



SAYS HE BURNED YACHT REWARD WAS PROMISED.

Skipper Testifies Dr. Parker Asked Him to Destroy Boat.

The climax in the suit instituted against Mrs. Susan Day Parker by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, to recover about \$1,000 of insurance money which the company alleges was wrongfully paid to her after the burning of her yacht Scythian, was reached yesterday when James Cardiff, the captain of the boat, admitted before Judge Wheeler and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, that he had set fire to the steam yacht, at the instance of the owner's husband, Dr. Charles T. Parker.

Mrs. Susan Day Parker, the defendant in the case, gown in a white corded silk waist and a black broadcloth skirt, and wearing a big purple picture hat, sat only a few feet from her former yacht commander when he admitted his share in the conspiracy, and smiled, she twisted the heavy emerald ring which she wears, and almost laughed aloud while, sentence by sentence, the stenographer recorded damaging testimony against her. Her apparent nonchalance seemed to annoy her counsel, ex-United States Attorney Wallace MacFarlane.

There was great excitement in the courtroom when Captain Cardiff testified that he was asked by Dr. Parker to burn the yacht on a cruise which he made with a party to the West Indies in the spring of 1900. He said he refused the offer of \$5,000 made to him, because he was not willing to endanger the lives of his passengers. Captain Cardiff said he finally burned the yacht off Marblehead, Mass., his expectations were never realized. He did not get unrewarded, however, for three years' employment as a yacht commander at \$1,200 a year was assured him.

He told how in June, 1900, he had, upon orders from Dr. and Mrs. Parker, removed the interior furnishings from the yacht while off Whitestone and shipped them to their home in 51st-st. He said that Dr. Parker asked him to take the yacht to sea and burn her. When he returned Captain Cardiff said he talked with Dr. Parker, and that the latter was displeased because he had not burned the Scythian. Later, after another talk, the witness said he shipped paint to a New-England shipyard, and said he was bringing the yacht there for a general overhauling. Off Marblehead Captain Cardiff said he burned the yacht and deserted her. A tug sighted and picked up the old remodeled tramp fruit ship and towed her into Boston. No one assisted him nor knew he had burned her, the witness said, except the owner. Captain Cardiff said that when he asked Parker for his reward of \$10,000 he told him that he had lost his fortune in Wall Street and had no money.

The captain's story of having packed and shipped the hampers and boxes to the 51st-st. house was corroborated by several witnesses. The court smiled when Richard Smiles, the former steward of the yacht, told of the cruises of the yacht, the removal of the furnishings, and some of his personal grievances. He told of having found many bottles of liquor on board and having taken them to the captain, who didn't want them.

"And not being a drinking man, I fired 'em all overboard—every one of them," said Mr. Smiles.

"So you don't care for 'smiles,' Mr. Smiles?" queried Lawyer MacFarlane, growing facetious. "Where do you come from? What part of the country?"

"Me, oh, I come from Maine," grinned Mr. Smiles, and even Judge Wheeler joined in the merriment.

An adjournment was taken until Monday. It is said that the insurance company learned of Captain Cardiff's part in the burning of the yacht through his having been referred to a brokerage firm where Dr. Parker, it is said, told him he could collect \$5,000. When he was told that Dr. Parker had no credit there, it is said that he became enraged and told his story.

HAY MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Carnegie Gives \$150,000—Brown Alumni to Raise Same Amount.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000 to Brown University for a new library, and a similar amount of money is to be raised by the alumni of that institution. This announcement was made last night by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown, at the dinner of the New-York alumni of the university at the University Club. Dr. Faunce said that as soon as the entire sum of \$300,000 was raised work would be begun on the building, which is sorely needed. The new library will be named after John Hay, who was a member of the class of '58, and will be, so Dr. Faunce said, the first memorial planned in his memory.

