



GERMANY FOR PEACE.

FRENCH FEARS QUIETED.

Reassuring Statement on the Outcome of Moroccan Dispute.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The attitude of the French press toward Germany on the Moroccan question has induced the German government to declare emphatically that a failure of the Algeiras conference would not lead to war with France.

Algeiras, Feb. 3.—The conference on Moroccan reforms has now been freed from most of the minor questions before it, and finds itself fast approaching the graver issue which caused the serious strains in the relations between France and Germany. This issue hinges on the control of the police of Morocco, as it appears to be recognized that the nation which controls this semi-military organization will also control Morocco.

The delegates to the conference have shown increasing anxiety as this issue approached, knowing the intense feeling it has aroused between France and Germany, and accordingly the representatives of the disinterested powers are redoubling their efforts to bring about an accord before the question reaches the open conference, and thereby avert an open controversy and a possible deadlock.

Various compromises are being discussed. The delegates say to-night they are hopeful that a middle ground will be found that will be acceptable to both countries, but they admit the extreme difficulty of finding such a ground, owing to the firmness which both France and Germany thus far have shown against making concessions which each country feels will involve the fate of Morocco. France wants control of the semi-military police, and Germany objects to French control on the ground that it would make France the virtual master of Morocco's political future. These positions are so radically opposed as to appear to be almost irreconcilable, yet the neutral delegates are strenuously continuing their pacific offices.

The delegates strongly oppose the disclosure of the various tentative plans for a compromise, saying that publicity tends to excite the opposition of one side or the other and might wreck the best efforts of diplomacy. Some of the compromise schemes, however, are on the following general lines:

The first is to leave the police to the Sultan of Morocco, thus avoiding Germany's objection to French control and that of France to international control. This compromise is distasteful to France, but the neutral delegates are seeking to reconcile French opposition to it by pointing out that the Sultan would have to rely upon France to officer, instruct and discipline the police.

Another compromise vaguely put forward is to give Spain or some other of the powers a share with France in the organization of the police. This again meets the opposition to having France share in any control of the police. Still another compromise, apparently having the approval of Germany, is to form an international police for a limited period. If the experiment fails France would be in a position to assume the organization of the police. France, however, shows no disposition to accept the plan for an international police system, even for an experimental period.

These and other plans will have to undergo constant revision, owing to the opposition of the various elements. Nothing as yet has been reduced to writing, as neither Germany nor France is prepared definitely to disclose the extent of possible concessions.

It is expected that the discussion of the question of a state bank may aid a solution of the troubles, for if Germany is willing to give France a strong hand over Morocco's finances France may yield control of the police for the present, leaving the future to decide which power is to provide the force to control Morocco.

The Moroccan conference held a two hours' session to-day, resulting in the definite rejection of the plan proposed by the Moors for the reform of the Moroccan tariff, and the determination to frame a customs system more in accord with the views of the foreign powers. The Moors' tariff plan, which was submitted on January 27, was discussed by the delegates, all the powers except Morocco deciding that they would accept neither the principle nor the rates as a basis. This determination was due to the excessive rates which the Moors sought to impose on foreign commodities entering Morocco, the conference taking the view that such a system would tend to defeat the principle of the open door. The delegates favored, however, a moderate increase in the present duties, and appointed a committee to prepare a plan. It is expected that this will result in increasing the Moors' tariff rates to 12 1/2 per cent ad valorem in place of the present rate of 10 per cent.

The conference further decided to prepare a scheme to overcome Morocco's antiquated methods of settling disputes. It will reduce the export taxes on many articles and do away with the rules by which Tangier is the only port from which livestock can leave Morocco.

Owing to an important Moorish feast on Monday and Tuesday, the conference to-day adjourned until Wednesday. Most of the Moors are going to Tangier.

GERMANS HOPEFUL OF AGREEMENT.

Foreign Office Inclined to Believe Entire Moroccan Question Will Be Settled.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Germany now takes a more hopeful view of the result of the conference. Moroccan reforms than she did a week ago. Two questions, the smuggling of arms and taxation, having been disposed of without serious differences, the Foreign Office is inclined to believe that an agreement will also be reached on police administration, though this, it is admitted, presents greater difficulties than did the questions already settled.

TO SUPPRESS CONTRABAND TRADE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Official advices reached here to-day that another steamer, the Zenith, suspected of carrying contraband arms for the Moroccan cause, is cruising in the vicinity of Marchica. The French cruiser Lalande was immediately dispatched. The French government is determined to show the utmost zeal in the suppression of the illicit Moroccan traffic in arms.

