

the city should be made as promptly as possible, and that the Rapid Transit Board would find the officers of the new Interborough-Metropolitan Company not only willing to co-operate fully with the Rapid Transit Board to this end, but able to furnish much more efficient co-operation than could have been provided by any of the local transit interests as they existed prior to the formation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

Mr. Parsons told of the difficulties and expenses of building the present subway. Future subways, he said, would cost at least 50 per cent more than this one did. The Elsieberg bill, providing that the contractor should be operator and contractor both, would be almost prohibitive of bids, in view of this greatly increased cost in construction. Said he:

If the city was to build a subway from one end of the city to the other the cost would be at least 50 per cent in excess of the cost of the present subway, or the total amount of construction would be close on to \$20,000,000. The equipment of the present subway has actually cost in cash at the closest purchases possible \$25,000,000. The city, therefore, would have to face an expenditure of \$45,000,000 to construct a subway as good as the present one.

The city of New-York a few years ago was able to issue bonds bearing interest at 2 1/2 per cent. The bonds now issued are at 7 per cent. The city is about to face an expenditure of over \$100,000,000 for water. It needs money for schools and other municipal properties. And 4 per cent will not suffice for the rate of interest. There is no other city, even in Europe, that has such power as the proposed bill proposes to give to the city of New-York. This bill, if allowed to pass, will greatly retard the future building of subways in New-York.

R. T. COMMISSION REPRESENTED.

Mr. Boardman, representing the Rapid Transit Commission, said while the principles of the Elsieberg bill were now accepted, some modification of its provisions would be necessary. It would probably result in the elimination of attractive bids for the subways, because of the short term it specified. A term of twenty years, he held, was entirely too short. "It is practically prohibitive," he declared, "if the real purpose of the bill is to impose municipal construction, it should say so frankly."

The Rapid Transit Commission, he thought, should have more power than limited authority—it should be allowed to use its discretion. It was safeguarded against evil from errors in judgment by the limitations of the Board of Estimate.

Ex-Senator Ford led the cohorts of those who favored the bill or some similar legislation. He spoke in fiery terms denouncing the merger and conditions in New-York, and was not averse to condemning the Rapid Transit Commission. He declared that an amendment should be made to compel separate contracts for the operation and construction of subways. He introduced Mr. Tivins.

Mr. Tivins said he had heard with interest the "elusive arguments of the opposition, the Jesuitism of capital" and the "casualty of self-satisfaction."

"This law," he said, "was not born perfect from the head of Jove, even if it was a product of the legislature." Speaking of the complicated character of the rapid transit law, he declared that for many years his old partner, Mr. Boardman, apparently had had a monopoly of the knowledge of the law meant.

His own judgment is that the best thing would be for the legislature at the proper time to appoint a commission to investigate the whole question and bring in an entirely new law," said he. "This sacred thing was drawn with so little sanctity in the feeling that great care was taken to provide for no pipe galleries, lest such a provision might interfere with the monopoly of the gas companies."

"This Rapid Transit Commission is a personification and embodiment of a self-denying ordinance. It has spent years in protesting against being vested with more power. I believe the proper course is for the city to build and equip its subway, and when it is in possession of its property to find out if it can get a proper bid for its operation. If it finds it can get a bid only on the condition that it go into perpetual servitude to capital, then it should have the power of self-operation. Without competition we put ourselves in the position where the public has got to pay as large a tax as may be necessary to furnish dividends on as large a capitalization as the merged interests see fit to make, whether it be \$100,000,000 of water or \$1,800,000,000 of water."

Referring to Mr. Boardman's statement that the passage of the bill would offend the principle of home rule, Mr. Tivins told the committee to pay no attention to that.

The "rudest shock that self-government ever received in this State was when you originally passed the rapid transit law," he said. "Railroad corporations, no more than individuals, love the club. Ryan and Belmont want to be in a position where they can capitalize and recoup the city's municipal ownership. Mr. Belmont and all his associates were willing and anxious to hasten rapid transit, but he spoke limited that if legislation which they considered unfavorable to their interests were enacted they would not be so limited."

"Let well enough alone" was the tenor of a large part of his speech, which was along the lines of other speeches opposed to the bill.

BALDWIN BILL AMENDED.

Makes Printed Journals Official, but Not to Affect Pending Litigation.

