

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

War Question One of Finance—Chamberlain Progress Impeded.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) London, Jan. 23.—The situation in the Far East is enveloped in mystery as inscrutable as the dense black fog which overshadows and chills London to-day. Optimism respecting the maintenance of peace has increased, not because there is positive information of a favorable nature from Japan, but for the negative reason, namely, that war has not been declared when the circumstances required a quick decision, and consequently that it is not likely to occur. Special dispatches from Japan and Corea supply the halfpenny press with scare headlines, but do not help enlighten the public. The Japanese government demands concessions which seem to compel Russia either to retreat or to fight. The decision still rests with Nicholas, the pacific sovereign with a mind of his own, and obstinate enough to resist all advice when counsellors do not agree.

The influence of the British and French Foreign Offices continues to be strongly exerted in favor of peace. It is strongly reinforced by the unwillingness of European financiers to have war come on when every money market is tight and small investors are easily frightened. Money is the uncrowned king, and every great European capital and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, ambassadors and gossiping news gatherers are its vassals. The most remarkable features of the anomalous situation are the revival of Chinese independence and the unexpected intervention of the United States. The Empress Regent has discerned an opportunity for emphasizing the fact that China is still governed for the benefit of the Chinese, not for the Russians or for the Japanese, and is making formidable military preparations for vigorous action. The Washington government has profoundly impressed the English and the European press. The Tribune's articles have been extensively quoted and interpreted as the official opinion of the Roosevelt administration. "The Spectator" to-day refers significantly to the Tribune's warning to the Russians that there will be unpleasant complications if they impede the operation of the recent agreement with China for throwing open Moukden and An-Tung. It perceives behind the Tribune's article something more serious than disapproval of Russian faithlessness. It reads between the lines the American conviction that free trade with the Far East is essential to the welfare of the Pacific States of the Union, and that the door must be kept open with inflexible determination.

The warning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there can be no remissions of taxation in the next financial year has been followed abruptly by the government decision to postpone the issue of the first instalment of the Transvaal loan. He has been influenced by the advice of city financiers, who consider the conditions of the money market unfavorable for placing another batch of gilt-edged securities. Apart from the feeling of uncertainty respecting peace and war in the Far East, there is a serious embarrassment in money centres here from the plethora of investments of a trust-worthy nature. Municipalities are borrowing on an unprecedented scale, and depressing their own credit as well as the value of consols. The government is also a heavy borrower in consequence of the Transvaal settlement and the Irish Land act, and the market is overloaded with undigested securities of the highest quality.

The embarrassments of the Lancashire and Yorkshire cotton trade are also felt with cumulative effect. The continued advance of cotton in America has been followed by short time arrangements at many factories, but there is diminished confidence in the efficacy of such measures for protecting the interests of the great trade which supplies the life blood of the industrial North. The purchases of cotton and yarns are not yet large at the extreme prices now prevailing, but there is a growing feeling of distrust of Neill's and other elastic estimates of the American crop now in course of distribution and held back from shipment at United States ports. Lancashire is threatened with a cotton famine, and this means a shortage of work and starvation.

Apart from Colonel Younghusband's arduous advance from India into Tibet, hampered by the crippling of the transport service in extreme altitudes, and Dr. Jameson's triumphant election in South Africa, where he is Cecil Rhodes's successor, there are few picturesque incidents overseas. The only fresh political topic outside the everlasting fiscal controversy is Arnold Forster's speech on army reform. The new War Minister is less boastful and more practical than the unfortunate and vainglorious Mr. Brodrick.

The King is reported to be greatly irritated over the insidious attempt to drag him into the fiscal struggle. He is in diplomacy, but entirely out of politics, and is preoccupied for the moment with preparations for the wedding at Windsor of the Prince Alexander of Teck to the Princess Alice, which he is personally directing.

The Chamberlain coach has been lumbering heavily this week. Arthur Pearson, who snaps the whip and tries to drive, complains that Mr. Balfour is a drag upon the wheels. He urges the Prime Minister to think impartially and appeal with a clear, decided voice to the patriotism of the English people. Mr. Balfour's sluggishness and vacillation have been obstacles without doubt to the progress of the tariff reform cause, but his talents as a tactician will be useful as soon as Parliament meets. The government must be kept in office another year, and Mr. Balfour has apparently succeeded in arranging a job. With the help of George Wyndham, he has made a deal with the Nationalists by which their support is secured throughout the session. The Roman Catholic University bill for Ireland will offer ample compensation for Nationalist assistance in counteracting the defection of Unionist Free Traders. There will be a sop for the publicans in the measure for restricting the powers of magistrates in suspending licenses and a few minor legislative projects.