MAYOR DUNNE'S TROLLEY PLAN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Feb. 3.—Mayor Dunne and his advisers have planned a temporary trolley system for the downtown parts of the city. The city will pay for the work if constructed by the companies, the latter paying the city rent for the use of the system. Within one year the city is to acquire ownership of the equipment. W. W. Gurley, chief counsel of the Union Traction Company, is in New York to lay the plan before the controlling interest in the company.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

N. Y. & Fla. Special. 2:35 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Ltd." 3:25 A. M. Unexcelled service, via Palm & Atlantic Coast Line, 1:30 P. M., N. Y. & Fla. Special.

WOMEN WORKERS ANGRY.

MAY RESIGN IN A BODY.

Ladies' Auxiliary Resents Action of Metropolitan Trustees.

Whether Mrs. Camille Birnbohm and the sixty-odd members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary resign next Tuesday depends on what happens at the monthly meeting scheduled for that afternoon at Mrs. Birnbohm's home, No. 61 West 96th-st. The women say their efforts have not been appreciated by the trustees, that the hospital is used as a professional stepping stone by physicians on the staff; that it is no longer the charity it purports to be, and, finally, that they have not been treated with the consideration due them.

The root of the whole trouble, apparently, lies in the methods followed by the auxiliary to make money for the hospital, and the results thereof. The purposes of the auxiliary, as defined by the bylaws, are to solicit subscriptions and donations and to organize entertainments, subject to the approval of the executive committee, for the benefit of the institution.

According to Dr. H. B. Sheffield, of No. 329 East 51st-st., the secretary to the hospital, the auxiliary has systematically neglected to obtain the committee's approval, or even to inform it of its intentions. So long as these benefit entertainments were confined to eueches and similar small and semi-private affairs, the trustees stood for it. They did object, however, to what they considered the women's extravagance in going to considerable expense for entertainments which netted a comparatively small amount for the cause in view, and are said to have told the women they did not consider that a wise policy to pursue. Social diversion and personal ambition seemed at times to obscure the real point at issue, they thought.

They stood for it all, however, till they saw, in the social columns of a Sunday paper of January 14, a detailed advance notice of an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the hospital at the Nevada, January 22. The notice mentioned half a score of persons who would contribute to the programme, among them Mrs. Birnbohm, and was accompanied by portraits of Mrs. Birnbohm and others of the auxiliary. That was the first the trustees knew of the proposed entertainment, they say.

At the regular board meeting on January 15 the trustees authorized the secretary to write to the auxiliary, quoting the section of the by-law relative to the approval of the executive committee, and concluding substantially as follows: "You are therefore respectfully informed that after February 1, 1906, no entertainment will be tolerated which does not comply with this by-law."

This letter capped the climax of vexation and indignation which the women of the auxiliary were already feeling as a result of an informal conference with the trustees, physicians and members on the Friday preceding. At this meeting, which was called in the interests of the building fund, the women were asked to pledge themselves to raise a definite sum for the hospital which the trustees hope to establish within a year or two on East 70th-st.

BOOM FOR DR. WILSON.

Colonel Harvey Proposes Princeton's Head as Presidential Nominee.

Colonel George B. M. Harvey, Editor of "Harper's," at a Lotus Club dinner in honor of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton last night, proposed Mr. Wilson as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Colonel Harvey said that the time would come when the people of this country would realize the need of a man of Mr. Wilson's stability and character.

The speaker welcomed the possibility, however remote, of electing a vote for Mr. Wilson as the Chief Executive.

PRIEST DIES AS HERO.

Saves Five Lives—Loses His Own in Ice Accident.

La Salle, Ill., Feb. 3.—Father Gilbert Simon, of St. Bede College, and three students were drowned to-day while skating on the Illinois River. Several boys were standing together when a photograph taken, when the ice broke and all sank.

Father Gilbert plunged into the water and saved five boys, but, on re-entering the icy river for a sixth student, he became exhausted, and he and three boys were drowned. The four bodies were recovered shortly afterward. Father Gilbert Simon came to the St. Bede College six months ago from St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania.

PARADERS IN FIGHT.

Italian Fishmongers Attack Negroes Who Are in Their Way.

One hundred and fifty Italian fishmongers, members of the Mattinini Association, ended a two days' celebration with a parade last night, which wound up with a free-for-all fight. The trouble occurred at Mott and Spring sts. Samuel Taylor and John Lee, negroes, both of No. 430 West 39th-st., were injured in the fight. Taylor was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a badly cut face, and Lee was treated for a stab wound in his left side. Louis Schinelman, a German, of No. 162 Suffolk-st., received a cut.

