New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXV....NO. 21,608. To-day, fair and colder. To-morrow, rain or snow; fresh westerly winds. NEW-YORK. SATURDAY. JANUARY 13, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LIBERALS START WELL.

TWO SEATS AT IPSWICH.

Contest on Fiscal Reform—Mr. Balfour's Seat in Danger.

London, Jan. 12.—The Liberals made an encouraging start in the election struggle to-day by winning another seat at Ipswich, which returned the two Liberal candidates by large majorities. Daniel Ford Goddard was re-elected, and Felix Cobbold defeated Sir Charles Dalrymple, who for several years has represented Ipswich in the Conservative interest.

Thus Ipswich, which in 1886 gave the first electoral decision against Gladstone's Home Rule bill, has given the first blow to Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal programme and in favor of free trade.

Sir Charles Dalrymple, the unseated member, is a barrister and landowner, and was considered a good enough candidate in 1885 to be put up against Gladstone in the famous Midlothian campaign. He was defeated then, but was elected for Ipswich in 1886, and has held the seat since.

The polling was unusually heavy, showing how deeply the country is stirred by the fiscal struggle. Motor cars played an important part in taking voters to and from the polls, and many persons are attributing the great success of the Liberals to the fact that they had a better supply of these vehicles than the Conservatives.

The general election opened this morning, and by 10 o'clock the name of the first member of the new Parliament was announced, Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal, being returned for Hartlepool. Sir Christopher, however, was not opposed. A little later the score was evened by the unopposed re-election of Austin Taylor for East Toxteth. In the course of the day two more Liberals were elected without contest.

Nominations were made to-day in 180 boroughs. The elections in these boroughs will begin to-morrow and will last for several days. Ipswich was the only borough polling to-day. For ten years Ipswich has returned one Conservative and one Liberal.

One of the remarkable features of the campaign is the extraordinary number of seats handed over to the Liberals without any attempt of the Unionists to contest them. This is attributed in Conservative circles to the certainty that the Liberals will win the election, it being argued that it is better to reserve the Conservative strength for a later struggle, which is anticipated after the Liberals have held office for a year or two, when the Unionists consider that the chances of their being returned to power will be more promising. There is, however, great uncertainty on all sides as to the extent of the Liberal victory. The Liberal enthusiasts say that their party will have a working majority independent of the Irish Nationalists, but more conservative estimates give Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a majority of only sixty or seventy, leaving to the Irish Nationalists the balance of power.

Arthur J. Balfour's seat, East Manchester, appears to be endangered. Winston Churchill's amazing vitality and enthusiasm have spread beyond his own division (Oldham, near Manchester), and have infected the whole city of Manchester, causing the Liberals to say that they will capture to-morrow several seats there which in the last Parliament were held by Unionists.

There is little betting on the general result, as the earlier elections, on which the fate of such important candidates as Mr. Balfour, George Wyndham (Conservative, Dover), Sir Gilbert Parker (Conservative, Gravesend) and Winston Churchill, all of whose contests occur to-morrow, are likely to have widespread influence on the voters in the later elections. At some of the Liberal clubs the odds of 6 to 4 have been laid against the re-election of Mr. Balfour.

Much interest attaches to the efforts of the Labor party to get the return of a sufficient number of members to make the Independent Labor party an effective force in the new House of Commons. Some eighty candidates, Labor men and Socialists, are running.

THE OUTLOOK AT MANCHESTER.

Unionists Admit Likelihood of Loss of Two Seats—Mr. Balfour Thought Safe.

London, Jan. 13.—The Manchester correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" (Conservative) says it was admitted there last night that the Unionists were likely to lose two seats at Manchester and one at Salford to-day, but that Mr. Balfour's seat in East Manchester was not in danger.

TORPEDO HITS SAILOR.

Knocks Him Out of Launch and Smashes Boat.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—F. C. Reiter, a seaman on the receiving ship Franklin, engaged in torpedo practice in Norfolk Harbor, was struck to-day by a torpedo. Reiter was sent out in a launch to act as marker during the practice. He stationed the launch at a safe distance from the course.