Dr. Faunce said that the name of John Hay was suggested for the library by Andrew Carnegie himself. He added:

Such a library as is proposed to be built is an absolute necessity. The present library is utterly inadequate for the needs of Brown University. At the present time there are twenty thousand volumes lying in the basement growing green with mildew. Other books are stored away in sixteen different places over the campus—places which are not fireproof. Great contributions of books have also been promised to us, if we could only find room for them; but we must return to take them.

With the proper library facilities Brown University could have a library of half a million volumes. Yet all this is only possible if the Brown men throughout the country respond. Mr. Carnegie stands ready to give half only on the condition that you, men of Brown, raise the other half.

After the dinner a conference was held by certain alumni, at which steps were taken to raise the remaining \$150,000. Among the alumni present at the dinner was John D. Rockefeller, jr.

Charles E. Hughes, the investigator of insurance companies, also spoke.

CARDINAL GOTTI SERIOUSLY ILL.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, is seriously ill from pneumonia. He was born in 1834.

CARDINAL SPINOLA DEAD.

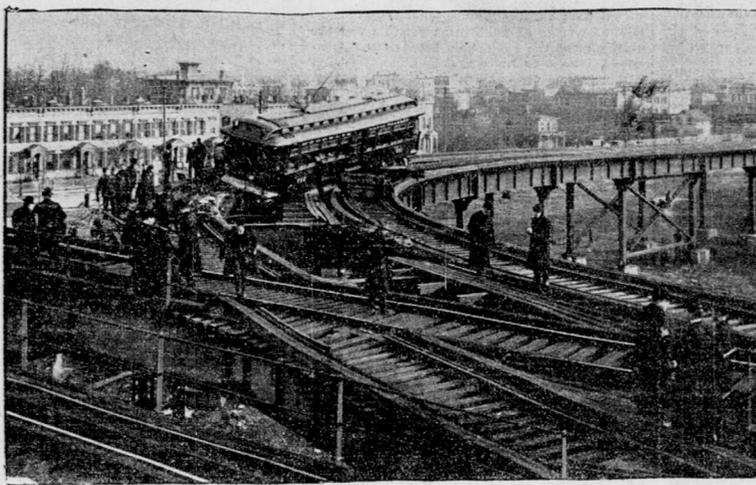
Seville, Jan. 19.—Cardinal Spinola, Archbishop of Seville, died to-night. He was created a cardinal on December 11 last.

INFERNAL MACHINE FOR RABBI.

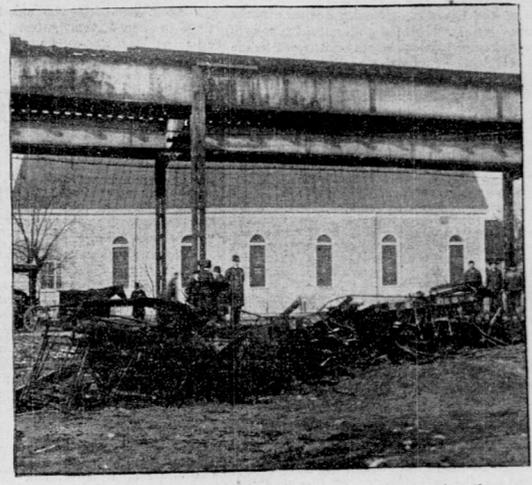
Rochester, Jan. 19.—Rabbi Isaac Kaplin, of Congregation Benai David, received an infernal machine by mail this morning. Fortunately he opened the package cautiously and it did not explode. The police found that it contained dynamite and gunpowder. Rabbi Kaplin has expressed sympathy for the persecuted Jews in Russia, and about a month ago he received an anonymous threatening letter, stating that he must be less active in this matter.

The West Shore Railroad is the \$30 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

SCENES AT THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD WRECK.



THE SWITCHES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCIDENT AND ONE OF THE WRECKED CARS.



RUINS OF CAR WHICH FELL TO THE GROUND, BURNED BY EMPLOYEES.

For story of the wreck, see page eight.

CHINA CLOSING DOORS.

FOREIGNERS HAMPERED.

Restrictions in All Cities Hereafter Opened to Trade.