Albany, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Baldwin, amended to-day his bill designed to make the printed journals of the proceedings in each House of the original record admissible in evidence. The measure has been held up by Assemblyman Morland and the Speaker on the ground that it was meant to affect some bills passed with the constitutional majority on which depended litigation. This litigation, it came out to-day, related to inheritance tax cases which are being contested. Important interests downtown were concerned.

The amendment to-day provided for a careful comparison of the printed journals with the original records, and compelled the clerk to certify under each case to its contents, and to certify under each that its passage should affect no litigation now pending.

SAYS BENDER DODGES INVESTIGATION.

Albany, Feb. 6.—"Good Government," the official organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, publishes a letter to Governor Higgins in regard to the case of H. H. Bender, fiscal supervisor of the Department of Charities. It says that Mr. Bender is seeking to avoid an investigation by the State Civil Service Commission into his conduct regarding the collection of campaign assessments from employees in the Capitol. Commenting editorially, it says: "If the Governor does not choose to uphold the dignity of other State officials and remove Mr. Bender from his incumbency, it was, at least, the function of the Governor to exercise his own prerogative in the matter, and conduct the investigation himself."

CALL ON THE GOVERNOR. WANT KILBURN CHARGES. Senate Finance Committee Hears Senator Marks.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 6.—The call of the Senate Finance Committee for data from the Governor on the charges made against Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department and the argument of Senator Marks before the same committee for the advancement of his resolution providing for a sweeping inquiry into the conduct of nearly all State departments were the features of the investigation market here to-day.

The Senate Finance Committee at its meeting did nothing to advance the resolution for an investigation of the State Banking Department, but passed a resolution calling on the Governor for his information in regard to the charges filed against Superintendent Kilburn. This information cannot be considered until another meeting of the committee. Senator Marks has announced on several occasions that "the regular meeting day of the Finance Committee is Tuesday." This presages at least a delay of a week.

The sentiment in the Finance Committee is somewhat against the resolution, but among Senators at large the sentiment in favor of the investigation seems to be gaining ground. If the Finance Committee should report the resolution in any way there is little doubt that a sharp debate would follow, which would align the factions. The meeting of the committee this afternoon was taken up almost entirely with hearings, so that not half an hour was devoted to the resolution from the Assembly.

The resolution was as follows: Whereas, The Assembly has passed a joint resolution which, among other things, calls for an investigation of the State Banking Department of the State of New-York and the methods thereof, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance in the Senate; and Whereas, It is desirable that such committee should have the benefit of such communications as the nature of charges, if any, which have been made to the Governor, reflecting upon the administration of the Banking Department, together with any action thereon taken by him; therefore

The Governor is respectfully requested to transmit to the Finance Committee of the Senate such communications and the action thereon taken by him, so far as the same may be compatible with the public interest.

The resolution will be transmitted at once to Governor Higgins, and he will thereupon send his documents and information to the committee. The plan of action among the opponents of the resolution, as it is shaped out now, is to bring up the information obtained by the Governor at the next committee meeting for discussion. This may take one meeting, or two, or three.

Now the charges are the only formal ones against the Banking Department and its superintendent, and the committee may decide after investigation whether or not there is any other evidence of misconduct has been brought forth, there exists no reason for probing the conduct of the department.

The Governor declined to discuss the situation to-day. He would say only that the scope of the probable investigation "was purely a legislative affair." He still believes that there will be an investigation, and there exists among the leaders in the Assembly the belief that the Senators, after they have fought a while longer, "will line up for it." According to one Assemblyman, "the Senators will see that they are dealing with a heavily loaded projectile, and will be glad to get rid of it."

Senator Marks in urging action on his resolution, declared that an investigation which would show the stewardship of public officials as a duty the legislature owed to the people who elected its members.

The Governor provides for inquiry into the methods of the Insurance Department, the Banking Department, the State Tax Department and the Franchise Tax Bureau. He declared that he would investigate the methods employed by the Insurance Department, had not looked into the business as conducted by Superintendent Hendricks, but had showed plainly the necessity for such a probe.

The charges filed against John J. Merrill in the State Controller's office were too recent to need explanation, and the charges against him seemed in some sense justified because in the hearing held by the Attorney General Merrill admitted violations of some of the rules, saying that he had misinterpreted them.

"I don't think these investigations should be made just to satisfy public curiosity," said Senator Marks, "but when there is a public demand so strong as at the present, and when facts are brought out to back up this demand, as facts in these various cases have shown that this demand was justified, I think there should be investigations to satisfy the public demand."