Schinelman was arrested and locked up at the Mulberry-st. station on the charge of assault. The police do not know how he became involved in the fight. Five Italians were also arrested on the same charge.

When the parade reached Spring-st., it was halted by a surface car. The two negroes were behind the parade in a truck. The rear end of the car swung the truck into the crowd. This angered the Italians, who swarmed on the truck and pulled off the negroes. There was a general fight immediately. After a vain attempt to hold their own against overwhelming odds, the negroes broke through the swarm of Italians and sought safety in a nearby station. Both men were cut in the fight.

DEWEY'S "BRUT CUVÉE" CHAMPAGNE.

Equal to the best French brands. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.—Adv't.

The Fastest Long Distance Train in the World

Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train, between New York and Chicago, by "New York Central Lines."—Adv't.

GUESTS AT THE LOTOS CLUB DINNER.



Top row (left to right)—J. N. Gunn, H. R. Wilson, F. P. Morris, Dr. W. W. Walker, Dr. William Jarvis, C. W. Price. Bottom—W. T. Evans, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, F. R. Lawrence, Woodrow Wilson, A. C. Humphreys, George H. Daniels, John Elderkin.

BANK ACTION THIS WEEK.

Expected in Senate—Return of Resolution to Assembly Feared.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 3.—Action will be taken by the Senate Finance Committee next week, in all probability, which will settle the fate of the investigation of the State Banking Department. The committee will meet on Tuesday, and at that meeting, according to the present plans, it will take up the resolution which passed the Assembly, although Senator Malby has said that he could see no reason for immediate action on it.

The liveliest speculation is aroused here as to what report the committee will make. The resolution will not be passed by it in its present form, its supporters fear. They are on the lookout for some alteration which may cause long delay or make necessary its going back to the Assembly.

One scheme of the opponents of the investigation is the introduction of a resolution on Monday night calling on Governor Higgins for the charges which were filed with him against Superintendent Kilburn in the case of the German Bank of Buffalo and the Merchants' Trust Company of New-York. These would be submitted to the Finance Committee, according to the plan, and that body, having gone over the Governor's action on the charges, would find that there was no basis for reopening the cases. Then, taking as their reason that no charges existed against the Banking Department or its superintendent, it would refuse to report the resolution for the inquiry favorably.

The attitude of those Senators who are working so hard to prevent an investigation of the department is curious. Beginning with much censure of the Governor because he "was protecting one of his favorites," and criticising him harshly for "playing politics," they are finally using his misrepresented utterances as a shield for themselves. The Governor, recognizing the strong demand that exists for an investigation and feeling that public confidence is not likely to be restored until there has been a thorough, impartial inquiry, is making plain his entire independence of any effort to hold up the resolution or prevent the inquiry.

Many communications have been received by various legislators from banking concerns arguing against the inquiry on the ground that the public would lose faith in banking houses, no matter how stable, and that if prominent banks with wide connections were drawn into the investigation, a panic would be likely to result which would engulf not only the smaller country institutions, but might harm large city banks. Certainly, the tenor of these communications is "money would be tied up, and business in great part come to a standstill because of the investigation." These arguments will be used with all their force in the Finance Committee to prevent the favorable reporting of the resolution.

The real reasons which would operate with the Senators to make them shut off the investigation, however, are not altruistic motives of this sort, but a fear lest certain conditions which concern alike Albany and Wall Street should be disclosed. Stories of marauding members of the legislature by trust companies, and of accounts maintained by banks and trust companies similar to the insurance "yellow dog" funds, have been in circulation here this week, to the great disturbance of the peace of some of the Senators.

Such disclosures, however, would not occur as the primary result of an investigation. The resolution calls for inquiry into the methods of the State Banking Department and the banking laws, and the disclosures, if any come, are more likely to be along the line of political influence in the workings of the department or its agents.

M'KEEN FOR HENDRICKS'S PLACE.

Candidacy of Associate Counsel of Insurance Investigating Committee Discussed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 3.—James McKee, of Brooklyn, who was associate counsel to the Insurance Investigating Committee, is being discussed here as a possible successor to Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance. The latter's term expires on February 12. It has been fairly well understood in political circles since the investigation was arrested, as several of the Italians accused him of stabbing Taylor. It was nearly an hour before the crowd was dispersed.