Mr. Balfour is not a great Prime Minister, but he succeeds by dexterous trimming in keeping the government together while Mr. Chamberlain is campaigning outside. What the fugleman of the Chamberlain host are constrained to admit is that the inertia of the British Conservatives has not yet been overcome. The leader's speech at the Guildhall was the poorest which he has made since the opening of the campaign in Glasgow, and the cheers of the audience lacked heartiness. Gateshead also disappointed the expectations of the tariff reformers. It was an industrial constituency, where the competition of foreign made goods had been felt and where the dumping argument was expected to carry the votes of workmen. Gateshead has supplied the first victory.

INDICT SENATOR BURTON.

HE DENIES CHARGES.

Accused of Accepting Money for Interceding with Postal Officials.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Joseph Ralph Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, charging him, on nine counts, with accepting five checks of \$500 each from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company between November 22, 1902, and March 26, 1903, while a United States Senator, for his alleged services in interceding with the Postmaster General, chief inspector and other high postoffice officials to induce them to render a favorable decision in matters affecting the permission of the Rialto company to use the mails. Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the company, and W. B. Mehaney, associated with him, are named in the indictment as the men who made the checks payable to Mr. Burton.

For several days past William E. Cochran, chief postoffice inspector from Washington, Major Dennis and Mehaney have been before the grand jury, and it is believed that the indictment was found on their testimony. The purpose of Senator Burton's alleged intercession was, it is stated, to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company. As a result of his connection with the company Dennis was indicted in both the federal and State courts, but the United States court acquitted him. Four indictments were returned in State courts against him are still pending. The Rialto Grain and Securities Company has been under investigation by the State courts for several months on account of internal troubles and the complaints of investors. At one time the company's offices were closed by court officials on attachments secured by alleged creditors, but were reopened after arrangements for payment of the claims had been made.

The penalty provided on conviction for the offense with which Senator Burton is charged is a penitentiary sentence of not more than two years and a fine of not more than \$10,000, and one so convicted shall be rendered incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument under the government. United States Senators are ineligible for arrest except for crimes committed while the Senate is in session. United States District Attorney Dyer expects that Senator Burton will at once make arrangements for a speedy trial.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Burton expressed great surprise this afternoon when he learned that he had been indicted in St. Louis, and said he could not imagine why the indictment had been found. He was employed as attorney for Dennis to defend him against an indictment. The only connection with the Postoffice Department, Mr. Burton further said, was when Dennis came here to consult him as to the proceedings, and he accompanied Dennis to the Postoffice Department and asked if any charges had been filed. He also asked Inspector Cochran, Senator Burton added, to inform him if charges were filed against Dennis in future. Senator Burton said he specifically declared that he did not appear against the government in any manner. He says he will go on doubt to St. Louis and defend the case, and has no objection to the additional votes necessary from the Ray-column through the influence of Senator Gorman.

Mr. connection with Dennis was simply that of a lawyer professionally employed to defend a suit or prosecution, continued Senator Burton. "Dennis was having some trouble with his company besides the indictment which was brought against him, and he came here to consult me regarding the case. It was while he was here that we visited the Postoffice Department and made the inquiries regarding charges against Dennis." Senator Burton says that is the only connection he has had with the Postoffice Department relating to this case.

NEILSON GETS HIS BRIDE.

THEY LEAVE WALL HOME.

Many Trips in Cab—Secret Marriage on January 6.

Jules Blanc Neilson, son of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, of No. 100 Fifth-ave., and brother of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, last night regained the bride from whom he was separated after a secret marriage, announced for the first time yesterday. Miss Marguerite Wall, daughter of Frank G. Wall, a wealthy rope manufacturer at No. 36 South-st., whose home is at No. 1,000 Madison-ave.

The marriage first became known by the publication in the morning papers of the following announcement: WALL-NEILSON.—On January 6, 1904, at New York, N. Y., Marguerite Wall, daughter of Frank G. Wall, to Jules Blanc Neilson.

The records of the Board of Health showed that the marriage ceremony was performed by Father Quinn, of the Church of Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth-st. and Park-ave. Father Quinn refused to talk about the marriage, but the sexton, Mr. Rooney, said that the marriage took place in the rectory of the church.

