THE CASTELLANE CASE.

Reports That Countess Will Seek Divorce in French Courts.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Although diligent inquiry has been made in many quarters in regard to the truth of the widely circulated report that the Countess de Castellane, who was Anna Gould, of New-York, had separated from her husband, Count Boni de Castellane, no confirmation could be obtained in any trustworthy quarter. The chief registrar of the Law Courts states that the authorities have not received any notice of the intention of the countess to sue for separation or divorce. Many rumors have been in circulation.

London, Feb. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that he has confirmed from trustworthy sources a story that the Countess de Castellane is seeking a judicial separation from her husband on the grounds of infidelity.

Lawyers for the Gould family in this city, while refusing to say they had any knowledge of a suit in Paris by the Countess de Castellane for a judicial separation from Count Boni de Castellane, appeared to accept the newspaper reports from Paris as well founded. Should the countess obtain a legal separation it would cut off Count Boni's income from the Gould funds, in the opinion of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, chief counsel for the Goulds.

"All I know about the suit for separation is what I have read in the newspapers," Mr. Dillon said last night; "but all the power of the French courts cannot touch the income of the countess. Under the terms of her father's will, Anna Gould gets an income from her share of her father's estate. The estate is in this country, and this is the place where the income is paid. It is paid to her or her legal representative for her and her children, and there is no power in the French courts that could divert any part of it to the count."

Mr. Gould did not go to his office yesterday, but spent the day in Lakewood. He declined to make any statement at his town house last night.

It is rumored that the countess will return soon with her children to this country. It is said that the count has granted the countess the provisional custody of her children and that she has placed her case in the hands of Edmond Kelly, who has instructed Maitre Cruppi to protect her interests before the courts.

CATHOLICS RESISTING.

Fighting in French Provincial Towns—Paris Quiet.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Telegrams from the provinces show that the spirit of resistance to the Separation law is still active. Street fighting took place between Catholics and anti-Catholics at Agen and Pau. At Olivet, three miles south of Orléans, the commissioner making the inventory was driven off by a mob of three hundred persons. Later he returned with gendarmes, a company of infantry and a battery of artillery, and, after breaking in the doors of the church and sawing away a barricade, the defenders were driven from the building.

At Dijon the commissioner was forced to knock out a panel of the massive door of the Church of Nôtre Dame in order to gain entrance. He found only the parish priest inside, who read a protest against the inventory being made.

Inventories were made at three churches here this afternoon, but without violence. Clergymen made formal protest to the commissioners before they entered the churches.

A number of the prisoners taken into custody for assaulting the police in the disturbances earlier in the week were tried to-day and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Several members of the clergy will be prosecuted later on charges of resisting the law. One priest has been sent to prison. Members of the Chamber of Deputies will meet soon to consider means to end the delicate situation.

FATI MISSION LOOTED.

Armed Band of Chinese Attack and Bind Presbyterians.

Hong Kong, Feb. 3.—The home of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American Presbyterian missionary, at Fati, in the district of Canton, was looted to-day by an armed band of Chinese. The missionaries were bound and their clothes, watches and silver, valued at $1,000, were taken by the robbers.

Dr. Beattie is in charge of five of the day schools of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America at Fati.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, was seen last evening before his departure for Washington, and asked about the disquieting reports of anti-foreign feeling and a threatened uprising in Central and Southern China.

"The dispatches that are said to originate at Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tientsin," he said, "are conflicting. I have no information direct concerning the situation and must conclude that the contradictions are due to the failure of the foreign observers properly to interpret what is going on in China. Experience is the only guide of the observer and the new spirit that animates the situation renders that of no value as a guide."

Members of the Imperial Commission refused to discuss the situation, because, they explained, they are on a non-political mission.

BRITISH QUEEN AT COPENHAGEN.

King Frederick at Station—Plans for Funeral at Roskilde.

Copenhagen, Feb. 3.—Queen Alexandra arrived here this evening. She was met at the station by King Frederick and members of the royal family, and the staff of the British Legation. A large crowd respectfully saluted the Queen as the royal carriages left the station for the palace.

It has been arranged that the body of King Christian shall be conveyed to Roskilde by train, accompanied by the royal personages who are to attend the funeral. The funeral train will be followed by another containing those invited to the ceremony.

It was announced to-night that there was a probability that the funeral of King Christian would be postponed until February 21, owing to the desire of some foreign royal personages to be present. It is rumored that King Edward is among these.

The services at Roskilde will be simple. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Copenhagen. The seating capacity of the cathedral is only 1,800.