STEVENS' BILL HEARING. Representatives of Banks and Trust Companies at Albany.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 6.—The hearing before the joint committees on banks of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon on the Stevens bill compelling trust companies to maintain a 15 per cent reserve brought out the bitter opposition which some of the banks and trust companies felt toward each other. Incidentally—and this was rather the feature of the hearing, because of the present agitation for an investigation of the Banking Department—it furnished an unexpected endorsement of Superintendent Kilburn. Defending the course of trust companies in their investments in securities, W. J. Welch, president of the Binghamton Trust Company, declared that Superintendent Kilburn always knew of such investments.

"The State Department of Banks knows what these investments are," declared Mr. Welch. "The Superintendent has an abundance of ability to find it out, and what he can't find out about a trust company isn't worth knowing."

The trust companies, which were represented by John E. Borne, of New-York, president of the Trust Companies' Association, maintained that the reserve required was too high in consideration of the character of the deposits, much of which were "dormant." All trust companies kept reserves, it was said. The banks argued that it was unfair to tax them, and unsafe for depositors of the trust companies, that no legal reserve be compelled.

The argument against the bill was begun by Mr. Borne. Among other things he said: "Trust companies are the savings banks of the rich, the wealthy firms and corporations. Their great development and growth in the last ten years is because they have supplied a public capital for years ago the trust companies in this State numbered thirty-eight, with a combined capital of \$29,000,000 and deposits of \$97,000,000. To-day there are eighty-one trust companies with \$64,000,000 of capital, over \$1,000,000,000 in deposits and with 250,000 depositors. Banks are permitted to use their capital in their business and to loan it, but by law the capital of the trust companies is invested in either first mortgages of a certain character, or in United States, New-York State or municipal bonds issued within the State. Of the \$64,000,000 capital invested, \$37,000,000 is in such bonds is deposited with the Superintendent of Banks. Is that not a reserve? This bill proposes to place in enforced idleness in the vaults of the State approximately \$15,000,000 in cash. Such procedure would curtail the powers of credit of the commercial community of the State by \$30,000,000."

Alfred H. Curtis, president of the New-York State Bankers' Association, led the argument for the measure. He said few trust companies declare dividends or even exist if forced to confine themselves to the business of a trust company, pure and simple. He read a booklet of the Lincoln Trust Company to show that it differed little from a bank. He admitted that trust companies had put many banks out of business.

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank of New-York said that trust companies had grown and thrived without the hand of the law to curb them, save in minor details. He told how all but two or three of the trust companies of New-York had been secured by the New-York Clearing House when the banks demanded that they carry a cash reserve. It was, he said, the lack of proper guarantee on the part of trust companies that should be objected to.

MORE people would drink whiskey if they knew how to get it good. That's the class for whom John Jameson Three Star Whiskey is especially made. W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

DATE SET FOR DOUMA. TO MEET ON APRIL 28.

Elections on April 7—Martial Law Still in Force.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—The elections to the National Assembly are fixed for April 7. The opening session will take place on April 28. April 7 is the Feast of the Annunciation, one of the great Russian holidays. The three weeks' interval between the elections and the convocation of the National Assembly is the shortest time in which representatives from the Siberian and other remote provinces can arrive here. The local authorities have the privilege of beginning the primary elections to choose delegates to the electoral colleges as soon as the registration lists are complete.

Work on the Tauride Palace, in which the sessions of the National Assembly will be held, is being pushed night and day in order to have it ready in time for the convocation. Recognizing the advantage of holding the elections under normal conditions, the Cabinet yesterday evening discussed the question of abolishing martial law, but it was decided that this would be premature, as armed revolution is still raging in the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus. In addition, agrarian disorders prevail in several regions, notably in the government of Saratoff, where the estate of the Minister of Justice, M. Akymoff, was plundered and burned yesterday.

The Constitutional Democrats and the Constitutional Monarchist Federation are campaigning on practical lines. They have opened schools for speakers, are distributing literature and are taking advantage of the recently restored privilege of holding campaign meetings. The fall of Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, whose weak policy is held responsible for the disorders, was announced to-night. The count has left Tiflis for St. Petersburg. General Malama, his military assistant, who carried over to the Vorontzoff-Dashkoff administration the anti-Armenian traditions of the rule of Prince Galitzin, has resigned.

The withdrawal of Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff bears a close relation to the disclosures of the culpability of General Starostelski, former Governor of Kutais, in fomenting rebellion in Kutais. General Starostelski, who was retained in office in spite of the protests of General Alkhanoff and other exponents of vigorous policy, is now practically under arrest at Tiflis.