A torpedo, plunging toward the target, suddenly veered from the course. After swinging blindly around, it made straight for the boat, which could not be moved out of the way in time. The torpedo jumped out of the water and over the boat, smashing its side. After striking Reiter in the back, it turned and dived, stickink its nose harmlessly in the mud at the bottom.

When the torpedo was recovered it was found that its propeller and rudder had become fouled with seaweed, causing its queer actions. Reiter was picked up out of the water, where he was knocked by the force of the blow, and taken to a hospital. The launch was towed in for repairs.

NO PASSES EVEN BY ANOTHER NAME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12.—The "little legislature," which meets in alternate years at Dover when the General Assembly is not in session, to adjust the accounts of State officials, will assemble next Tuesday. Two Senators and three Representatives compose the body. These legislators to-day asked officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad for "transportation," the word "passes" being omitted, but the request was refused.

BIRD ALMOST WHIPS TWO MEN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 12.—Charles Hickey, jr., of Springdale, and his son John were attacked yesterday by either a wounded eagle or an extraordinarily large hawk. The Hickeys shot the big bird as it swooped down on a brood of chickens. The bird turned on the two men, attacking them fiercely with its wings and claws. Both men were scratched badly when they finally beat it off. The bird is one of the largest ever seen here.

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MORALES ABOUT TO GO.

Seeks United States Protection—Caceres Favors Treaty.

San Domingo, Jan. 12.—General Morales's resignation as President of Santo Domingo was tendered and accepted to-day. He will leave this city on board the United States gunboat Dubuque, bound for Porto Rico. The former President will be accompanied by Enrique Jiménes.

Vice-President Caceres, who has been acting as President since the time General Morales fled from the capital, is now, according to the constitution, President of Santo Domingo.

The change in the government does not imperil the negotiations for a treaty between Santo Domingo and the United States. General Caceres is inclined toward the ratification of the agreement reached.

General Morales, it is said, was recently hidden in a cave, nursing his broken leg. He is now helpless and in the hands of his medical attendants. He sought the protection of the United States consulate here.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The State Department was advised several days ago that efforts were being made to bring about the retirement of President Morales from office and his withdrawal from Santo Domingo. One of the American gunboats was held in readiness to take Morales aboard and transport him to Porto Rico. Such an outcome would be entirely satisfactory to the State Department because it has had satisfactory assurances that the Caceres government will live up to the existing temporary arrangement as to customs collections.

Secretary Taft to-day received from George R. Colton, general controller and receiver for Dominican customs, the following dispatch, dated San Domingo:

Carlos Morales, with broken leg, accompanied by representative Monte Cristi revolutionists, took refuge in legation of United States last night. Expected to resign to-day.

GAS BILL PAID TWICE.

Yonkers Settled Doubly for Two Months' Street Light.

Thomas P. Ryan, the expert accountant, who is examining the accounts of the city of Yonkers by direction of Mayor Coyne, discovered yesterday that two bills of the Yonkers Gas Light Company, amounting to $8,097, had been paid twice. The bills were for lighting the streets in June and July, 1902, under the ten-year contract with the gas company.

The money was paid the first time on September 3, 1902, without authority of the Common Council, and was again paid on November 17, 1902, this time by resolution of the aldermen, who did not know the bills had already been paid. No one has been charged with illegally paying the money. The mix occurred when there was much criticism of the ten-year light contract, which John H. Coyne tried to have declared illegal by the courts.

As to the first payment of the $8,097, the records show that the report of the finance committee was signed by only two aldermen, whereas it requires at least three signatures to bring a committee report before the board. By some mistake this report was filed with several others that had regularly passed.

As the bills bore the approval of the City Auditor the checks were drawn and collected by the gas company. The same report was again presented to the Council at a meeting held on November 17, 1902, and regularly passed.

The checks were drawn again, and the gas company promptly collected the money. Mayor Coyne, on learning the facts to-day, immediately sent an order to the gas company, demanding the refunding of the money to the city, with interest at 6 per cent from the time of payment. It is thought strange that the gas company did not discover the double payment when it received the money.

DIGGING COX UP AGAIN.

