

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS
AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

An Unprecedented Victory in Manchuria—King's Trip Delayed.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.)
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London, March 11.—American affairs have fallen into the background while the military critics are striving to make out whether the Russians have met both a Sedan and a Metz in Manchuria. The Santo Domingo convention, amended by the Senate, escapes observation here, and few commentators understand the question of co-ordinate power brought into the controversy over the treaty-making privilege. The details of that compact are not closely examined, but there has been a strong aversion to debt collecting alliances since the Venezuela affair, and there is general agreement among the leader writers that the Washington government should intervene in Spanish America when an arrangement, whether of receivership or otherwise, is required for the protection of creditors. Lord Rosebery's ideas of British diplomacy, as explained this week to the City Librarians, are satisfying to men of all parties. The leading motives are in close accord with America in the maintenance of the alliance with Japan and the maintenance of cordial relations with France. The appointment of Ambassador Choate's successor has been well received by all the journals without a dissenting voice. The new Ambassador is welcomed with enthusiasm as the best possible representative of Anglo-Saxon spirit and good will.

Sincere admiration is excited by the coolness and moderation of the Japanese people in the moment of triumph, when they have won the greatest battle of modern times. Marshal Oyama announces the complete success of the encircling movement more modestly than successful maneuvers in a sham battle at Aldershot would be proclaimed by the headquarters staff, and the island kingdom greets the world a first display of dignity and grace in the self-restraint with which the tidings of an unprecedented victory have been received. Western nations have much to learn from Japan in the sober virtues of patriotism as well as in dogged persistence of fighting, with all the resources of modern science. General Kuropatkin's skill in effecting previous retreats has created the presumption that he will again escape from the trap, although he has confessed himself surrounded, but the dispatches do not yet contain evidence that he has done so. With guns abandoned and forces demoralized, it looks like a Russian rout. Kawamura did not appear on the upper course of the Tie simultaneously with Nogi in the west, on the line of the railway, so that retreat by Fu-Shun to Tieling was not absolutely cut off, and the entire Russian army hemmed in. Kawamura was, however, in time to threaten the second line of retreat before the Russian army had escaped, and apparently succeeded in cutting off large masses of troops which had been fighting at the centre of the line.

The dispatches are conflicting, but it seems probable that the Russian Sedan will be followed by the surrender of many detached divisions and that the morale of the remnants retreating to Harbin will be destroyed. Field Marshal Oyama's strategic plan was worthy of Moltke, and a fine example of the modern system of fighting in a large theatre of operations. The military critics here are amusing themselves by conjectures as to whether the victorious general will repeat the blunders of Napoleon and Charles XII and allow himself to be lured across the Amur to another Moscow or Putowa. They forget that the Japanese have not made a single mistake during the campaign, and are not likely to go wrong when they have won everything.

The chances of peace have been multiplied by the magnitude of the Japanese victory. Even the camarilla of grand dukes must have a spasm of sense and solicit the mediation of the Western powers or America when the remnant of General Kuropatkin's army cannot be reinforced and reorganized for an effective campaign within six months. The Japanese by a magnificent coup have conquered peace, and the powers may help to make it just and merciful. The King's departure for the Mediterranean has been deferred from the middle to the end of March, when he will join the Queen and Princess Victoria after their visit to Lisbon, unless prevented by peace diplomacy. As the King may not return before the middle of May, Mr. Choate is not likely to present his letter of recall before the end of that month. The Cabinet vacancies cannot be filled without the royal approval, and the King has been deeply interested in the changes in the Irish office, where Mr. Wyndham has retired with chivalrous spirit when he might have saved himself by sacrificing Sir Antony MacDonnell.