Peking, Jan. 19.—It is now proposed by the Chinese government that all foreign settlements in China be opened in the future must differ in status from the old treaty ports. It is pointed out that these treaty ports are practically foreign territory, and that therefore they are able to dispute the Chinese claims for damages. The riots at Shanghai, where China was debarred from maintaining troops to keep order, are mentioned.

It is the plan of the government to restrict greatly the privileges of foreigners. The Throto-day promulgated regulations for the administration of the recently opened port of Chin-Nan-Fu. These regulations are modelled somewhat on the German system in operation at Kiao-Chau and will be enforced in all new settlements. They provide that no lands can be purchased by foreigners, that the leases of lands to foreign tenants shall be restricted to thirty years and that the rentals shall be fixed by the government. It is further provided that the Chinese authorities shall control the policy of these settlements, levy the taxes and control the postal and telegraph systems and the public works. These rules are to apply to the opening of Manchuria by the Chinese under the treaty with Japan.

The Throne has commanded the viceroys to submit reports regarding the number and nationality of the missionaries in their districts.

MARTIAL LAW IN BOGOTA.

Conspirators Being Tried, Reyes Says, and Peace Assured.

The official announcement was made yesterday that Bogota, the capital of Colombia, was on Thursday declared in a state of siege. This news was received in a cable dispatch from President Rafael Reyes to Luis E. Bonilla, Colombian Consul General in this city. The message, which was dated January 18, read:

Capital is declared in a state of siege in order to judge conspirators with perfect calmness. Siege will be raised in a few days. Absolute tranquillity prevails throughout the country. Peace assured.

The only recent intimation of trouble in Colombia was the arrest of members of one of the courts on the charge of attempting to ferment a revolution.

These are probably the "conspirators" referred to by President Reyes in his dispatch. There has, however, been no news of any fighting in the republic, which the words "peace assured" might indicate.

REBELS CAPTURE QUITO.

Vice-President Moreno Assumes Executive Power.

Guayaquil, Jan. 19.—The insurgents have entered Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Vice-President Baquerizo Moreno has assumed executive power and will appoint a new Cabinet.

The Ecuadorians in this city will probably be surprised this morning to learn of the triumph of the revolutionists. It is not more than a week ago that Consul General Marin received a cable dispatch from President Garcia, at Quito, announcing the end of the uprising. From this it would appear that the President was also surprised at the revolutionists entering Quito, for while he believed the movement was suppressed they apparently were marching on the capital.

FIERCE RIOTS IN CRETE.

Italian Troops Forced to Retreat After Firing on Mob.

Rome, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that grave disorders have taken place in the Italian zone. At Giorgiopolis the partisans of the government entered a hall where voting for the administrative elections was going on and tried to break the ballot boxes.

Italian soldiers who were in the hall fired, killing two persons and wounding seven, but the rioters being reinforced the soldiers were compelled to retreat. At Vannos there was an encounter between troops and rioters in which two persons were killed and several wounded. It is expected that the testimony of the Ar-buckles will be taken in New-York.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Viscount Aoki First to Hold This Rank at Washington.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 19.—Though not expected until March, the coming of Viscount Aoki, the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, is looked forward to with eager expectancy by diplomatic society in Washington.

Viscount Aoki will be the first representative of an Oriental country who ever held the rank of Ambassador at the capital. His recognition will be a formal acknowledgment by the American government of the fact that Japan is now a world power. It is for this reason that official Washington manifests a special interest in his coming. The fact that he is a man of wealth and culture and has a European wife to preside as hostess at the embassy are features that also attract attention to the new envoy. He is expected to open a brilliant establishment in this city.