Attempt to Sidetrack Political Investigation in Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Jan. 12.—Resurrection of the political corpse of George B. Cox to prevent the threatened legislative investigation of Cincinnati is to-day's development in Ohio politics. The resolution calling for the investigation is down for Wednesday, but opposition has sprung up among the Republican legislators and an amendment offered by one of the leaders gives the appointment of the committee to the Common Pleas judges of this county, all of whom are creatures of Cox.

The Cincinnati delegates—all Democrats—have been placed on committees where they can do no harm, and a policy of delay has been started by the machine.

"Cox has given the Republican distress signal, and the party is rushing to his relief," declared Representative McNealy to-day.

NURSE SAVED PATIENT.

Carries Sick Woman Down Stairs of Burning House.

While fire was raging in the basement of the brownstone house of James Rice, at No. 1,193 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. Carolyn A. Rice, who was ill in bed, was rescued from her room on the second floor by a nurse.

Mr. Rice, who is connected with the Standard Cloth Company, in Broadway, Manhattan, was at business when the fire was started by a servant dropping a lighted match in some clothing in the laundry. Miss Fanshaw, the nurse, was with Mrs. Rice on the second floor, when she heard one of the servants cry "Fire!" and found the lower part of the house filled with smoke.

The sick woman was wrapped up warmly, and Miss Fanshaw supported her to the stairs. There she collapsed, and the nurse was obliged to lift her to the main floor. When they reached there the smoke was so dense that the nurse had to get close to the floor to prevent being overcome. With her remaining strength she screamed for help.

Patrolmen Edward McCormick and Joseph Cortino ran into the house and carried the sick woman out. Miss Fanshaw was able to help herself. When Mrs. Rice reached the air she revived, but fainted again, and she was carried into the home of Dr. D. Edgar Smith, at No. 1,082 Dean-st.

The firemen confined the flames to the basement floor, and the damage will not exceed $1,000.

CUBA, FLORIDA AND AUGUSTA.

Quickest and best service via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 1,161 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

RUPTURE WITH CASTRO

FRANCE READY TO ACT.

Diplomatic Relations with Venezuela Considered Broken.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Though M. Maubourguet, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, has not yet received his passports, diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are considered to have been broken. There is no question for the present of a naval demonstration, but there is no doubt that the French government intends to have the fullest recognition of its rights.

An official note issued to-night says that, although an ultimatum has not yet been sent to Venezuela, France cannot tolerate much longer President Castro's refusal to accede to the French demands without considering the advisability of taking stronger means to enforce them.

A high diplomat said this morning that it might be considered certain that the moment was rapidly approaching when a crisis would occur in Venezuela. He was unable to give the course which affairs would take, but asserted that a perfect understanding had always existed between France and the United States. The two governments were in absolute accord on the question at issue, France's line of conduct being based on that of the United States. France was merely desirous of obtaining respect for her rights.

Washington, Jan. 12.—All diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France are broken, it is said at the State Department, and although it is added that no official information to this effect has been received, the officials assume that in accordance with the usual procedure this will involve the early departure from Venezuela of M. Taigny, the French representative there, and from France of M. Maubourguet, the Venezuelan agent at Paris. The officials here are awaiting the turn of events with keen interest, although it is expressly stated that definite news regarding the next step that France will take is yet to be received.

If the request is made by France it is said that permission will be sent to Minister Russell to take charge of French interests.

It was pointed out yesterday by a person who is well informed regarding the relations between France and Venezuela that up to the time that Judge Plumley, acting as umpire of the French claims against Venezuela, awarded $685,000 to the claimants, President Castro was apparently friendly to France. According to this informant the rupture had its inception with this decision, and that other reasons given by the wily Venezuelan President are mere pretexts. He said:

France, partly in deference to the United States, did not participate in the blockade of Venezuelan ports by England, Germany and Italy. It was agreed that the French claims, amounting to 40,000,000 bolivares, or $8,000,000, be submitted to an umpire for adjudication. President Roosevelt, who was asked to name the umpire, appointed Judge Plumley. France and Venezuela sent commissioners, and the claims were presented by M. Peretti de la Rocca for France, while Señor Paul for Venezuela opposed them. The hearings were held at Judge Plumley's home at Northfield, Vt., last winter. He scaled the $8,000,000 claims down to $685,000, which was considered a triumph for Venezuela.