Early in the day information at the homes of Mrs. Neilson and Mr. Wall was refused. The Neilsons are Catholics, while the Walls are Episcopalians. The marriage would indicate that Miss Wall had consented to become a Catholic. In the forenoon a clerk in Mr. Wall's office said that Mr. Wall had telephoned the following statement from his home for dissemination: "I did not know that Mr. Neilson intended marrying my daughter. I do not approve of the marriage. My daughter is at present living in my home."

About the time this statement was issued Mr. Neilson drove to the Wall home in a cab and entered the house in an excited manner. He remained about twenty minutes, and then came out, declaring excitedly that his wife was being kept from him and that he was determined to find her. Jumping into the cab he was driven to Mr. Wall's office. Mr. Wall was not there. Again Mr. Neilson hurried as fast as the horse could carry him to the Wall home.

On the way he said that he and Miss Wall had been engaged for some time before they decided to be married. The families were opposed to the engagement, and, deciding that this opposition would be permanent, Miss Wall and himself sought Father Quinn, who married them on January 6. His wife continued to live at her father's home, and nothing was said of the marriage until a few days ago, when he told his mother.

He had been visiting his wife at her father's home. Last Monday his mother informed Mr. Wall of the marriage. On Tuesday Frederick Gebhard, Mr. Neilson's uncle, gave him a note from his wife, in which she said she had determined not to see him again or live with him. An hour afterward, Mr. Neilson said he had ascertained, his wife had called on Father Van Rensselaer at the Church of St. Francis Xavier and told him she loved her husband and would not give him up.

NO PALMER-BUCKNER MAN.

MR. BRYAN'S ULTIMATUM.

Says Vote for That Ticket Would Make Nomination Impossible.

The developments in the Bryan Democratic sphere and hemisphere yesterday included a declaration from Mr. Bryan that no man who voted for Palmer and Buckner will get the Democratic nomination for President this year, and another pledge to his friends that he would stand by the nominees of the St. Louis convention no matter who they may be, and no matter what the platform is on which the convention decides they shall stand.

"Would the fact that a man voted for Palmer and Buckner prevent him from being a Presidential candidate this year?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"You're trying to build the platform and the issues before the convention is called to order," said the Nebraskan. Then he added: "It would prevent him from being the candidate of a Palmer and Buckner convention."

"But would it prevent him from being the candidate of the regular Democratic convention?" "It certainly would," said Mr. Bryan, with emphasis, after a pause. "No man who voted for Palmer and Buckner will be the candidate of the Democratic party this year. In making this statement, I am stating the case in a general way, and am not referring to any possibility of any possible candidate. Don't make it appear that I am referring in any manner to Judge Parker. I know nothing about Judge Parker's attitude toward the ticket in 1896. You may say as emphatically as you like, however, that the Democratic convention at St. Louis will not nominate any one who voted for Palmer and Buckner. The question at the St. Louis convention will be not what the regular Democrats are going to do, but what are the men who have been helping the Republican party and at the same time vociferously asserting their Democracy going to do? I have no doubt that the rank and file of the party will control the St. Louis convention, and will write a platform in accordance with Democratic principles."

Mr. Bryan has made it entirely clear to his friends in this city that in no circumstances will he bolt the St. Louis convention platform or candidates. One of his New-York advisers said last night: "Mr. Bryan has twice been honored with the nomination for President. He will stand by the party, but he will take good care that the so-called reorganizers, for whom a better name would be 'reactionaries,' will not gain control of the convention. That is why he has started his campaign of education early. He is in prime condition for a fight, and during the next six months he will go over the length and breadth of the United States preaching the doctrine of human rights as he sees it. He will be the controlling figure of the St. Louis convention, as he would drive him out of the organization are, in Tammany parlance, a lot of genies crooks."

The Bryan men expect to organize the platform it will take a fight to change it, and that is where Mr. Bryan is ready for his opponents. "If they want to demand that the party swing back to the basis of action of 1892, the Bryan men will fight for it. It was said yesterday, 'they will have to admit that they want patronage more than adherence to latter day Democratic principles as expressed in the platform of the St. Louis convention.'"

Mr. Bryan will to-day be the guest of J. W. Cox, of No. 11 East Thirty-eighth-st. Tomorrow he will go to the Hanover, N. H., to make an address to the students of Dartmouth College.

SANDFORD INDICTED.

Charged with Manslaughter Because of Treatment of Children.