The detachment of troops which was sent to reduce the Ossetin insurgents, near Vladikavkas, bombarded three villages with artillery. The rebels are surrendering arms and stolen property. The "Novoe Vremya" to-day says that the radical organization in Finland is preparing for open war in support of the next outbreak of the Russian revolutionists. Not only are well armed infantry forces being drilled, but horses are being trained for cavalry and artillery service and shells for field artillery are being imported.

The appointment of General Langhoff, former commander of the Semionovsky Regiment, to be State Secretary of Finland, is unsatisfactory to the Finns.

A MUTINY UNQUELLED. Appeal to Vladivostok Troops—Linevitch's Downfall.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Advices from Vladivostok to-day say that outwardly all is quiet. General Artamonoff, who is temporarily in command there, fearing that the reports that General Mitchenko will use his strong force of troops, now approaching Vladivostok, to punish the mutineers, will cause a renewal of the outbreak, has issued a proclamation saying that the troops are coming, not to punish the mutineers, but to replace the reserves who are to be embarked here for home. Accommodation for 140,000 men has been provided. General Mitchenko has supplemented this by a message saying that decisive measures will be used only if resistance is offered to the entrance of the troops into Vladivostok. The mutineers, he adds, should throw themselves on the mercy of the Emperor.

Reports that General Grodekoff, who was Governor of the Amoor territory in the Boxer uprising, and became noted for his ruthless measures in restoring order in the Amoor region and in Manchuria, will be appointed Viceroy of the Far East, with command of the land and sea forces, are confirmed. General Grodekoff, who is sixty-two years old and a member of the Council of the Empire, left St. Petersburg last week for Harbin. General Linevitch, commander of the Manchurian armies, will probably retire. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus.

FALSE EMPEROR ARRESTED.

Elisabethgrad, Feb. 6.—The false Emperor and his suite, who have been stirring up the people of the Volga region, have finally been arrested near Dniepropovsk. In the pretender's suite were three men representing themselves as ambassadors of foreign powers, and a fourth who was unformed as a general of Emperor Nicholas. The pretender wore a rich purple robe, with gold trimmings, and a crimson hat with a purple feather.

TO MAKE PAWNBROKERS RESPONSIBLE.

Albany, Feb. 6.—An amendment to the law concerning pawnbrokers, introduced to-day by Assemblyman Fronton, of New-York, provides that any person engaged in the business of pawnbroker, who shall receive and make an advance upon any article which has been stolen or misappropriated by a person or persons entrusted therewith, shall be liable to the owner for the return of such article or for damages, to the same extent as the person or persons by whom such article was stolen or misappropriated, irrespective of whether the pawnbroker received such article with knowledge of the theft or misappropriation.

GIVES \$6,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Torrington, Conn., Feb. 6.—According to the will of the late Mrs. Mary C. Daniels, of Litchfield, the sum of \$6,000 is bequeathed to Trinity College, Hartford, the income from which is to be devoted to the right to a scholarship for poor and worthy students of that institution. In such arrangements for the disposition of the scholarship are left in the hands of the trustees of the college.

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"Ornatu et Bonitate." Celebrated Hats. SPRING STYLES correct in every particular. Will Be Issued Saturday, February 17th.

A GAME OF DIPLOMACY. France and Germany Begin to Define Positions on Morocco.

Algiers, Feb. 6.—The discussions between the German and French delegates begin to disclose how far each side is willing to yield. When France indicated a desire to control Morocco's police, Germany objected on the ground that it would permit France to obtain complete political mastery of the country. France has sought to meet this objection by suggesting certain guarantees limiting the scope of the police in such a way as to guard against their use as an instrument for encroaching on the Moroccan Empire.

There is reason to believe that the foreign capitals have been advised of these guarantees, and that some countries, but not all, have responded favorably. Germany, however, continues to resist French control of the police as contrary to the spirit of the "open door," the German conception of the "open door" being that it should be a safeguard against exclusive political as well as commercial advantages. Germany has not flatly refused to agree to French control of the police, as France has avoided making the proposition sufficiently explicit to permit a formal rejection.

Each country, therefore, continues to measure the other, and in the mean time the telegraph wires between the capitals are busy, the indications being that the German delegates think the time is near when they should present some definite counter proposal to the French scheme for control of the police. The Moors have taken a hand in trying to find a Franco-German compromise. They have drawn up ten articles, giving the Sultan control of the police. The French treat the plan as preposterous, saying that it would result in Morocco being handed over to anarchy. The French seem to suspect that the Germans are behind the Moorish proposal.