But as a matter of fact Castro never intended paying any part of the claims if he could avoid it, and as matters had proceeded as far as they did, there was only one way of delaying payment, if not entirely repudiating it, and that was by provoking a quarrel with France. I am certain that Castro's well known and deep seated aversion to paying the just debts of the country is behind the present trouble.

France heretofore has maintained relations with Castro as cordial as possible for any country to maintain with him, and I am surprised that they have lasted as long as they did.

MR RUSSELL TO URGE CASE.

His Relations with Castro "Not All That Could Be Wished."

Washington, Jan. 12.—It is now admitted that the relations between President Castro and Minister Russell are not all that could be desired. The negotiations regarding the New-York and Bermudez Asphalt Company's claim have failed, but Secretary Root is determined to exhaust every method of diplomatic procedure, and has directed Minister Russell to take up the Critchfield claim, which is without complications and involves no charge on the part of President Castro that the company engaged in abetting the revolution.

This company invested about $600,000 in a railroad and an asphalt plant under an agreement that they were to be exempt from all except a few specified taxes. It is charged that about a year ago President Castro imposed a prohibitory tax on the company, in violation of the agreement. The Critchfield claim is regarded by the Washington government as a fair claim, and Mr. Russell will devote his best endeavors to having it immediately and satisfactorily settled.

VENEZUELA CABLE STOPS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The State Department has been advised that cable communication with Venezuela has been interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company announced last night that messages for Venezuela must be addressed by way of Trinidad, to be sent by mail from there, and are accepted only at sender's risk. Registered addresses should not be used, as messages will be posted direct to addressees. A mail opportunity is available from Trinidad to-day up to 11:30 a. m.

TWO HURT IN OIL FIRE.

Fireman Braves Flames to Hold Open Iron Shutters.

Two firemen were severely injured last night in a fire which destroyed the building at No. 35 Water-st., occupied by Berlain & Co., representatives of the New-York Lubricating Oil Company. A score of men had a narrow escape from being buried under a falling wall. The fire was one of the most difficult the Fire Department has had to fight in the downtown district in years. Every moment Deputy Chief Kruger feared the explosion of hundreds of gallons of oil stored in the building.

The injured men are James Roach, of Engine Company No. 12, and Williams, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. They were struck by parts of the roof, which fell when the fire was at its height.

Roach proved the hero of the night. The windows of the building were hidden by iron doors that hugged close to the edges. It was impossible to break through them and they could not be kept open while the hose was thrust through. Time and again they clanged back into position.

Roach mounted to the fourth floor, and for nearly an hour, despite smoke and flames, held door after door open while the stream from the water tower was poured in. Finally he got an axe and chopped the hinges off every shutter. He had no sooner done this than part of the roof fell on him. He was taken to his home. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

DELIGHTFUL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

The U. S. Government says the Hot Springs of Arkansas will cure Rheumatism and a score more of human ills. An ideal winter resort. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature, or W. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. A., Mo. Pac. Ry., 835 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

OIL HEARING DELAYED

HEAR ARGUMENTS TO-DAY

Former Employe of Standard Oil Company on the Stand.

The temporary blocking of the attempt on the part of Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, to compel Henry H. Rogers, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, to answer certain questions put to him during his examination before Commissioner Sanborn, and the testimony of A. V. Jockel, a former bookkeeper and substation manager for the Standard Oil Company, were the features of the hearing by the Missouri investigators yesterday. Mr. Jockel testified that all the oil received at Oklahoma City came from the Standard Oil refineries at Whiting and Philadelphia.

The argument to compel Mr. Rogers to answer the questions was resumed before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court. W. J. Curtis, who, with W. V. Rowe, appeared for Mr. Rogers, told Justice Gildersleeve, when the motion was called up, that he had an important case on in the Appellate Division which would require his presence some time during the afternoon. He urged that the Rogers case would take some time to argue, and he did not want to interrupt the proceedings, but would be forced to do so to keep his other engagement.

Justice Gildersleeve then told Henry Wollman, counsel for Mr. Hadley, that he did not see how the hearing could proceed, as there were three motions to be argued prior to his application. He said he thought the motion should go over until Monday.