These matters have disturbed the King's plans for his Southern cruise, but a political crisis has not been imminent, although there was intense excitement in the House of Commons over Mr. Churchill's motion. The real explanation of the situation lies in Mr. Chamberlain's desire to have the South African matters cleared up before the government goes out of office. If Lord Selborne can reach Cape Town and the Transvaal constitutional scheme can receive the approval of the House of Commons, the Liberal government can come in without the risk that all of Mr. Chamberlain's work in South Africa will be undone. For this reason tariff reformers are disposed to defer the government crisis until that debate is over, and Austen Chamberlain has made a second Budget speech, reducing the income tax and tea duties. They profess to be satisfied that their work in turning the local association against the Unionist Free Traders will not be interfered with nor the results of two years of secret campaigning be counteracted. They now describe the exception made in Lord Hugh Cecil's case as a family affair, which does not offer a precedent for general consideration of the sins of the Unionist Free Traders. While this opinion prevails among Mr. Chamberlain's followers, the government is apparently safe against everything except accident and careless whipping.

The first levee of the season at St. James's brought out the diplomatic corps, the heads of

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the Civil Service and many members of Parliament. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was not among the royalties. There have been great dinner parties for him at Lansdowne House and the Austrian Ambassadors. Lady Vinant's dance and Lady Derby's semi-political reception have been among the chief social events of the week. The production of Mrs. Ward's "Agatha" at His Majesty's Theatre was a social function for a worthy charity. The dramatic critics have not withheld judgments, which have been distinctly unfavorable. Even with Louis Parker's help she has not succeeded in making a disagreeable story dramatic nor in adapting her literary style to the language of the stage.

The only other theatrical incident is Mrs. Brown Potter's production of "Du Barry" at the Savoy Theatre. Bram Stoker announces positively that Sir Henry Irving's Drury Lane season will not be postponed, as the great actor's health is surely mending. H. B. Irving is rehearsing "Hamlet" vigorously at the Adelphi Theatre, which has become a stronghold of Shakespearean drama. Martin Harvey will provide a rival Hamlet about the same time. Mr. Benson has been playing to crowded houses at the Coronet Theatre "King Lear" and other plays of Shakespeare and the masterpieces of the Greek drama.

The London Symphony Orchestra has given a remarkable concert, with a programme made up exclusively of Sir Edward Elgar's music. The chief novelty was the introduction and allegro for orchestra and a quartet, which was inspired by Welsh scenery. It is a singularly beautiful work, with highly dramatic passages. I. N. F.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Yellow Peril Still Feared—Father Gopon Reported in Paris.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.)
(Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association.)
Paris, March 11.—Amid the general cooling off of French sympathy for Russian imperialism there is something Quixotic and picturesque in the wall of despair of the group of ultra-Nationalists as voiced by that brilliant writer Ernest Judet, in "L'Echo" to-day, proclaiming the battle of Moukden as a victory of the yellow peril over the whole of Europe. M. Judet writes: "We were protected against the Japanese solely by the Russians. Just as Charles Martel broke the rush of Arabs at Poitiers, and just as Sobieski stopped the Turks under the walls of Vienna, so was it Kuropatkin's mission to stem the yellow tide at Moukden, but in spite of all the yellow tide floods irresistibly and Kuropatkin's retreat will oblige us sooner or later to draw our sword in defence of Indo-China."

Russian 4 per cents remain firm on the Bourse to-day at 87 francs 90 centimes, owing to the artificial support of the great financial establishments and also to the general feeling in Paris that this crushing Russian defeat will open the eyes of the Russian autocracy and force upon the Czar's advisers the practical common sense of inducing St. Petersburg to listen to the overwhelming desire of the French government to use its good offices for peace.

General Kuropatkin's crushing defeat elicits from the French press renewed protestations against further delay of the Russian government in acknowledging Japanese supremacy in Manchuria and demands for an armistice preparatory to negotiations for peace. Even the extreme Nationalist organs admit that Russia is vanquished and say that further attempts to prolong the war are sheer insanity. Henri Rochefort, who all along has been most ferociously Moscovite, to-day declares the moment has arrived when Russia should frankly throw up the sponge. The Ministerial "Matin" says: "Civilization demands that the battles of Moukden should mark the end of the frightful hecatombs of death." The Radical Socialist papers proclaim their sympathy for Japan under no circumstances. Jean Jaurès writes in "L'Humanité": "The Japanese victory in Manchuria doubly serves the cause of civilization; first, because it will compel Europe to deal fairly, justly and peacefully with the yellow race, which it has hitherto bullied, and, second, by an overwhelming blow at Czarist autocracy it will free Eastern humanity from the weight of tyranny and servitude. Asiatic barbarity is now personified by Czarism, with its routine immobility and oppression. The battle of Moukden is the death knell of Czarism, and in the annals of history will have the double value of Marathon and of Valmy."

