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QUIGG, DOBLIN, McCULLAGH

ALL THREE TESTIFY.

Story That Quigg Said There Was \$85,000 in It for Lessler.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the House to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler, of New-York, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote in the committee.

EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Talk of a Corrupt Torpedo Boat Lobby.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

ITS TEXT MADE PUBLIC.

Agreement Between the United States and Colombia.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Senate late this afternoon held a brief executive session and voted to make the Panama Canal treaty public.

TALK IN QUIGG'S OFFICE.

He said he went to Mr. Quigg's office. He had only seen Mr. Quigg once since the State convention up to that time. He went to Mr. Quigg's office, he continued, and went out to luncheon with Mr. Quigg.

GRANT OF CANAL STRIP.

Article III grants to the United States a zone of territory ten kilometers (about six miles) wide.

Including therein the necessary auxiliary canals, not exceeding in any case fifteen miles from the main canal, and other works, together with ten fathoms of the Bay of Limon.

THE SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION.

Article IV. The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the republic of Colombia over the territory within the boundaries of the canal.

AUXILIARY WORKS.

Article V. The Republic of Colombia authorizes the United States to construct and maintain at each entrance and terminus of the proposed canal a port for vessels using the same.

BEATS WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

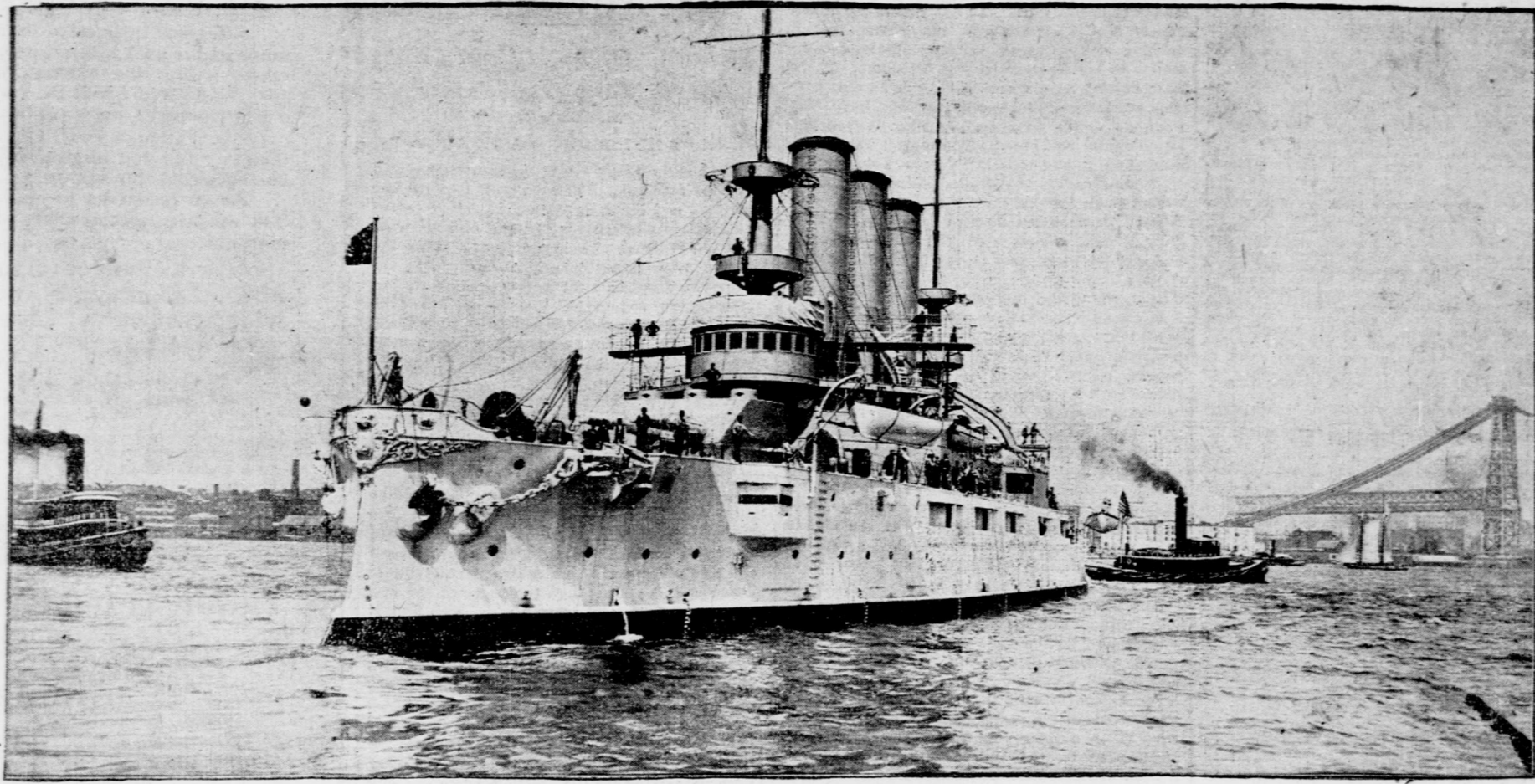
The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.