Mr. Wollman protested against the delay and the introduction of new counsel.

"We have counsel here from a long distance, and their return to Missouri is absolutely necessary," he argued. "Let us go on at 3 o'clock. There is no reason why new counsel should be brought in here to-day. We have a duty to perform and would like to go ahead."

"Mr. Curtis has been continually associated with me in this matter," replied Mr. Rowe, angrily.

Mr. Wollman suggested that his side of the case might be presented before Mr. Curtis appeared, but Mr. Curtis claimed his right to be present during the whole argument.

"Well, we make as respectful a protest as we can against delay," said Mr. Wollman.

"I think it is a most disrespectful protest," retorted Mr. Curtis, "to try to prevent counsel filling an engagement."

Attorney General Hadley thanked Justice Gildersleeve for the consideration shown by him and added that he should leave New-York tomorrow night, as he had a motion in the United States Court, Missouri, with reference to the New-York Life Insurance Company doing business in that State.

POURS OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

After some further discussion Mr. Curtis said he would return to the court as soon as his motion in the Appellate Division had been disposed of, and the matter went over until 3 o'clock. When the case was called at 3 o'clock the only lawyers present were Attorney General Hadley and Henry Woolman, his counsel. Mr. Hagerman, one of the personal counsel for Mr. Rogers, came in a few minutes later.

Justice Gildersleeve then informed counsel that he had learned that Mr. Curtis was still engaged in the argument of the case, and that he would be unable to get to the Supreme Court. He said that ordinarily the case would go over until Monday, but, out of courtesy to the gentlemen from Missouri, he would hear the case at 10:30 this morning.

The answer interposed by the attorneys to the order to show cause why Mr. Rogers should not reply to the questions he refused to answer contains four cardinal points, as follows:

That the questions which Mr. Rogers declined to answer were irrelevant.

That similar questions had been asked in Missouri on the hearing there and were still sub judice.

That Commissioner Sanborn had no jurisdiction to take depositions in the case.

That the newspapers had published sensational stories and had flashlights taken of Mr. Rogers, all of which proved of a very embarrassing nature to him.

In regard to the last point the answer says:

In the room were twenty-seven newspaper representatives and sketch artists, and cameras had been placed in the room to take pictures of persons appearing. Typewritten statements of the case had been prepared and circulated among the newspaper representatives, and so crowded was the room by outsiders that it was only after much trouble and delay that seats could be provided for the attorneys in the case. After two days the hearing was adjourned to a larger room at No. 67 Wall-st.

Notwithstanding that the commissioner had ordered that cameras be not used, some enterprising person caused a flashlight picture to be taken, and the smoke filled the room to such an extent that an adjournment was necessary.

Sensational newspaper articles have since the taking of the testimony began been continuously circulated throughout the country, and it is submitted that the process of the law is thus abused under these existing conditions.

After the argument has been heard before Justice Gildersleeve to-day, the taking of further testimony before Commissioner Sanborn will be resumed at 2 o'clock, and it is probable that the hearing will be concluded before an adjournment is taken to-night.

Immediately after the conclusion of the afternoon hearing before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday, Attorney General Hadley and the Standard Oil lawyer, Frank Hagerman, decided to continue the examination of witnesses at the Law Reporting Company's office. Commissioner Sanborn was sent for, and John D. Johnson, of St. Louis, joined Mr. Hagerman.

FORMER EMPLOYE TESTIFIES.

A. V. Jockel, a former bookkeeper and substation manager for the Standard Oil Company, was recalled to the stand. The witness told of having gone to the office of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, in St. Louis, and having seen Mr. Tinsley, Mr. Ackert, Mr. King, Mr. McKee and several other men there. He said he knew that Mr. Tinsley had connections with the Standard Oil Company interests at No. 26 Broadway.

Mr. Hagerman then began his cross-examination of the witness, who gave his business and his residence, but refused to say where he was employed.

"On the advice of counsel?" asked Mr. Hagerman.

"On the advice of counsel," repeated the witness; "I've got the habit."

It was brought out that the term of the witness's employment in Oklahoma as bookkeeper for the Waters-Pierce Company extended over a period of only ten weeks. That was his only employment, he said, with that company.