MARDI GRAS—NEW-YORK TO NEW-ORLEANS AND RETURN—\$37.76.

Via Washington and the Southern Railway, A. & W. P. W. of A. and L. and N. R. R. Tickets on sale February 21 to 27, good returning until March 3, 1906. Extension of limit can be had March 15 by depositing ticket at New-Orleans, paying \$9 cents. New-York offices, 27 and 118 E. W. Ave.—Adv't.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST.

Florida train. Electric lighted. All Pullmans. L.V. New York daily, 12:35 noon. The shortest route to Pinehurst, Camden, Tampa and Florida. Office 118 Broadway.—Adv't.

WARNER MILLER SUES.

ECHO OF MUNROE DEALS.

Ex-Senator Wants \$25,000 Spent for Montreal and Boston.

The arrest of George H. Munroe, a member of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, stockbrokers, with offices at No. 25 Broad-st. in a suit brought by ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer and New-York, to recover \$25,000, has recalled the notorious Montreal and Boston stock jobbing deal of December, 1904, and the sensational bursting of the bubble, which resulted in the failure of Munroe & Munroe. Mr. Munroe was arrested on Friday on an order issued by Justice Gilderelsoe in the Supreme Court. He promptly furnished \$15,000 bail and was released.

The flagrant manipulation of Montreal and Boston stock by Munroe & Munroe caused a sensation in Wall Street in the fall of 1904. Thousands of shares were washed back and forth every day, and the price was advanced from under \$1 a share to over \$3 before the bottom fell out.

It came out after the failure that Munroe & Munroe borrowed the money required for the operations from the National City Bank without security, and, following the revelation of this at the bankruptcy proceedings, Archibald G. Loomis resigned as a vice-president of the bank. Several Stock Exchange firms suffered heavy losses.

Munroe & Munroe made a quick settlement with the firm's creditors and soon resumed business. It was generally thought that influential friends helped the firm out. Since then the firm has been selling Marconi and other unlisted stocks. Recently George H. Munroe made a trip to South America. As soon as he returned he was arrested.

Ex-Senator Miller alleges that he purchased 10,000 shares of Montreal and Boston stock on December 6, 1904, paying therefor \$25,000, or at the rate of \$2.50 a share, on false and fraudulent representations set forth by the defendant in regard to the properties owned by the Montreal and Boston company. He says that he took a trip to British Columbia and inspected a number of properties which, he alleges, the defendant told him were owned by the Montreal and Boston company. These properties, the plaintiff states, did not belong to the Montreal and Boston company.

In the complaint, which was drawn by Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, the plaintiff states that the stock, if it had been as represented by the defendant, would have had a value of \$33,000. It actually was worth not more than \$8,000, he states. So he sues to recover the difference of \$25,000.

Mr. Miller drew a check for \$25,000 to the order of Munroe & Munroe on December 6, 1904, in payment for the stock. This check was put through the National City Bank the same day. It was drawn on the Lincoln National Bank. On the following day, payment, and the value of Montreal and Boston stock dropped immediately from over \$3.50 a share to under \$1.

SHAH'S RULE IN DANGER.

The Persian Rebellion Assuming Alarming Proportions.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—According to private advices received here, the revolutionary movement in Persia is assuming a more acute character. The Shah in great alarm recently summoned home his most trusted advisers in Europe, in order to consult with them on the best methods to meet the crisis. A constitution has not yet been realized, even on paper. The Chah party, which includes the powerful mullahs, is pressing its advantage to the utmost. The Persian Minister at St. Petersburg has departed for Teheran.

TRAIN WRECKERS CONFESS.

Tried to Ditch Northbound Limited at Ward's Siding, Va.—Held for Trial.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.—Thomas Gibson and Joseph and Jake Eanes, of Franklin Junction, were taken to Chatham this morning by Southern Railway detectives, charged with causing the freight wreck at Ward's Siding on Thursday night. Gibson confessed that he broke the switchlock and turned the light to indicate a clear track. Joe Eanes confessed that he saw Gibson turn the light and break the lock, but maintained that he took no part in it. Jake Eanes said he warned his two companions not to tamper with the switch. The hearing was held before Justice Hund, who remanded Gibson and Joe Eanes to the grand jury. Jake Eanes was recognized as a witness and lodged in jail in default of bond. The men confessed that it was their design to wreck the northbound Florida and New-York Limited, which carries more passengers than any other train on the Southern. The freight was held before Justice Hund because of the latter being late, and this alone saved the limited train.

MARDI GRAS, NEW-ORLEANS.