USHER'S THE STANDARD SCOTCH.

When a thing is standard, there is nothing more to be said. Usher's Scotch is standard.—Adv.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.

Now fitting out for service in Venezuelan waters.



SETTLING ALASKAN DISPUTE.

LAST SERIOUS DIFFERENCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN ADJUSTED.

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert Sign a Treaty Referring the Boundary Question to a Mixed Commission of Six Jurists.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—Settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute by a commission of six jurists, three appointed by the United States and three by Great Britain, was provided for by a treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert to-day, thus removing the last serious difference that for years has affected the cordial relations otherwise existing between the two great English speaking nations.

The government of Colombia authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, shares and concessions, as well as the Panama extension of the canal, and all the shares or part of the shares of that company.

The dispute over the Alaskan boundary arises from the claim of the Canadians, voiced by the British members of the Joint High Commission referred to above, that the outer rim of the islands skirting the shore form the true seacoast, not the edge of the mainland, and that the 30-mile strip ceded by Russia to the United States should be measured by the outer rim and not from the actual edge of the mainland.

The signing of the new treaty to-day is regarded on all sides as removing the sole serious difference existing between the United States and Great Britain. Of the twelve points which came under the consideration of the Joint High Commission, this of the Alaskan boundary was at once the greatest and the only question of real importance.

The counter proposal made by the British at that time was for a commission of three jurists from each country, but having a seventh member, who should cast the deciding vote in case of a deadlock.

The proposal made by Great Britain to refer the Alaskan boundary dispute has been utterly repugnant to the United States, because the matter at issue did not at any time seem to this government a proper question for arbitration, since it was purely a question of legal title, which could be determined definitely one way or the other—rather a matter for decision and not mutual concession.

The attitude of Mr. Bowen remains unchanged as regards the raising of the blockade. He has repeatedly assured the representatives of the allies that he has full powers to act, whether for peace or war, though he reiterated that his visit to Washington was a peace mission provided honorable terms could be obtained.

The British Government is showing an amicable spirit in this matter, and there are hopes of a satisfactory conclusion if Germany can be induced to accept the agreement about to be arrived at between Ambassador Herbert and Minister Bowen. The fact that Germany has returned no answer to Mr. Bowen's proposition is the subject of unpleasant comment here.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, and the German Chargé d'Affaires, Count Quadt, are still without advices from their governments as to the raising of the blockade. Italy's traditional policy has been one of arbitration, and her representative here has maintained a conciliatory attitude throughout the Venezuelan trouble, but it is intimated that he may be compelled to follow Germany in the matter of continuing the blockade.

Señor Pulkido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, was in conference with Mr. Bowen when the British Ambassador called, but left the room when the latter was announced.

Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, called shortly before noon, to obtain, as he said, details of the situation, in order that he might keep his government advised.

Mr. Bowen took luncheon with the President to-day, and the Venezuelan matter was under discussion.

It is learned that the guarantees offered by Mr. Bowen are regarded by the United States Government as eminently reasonable and sufficient. They include a proposition by President Castro to turn over the entire Venezuelan customs system to the allies for the collection of their indemnities and authorize the allies to

Florida, Cuba, Thomasville, Augusta, 8:35 A. M., one night to Tampa and Palm Beach also 2:10 P. M. "Fla. Spl." Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1151 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

THE SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C. After most extensive alterations and refurbishing. NOW OPEN.—Adv.

SAY ALL IS QUIET.

SAN CARLOS HOLDS OUT.

The Village Destroyed—Warships Reported to Have Withdrawn.