Mr. Jockel, under the examination of Judge Johnson, said that all the oil received at Oklahoma City came from the Standard Oil refineries at Whiting and Philadelphia. They had orders, Mr. Jockel said, not to ship oil out to customers in Standard Oil barrels. This, however, applied chiefly to lubricating oils.

Judge Johnson endeavored to show by the witness that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company purchased its lubricating oils from the Galena Refining Company and other concerns, not using any of the better class of oils purchased from the Standard refineries. Mr. Jockel was certain, however, that the major portion of the barrelled oil came from the Standard properties.

RAIDERS KILL TWO UTAH HERDERS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Jan. 12.—Trouble between the cattle and sheep men over the Wyoming range has again broken out. Twenty masked and mounted raiders, presumed to be cattlemen, last night attacked the camps of two Utah herd masters near Burnt Fork, close to the Utah-Wyoming line, shot down A. N. Garsite and Robert Allen, herders, slaughtered many sheep and burned the camp wagons and outfits.

Fast trains to Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis by West Shore Railroad. Ask a West Shore ticket agent for particulars.—Advt.

CLYDE LINER ASHORE.

Cherokee Runs on Shoals Near Atlantic City in Fog.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 12.—The steamer Cherokee, of the Clyde Line, ran aground at Brigantine Shoals shortly after noon to-day, but owing to the thick fog which prevailed she was not sighted until nearly 3 o'clock.

Captain Frank Smith of the Brigantine life-saving station and two of his boats went to the steamer when the fog had lifted a little, and learned that, while the steamer was hard and fast, she was in no immediate danger. She had gone on the shoals when the tide was at half ebb and while the sea was what the seamen call "watery," a condition that is neither rough nor smooth. It is believed the steamer will get afloat at high water to-night, with the assistance of the two wrecking tugs which are now standing off and ready to attach a cable as soon as the water gets well on the flood.

There are six passengers on the steamer. They are Joseph Schwartz, Albert N. Pearson, Louis A. Train, Walter Handley and Hugh M. Walker, of New-York; Edward Lapode, Elias W. Amaris, Filipi Amaris, José Amaris and Anna Amaris, of Santo Domingo, which was the last port at which the steamer stopped on her way to New-York. Besides the passengers the steamer carried a cargo of sugar and general merchandise.

The Cherokee is commanded by Captain Archibald, a skilled navigator, and her grounding was due to the blanket fog which enveloped the coast to-day. There is no danger for the passengers, unless a heavy windstorm should blow up out of the northeast, and then there would be danger of the steamer being badly pounded by the waves and springing a leak.

The passengers will stick to the ship with the captain and crew until there is real danger or until it is demonstrated that the steamer cannot get off for several days. In that event they will be brought ashore and held at the station at Brigantine until they and their baggage can be inspected and examined by the customs officer from the port of Somers Point, who will be sent for early to-morrow morning.

At 11:30 o'clock to-night the wrecking tugs North American, from the Delaware Breakwater, and the Merritt, from New-York, got a cable fast to the steamer and are trying to get her off.

From what can be learned of the lifesaving crew at Brigantine, the steamer is more firmly fixed on the sandy shoals than was first believed, and it may not be possible to get the vessel off to-night. It is thought possible that it will take two days to get her off. The wind has shifted again to the northeast, but up to midnight was not blowing hard. Should it rise and the weather become rough, then the tugs will have to cease their work. If the steamer does not get off to-night, it is expected the passengers will be taken off by the life crews early in the morning.

The Cherokee is 269 feet long, has a beam of 43 feet and a depth of 26. She has one funnel and a mast fore and aft. She was built in 1886 by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and has a gross tonnage of 2,550.

Marshall H. Clyde, of the Clyde Line, said last night that he had received no late reports from the Cherokee, but that he was confident she would be clear of the shoals at high tide. High water at the Brigantine Shoals last night was about 9:06. The next high tide will be at 9:25 this morning.

RUNS 3 MILES OFF TRACK.

Freight Car Trucks Take Rails Again on Switch.