There is considerable agitation among the Russian students in the Latin Quarter caused by the appearance in Paris of Father Gopon, who, according to a communication made to the Tribune correspondent from a highly credible source, reached here a few days ago from Naples, and leaves to-night for London. Father Gopon passed his time in a small secluded villa at Neuilly. His appearance is greatly changed, his long, luxuriant chestnut hair and flowing beard having been shorn. He is now clean shaven, except a small bristly mustache. His hair is cropped close, like a prize fighter's; his complexion is pale and sallow, his health delicate and his eyes bright and feverish. He is reported to be studying French and watching events, but declines to express any opinion upon the Czar's receipt or upon the reported agrarian movement of Russian peasants.

The French Academy of Medicine is severely criticized in scientific circles for its formal refusal to allow Dr. Doyen to read before that learned society the results of the inoculation of animals with his micrococci neoformans, and his paper on the etiology of cancer. Dr. Doyen forwarded with his request thirty microphotographs, but these, together with the thesis of his proposed communication, were returned to him unopened by the Academy of Medicine. This action causes surprise after the report of a commission appointed by the Surgical Society of Paris and of the Pasteur Institute, both of which endorsed the scientific value of Dr. Doyen's experiments. The trend of public feeling is setting in favor of Dr. Doyen, who meanwhile is quietly pursuing his investigations with greater confidence than ever.

The widow of Emile Zola has offered the nation the famous villa at Medan as a home for retired female employees of the French Charity Bureau. Zola's study and his billiard room will be kept intact in his memory.

M. Du Jardin Beaumetz, Under Minister of Fine Arts, causes satisfaction by his acquisition in behalf of the State of Les Charnettes, the picturesque country house of the philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau, near Chambéry, as a Rousseau museum. At Charnettes Rousseau wrote his best works, and it was also the scene of his romantic idyll with Mme. de Warens.

ECONOMY IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, March 11.—The Executive Council to-day declined to approve the bill authorizing a loan of \$4,000,000 for public improvements, as passed by the House of Delegates on February 28. The House of Delegates recently reduced the budget, as compared with last year, by \$600,000, and Speaker Clitron made an impassioned appeal to the House to stand by the reduction, but it has been finally agreed with the Executive Council to make the reduction \$118,000.

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PHILIPPINE AGITATION,
Nationalist Leaders Preach Annexation by Japan.

(From an Occasional Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Manila, P. I., Jan. 28.—Of the three or four so-called "political parties" in the Philippines, the "Nationalists" are the most radical in their aspirations. Their "Federalists" wish that the United States and the Philippines shall always be united, the "Nationalist" leaders talk of complete independence, and desire that political relations with the United States be no more than with any other country. The true reason for this tendency is the desire of the leaders of this party to have a close alliance, if not actual union, with Japan. Many of those followed by the "Nationalist" ignore the fact that Japan is not a Christian nation and that all of the civilized inhabitants of the Philippines are devout Roman Catholics. Every effort has been made by this party to weaken the hold of the Christian religion upon the people. To justify the efforts of the Protestant missionaries, and at the same time to weaken the people from the ancient Church, the "Filipino Independent Church," was established in 1902, with the notorious Gregorio Aglipay as archbishop. This church claims to be "Catholic," with the self-ordained Aglipay at the head, ignoring the fact that this person is an excommunicated Catholic priest.