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REPORT ON P. R. R. MADE.

Nature of Document Sent to President Not Made Known.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The reply of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the House resolution calling on the President for information regarding an alleged merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other companies, was placed in the hands of the President to-day. No intimation is given as to its nature or as to when the President will transmit it to the House.

TO AID PROSECUTIONS.

Steamboat Inspectors to Help Work of District Attorneys.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued instructions to the supervising inspectors of the steamboat inspection service, requiring them in the future to assist the United States district attorneys in the enforcement of the steamboat inspection laws. In a statement given out at the department to-day in connection with the issuance of the letter of instructions it is said:

It has appeared in several cases of recent date involving violation of the steamboat inspection laws that a certain letter of instructions, issued by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, of October 26, 1881, established a ruling which seriously interfered with the administration of justice in such cases. The substance of this ruling was that local inspectors of steamboats should not in any way assist United States district attorneys in preparing for the trial of cases of violation of the steamboat laws.

The circumstances which gave rise to this particular letter are not now known, but the evils that attended the enforcement of this ruling have become serious, and the Secretary has rescinded said ruling by letter of instructions.

Secretary Metcalf's letter to the supervising inspectors says:

The effect of said paragraph has been to prohibit the transmission by the local inspectors of any testimony, opinion, or finding of said inspectors or of any information beyond the fact that the charge is for violation of law in cases of misconduct of licensed officers involving a fine. In short, the officers of the service have thereby been wholly forbidden to help the officers of the Department of Justice in enforcing the law.

No such condition of affairs can be permitted to continue. Whatever may have been the circumstances under which the said letter was issued, the harmful effects of the principle established thereby have become too obvious to admit of dispute, and the ruling in said letter has been frequently used to obstruct the proper course of justice and to prevent the salutary punishment of licensed officers under the penal provisions applicable to them.

The department directs that all officials of the steamboat inspection service shall, within reasonable limits, assist to the best of their ability the various United States district attorneys in the enforcement of the Steamboat Inspection laws, and shall furnish to said attorneys all testimony, opinions, findings or copies thereof or other information in the possession of the said inspectors relative to such cases, which said attorneys may desire for the purpose of such indorsement. The directions of this letter will apply to cases now pending.

C. C. BROWNE CAUGHT.

Convicted Customs Appraiser Arrested in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Charles C. Browne, a customs appraiser, of New-York, who was convicted of defrauding the United States government out of a large sum of money in connivance with a firm of silk importers, and fled in January when his appeal was decided against him, was arrested here to-day.

Judson G. Wells, Browne's counsel, at his home, No. 13 West 123d-st., said last night that Browne would have been better off if he had remained here. "Although he followed the request of his counsel in not taking the stand," he went on, "I now believe that it would have been better if he had, and explained the various doubtful things to the jury. He never would have been convicted had he taken the stand. If I am retained as attorney I shall apply for a writ of habeas corpus and show that the charge on which he was convicted should have been a misdemeanor, and not a felony, and, if this is proved, he will serve a term in jail, instead of Sing Sing."

MARTIAL LAW IN RUSSIA.

New Measures to Suppress Agitation Approved by Council.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—After a short discussion, the Council of the Empire to-day approved the temporary regulations for strengthening the hands of the government in dealing with political crimes. They will soon receive the imperial sanction. The de facto extension of martial law to all parts of the empire for the purpose of dealing with political assassins is sure to awaken a storm of protest in all the Liberal newspapers, and to be hailed as another evidence of the government's reactionary policy.

REBELS TRACED BY PHOTOGRAPHS.

Vanity of Lettish Leaders Gave Evidence to Russian Authorities.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Vanity proved the undoing of scores of Lettish revolutionary leaders. Desirous of immortalizing their connection with the armed rebellion the leaders were photographed in groups, wearing their uniforms. These pictures fell into the hands of the authorities, who thus easily traced the originals and tried them by court martial.

TRIALS OF MUTINEERS.

Outbreaks Attributed to Bad Treatment and Incompetent Officers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The military courts are now busy with the trials of the soldiers, sailors and others who took part in the recent mutinies. The prosecution of 200 men of the Cronstadt garrison and 126 military electricians is now in progress. The trial of the mutineers of Sebastopol will begin next week. The testimony tends to show that the troubles were largely attributable to bad service conditions and to the incompetency of the officers.

POLISH CONGRESS PROHIBITED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Durnovo, has refused to grant permits for the proposed congresses of Poles at Warsaw and of Jews at St. Petersburg, which were to have been held this month.

TALES OF EARTHQUAKE DISCREDITED.