Washington, N. J., Jan. 12.—The forward truck of a loaded eastbound freight train on the Lackawanna Railroad was thrown from the rails just before entering the Oxford tunnel through a brakebeam dropping to the tracks. The train was running about twenty miles an hour. It went to Port Washington, three miles away, without further mishap. At this point a sharp curve was taken, and the wheels took the rails again on a closed switch. None of the trainmen knew that anything had happened.

A strange feature of the affair was that the flanges of the wheels clipped off many of the spike heads holding the rails. Some of the rails were found to be without a whole spike. Many of them were without any fastenings, and how the rest of the train escaped being wrecked is inexplicable. All trains had to use the westbound tracks until the rails were respiked.

STILL IN BURNING MINE

Many Efforts to Rescue Imprisoned Men Fail.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Calumet, Mich., Jan. 12.—Desperate efforts were made by officials of the Tamarack Mining Company to-day to rescue the men imprisoned in the burning shaft, but without success. Many members of the relief party were overcome by poisonous gas and smoke, which forced the party to abandon the task.

Captain Thomas Maslin, with a staff of assistants, mining captains and several miners who volunteered their services, went down into the mine through No. 5 shaft. They penetrated as far as level 29, where gas and smoke became so thick that several members of the party were overcome. It was necessary to signal engineers to hoist the cages containing the men immediately. Physicians were at the mouth of the shaft and revived the exhausted men.

Another effort was made by the rescuing party, but the increased volume of gas and smoke underground prevented any progress. Captain Maslin and two miners were overcome. Owing to the seriousness of their condition they were taken to the mine hospital. Physicians pronounced them out of danger to-night.

Mr. Haire, vice-president and general manager of the Tamarack company, says no shafts will be sealed until something definite is known regarding the fate of the three trammers shut off by flames in No. 2 shaft.

CARLISLE INDIAN GUARD TO WED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Carlisle, Penn., Jan. 12.—At a dinner party for the Carlisle Indian football players and their sweethearts this evening, given by Superintendent Mercer of the Carlisle School, Miss Rose La Farge, a Blackfoot Indian and a last year's Carlisle graduate, now acting as an assistant matron here, announced her engagement to Charles Dillon, the Cheyenne guard on the Carlisle football eleven for the last few years. The couple will be the first to have an elaborate ceremonial wedding at the Carlisle School. They will be married before 1,000 Indian students and invited guests in the newly completed school auditorium.

CAMDEN—PALM BEACH—TAMPA

and all Resorts South. Seaboard Air Line shortest route. Seaboard Florida Limited quickest train. Booklets at 1,183 Broadway.—Advt.

BOGUS BONDS TRAIL.

LEADS TO STRONG BOX.

Court May Open It—Humphreys Promises Startling Statement.

With C. Augustus Seton safe in the Tombs and Samuel Humphreys, his associate in an effort to float some of the forged securities of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, making a confession, there seemed to be a good prospect yesterday that all the forged paper, having a face value of $4,300,000, would be destroyed, and thus cease to be a menace to the financial district. Pinkerton and police detectives were busy in the afternoon following a trail which led to a strong box in the vaults of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, at No. 25 Broad-st. The box may be opened by a court order to-day, and in it may be found the bogus stock certificates.

In some way the detectives learned that a box in the Standard's vaults had been leased by Seton and had been transferred by him recently to a broker in Pearl-st. They found the broker and learned the number of the box, but they were unable to get authority to open the box. Superintendent Dougherty, of Pinkerton's Agency, and Detective Sergeant McConville were engaged in the hunt until after the close of business, and will renew it to-day, satisfied that if Seton placed the forged securities in the box they will be recovered for destruction soon.

Before Dougherty and McConville went to Broad-st. in the afternoon they were with Samuel Humphreys in the room of Assistant District Attorney Garvan for about two hours, while Mr. Garvan was questioning Humphreys. Mr. Garvan said later that Humphreys had made a statement and had promised to make a fuller statement to-day. Humphreys, who had been in the Tombs over night, was taken to the police court and was remanded to Police Headquarters, where he spent last night. While he was still in the police court he said to newspaper men:

I am an honest man. I told the truth to the District Attorney to-day, and I will tell an even more astonishing story to-morrow. I have known Seton about six months, meeting him here in New-York. He intended to go South on a yacht which is now here in the harbor. I did not know last September, when I tried to help him float some of those railroad certificates, that they were forged and that he was the head of a gang of Wall Street crooks. I would like to make a complete statement to the press, but on account of my own interests I must wait until to-morrow, when the whole amazing story will come out.