Personally Conducted Tour—Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Lexington, via New York Central Lines. All expenses, special train, \$35.00. Excursion to New-Orleans, via G. P. A., 1218 Broadway.—Adv't.

STRIKE FUNDS PLENTY.

Miners Well Provided for Big Struggle in Prospect.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers was in session to-day, and discussed the anthracite situation and the strike fund which will be raised between this and April 1. There is now in the national treasury \$500,000 and in the district treasuries \$2,670,000. To this is to be added the results of a weekly assessment of \$1 on each of the 394,000 members of the organization. It is expected to raise between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 by this assessment, and to go into the fight April 1 with a fund of not less than \$5,000,000. President Mitchell will go to the anthracite fields March 10, and remain there till the New-York conference with the anthracite operators five days later. In the meantime every possible effort is to be made to increase the organization in the anthracite fields.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Feb. 3.—There is a growing feeling among the anthracite mine workers that the general strike now threatened may occur, and that the soft coal men may not only have to struggle for the increase in wages denied them by the operators, but that the anthracite men will have to join in this struggle to secure the eight hour day and the recognition of the union, which it is now practically certain they will demand when their committee meets the operators in New-York on February 15. Each side is far better prepared for a strike than in 1902, when, despite the lack of preparedness, the strike lasted twenty-six weeks and the production of coal was almost entirely prevented.

Then the mine workers had a membership in the union of less than 30,000. Now the paid up membership is about 90,000 of the 120,000 who are eligible for membership. Out of the total of 160,000 workers the last three years have had the most prosperous the region has ever had, and there are few men who have not been able to save money.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—A well formed plan to oust President Patrick Dolan from the head of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers was laid here to-night. Those who are angered with Dolan for his voting with the operators at Indianapolis yesterday for a continuance of the present wage scale announce to-night that they will force Dolan to resign at a meeting on Monday, and put in William Little as President.

Dolan came home from Indianapolis to-day, and to-night said he would fight to hold his position. He said he had done what he knew was best for the men at the Indianapolis meeting, and had no regrets.

ODELL AND PLATT SHAKE.

Leaders Have Pleasant Chat at Amen Corner Dinner.

EX-Governor Odell went up to Senator Platt and greeted him cordially at the dinner of the Amen Corner last night. They chatted together pleasantly for several minutes. Senator Platt had been escorted to his seat, when the ex-Governor came in with a number of friends. Seeing the Senator, Mr. Odell walked over, holding out his hand cordially. He was received with a smile, and the two stood talking for several minutes, while significant glances were exchanged among those who had noticed the incident.

Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, one of the leading anti-Odell men, who came on for the dinner, said in the afternoon that he thought there ought to be an immediate reorganization of the Republican State Committee.

"There are many reasons for prompt action," he said. "As for chairman, I am for any one of the men mentioned for the place except myself. I don't want it."

Asked if President Roosevelt was interfering in the situation, Congressman Fassett said: "He ought to be, if he is not. And that applies to Governor Higgins as well. Both the President and the Governor, being loyal party men and ought to be actively engaged in the movement to improve conditions and restore confidence in the organization."

Some one pointed to the desk of Chairman Barnes of the executive committee near by (it was locked and a broken chair was in front of it), and asked if it was not an evidence of the conditions in the committee. The Congressman replied facetiously: "Perhaps, Mr. Barnes, like Cataline, can say: 'I go, but I return.'"

He refused to say he meant that Mr. Barnes would return as chairman.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.

The Southern Railway offers two High Class Tours via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington Feb. 28 and March 3rd, including two days New Orleans, one day San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, \$38; \$38; \$29; according to tour selected. Offices 1-27-39-118 Broadway.—Adv't.

CAUCUS BONDS LOOSE.

DEMOCRATS MAY BOLT.

Domingan Treaty Thought Safe, Despite Minority Action.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Feb. 3.—The historic proceedings of the famous Tooley Street tailors were emulated to-day by the Bailey faction of Democratic Senators, in solemn caucus assembled, with the result that it now seems probable that the Domingan treaty will be ratified by the solid vote of the majority and the votes of Senators Patterson, Tallafiero, McInery and Clarke, of the minority.

Like all Democratic gatherings, the caucus which convened this forenoon was characterized by a prolonged flow of oratory and a few bores. Senator Patterson, after a vigorous appeal against the attempt to bind Senators to vote on a treaty in opposition to their convictions, withdrew. Senator Teller, who has a respect which amounts almost to a veneration for the best traditions of the Senate, voted for a resolution declaring the opposition of the minority to the Domingan treaty, but when it was attempted, by a two-thirds vote, to bind all Democratic Senators he also withdrew.