Reason for Breaking of Communication with the West Indies.

The interruption in the cable service with the West Indies continues, and it is possible that it will be several days before communication will be resumed. It was explained yesterday, however, that the earthquakes which have been reported are not responsible for the interruption.

Several minor breaks in the cables to the West Indies were reported earlier in the week, whereupon the work of these lines devolved on the principal cable running between Jamaica and Porto Rico. This last break crippled practically the entire West Indian service. Orders have been sent to the Commercial Cable Company's cable ship in the West Indies to find and repair the break as soon as possible.

The French Cable Company announces that opportunity to communicate with Porto Rico, which is now cut off from cable communication, will be given to-morrow, when a vessel will leave Curaçoa for Ponce. A vessel will leave Curaçoa for Maracaibo on Monday.

FORMING ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Rome, Feb. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day conferred with a number of statesmen on the subject of the formation of a new Ministry. It is believed that Baron Sidney Sonnimo, the leader of the Centre in the Chamber of Deputies, will accept the Premiership.

NO TRACE OF PAYROLLS

Fear That Messenger with School Salary List Was Waylaid.

There was no clew up to a late hour last night to the whereabouts of Thomas Whalen, the messenger boy intrusted with six payrolls for as many schools on Long Island, who has been missing since Thursday morning. The fact that the checks for the school teachers have not reached their destination, and that, as far as could be learned last night, no attempts have been made to cash any of them, is taken as indicating that the boy has either been seriously hurt or met with foul play. Payment on the checks was stopped late Friday night, but it is feared that some of the smaller merchants about Brooklyn and Long Island may have already been duped.

The payrolls represented $9,966 89. None of the teachers can lose, as the Boyd City Dispatch, of No. 16 Beekman-st., which has the delivery of city checks, is bonded to the city. It will cause a delay of three or four days, however, and much inconvenience to the numerous teachers, who should have had their checks Friday afternoon.

City Paymaster Timmerman, in a note to Controller Metz yesterday morning, gave a detailed account of the delivery of the checks and of the messenger boy's disappearance as far as he and the agency were concerned. Payment had been stopped Friday night, and Controller Metz made a public statement in order to reach every person concerned.

The missing checks were addressed to Schools Nos. 67, 68, 71, 74, 75 and 81, all in the Borough of Queens. It is more than likely, if the messenger's disappearance is due to anything but accident, that the drygoods stores of Brooklyn and Queens will lose heavily. Most of the big stores make a practice of cashing teachers' checks, and the bureaus established in the stores for that purpose seldom ask any formal identification. Any well clad man or woman who is willing to indorse such a check can get one cashed without difficulty.

It is a question if the bond given by the express company to indemnify the city could be held liable for any loss to a private individual through the negligence or dishonesty of the company's employes.

The Boyd Dispatch Company issues a formal statement covering its side and giving the name of the messenger, but refusing his address.

Detectives were searching in Long Island City all day yesterday for some trace of the messenger. It was learned that he had been employed for some time making the monthly rounds of the schools, and he was considered faithful in the performance of his duty.

DEBATE ON RATE BILL.

Leaders Hope to Have Vote on Measure on Wednesday.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 3.—The fifth day of debate on the Hepburn Railroad Rate bill in the House included many of the most important speeches on the measure, and the House leaders now confidently expect to bring the bill to a vote next Wednesday. Representative Hepburn, the author of the measure, is still to be heard, and will devote himself to some extent to replying to the addresses delivered in opposition, notably those of Representatives McCall, of Massachusetts, and Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

It is the intention of the managers of the bill, on both the Republican and Democratic sides, to defeat every amendment offered, no matter how strongly it may be pressed, on the ground that the Hepburn bill embodies the best thought of the House on this question, and that it presents a solution on which all can agree. Although it is a foregone conclusion that the bill will pass the House, the efforts to amend it may cause some delay and prolong the discussion. The five minute rule on debate will go into effect Tuesday. It is expected that a record vote will be cast, and the present estimate is that not more than a score of these votes will be adverse.

REPORT FAVORS LOCKS.

Admiral Endicott Only Approved Sea Level Plan for Panama.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recording its decision in favor of an 85-foot level lock canal, was submitted to Secretary Taft to-day. The report is accompanied by the report of the board of engineers, the majority of whom declared for a sea level canal. It will now be for Secretary Taft to express his own views on the great project in an indorsement when transmitting the papers to the President.

It appears that Rear Admiral Endicott, the naval member of the commission, was the only one who differed with the majority, and favored a sea level canal, as recommended by the majority of the board of consulting engineers.