It was known that Humphreys admitted that he was the mysterious "Collins," the fictitious customer of Seton who wanted to borrow money on the bogus Norfolk and Western certificates which Barnard & Clark, at No. 25 Broad-st., discovered last September were worthless. Connected with the attempt to negotiate the bogus certificates through Barnard & Clark was another mysterious transaction, in which Seton and Humphreys were involved, and this will be a part of the confession of Humphreys which may be made known to-day. In this second transaction, it is believed, another brokerage firm was used in an effort to float the forged certificates.

MELOY INTRODUCED SETON.

An effort was made yesterday to ascertain what interest Andrew D. Meloy had in Seton's attempted deal with Barnard & Clark last September, when Seton was introduced to the brokerage firm by Meloy, and it was made one of the conditions of the deal that $3,000 of the money to be raised on the stock certificates should be used by "Collins" in the purchase of stock of the Guanacevi Tunnel Company, of Mexico. Meloy formerly was connected with Dr. R. C. Flower in the promotion of various mining companies, but he turned against Dr. Flower and gave information against him to the District Attorney before Dr. Flower was indicted for wholesale swindling in connection with the companies. For two years Dr. Flower has been a fugitive from justice and a wanderer in Mexico.

Meloy recently promoted the Guanacevi Tunnel Company, and has been interested in attempts to float $5,000,000 of the company's stock. He has spent much of his time in the offices of Barnard & Clark and in the offices of Whitlock & Hall, which are near together on the same floor of the Broad Exchange Building, at No. 25 Broad-st., but his name does not appear on the doors of either set of offices, and there is no outward indication that he is a member of either brokerage firm. B. M. Whitlock is vice-president and William E. Hall is a director of the Guanacevi Tunnel Company.

The office of the tunnel company is a small room on the second floor of No. 67 Wall-st., opening from the rooms of the Law Reporting Company, in which the hearings before Commissioner Sanborn, in the Missouri proceeding against the Standard Oil Company, have been held this week. William W. Flannagan, secretary and treasurer of the tunnel company, said yesterday that while Meloy was the promoter of the company, he held only fifty-eight shares, of $5 each, of the company's stock.

Reporters who tried to find Meloy yesterday were told at the offices of Whitlock & Hall that he was not in, but might be in the offices of Barnard & Clark. Mr. Clark said Meloy belonged in the other offices. Mr. Clark said that Meloy was not interested in the Guanacevi Tunnel Company, and could not have received any of the $3,000 which "Collins" was to have paid for the company's stock. When asked if the Guanacevi Tunnel Company's stock had any real value, Mr. Clark said he believed it had, as his firm was trying to sell the stock.

HAVE CLEW TO MYSTERIOUS GREEN.

It was learned yesterday that detectives engaged in the hunt for the forged Norfolk and Western certificates had obtained a clew to the mysterious E. L. Green, who recently sold a certificate to William Duke in Cleveland. The man, it was said yesterday, was neither Seton nor Humphreys, but had been an operator in the financial district of this city. His arrest may be the next important development in the investigation which Assistant District Attorney Garvan is conducting.

Henry S. Fink, chairman of the board of directors of the Norfolk and Western, was asked yesterday if there was a plan to call in all the stock of the railroad company and issue new certificates, because it was known that nearly five hundred forged certificates were outstanding. He said he saw no reason for such a step, because any new stock of the company could be forged as easily as the old. There is now outstanding about $64,000,000 of the company's stock, largely in certificates of ten shares each, and great trouble and considerable expense would be involved in the task of calling in the old certificates and issuing new ones.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan said yesterday afternoon that no formal complaint had been lodged against Seton on account of the forgery of Norfolk and Western stock certificates. Seton was arrested and brought back to

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

The eighteen-hour train. Leaves New-York 3.50 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.; leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New-York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Advt.