Senators Tallafiero and McInery avoided the necessity of withdrawing by remaining away from the caucus, although both were in the Capitol during its progress. The attendance at the caucus was twenty-six out of a total minority of thirty-three, but that was only at first. After Senators Patterson and Teller had withdrawn there were left twenty-four. Other absentees who were either out of the city or ill were Messrs. Gorman, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Gearin, Stone, McLaurin and Berry. Provision had been made whereby those unable to attend could record their views by proxy, but aside from Senator Gearin, who telegraphed the chairman to regard him as "present," no one of the nine absentees took advantage of this opportunity.

CAUCUS TAKES ACTION.

After prolonged discussion of the Domingan treaty and the propriety of making it the subject of a party caucus, a resolution was presented declaring it to be the sense of the minority that the convention should not receive the approval of the Senate. This was carried by a vote of 24 to 1. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, casting the single negative vote. Senator Patterson had already withdrawn. Then a second resolution, declaring that the foregoing, having been carried by a vote of two-thirds of the caucus, should be binding on all the members of the party, was proposed and carried by a vote of 20 to 4. Senator Teller having bolted before the question was put. Those voting against this proposition were Senators Clarke, Mallory, Daniel and Foster.

Democrats of the Bailey faction say this evening that they are elated over the result of the caucus, which, they say, insures the defeat of the treaty with Santo Domingo. This view, however, is not generally held at the Capitol, where it is more generally believed that the attempt will pass into innocuous desuetude, as have so many other Democratic caucus efforts in the past.

The Republicans are not in the least disconcerted by the result of the caucus, which they expected, and which they regard merely as foreshadowing the total failure of the minority's partisan opposition to the Domingan convention.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions passed by the caucus follow: Resolved, That the Senate ought not to advise and consent to the treaty between the United States and the republic of Santo Domingo, now pending before the Senate.

Resolved, That if two-thirds of this caucus shall vote in favor of the foregoing resolution it shall be the duty of every Democratic Senator to vote against the ratification of the said treaty.

Mr. Patterson declined to make any explanation of his leaving the caucus beyond the bare statement that he did not want to take part in the vote that was then about to be taken. When pressed to say whether he had departed because he did not want to consider himself bound by the result of the vote he refused to answer, and said that if he had more to say he would declare himself on the floor of the Senate.

SCHLEYS IN RUNAWAY.

Admiral and Wife Escape Unhurt—One Horse Shot.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley were in an exciting runaway accident this evening, but escaped injury. One of the horses attached to their brougham, however, was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

The team was frightened by an automobile, dashed along Connecticut-ave., and finally crashed into a delivery wagon, which was almost demolished. The admiral and his wife alighted as soon as the vehicle came to a stop, and proceeded to their home, none the worse for the shock.

SANTO DOMINGO AT PEACE.

Capture of Rebels' Arms Makes Trouble Difficult—Hope in the Treaty.

San Domingo, Feb. 3.—The Dominican garrison Independencia arrived here this morning from Barahona bringing the troops which were sent there to restore quiet. The rebels at Barahona surrendered recently, accepting the guarantees offered by the government. The whole republic is at peace, and as the government forces captured the arms and ammunition of the rebels it will be difficult to cause further disturbances for some time to come. The passing of the treaty with the United States, it is said, will secure permanent peace and the enrichment of the island. The people here are anxiously awaiting the decision of the American Senate.

WORLD'S FAIR WOMAN A SHOPLIFTER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Anna Meyer, a well known author and a member of the Board of Women Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, who says she is heiress to a large fortune in France, was fined \$1 and costs in the police court to-day for the theft of a \$10 shirtwaist, in a downtown department store. Mrs. Meyer contributed an exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair worth \$40,000.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ZION CITY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Feb. 3.—Since the removal of Overseer Spetner from his high place in Zion City, spiritual and worldly members of John Alexander Dowie's colony have become very much discontented. They are discussing practical questions connected with the funds of the city, and have decided to demand that the "first apostle" shall give an accounting of the vast sums they have contributed for the Church and industries of Zion City. An investigation of affairs by Dowie and his assistants will be pushed at once.

FLORIDA, CUBA, AND NASSAU.

THE INDIA EXPRESS. RUNNING BETWEEN LAIS AND BRINDISI. Does not approach in features of luxury and "charm" the famous train.