TO PROMOTE F. D. GRANT.

He Will Become Major General Next Tuesday—Other Changes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 3.—Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, son of the great commander, now in charge of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, has been chosen by the President for promotion to the rank of major general next Tuesday, on the retirement of General S. S. Sumner. This announcement sets at rest much speculation, and removes the chance of a fight on the part of the friends of General Grant, who were prepared to resist any attempt to promote General Franklin Bell over him.

General Grant, being the senior brigadier, has been regarded as entitled to advancement at the next vacancy in the higher grade, and had he been passed over there would have been much comment throughout the service.

There will have to be some important changes in commands shortly, and it is possible that General Grant, who prefers duty in the East, will be made commanding general of the Atlantic Division, especially if Major General J. F. Wade is made a lieutenant general. The friends of that officer have been urging his name upon the President, and General Wade has recently been in Washington in his own behalf. For some reason, which has always been a mystery to army officers, General Wade never reached the highest rank in the military service, although he has a fine record, has been for several years the senior major general, and has been repeatedly "jumped" by his juniors. The appointment of General Wade to be a lieutenant general, for retirement at the higher grade, would permit the advancement of General Bell, and give him a rank more suitable for his duty as chief of staff.

This situation, however, will not relieve the apprehension among some army people that the detail of the lieutenant general of the army to duty as commanding officer of a military division may mean the extinction of the office. It is generally felt that the chief of staff, passing as he does on the recommendations of senior officers, should be a lieutenant general, and that the lieutenant general should be on duty in Washington as chief of staff. If Congress were to abolish the grade of lieutenant general after the appointment of General MacArthur, to take effect on the retirement of that officer, the action would fall with full effect on General Leonard Wood, who is regarded by the authorities as having earned the position of chief of staff and the rank of lieutenant general by his performance of duty as a general officer. For the present, however, the army expresses itself with much satisfaction over the announcement of General Grant's promotion.

VISITING BOARDS NAMED.

Washington, Feb. 3.—After a conference with Secretary Taft to-day, President Roosevelt authorized the announcement of the personnel of the boards of visitors to the academies at Annapolis and West Point, as follows:

To the Naval Academy—Alfred M. Scales, Greensboro, N. C.; ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.; Brigadier General C. A. Woodruff, San Francisco, Cal.; George P. Blow, La Salle, Ill.; Strathearn Henrie, Detroit, Mich., and Frank J. Sprague, New-York City.

To the Military Academy—General Horace Porter, New-York; General Adna R. Chaffee, Ohio; Arthur W. Foster, California; Professor A. A. Persons, Alabama; Colonel B. S. Johnson, Arkansas; ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; Colonel Charles F. Homer, New-York.

CONFIRMS LIEUTENANT'S SENTENCE.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President has confirmed the sentence of First Lieutenant Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Infantry, who was tried by court martial in New-York City and found guilty of charges of violating his pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and drunkenness on duty. He was sentenced to be dismissed.

REOPEN ASPHALT CASE.

Secretary of State Said to Have Decided to Press Claims.

Washington, Feb. 3.—W. J. Calhoun, the President's special commissioner in the asphalt controversy with Venezuela, arrived to-day and called at the State Department to consult with Secretary Root in relation to the presentation of facts in his official report.

The decision of the Secretary to again demand of the Venezuelan government a settlement of at least a part of the asphalt company's claim, it is said, marks the refusal of the State Department to accept the Venezuelan contention that the asphalt matter is res adjudicata, having been finally decided by the Venezuelan courts.

OLD SOLDIER GETS IN.

Cripple, Held at Boston, Now on Way to National Home.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Washington, Feb. 3.—John J. Bowes, the Irishman detained at Boston by the immigration officials on account of his crippled condition, will be allowed to remain in this country, and is now on his way to Togus, Me. Commissioner General Sargent of the Bureau of Immigration received this afternoon a telegram from Commissioner Billings at Boston saying that Bowes had been found eligible for admission to the National Soldiers' Home.

Bowes's case, which has attracted attention all over the country, is peculiarly interesting, because he was a soldier in the Spanish war, and, while fighting for Uncle Sam, became afflicted with rheumatism, which rendered him helpless and therefore ineligible for admission to this country under the law. As a member of the 42d United States Volunteers he served as a coal passer on board the Iowa, and later was a member of the hospital corps in the Philippines. His last term of enlistment expired on September 19, 1905, and he was discharged at San Francisco. Some time later he decided to visit friends in Ireland.