In the connection of the following translation of an article, which appeared in a late edition of "Reclamacion," a Spanish-Tagalog paper published in Manila, is of interest as showing the influence produced upon many of the Tagalogs by the Japanese victories against the Russians:

Given the benign and humanitarian colonial methods of the Japanese, forming an immense contrast with those followed by the Western nations, the phenomenon which is to be observed in Formosa is certainly worthy of consideration and study. The Japanese have certainly an extremely paternal and assimilating government in the island. Whose spirit is found definitely set forth in an imperial rescript of 1870, ordering the Governor General to take into consideration the former conditions and customs of the country in the introduction of his governing and administrative measures, simplifying as much as possible the fundamental principles of the same, recommending as well as discipline among the civil employees, as well as the military officers, for the purpose of gaining by this means the confidence and affection of the people to this point there exist favorable enough accounts by foreign travellers in books, newspapers and magazines. The Japanese government, on taking charge of the island of Pescadores (sic), by virtue of the second section of the treaty of commerce and friendship between the two nations, which expired on May 8, 1897, during which the inhabitants of said islands could choose to remain in their native land or to be transferred to the territory. Of the two and a half millions of Chinese established there very few were noted as returning to China, the immense majority being Japanese sovereignty.

Not all of those who remained in the island were friendly to the Japanese, and this hostile feeling did not delay in manifesting itself by the outbreak of a revolution, the repression of which was effected by the Japanese government. The first Governor General, Count Kuboyama, one of the heroes of the Sino-Japanese War. These arms and partly by arrangements with the rebels and partly by force from time to time, the Japanese government has succeeded in reducing to order the island. The revolutionaries in posting their best marksmen in hidden and safe positions, where they could resist the Japanese military advance. The Japanese government, with its diplomatic measures, which, aided by diplomacy, soon brought about the re-establishment of order. The Japanese government, not losing sight of the civilized and humanitarian ends which it has proposed to carry out in its new possessions, did not resort to the repression of the revolutionaries entirely and exclusively to the brutality of arms, but, on the contrary, has always been searching for the cause of the trouble in order to find its definite remedy. This has been done by the Japanese government in communication with the leaders, in order to hear from them their desires and their aspirations. If anyone has the means to extinguish the fire, it is not necessary to try to extinguish it in blood and fire? Has it not been seen from a Chinese point of view that the Japanese government has succeeded in reducing to order the island, but afterward does not this ideal, with the persecutions to which it was subjected, and the violence through which it has passed, to be more clearly, with better defined outlines and forms, with lines of deeper relief, with more distinctness, than the original? The Japanese, in order to make themselves completely distinct from other colonizing races, have surrounded them, in spite of the heavy censures of foreign powers, who, accustomed to bloody and cruel methods, could not understand the conduct of the Japanese. As there is much to say upon this subject, we will continue this article in another column.

Kowloon, China, Oct. 23, 1904.
To any one familiar with the difference between the Spanish administration and that of the United States in the Philippines, the linking of the two colonial policies is not surprising. It is just such a link as the writer of the foregoing article who are keeping up the so-called "ladron" troubles in the Philippines. Safe from the bullets of the army and the bayonets of the police, the "ladrons" could have their way, no force would be used against any one who desired to kill any man, no matter how innocent, and no law would be enforced. In contrast to these vain dreams is the achievement of Captain Nathorst of the Philippine constabulary, who, after four years of fighting, has succeeded in inducing twenty settlements of ignorant head hunters to make peace with each other and with the constabulary. The "ladron" troubles made by the American government in the Philippines, it has been in giving 100 million dollars to the "ladrons" to make them into an American standpoint, but from observations of some of the best educated and well balanced minds of the island, it is believed that the "ladron" troubles are not the result of the American policy, but of the Japanese policy.

The allusion to the pacific methods of the Japanese in dealing with the aborigines of Formosa (who are the inhabitants of the Philippines) is also far from the truth. On the contrary, the Japanese have been cruel and unyielding in their repression of the hill tribes, and nearly as severe in dealing with the Chinese and other races of the island. The Japanese suppression of the rebels after the assault upon the city of Zamboanga in 1901 by the General Kodama, then Governor-General, now chief of staff to Marshal Oyama, will be inclined to make the Japanese reputation for pacific methods in the Philippines. If the Americans had been allowed to continue their policy of repression in the Philippines, as the Japanese have dealt in the adjoining colony, there would to-day be thousands of American and Filipino lives would have been saved. The reason why Japan, neither does the opposition make support of rebels in arms a part of their platform.