Viscount Aoki is sixty-one years old, a trifle older than his predecessor, Mr. Takahira. He is described as a man of short stature, wearing a thick gray beard and venerable looking in appearance, the effect of which is heightened by his habit of wearing heavy rimmed spectacles. He is frank and cordial in manner, speaks English and German fluently and French fairly well. Having been educated in Germany, and his wife being a German woman, the new Ambassador naturally feels a special interest in that country, but he is known to be a great admirer of the American people and is coming to the United States prepared to enter heartily into the social life of the capital. Viscount Aoki is peculiarly a representative of the new Japan. He is a self-made man, his father having been a physician to the Mikado, without noble rank. After serving as secretary of legation in Germany, in 1873-74, he was appointed Minister to Germany when barely thirty-one years of age. He was Minister to Germany while the war between China and Japan was in progress. While in Berlin he married the Baroness von Rahden, the widow of a German cavalry officer. The only daughter of their union is the wife of Count Hatzefeldt, of Germany.

VISCOUNT AOKI, First Japanese Ambassador to United States.

MR. WRIGHT AMBASSADOR.

Nomination for Tokio Post to Go to Senate Monday.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, Governor General of the Philippines, is to be the first American Ambassador to Japan if the Senate approves the nomination, which President Roosevelt will submit to it next Monday.

The announcement was made to-day by Secretary Root. Governor General Wright will be succeeded in his office at Manila first by Henry C. Ide, the senior member of the commission and vice-governor, and at present Acting Governor General while General Wright is on leave of absence in this country. When Mr. Ide retires on June 1, James F. Smith, of California, a member of the Philippine Commission, will succeed to the office of Governor General.

Mr. Wright tendered his resignation as Governor General of the Philippines several months ago, indicating his desire to retire from the Philippine service by the first of the present year. President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Secretary Root recognized his reasons for retirement from the Philippines as good, and the Ambassadorship to Japan was offered to him. It is understood that the Japanese government has indicated its willingness to accept Mr. Wright as Ambassador.

Governor Wright has not decided yet when he will go to Japan. He planned to remain in this country until June, but may hasten his departure, as America is represented at Tokio diplomatically by Mr. Laughlin, the second secretary of the legation. Mr. Griscom, the retiring Minister to Japan and prospective Ambassador to Brazil, is now in this country, and Huntington Wilson, the first secretary, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

FIVE CENT PHONE RATE.

General Manager of N. Y. T. C. Says It Will Go in Effect June 1.

Union N. Bethel, general manager of the New-York Telephone Company, was the principal speaker last night at the annual dinner of the company's general representatives at Shanley's. He announced that beginning June 1 there would be a reduction in the local pay station rate from ten cents to five cents. The arrangement, he said, would become effective in all the boroughs at the same time. The only reservation from this date, he declared, would be in some of the hotels and apartment houses, where special facilities and help are furnished by the hotel proprietors, the rate remaining at ten cents as now.

Mr. Bethel spoke of the steady decrease of rates, made possible by the increased number of central offices, which has reduced the cost of maintenance. He told the representatives that after his continuous service of thirteen years he was about to retire as general manager, and become first vice-president of this company and president of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company.

THREAT TO SUE "GROCERS' TRUST."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—The Eldridge & Higgins Company, wholesale grocers, owning twelve stores in Ohio, to-day asked Attorney General Ellis to bring suit against the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association under the anti-trust law. President C. C. Higgins of the company says the "Grocers' Trust" is in combination with the Ar-buckles. Criminal prosecutions are threatened. It is expected that the testimony of the Ar-buckles will be taken in New-York.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., BATHS.

Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. Owned by R. G. Geverly, after 20 hotels, all grades. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for literature. The Iron Mountain Route, 35 E'way, or Rock Island Route, 41 E'way, N. Y. City.—Adv.

FOR GENERAL INQUIRY.

ACTION AT ALBANY.

Minority Leaders May Put in Resolution to Investigate Departments.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Jan. 19.—Senator Marks and Assemblyman Palmer, both Democrats, will introduce on Monday night, it is expected, resolutions calling for a general investigation of the State departments, ignoring the statement of ex-Senator Pound, legal adviser to Governor Higgins, that the legislature has no power to institute a "fishing expedition." They think that the disclosures of the insurance investigating committee and charges made against other departments, notably the Merrill charges, and the charges made against Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, will warrant a legislative examination of all departments having business with corporations.

