surrounded by a large force of police.

General Reiss, General Stoessel's chief of staff, in behalf of the general gave an interview in which he said that the stories from Che-Poo attacking the commander of Port Arthur originated with a Russian on the staff of the "Novikr", who was expelled by General Stoessel.

General Reiss repeated that fewer than 8,000 men were under arms to defend twenty miles of fortifications, four of which were already in the hands of the Japanese.

General Reiss, General Stoessel's chief of staff, in behalf of the general gave an interview in which he said that the stories from Che-Poo attacking the commander of Port Arthur originated with a Russian on the staff of the "Novikr", who was expelled by General Stoessel.

A TALE FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

Russians Said To Be Constructing Six First Class Cruisers There.

Manila, March 1.—M. Bloimindoff, a Russian naval reserve officer, who arrived here on the British steamer Carlisle, said to-day that complete equipments for three shipbuilding yards had been transported from Germany to Vladivostok. Six cruisers of the first class, the officer says, are now in course of construction there.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. New Spring Designs. Bed Room & Dining Room Furniture. Mahogany, Birch and Oak. From Europe and from our own factories we have received the first instalments of our spring offering in old English, Dutch and French Furniture; in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Birch, Natural Mahogany and Oak.

EVERY DAY. "THE OVERLAND LIMITED". Runs every day in the year, not at certain seasons only, but every day, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Finest train in America. Electric Lighted throughout. Saperb in all its appointments. Less than Three Days Chicago to San Francisco. Inquire of R. TENBROECK, GEN'L EASTERN AGENT, 287 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

THIEVES TALK TO NINE.

"Lefty" Boyle Explains How "Graft" Game Is Worked.

District Attorney Jerome, when he went before the Committee of Nine recently to tell his views regarding police reorganization, related some of the things told him by prisoners in the Tombs about their relations with police detectives.

One of the prisoners was the man who recently told the District Attorney that pickpockets who worked certain street car lines were protected by Central Office detectives on condition that the plunder was shared.

He told that in one case a detective was watching him and a woman confederate try to rob a drunken man who was known to have \$1,500 on his person.

Boyle is to be a witness against Patrolman Lang when the policeman is tried on an indictment charging him with stealing \$2,500 from John Pritchett in a saloon at 6th-ave. and 29th-st.

Other self-confessed thieves who talked with the committee in Mr. Jerome's office yesterday were David Colman and Morris Greenwald.

The presidents of four police "benevolent associations" are to be examined to-day.

Belgian Strikers Use Bombs. Charleroi, March 1.—Dynamite bombs have seriously damaged property and mine owners' residences at Gilly and Courcelles.

MISS M'CREADY'S FUNERAL. Naples, March 1.—The body of Miss Catherine M'Cready, who was found murdered in her villa at Caserta last week, was buried to-day in the English cemetery here in the presence of the American Vice-Consul.

CUTTING DOWN DEFICIT.

LESS BY \$1,000,000 A MONTH.

Roosevelt's First Term Closing with Good Financial Showing.

Washington, March 1.—The Treasury Department is cutting down the dreaded deficit at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a month. If the present rate is maintained until the close of the fiscal year on June 30, Secretary Shaw's estimate of an \$18,000,000 deficit will not be far wrong.

Alton B. Parker and Henry Gassaway Davis, predicted a few months ago that the national cash book would be closed on July 1, 1905, with a shortage of anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and nothing less than ruin stared Secretary Shaw in the face.

An encouraging feature of the Treasury reports is that the receipts are now in excess of those of last year. To-day's receipts were \$2,105,911, while the expenditures were \$1,800,000.

The total receipts for the year, now two-thirds passed, amount to \$267,864,122, and the expenditures to \$392,918,970, making a deficit of \$25,054,857, not counting odd pennies on any of the items enumerated.

In February the deficit was reduced to the extent of \$1,046,895. To-day's profit of \$395,911 is, of course, not a fair gauge of what will be maintained throughout the month of March, but Secretary Shaw predicts that an even better showing than was made at the close of business on February 23 will be recorded on March 31.

Receipts for February were divided as follows: Customs.....\$21,582,945 73 Internal revenue.....18,714,470 29 Miscellaneous.....6,232,986 97

Eight months of the present fiscal year have passed and the receipts for that period are yet \$25,405,533 \$6 behind the expenditures. For the eight months the receipts have been \$365,688,210 92, as compared with total expenditures of \$391,073,744 78.

There are four more months remaining in the fiscal year 1905 and from now on the expenditures will decrease with every month.

A CANADIAN CRISIS.

Resignation of Sifton May Lead to Fall of Laurier.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Toronto, March 1.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has resigned, having decided that he could not follow his leader in a bill which establishes separate Roman Catholic schools in two new provinces to be established in Northwest Canada, in defiance of the British North America act.

The organ of the government, has also come out openly against separate schools, and the resignation of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, is threatened.

Several prominent followers of Laurier this afternoon got up in the House of Commons and declared their determination to oppose the measure. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that unless Sir Wilfrid Laurier modifies his bill his government will totter to its fall.

It has been freely stated that the new statutes, or provinces, will rise in rebellion before they will separate schools to be established as a permanent institution within their boundaries.