He did not remain there long, however, as the rheumatism which he had contracted in the Philippines soon rendered him helpless, and he took passage on the Ivernia for Boston. The Ivernia reached port on January 19, and as Bowes was an alien he was detained by the immigration officials until it could be ascertained whether or not he was entitled to admission to one of the soldiers' homes. If after investigation it had been found that he was not entitled to admission, the law would have compelled his deportation. Commissioner General Sargent happened to be in Boston on the Monday following the Saturday on which Bowes arrived, and after an interview with him at once sent word to General Martin T. McMahon, president of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home. Officers of the Spanish War Veterans' organization wrote urgent letters to the President asking that Bowes be admitted, law or no law, as a reward for his gallantry in the war. The President communicated with Commissioner General Sargent, through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and every effort was made to reach a speedy decision on the case.

The fact that the officials of the Soldiers' Home have instructed Commissioner Billings that Bowes is eligible for admission to the institution made it unnecessary that any influence be invoked, or any law or regulation strained to prevent his deportation.

WOULD SUE EQUITABLE.

Lincoln National Bank Seeks Larger Returns on Assigned Policy.

Attorney General Mayer heard the arguments on the application made by the Lincoln National Bank for permission to bring suit against the Equitable Life Assurance Society at his office yesterday afternoon. At the close of the hearing he said he would give the application careful consideration, and would allow the lawyers until February 24 to submit their final papers in the case.

The bank, through its counsel, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, desires to sue the Equitable Life to recover dividends on an assigned policy for $50,000. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer presented the petitioner's side of the case. He said the bank, through an assignment, obtained a policy for $50,000, issued to John Graham. The policy was to run for fifteen years, the annual payments were to be $3,156 50, and the total sum to be paid at the end of fifteen years was $33,900.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said that when the Graham policy expired in October, 1905, the bank was entitled to $33,900, but the Equitable Life said the policy was worth only $28,333. The latter sum was accepted under protest, and now by suit the bank seeks to recover the difference.

Allan McCulloh, of the firm of Alexander & Green, representing the Equitable Life, filed a long document in opposition to the granting of the permission asked by the Lincoln National Bank. Mr. McCulloh said the Attorney General should refuse his sanction for the reason that the bank, in its petition, admits his consent is unnecessary to enable it to bring the proposed action. Mr. McCulloh said the rates of interest on securities had declined in the last fifteen years, and that the $28,333 offered the bank was the actual value of the policy.

Francis D. Hendricks, of Syracuse, as Superintendent of Insurance, will go out of office this week unless he is reappointed by Governor Higgins. There is a report that James McKeen, of Brooklyn, associate counsel to the investigating committee, will be selected by the Governor to head the Insurance Department.

LAWSON TO DELIVER PROXIES.

Starts West to Give Them to Governors Who Favor Insurance Reform.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Thomas W. Lawson left this city for Chicago to-day, armed with a large number of proxies made out to him by policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New-York Life and Mutual Life Insurance companies. It is Mr. Lawson's intention to deliver the proxies to a committee made up of Governors of the Middle West and West, who have assembled at Chicago to discuss insurance reform.

Mr. Lawson declined to outline his policy, and refused to disclose the identity of the Governors to whom he will deliver his proxies. They are said to be in accord with him.

COMMANDER YOUNG'S REPRIMAND.

Letter Carrying Out Bennington Court Martial Sentence Made Public.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Although not sentenced to a "public reprimand," there was to-day made public the reprimand addressed by Secretary Bonaparte to Commander Lucien Young, who was in command of the Bennington when the boilers of that vessel exploded last summer. Commander Young was tried by court martial and convicted of remissness of duty in that he failed to sign the smooth steam log of the Bennington. After quoting that portion of the navy regulations outlining the duties of a commanding officer, the Secretary says:

These duties include the obligations of a good example to all subject to his authority; these responsibilities include a share of the blame incurred by any among the latter, who may be led to think lightly of their own duties because they seem to think lightly of his.

In your case, sir, there was the greater reason why you should have been careful to comply, in letter and spirit, with every provision of the regulations, because your brilliant services in the past and your merited reputation for seamanship and gallantry would surely render failure on your part to do all that an officer should do the more subversive of true principles of discipline among younger members of your profession.

A bad example on the part of one of your previous record is exceptionally injurious to the vital interests of the service, and it is therefore cause of profound regret to the department that remissness in official duty on your part should have thus been judicially established.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS TO WAIT.