Auburn, Me., Jan. 23.—The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of Holy Ghost and U's Colony at Shiloh, was indicted for alleged manslaughter by the Androscoggin County Grand Jury to-day. He was immediately placed under arrest.

The charges grew out of the treatment of children at Shiloh, and were preferred by the Androscoggin County Humane Society and the Cumberland Conference of Congregational Churches. These organizations alleged that children had been treated cruelly in the Shiloh Colony and maintained that Mr. Sandford was responsible.

DISASTERS IN FOG AND FLOOD.

EIGHT SAILORS OF SCHOONER AUGUSTUS HUNT DROWNED NEAR SHINNECOCK LIGHT.

In the Pittsburg District 50,000 Men have Been Thrown Out of Work and \$1,000,000 Damage Has Been Done by Floods.

The heavy fog yesterday was responsible for the wrecking of the four masted schooner Augustus Hunt on the Long Island coast, near Quogue. The crew mistook the Shinnecock Light for the headlight of a steamer. Hearing their cries after the disaster, life savers tried to rescue them, but were prevented by the heavy sea from using their lifeboat and by the fog from getting a true aim with their beach gun.

In New-Jersey the fog and the heavy ice in the rivers greatly delayed travel. That part of Trenton, N. J., which is along the front of the Delaware River was from five to eight feet under water because of an ice jam. Similar trouble was reported from Paterson and other New-Jersey points.

The crest of the flood passed Pittsburg early in the evening, and the waters began to recede. An immense amount of damage has been done by the floods in the Middle West. The floods in Western New-York State were reported to be receding.

LONG HEAR THEIR CRIES.

Life Savers Can Do Little—Shinnecock Taken for Headlight.

Quogue, Long Island, Jan. 23.—Within a few hundred feet from shore eight men were drowned this morning by the wrecking of the four masted schooner Augustus Hunt, from Norfolk, Va., for Boston. Two were saved. One of these was George Ebert, the second mate. The other was a Swede, John Sommer. Up to late hour only two bodies had come ashore. The vessel was in command of Conary, the first mate. The wreck was caused by fog on board the schooner mistaking Shinnecock Light for the headlight of a steamer. The vessel was supposed to be twenty-five miles offshore when she struck.

In a dense fog the schooner stranded about half an hour after midnight a mile west of the Quogue life saving station. The fog was so thick that the vessel could not be seen from shore, but the cries of those on board were heard by a patrolman of the life saving station, who set off a signal, and then started for the station to summon the life saving crew. In about an hour life savers, with their surf boat, beach gun and other apparatus, were on the beach opposite the point where the ship was pounding to pieces. Not even the outline of the vessel could be discerned. The shouts of the wrecked seamen could be plainly heard, however, and Captain Hermon decided to make an attempt to reach the ship in the surf boat. The boat was quickly manned and launched in the surf, but the breakers drove it back. Time and again the effort was renewed, without success.

THE BEACH GUN USED.

Then, with the beach gun, an effort was made to shoot a line to the schooner. Only the cries could guide the life savers. The line was shot in the direction of these, but it either fell short or else was not aimed at the stranded ship. Several times the line was shot seaward, but vainly.

Then wreckage came ashore, followed by the body of a man, and soon afterward by a box containing the ship's papers. The man, it was afterward discovered, was Charles Hudson, of Malden, Mass., who ran the hoisting engine on board the Hunt.

All morning the cries of the sailors could be heard, but the life savers could only stand idly on the shore, for the fog was as impenetrable as ever and the heavy sea made the launching of the lifeboat still impossible. About 12:30 p. m. a piece of wreckage was seen approaching the beach, and on it was a man, clinging to the stump of a mast. The gun was quickly brought into play again and a line was shot across the wreckage, and was caught and made fast by the man. Then William Halsey, a member of the Quogue crew, put on a life preserver with a line attached and reached the man; both were hauled ashore. Halsey, himself, was completely exhausted. The rescued sailor could not speak. Later it was discovered that he was George Ebert, the second mate.