Count von Tattenbach, the German delegate to the Moroccan conference, and the Marquis Visconti Venosta, the head of the Italian delegation, displayed in two little incidents this evening Germany's desire to avoid a rupture with France and the hope of the neutral powers to reach an agreement. The count, who was chatting with wives of the delegates, remarked: "I have been painted as a sort of devil all through this Moroccan affair."

The reply was made that if people could see him in his present mood it would remove such an unfavorable impression. "Perhaps so," answered Count von Tattenbach, "but this legend has become so firmly fixed that I fear history will picture me with horns."

Soon after this Countess von Tattenbach handed her autograph album, in which she was getting signatures of the delegates, to the Marquis Visconti Venosta. He wrote in Latin the following: "Peace on earth to men of good will."

The Marquis handed this pacific inscription to Count von Tattenbach, who grimly smiled his approval.

CARACAS COMPLACENCY. Castro Expects Next French Ministry to Renew Relations.

Caracas, Feb. 2.—Venezuela considers that the French incident ended with the rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations. The Venezuelan government, however, hopes for a renewal of relations with the next French Ministry. President Castro is receiving messages of sympathy from other South American republics. Dr. Rafael Lopez Baralt has been appointed the Venezuelan plenipotentiary to arrange with the Colombian government a treaty of navigation, frontiers and frontier trade.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The threat attributed to President Castro to publish documents showing disloyal actions on the part of France is regarded with equanimity in Ministerial circles here. The papers referred to were offered some time ago to the French representative at Caracas, who refused to purchase them on account of their insignificance.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED. The Suffren Injured by Submarine in Manoeuvres off Toulon.

Toulon, Feb. 6.—The battleship Suffren returned to this port to-day leaking after having been in collision with the submarine boat Bonite in the manoeuvres.

RAILROADS IN ASIA PROPOSED. Plans of Americans for Tashkend-Omsk and Chita-Behring Sea Lines.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Commissions have been appointed to examine plans of two American promoters for the development of the Asian railroads, one road to run from Tashkend to Omsk and the other to extend from Chita to the Behring Sea.

IRISH COUNTIES RELIEVED. Privy Council Revokes Proclamations Under Clauses of Coercion Act.

Dublin, Feb. 6.—The Privy Council, under the presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to-day decided to revoke all proclamations under the third and fourth clauses of the Coercion act, thus relieving some twenty boroughs and counties throughout the country.

FRANCE ORDERS WAR BALLOON.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Ministry of War has ordered another Lebaudy dirigible balloon for the eastern frontier defences. It is to be constructed and delivered in seven weeks.

RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPERS DEFINED.

London, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeal rendered a decision to-day that newspapers cannot be compelled by the courts to divulge their sources of information except under special circumstances. The point was raised in a libel suit against a trade paper. The lower court ordered the defendants to disclose the name of the informant on whose statement the alleged libel was based. The Court of Appeal reversed the order in regard to divulging the name of the informant, but decided that the plaintiffs had the right to ask the defendants what information they possessed indicating their belief that their alleged libelous comment was justified.

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Are you as fully informed about The Orchestrelle as you ought to be? THE appearance in New York of Grieg, Moszkowski, Massenet or Saint-Saens would be an event of national interest, and every music-lover in the city would feel in duty bound to make the most of so rare an opportunity, as thousands did during the recent visit of Humperdinck. But do you realize that in the Orchestrelle, the home Orchestra, by means of perforated, annotated music rolls, all the great composers and the lesser ones, living and dead, with all their music, can be brought directly into your own home and put at your own disposal? Would the arrival in this country of a single contemporary composer mean much to you in comparison with the possession of such a heritage of music? You owe it as a duty to yourself, as a widening of your culture, your pleasure, to investigate the Orchestrelle fully and learn what it can do for you. This remarkable instrument can be a resource for recreation and inspiration such as you have probably never dreamed of. Visit Aeolian Hall, whenever convenient, and have the Orchestrelle privately demonstrated for you. Hear Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite played upon it with Grieg's own orchestration so plainly marked on the music rolls that you can follow it yourself—or one of Moszkowski's colorful orchestral suites—or the warm tone-sketches of Southern Europe by Massenet or Saint-Saens's "Danse Macabre," or some of the fairy music from "Hansel and Gretel." The literature descriptive of the Orchestrelle is of wide musical interest. Every music-lover should read it, for its comprehensive instrument touches upon the most vital principles of musical thought, musical interpretation, musical progress. A little pamphlet will be sent upon request containing an interview with Walter R. Spalding, Assistant Professor of Music at Harvard University, giving his analysis of the art of listening to music. It also puts upon record, in a most interesting and instructive manner, the playing of means of perforated music rolls, ask by mail for the catalogue of Orchestrelle music, which gives interesting sketches of a hundred compositions that everyone has heard in concert. The Orchestrelle represents so new and significant an advance in music that it will not do to day to be uninformed about it. Orchestrelles cost from \$900 to \$3,500. They may be purchased on moderate monthly payments and enjoyed while the owner is paying for the instrument. The AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL 362 Fifth Avenue, New York Near 34th Street