County Committee Will Not Act Till Legislature's Course Is Known, Bennet Says.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 3.—Representative Bennet, a member of the New-York Republican County Committee, said to-day that it was not the intention of the committee to adopt a rule requiring direct nominations for county officers until it was learned definitely whether the legislature would enact a law on this subject applicable to the whole State. The question, he said, would be left in abeyance until the March meeting of the committee, by which time it would be known whether there was a likelihood of the passage of a bill along this line by the legislature. This will prevent the adoption of the rule at the February meeting of the committee.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, February 3.

NAVAL POWDER RESERVE.—Plans have been made for the construction at the naval magazine at Lake Denmark, N. J., of a brick building to be used for drying smokeless powder, and also for the construction of three large brick magazines. The plans for these structures contemplate an expenditure of about $30,000. The magazine in New-Jersey is the main storage place for powder on the Eastern coast, and it is necessary to have facilities for handling and taking care of the ammunition there. Among these facilities it is found necessary to have a place for the redrying of smokeless powder. The three storage places proposed at Lake Denmark are intended for smokeless powder, especially for the reserve. It is also necessary to separate the smokeless powder from the brown powder, of which a large amount is stored at the New-Jersey establishment. There is grave danger of disaster unless there is a separation of these two types of powder.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.—There is only one volunteer surgeon in the class this year at the Army Medical School, and he comes from the Michigan National Guard. This lack of student officers from the militia is due to the fact that this year for the first time such volunteer surgeons have been required to pass an examination before admission to the school. This is considered a wise provision, since it limits the course to those who have demonstrated their fitness to take up the work, and makes it possible to obtain for the regular medical department officers who have served with the militia, and who are in all respects fitted to enter the regular establishment. In the class also are the seventeen contract surgeons who have passed their preliminary examination, and who are now under instruction for the final examination to take place in May, upon the results of which will depend whether these student officers shall be commissioned as assistant surgeons in the army.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain POWELL C. FOUNTLEROY, assistant surgeon, from Fort Porter, to duty as surgeon, transport Sumner.

Following captains, artillery corps, to school of submarine defence, Fort Totten: JOHN K. CREE, DELAMER SKERRETT, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, THOMAS B. LAMOREUX, HENRY H. WHITNEY, LOUIS R. BURGESS, BERTRAM C. GILBERT, BENJAMIN M. KEOHLER, THOMAS Q. ASHBURN and THOMAS E. MERRILL.

Contract Surgeon JOHN F. LEEPER, from Philippines to Fort Duchesne, relieving Contract Surgeon STEPHEN M. LONG, who will proceed to Philippines.

Second Lieutenant FRANK R. WEEKS, Artillery Corps, to Fort Monroe, to prepare for re-examination for promotion.

Major GEORGE F. DOWNEY, paymaster, from San Francisco, to Manila to relieve Captain CHARLES E. STANTON, paymaster, who will proceed to San Francisco.

Captain FRANCIS G. IRWIN, paymaster, detailed member Examining Board, San Francisco, vice Major GEORGE F. DOWNEY, paymaster.

Captain JOHN R. LYNCH, paymaster, before board, San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander H. H. CALDWELL, to inspection duty, Philadelphia.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported at the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Feb. 1—The Olympia, at Norfolk.
Feb. 2—The Lebanon, at Lambert Point; the Sioux, at Boston; the Perry, at San Pedro.
Feb. 3—The Lawrence, at San Juan; the Callao, at Canton.

SAILED.

Feb. 1—The Olympia, from Hampton Roads for Norfolk.
Feb. 2—The Sioux, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston; the Arkansas, from Charleston, for a cruise.
Feb. 3—The Leonidas, from Culebra for Hampton Roads; the Lawrence, from Culebra for San Juan.

CADETS AT LARGE DESIGNATED.

President Names Candidates for Examination for Military Academy.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President has made the following designations for the appointments of cadets at large at the United States Military Academy for 1907:

PRINCIPALS.—George Leroy Brown, jr., son of Colonel George Leroy Brown, 26th Infantry; Paul Knapp, an Indian; Charles Blair McGrath, son of the late Captain Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cavalry; James Irwin Muir, son of Captain Charles H. Muir, General Staff; Adrien Kenneth Polhemus, son of Major A. S. Polhemus, Medical Department, retired, and grandson of the late General G. H. Weeks; Thomas Clarkson Thompson, jr., son of T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James M. W. Neary, son of Sergeant John Neary, Ordnance Department, retired; Curtis Hoppin Nance, son of Captain John T. Nance, 9th Cavalry.