Soon after the rescue of Ebert the Swede came ashore on a mass of wreckage. As he neared land the life savers, assisted by villagers, formed a human chain, the first man carrying a line. The man was almost unconscious. His clothing had been almost entirely torn from his body and his feet were bare. He was put to bed and at once fell into a deep sleep. Later, questioned about the wreck of the Hunt, he seemed confused and did not fully realize that the vessel had been lost. He said he was John Sommer, a native of Finland. He kept recalling the wreck of the schooner Joseph J. Pharo, which stranded on Carter's Bar, near Cape Charles, on the night of January 2 last. The crew of the Pharo suffered intensely until rescued by lifesavers on the morning of the next day. They had been in the rigging ten hours when the rescuers reached them. Sommer was a member of the Pharo's crew. After his rescue he was in the Norfolk Hospital for several days, and when he had recovered from the exposure he shipped aboard the Hunt.

CRIES FINALLY CEASE.

Ebert and the Swede were the only ones who reached the shore alive. The cries of those who remained on what was left of the schooner became fainter and fainter, and at last ceased. It is believed that only the bow of the vessel, if even that much, remains, and that from this the exhausted seamen dropped one by one and had been swept away.

Only ten men on the schooner, so that eight lives were lost, only two members of the crew having been rescued. He declared that in the fog those on board had mistaken Shinnecock Light for the headlight of a steamer. Ebert's home is in Cleveland, Ohio. He said it was the first time Captain Conary had commanded the schooner.

Ebert said the men finally gave up all hope of being aided by the lifesavers on shore. The big masts snapped like pipe stems. Ebert was clinging to some wreckage on the deck when the whole mass went overboard and he with it. Another body came ashore at 7 o'clock to-night. It has not yet been identified.

GOING BACK TO SMITH.

Gorman and "Free" Raisin Confer on Maryland Situation.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 23.—An important conference was held here to-day between Senator Gorman and "Free" Raisin, the Democratic "boss" of Baltimore, which will have an important bearing on the election of a successor to Senator McComber. It is reported that an understanding was reached whereby the support of Bernard Carter is to be thrown to ex-Governor Smith. While the Carter votes alone will not be sufficient to give a majority of the Democratic caucus to Smith, it is planned to take the additional votes necessary from the Ray-column through the influence of Senator Gorman.

Ex-Governor Smith is believed to have been the principal choice of the Gorman faction, and Carter was entered in the contest merely as a cover for the ultimate purpose of the combination. The opinion prevails among well informed Maryland politicians that Senator Gorman's plan will result in the nomination of ex-Governor Smith.

SPADONI SUIT AT ROME.

Intended to Revive Opposition to Archbishop Ireland.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) Rome, Jan. 23.—A most curious campaign is going on regarding Archbishop Ireland's chances of being nominated a cardinal. His friends rather indelicately exaggerate their manifestations in his favor with laudatory petitions and dinners to cardinals, thus provoking a reaction, which has taken the form of a lawsuit by Signor Spadoni, a former editor of an anti-Ireland paper. The suit is apparently against Father Martin, general of the Jesuits, for reimbursement of a service said to have been rendered to stamp out Americanism. The suit is really a device to revive old accusations against Archbishop Ireland regarding that movement and to put them under the eyes of the new Pope, to whom the question is comparatively unknown.

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MISS BASH A GOOD PRESS AGENT.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.—Miss Evelyn Bash, the young woman whose absence from her home in this city since January 2 has caused her relatives and friends no little anxiety, and has started all sorts of sensational rumors, has been found. She is with "The Runaways" musical comedy company, which gave a performance at Norfolk to-night. Her cousin in with the same company. Miss Bash is travelling under the stage name of Miss Earl. A telegram from her says that she hopes she may be permitted to follow in peace the profession she has chosen.

INFORMATION ABOUT LAKEWOOD. Lakewood information and local happenings, with beautiful illustrations, mailed free upon request to the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.—Adv.

GAMBLERS MURDER FOR REVENGE.

American Civil Engineer Blown Up by Dynamite in Hawaii.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Honolulu, Jan. 17, via San Francisco, Jan. 23.—G. H. Glennon, a civil engineer, who had charge of the construction of the big Makewell ditch on the island of Kauai, was blown up by dynamite last week as he lay in his tent and instantly killed. Gamblers had infested the camp of Japanese workmen for some time, fleeing all hands. Glennon, who came from Redwood City, Cal., investigated the matter, discovered the gamblers and expelled them from camp. He seized some of their horses and saddles to reimburse the victims.

The gamblers swore to have revenge. While Glennon was asleep some one placed under his bed several sticks of dynamite, to which a time fuse was attached. At 9 o'clock an explosion aroused the whole camp. The mangled body of Glennon was found near his tent. The criminal has not been found, though a reward of \$500 has been offered.

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