THE UNIONIST BREACH. SAY LEARY GOT JEWELS

Mr. Chamberlain Expected to Head Fiscal Reform Party.

London, Feb. 7.—Surface indications tend to strengthen the belief that Mr. Balfour, if he is elected to Parliament for the City of London, will remain the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons and that Joseph Chamberlain will become the leader of the tariff reformers, with a separate organization. "The Times," "The Daily Telegraph" and other former newspaper friends of both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have gone over completely to Mr. Balfour, and the opinion at the political clubs is that the breach will widen as the days pass and that only a miracle now can prevent the ending of the usefulness of the Unionists as a party machine.

While it is said that the friendship between Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain is as strong as ever, this may be taken to refer solely to personal relations. Those who are best informed say that unless the unexpected happens the two men will in the future become political enemies.

Some Conservative newspapers say that recent developments have shown all the evidences of deep laid intrigues against Mr. Balfour—first, in the chorus of demand for Walter Hume Long as leader, and now in the open threat to place a tariff reformer in the field against Mr. Balfour. While the Liberal party is still undecided whether or not it will run a candidate, one announcement has already been made by a Liberal, D. M. Mason, a prominent London financier, who unsuccessfully contested Tradeston, Glasgow, at the recent election. T. G. Bowles makes the positive announcement that he will oppose Mr. Balfour unless the latter declares definitely for free trade, and from Birmingham comes a strong intimation that a tariff reformer will enter the lists.

Meanwhile Mr. Balfour, undismayed, stands to his guns and says he will not withdraw. He has not yet called a meeting of the Unionist members, though some of the newspapers this morning say such a meeting will be called. It is, however, an open secret that Mr. Balfour has said that he has no hopes that such a meeting would lead to conciliation or harmony.

Aberdeen University has elected a Unionist to Parliament. The successful candidate was opposed by a Liberal and a Union Free Trader.

SON WED, ASKS DAMAGES. Father Sues Pastor for Marrying Boy Without Parent's Consent.

The Rev. Carl F. Girtanner, pastor of the West Newark German Lutheran Church, in Newark, is the defendant in a suit brought in the District Court by Thomas G. Saunders, who wants a monetary penalty imposed upon the minister because Archibald Saunders, his son, eighteen years old, ran off and married Miss Julia Marshall, of Newark, without his parents' consent. The Rev. Mr. Girtanner performed the ceremony, and the late father of the young bridegroom wants \$300 damages, alleging that the clergyman violated a law, which was passed in 1902, making it illegal for a clergyman or other person to marry a minor without proof of the parental consent.

Saunders, in his bill, charges that the Rev. Mr. Girtanner failed to ask for such proof, and took no affidavit from the young son as to his age. The clergyman looked over the marriage records yesterday when informed of the action against him and said that he performed the ceremony and that young Saunders's age was given as twenty-one years. The pastor said he remembered that soon after the wedding the young man's father called and remonstrated with him for having married the couple, and was told that the age of his son had been given as stated above. Young Saunders and Miss Marshall were married June 3, 1905.

SYRACUSE "CO-EDS" PUT OUT FIRE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Syracuse, Feb. 6.—Forming themselves to-day into a bucket brigade under the direction of Miss Margaret Monohan, the "co-eds" of Syracuse University, who are members of the Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter, extinguished a fire in the cellar of the chapter house, in Irving-ave., which for a time threatened the destruction of the building. By the time the fire engines arrived on the scene the blaze had been extinguished and nothing but smoke remained. Miss Maud Merritt, of Buffalo, discovered the fire.

1-30th

of the entire Quinine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets "Cure a Cold in One Day." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 246