ALTERNATES.—Wilfried Mason Blunt, son of Captain J. Y. Mason Blunt, U. S. A., retired, and great-grandson of Francis Scott Key; Charles L. Byrne, son of Colonel Charles B. Byrne, Medical Department; Jamie Bell Cress, son of Captain George O. Cress, 4th Cavalry; Ogilvie French, son of Captain William E. P. French, retired; Lawrence Babbitt Weeks, son of the late Lieutenant Edwin B. Weeks, 5th Infantry, and grandson of Brigadier General Samuel Ovenshine, U. S. A., retired, also grandson of the late General George H. Weeks; Eugene Crittenden, son of Major J. J. Crittenden, 22d Infantry; Richard Yeatman, son of Lieutenant Colonel Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Infantry; Bethel Wood Simpson, son of Captain W. L. Simpson, Quartermaster's Department; Cyril Fuller, son of Captain A. M. Fuller, 9th Cavalry.

Such vacancies as may be created by the failure of principal candidates to meet the requirements for admission will be filled by the qualified alternates in the order of their respective standing as determined by the entrance examination.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHICAGO.

Confers with District Attorney on Progress of Packers' Trial.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Attorney General William H. Moody and Chief of the Secret Service John E. Wilkie arrived in Chicago to-day. They came separately, and each expressed surprise when informed that the other was in town. Both admitted, however, that they came to attend the packers' trial, and both said that they would be in court Monday morning when the case opens. Attorney General Moody said:

I came to look into the beef case. I am satisfied with the matter as far as it has gone, but have no comments to make regarding the outlook. The case is of vital importance to the government, and I am going to have a long conference with District Attorney Morrison.

The Attorney General and Mr. Morrison had an extended conversation regarding the progress of the trial, and will meet again before the case opens on Monday.

BOSTON AND MAINE TO GIVE PENSIONS.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Following the plan of a number of the leading railroad companies of the country, the Boston and Maine will establish a pension system for such of its employes as shall have given thirty years of service to the road and who have reached the age of sixty. According to the provisions of the pension system the beneficiaries, after their retirement, may engage in any business except the sale of intoxicating liquors.

LENTEN DIET

A Food More Powerful Than Meat.

A devout Catholic lady, of Washington, anxious to comply with the requirements of the Church as to diet during Lent and not suffer from insufficient food, says:

"As Lent approached last year, I found myself in such a run-down condition that I seriously hesitated upon the advisability of abstaining from flesh food, attending early services, etc., during the penitential season.

"I was very nervous and suffering from a severe mental shock, and felt that I needed all the strengthening properties that my usual large meat breakfasts and hot lunches could give me. And yet I was anxious to keep an exemplary Lent, not only in a spiritual sense, but by also practicing self-denial.

"After thinking it over I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food in place of meat, determined, however, that at the first symptom of increased weakness or distress I would drop it and go back to my old diet. I began on Ash Wednesday to use Grape-Nuts instead of my pre-Lenten meat breakfasts. I ate the food dry, followed by a cup of cocoa or glass of milk. For luncheon I again took Grape-Nuts, but this time in the form of a pudding, boiled or baked. My dinner was of the usual character.

"To my great joy, I found I had solved the problem. In three weeks I realized that I was not only holding my own, but gaining in the power of enduring fatigue and worry, and at the close of Lent I had gained 10 pounds in weight, had a clearer eye and color, a better appetite and digestion than for many months before.

"My vigor, both physical and mental, has been pronounced ever since. I feel the nervous strain much less, my duties no longer worry me, because I am able to systematize them as only one with a thoroughly rested and vigorous brain can, so that they are more quickly performed, giving me more time for rest, reading and recreation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

The Financial World.

We have had an irregular market throughout the week. Generally declines show. And there has been abundance of explanatory foolishness. Silly misrepresentations have been crowding. Yet, actually, there is disclosed in no quarter a single development which may reasonably be regarded as hurtful to values—or, indeed, even seriously threatening. What has been most effective is that the bear speculative operator in the market has assumed new energy and has not been above rather reckless attacks upon values—each receding quotation construed as indication of inherent market weakness; and, therefore, forthwith seized upon as justification for further and bitterer raids. Such campaigning dislodges stocks not firmly held, every interest sensitive to scare being hurried into liquidation; but sales so induced may be regarded as few compared with the large volume sold short—phantom stocks, not owned, merely contracted for delivery. In the most conspicuous issues this short interest reaches now far beyond any total recently known. Moreover, it is a short interest not confined to a few stocks; for while shares like Union Pacific, Reading and Amalgamated Copper, have been most ferociously pressed, the short selling has been by no means confined to such issues. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any prominent stock upon the entire list which has not now an extended short interest—while in some conspicuous quarters the short commitments become unwieldy.