There was a party of the mild policy in 1898, but it was speedily abandoned for severe methods, and the results of the change have been excellent.

TWENTY-SIX KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Cardiff, March 11.—It is announced that twenty-six lives have been lost as a result of the explosion which occurred yesterday in the Cambrian colliery at Clydach Vale, in the Rhondda Valley.

REORGANIZING LIBERIAN FINANCES.

Washington, March 11.—Mr. Lyon, American Minister to Liberia, reports to the State Department that the government there has authorized the issue of a sixty-year loan of \$2,000,000 at 5 per cent, the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the floating debt and to the improvement of the harbor. A commission is about to be sent to the United States in pursuit of material for reorganization of the financial system.

EXTRADITION WITH URUGUAY.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Hay and the Minister from Uruguay to-day signed an extradition treaty between the United States and Uruguay. The novel feature of the convention is a requirement that each government shall advise the other of the action taken on applications for extradition of criminals.

GAINS IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Washington, March 11.—A statement of the receipts at the fifty leading postoffices of the country for February has been compiled by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden. It shows a total of \$5,726,224, as against \$5,489,182 last year, a gain of almost 4 per cent.

DAINTY WOMEN DREAD CATARRH--
PE-RU-NA THEIR PROTECTION.

Hacking, Spitting, Coughing, Sneezing are All Disagreeable Symptoms of Catarrh.
Mrs. W. T. Bromwell, 113 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "Catarrh of the head had made me dependent and hopeless of ever being well again, until I was induced to try Peruna."
Several bottles have made me well, strong and happy. I cannot thank you enough for this valuable remedy."
MISS AGNES HOWARD.
Catarrh of Ear Results in Deafness.
Miss Agnes Howard, 193 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Treasurer and Critic of Lafayette Music Association, writes: "Peruna has cured me so effectually that I want to express my appreciation of the medicine."
"I had a great deal of trouble from catarrh of the ear. I was troubled with deafness at times, had a full, uncomfortable feeling in the ear, and frequently suffered from cracking or buzzing noises in the head."
"I had earache a great deal, and when exposed to the cold I suffered much pain."
"My physician prescribed for me, and I also tried many remedies suggested by my friends; but obtained permanent relief only after taking Peruna."
"I can heartily recommend the remedy to any one who has catarrh."
Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes Cured by Pe-ru-na.
Mrs. Della C. Cameron, Hartford, Ia., member Daughters of America, writes: "Having tried many remedies for chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and not receiving any benefit, I began to think there was no help for me, until I began to use Peruna."
"In a short time the bronchial tubes began to be clear, I did not have that 'frog in my throat' continually, my voice was not nearly so husky, and the wheezing noise disappeared."
"I was soon able to believe that I was entirely free from catarrh, and as this was several months ago, I do not believe that it will return."

EASY WEALTH NIPPED.
Inspectors Say Brokers Were Running Fake Pool Scheme.
An alleged "get-rich-quick" scheme was stopped yesterday by Chief Postoffice Inspector Mayer and Inspector Sutton. Julius Bach, operating as Jules Bach & Co., brokers, at No. 1,285 Broadway, was arranged before United States Commissioner Shields and held in \$1,000 bail for further examination.
It is alleged Bach & Co. in January sent out a quantity of literature promising big returns for a discretionary pool in cotton. James Shea, of Bruce St. Rm. 202, Kenmore Square, who acted for 37 1/2 per cent is promised for this month in a statement issued. The postal authorities say the scheme was being operated along the same lines as all the old discretionary pools and syndicates, the alleged profits really being paid out of capital.

MARCH IS HERE AND WE WANT MORE THAN A LION'S SHARE OF YOUR SPRING BUSINESS. Won't be many days now before you'll shed that Winter overcoat. Let us prepare you for the emergency. An Arnhem suit or top coat is worth double the price at \$20.
Let us send you some samples and our fashion magazine.