Maracaibo, Jan. 23.—A boat with a representative of The Associated Press on board, which was sent from here yesterday to Fort San Carlos, returned to Maracaibo at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing the news that the German warships had not shelled the fort since Thursday night.

The village of San Carlos, consisting of eighty houses built of wood and straw and inhabited by about two hundred and fifty fisher folk, was totally burned as the result of having been set on fire by the explosion of shells from the warships.

The garrison of San Carlos, numbering 250 men, was still holding the fort when the boat left the island. As the walls of the fort are low and near the waterline, they are still in good condition, except on the sea side.

The German cruiser Vineta, as this dispatch is sent, is, according to reports current here, at Willemstad, Curacao, where she has been sending dispatches to Berlin for instructions.

A rumor was current here yesterday that the German Consul and Herr Breuer, a leading merchant of this place, were murdered at the time of the patriotic parade in honor of the defenders of Fort San Carlos.

Investigation showed there was absolutely no truth in the report, which is believed to have been circulated by supporters of General Matos, the revolutionary leader.

Maracaibo is quiet at present, and the only thing which may cause a disturbance is the appearance of the Panther here, should she succeed in passing the fort. In this case, it is believed the soldiers and the populace would be aroused to commit excesses.

The Yankees of Venezuela are determined to resist to the utmost any foreign aggression, and pride themselves upon being termed "the Yankees of Venezuela."

BOWEN SAYS SETTLEMENT SOON.

Declares That He Has Good Reason to Believe Trouble Will End Shortly.

Washington, Jan. 24.—At midnight to-night Mr. Bowen gave out the following statement:

I have good reason to believe that the pending controversy between the three allied powers and Venezuela will be settled soon and satisfactorily.

Mr. Bowen said that he was able to make this positive statement after a number of conferences held during the day and evening with the representatives of the allied powers. He expressed his gratification over the prospects of a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

He had nothing to say, however, as to whether the assurances he has received include an immediate raising of the blockade.

BLOCKADE CONTINUING.

Castro's Proposition Not Answered—Diplomatic Activity in Washington.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—Venezuela's initial proposition to the allied powers remains unanswered by Germany, and the blockade continues. This is the situation in a nutshell to-day, but it by no means indicates the diplomatic activity in Washington at this time.

The feeling is increasing here that unless the blockading squadron withdraw from Venezuelan waters within a comparatively short time grave complications may arise.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, was Mr. Bowen's first caller this morning. He came while the minister was at breakfast, and was immediately ushered into his room, where a long conference followed.

The ambassador brought advices from London, but beyond this statement neither he nor Mr. Bowen was willing to discuss the purport of their meeting. The Venezuelan situation was under discussion throughout the conference.

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A NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Professor Braun Announces an Important Discovery.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strasburg University, whose application of Leyden jars in propagating electric waves is said to have enabled Marconi to telegraph without wires across the Atlantic, announced before the Strasburg Scientific Society yesterday that he had discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume, and projecting it into space, in the form of electric waves, to any desired distance.

Professor Braun's new method secures greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attachment of the transmitting and receiving instruments. He thinks he has substantially reached a method of transmitting exclusive to one point of the compass, thus avoiding interference by other waves. The method, it is claimed, will work economically and simply.

RUSH ORDERS FOR ALL NAVY YARDS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In naval circles to-night it was said that rush orders had been given to all navy yards and stations to push to completion the work in hand. It was said that this was in accordance with the rule of the department, when disturbing conditions exist, to increase its activity.

THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED.

is still the great 24-hour train to Chicago. Leaves New York 5:30 P. M.; arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon. Luxurious service; all Pullman cars.—Adv.

THE SHOREHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C. After most extensive alterations and refurbishing. NOW OPEN.—Adv.

MAINE TO JOIN FLEET.

The New Battleship Going to Culebra Island Soon.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—The new battleship Maine will join Admiral Higginson's battleship fleet at Culebra in the course of the next two or three weeks. The intervening period will be utilized in drills and evolutions at sea, to make the officers and crew familiar with the characteristics of the vessel, as is customary when ships are first put in commission, and her preliminary cruise will end rather earlier than usual.

In order that she may as soon as possible complete the theoretical tactical unit, which Admiral Higginson's fleet now lacks by one such highly powered first class ship. She will not run into New-York Harbor or Hampton Roads after the ship's company has been shaken down for the usual examination by the inspection board which passes on the condition of new naval vessels before they leave home waters and which reports on the completeness of equip-

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

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