To uphold the spirits of their followers, bear enthusiasts are forecasting as certainties a long list of threatening developments, for not one of which is substantial foundation discoverable. Practically all are in class with the hysteria of the Texas Congressman who, a week ago, excitedly demanded that Congress inquire into the horrors of the finances of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Texas in volcanic ferment over a railroad not coming within hundreds and hundreds of miles of Texas. Then came along doleful tales of general corporation extermination via Washington, and widespread labor troubles, bituminous miners and anthracite miners all intent upon sacrificing wages larger than ever before were earned; of "investigation" threats at Albany, New-York banks being put out of business—unnecessary to continue the disturbing chronicle, reasonable basis existing for not an iota of sensationalism.

There never was a time when consequential labor troubles were less likely to occur than now. It will be remembered that when the last argument arose between operators and miners each side was induced to take a reasonable attitude at the instance of President Roosevelt, and an arrangement was put into force which now approaches termination. In the new contract to be entered into, it may be at once assumed that each side will try to do the best it can for its own interests; but it is entirely gratuitous to predict conflict. Prosperity is general. Mr. Mitchell, leader of the miners, is himself authority for the statement that the coal workers are enjoying prosperity unprecedented in the industry, and as for the operators, no further testimony to prosperity is needed than the remarkable advances of the past year in the values of securities representing the anthracite business. Now, self-interest alone must be strong enough to induce an amicable understanding. It is hard times which breed labor struggles—prosperous times never yet exerted disturbing influence. At any rate, to sell stocks now because of the very remote contingency of disaster through strike is a policy which will not commend itself to conservatism.

Anthracite prosperity does not stand alone—is but one of the splendid developments obtaining. A week ago in this review it was said: "The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter of 1905, due on Tuesday, will reveal prosperity conditions approaching the marvellous." The report appeared, more than fulfilling highest hopes. Net earnings for the last three months of 1905 were in excess of $35,000,000. After appropriating from these earnings all fixed charges, preferred dividends, more than $5,000,000 for depreciation and reserve funds and the great sum of $9,000,000 for additional contemplated construction, no less than $7,500,000 passes into the already towering surplus account.

Analysis of these figures shows that, even assuming the continuation of extraordinary arbitrary appropriations, a sum is being earned for the common stock equivalent to annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. And that conditions will not only be maintained but bettered, is revealed by the unfilled orders on hand at the first of the year, reaching the vast figure of more than 7,600,000 tons.

Concrete evidence is this of prosperity—and by a company which so little while ago was proclaimed by every professional pessimist as in a shocking state of decadence—evidence not only of the sturdiness of the national good times we are enjoying, but, as well, of the splendid service which the important corporations of the country command from trustees whose experience, skill and devotion maintain the advantage which prosperity opportunities provide, men of the character of Elbert H. Gary, George W. Perkins and Henry C. Frick.

Of the abounding explanations of market disturbances, few being rational, those most curious have to do with movements in Union Pacific and Amalgamated. In the latter transactions at the end of the week were on a tremendous scale, a pre-eminent Stock Exchange banking firm executing at one time an order to buy 100,000 shares, the stock being accumulated within the range of a couple of points, an advance which all the pessimists declared was so narrow as to warrant immediate free and easy short sales. What actually may be found to be the truth is that the purchasers were supplied with contracts rather than stock—that those who sold did not own and had to borrow to make deliveries, and thus are further largely committed on the short side. It is not at all improbable that there is good foundation for the semi-official estimate that the short interest in Amalgamated Copper at the close of the week approximates a million shares. One New-York trader boasts of an individual short account of 50,000 shares, and an operator in Boston avows a shortage twice as large. There is scarcely a firm in Wall Street without customers on the short side of Amalgamated. In some of these bear ventures large losses already accumulate; and anything which might induce an impromptu covering movement must commit quick bear havoc. Concerning the insistent reports of consolidation, the absorption of competitive operators, nothing tangible is disclosed—some speculators long of Amalgamated being quite as ready as any bear could be to invent and circulate a helpful fable. One thing undeniable is that the very biggest buyers of the stock this week (buyers at the top and buyers at every recession) are directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company itself.

In Union Pacific much depends upon action at the forthcoming directory dividend meeting. While earnings are far more than any dividend rate paid or suggested, Union Pacific has in addition an enormous accumulation of investment profits, and it is not improbable that before long, in some form, there will be substantial distribution to the company's share