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HYDE'S NEW PEACE OFFER
Equal Share of Directors Rejected by Alexander.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Philadelphia, March 11.—It was learned to-day from a source who is in a position to be well informed on the progress of the Equitable Life contest that on Wednesday W. D. Guthrie and William B. Hornblower, of counsel for the Alexander party, and Elihu Root and W. C. Gulliver, representing James H. Hyde, were in conference in the office of John G. Johnson, who also is one of Mr. Hyde's counsel, in this city. At this conference, it is said, Mr. Hyde's representatives proposed a compromise plan, under which one-half of the fifty-two directors should be elected by the stockholders of the Equitable society and one-half by the policyholders.
At the meeting in New-York, on the following day, of the committee of the society, this proposition came up for discussion. It is said, and was rejected by President Alexander, who based his objection on three grounds. In the first place, it was contrary to the terms of the resolution under which the committee had been appointed. In the second place, it was an affirmation of the principle of full divestiture. Secondly, the equal division of the directors between the two parties would mean that the policyholders would be present at board meetings, while the twenty-six who would be chosen by the policyholders would be present at board meetings in various parts of the country, the result being that Mr. Hyde would at all meetings be practically a majority of the directors present and voting.
The next conference of the committee of seven is set for Tuesday.

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NEW POLICIES RECORD.
Equitable's Business Increases in Mutualization Fight.

The bill which the Equitable policyholders' protective committee, of which John D. Crimmins is chairman, has drafted for submission to the legislature has not yet received the full approval of the committee's counsel, but it is believed that it will soon be presented, in about its present form. The bill provides that at the regular elections of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society hereafter every stockholder in the society shall be entitled to one vote for every share of the stock, and every policyholder who has held a policy for one year shall be entitled to one vote, and votes may be cast in person or by proxy. A statement to policyholders is to be issued by the committee within a few days.
Frank H. Platt, of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, said yesterday afternoon that the men who are organizing Equitable Association, separate instances in this State show that the mutualization plan for control of life insurance companies has given the society a better management than has been overturned. If anybody should start out to find a way to clinch control of the Equitable, he would find a better way than the present one in the Equitable. I think it would be a great deal better if personalities were left out of the case, and the directors of the Equitable were made on the broad ground that those whose money is invested in the way that policyholders' money is, should have a voice in the control of the companies.
It was announced at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday that during the first ten days of March a larger amount of business had been secured than during the same period of any year in the history of the company. Telegrams were sent to the entire agency force announcing the fact, and expressing congratulations and appreciation.

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Send for estimate and pamphlet.

MORE TIME OFF FOR FIREMEN.
ALLEGED BANDITS ARRESTED.
In compliance with the order of Fire Commissioner Hayes, Chief Croker yesterday directed that three additional hours of absence, of twelve hours each, be granted to the members of the fire department, in addition to the one full day leave now granted every five days. This order will go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. Now twenty-four hour leaves will be granted three times each month, in addition to three thirty-six hour leaves.

REPORT OF THE NINE NEARLY READY.
Police Commissioner To Be Heard Before Plan for Legislation Is Made Public.
The Committee of Nine held a meeting at the residence of Austen G. Fox yesterday, going over the draft of the preliminary report, which will recommend amendments to the existing laws relating to the Police Department. The preliminary report was so far advanced at the meeting that it may be made public to-morrow. The final consideration of the report will be at another meeting of the committee to-day at Mr. Fox's house.
Police Commissioner McAdoo has been requested to appear before the committee to-morrow, after he has been heard he will be made acquainted with the contents of the preliminary report, in the framing of which he had no part.

COMPLAINT AGAINST HIPPODROME.
A complaint was made yesterday to Police Commissioner McAdoo by the Equitable Association, regarding work on Sundays on the new Hippodrome building, 4th-st. and 6th-ave. The association said that the law had no part.

COMMERCIAL RATINGS
may interest you, if so, valuable auxiliary information may be found in The Tribune's daily record of judgments and satisfied judgments.