There seems little doubt, from the sentiments expressed alike by the Independent Republicans, the men who side with ex-Governor Odell, the Democrats and some few of the regular Republicans, that these resolutions will be supported.

Before Governor Higgins, through his counsel's memorandum, took the stand that there ought not to be an investigation without definite charges, resolutions similar to those which the minority representatives will introduce were being prepared by several members.

Since the statement was issued there have been many informal discussions of it among the legislators, especially those who were interested in the pending resolutions, and they have about decided that if the Governor hoped to carry out to success the reforms he hoped to see instituted when he advocated Mr. Wadsworth for Speaker, he should be asked to change his views on the subject of an investigation.

When he returns to Albany some of these legislators, according to their present plan, will call on him and explain their views. They will say that the people are so wrought up by the insurance committee's disclosures that only a legislative investigation will satisfy them.

In view of the approaching State election, it will be urged that, as part of the Republican administration, the heads of the various departments—Superintendent Kilburn, Superintendent Hendricks and Controller Kealey—should ask for an investigation, taking the burden from the executive's shoulders.

Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has been in consultation with the Governor as to the prospect of an examination. He has told friends that he would be glad to have one, as it would settle all the talk which is being made now about his department. Controller Kealey, when the charges against John J. Merrill were preferred, immediately asked Attorney General Mayer, virtually an outsider, to conduct an investigation. It is argued that he, too, would be perfectly willing to have a legislative inquiry.

HELD ON MURDER CHARGE.

Dr. Simpson Must Stand Trial for Death of Father-in-Law.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Northport, Long Island, Jan. 19.—Dr. James W. Simpson was held to-night for the grand jury on the charge of murder in the first degree by willfully shooting his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner.

Dr. Simpson sat during the summing up of District Attorney Furnham with bowed head. Once when Furnham said, "The gun was together when it was discharged," the dentist bent forward and exclaimed: "I don't deny that."

Mrs. Horner and her daughter, Dr. Simpson's wife, were recalled to the stand to undergo a cross-examination. Their testimony was not shaken in any material point. Each said she had no feeling of bitterness against Dr. Simpson. Both testified that during the last eighteen months they had never heard Dr. Simpson utter a kind word toward Horner.

Mrs. Simpson indignantly denied that her father ever blacked her eye or that she had ever told her husband that he had done so. After testifying to an absolute lack of hostility in her heart toward her husband, she walked calmly past him and out of the door without a glance in his direction, though she could have touched him with her hand.

Tuthill Dayton, on examination, said Dr. Simpson was careful but awkward in handling a gun. Under cross-examination, he said he extra long and in good condition. The cartridges, he said, might have been exploded by the scraping of the plungers. He pointed out a deep scratch on the cap of the shell and the other shell had been struck more than once by the plunger.

"The testimony is not conclusive," said Justice Partridge, before committing the dentist. "A Partridge, before committing beyond reasonable doubt, but the law does not require a committing magistrate to be so convinced. After examining the weapon, I am convinced it could have been discharged by carelessness or purposely. There is sufficient evidence to believe that murder in the first degree has been committed and that James W. Simpson is guilty thereof."

KING EDWARD GOING TO WINDSOR.

London, Jan. 20.—King Edward journeyed from Sandringham to London yesterday and went to a theatre last evening. He will go to Windsor to-day. His Majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO SAVANNAH.

The Savannah Line has arranged to run a special steamer to Savannah for the accommodation of automobilists and their friends attending the races at Ormond, Fla. It will leave New York early Sunday morning. Full particulars at 317 E'way.—Adv.

SHIPS FRANCE'S REPLY.

TWO MORE TO BE SENT.

Castro's Attitude Toward Mr. Russell Adds to Danger in Situation.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Three French warships are now off the Venezuelan coast prepared to deliver the reply of France to President Castro's treatment of M. Taigny, the French representative at Caracas, by a naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters. Two additional warships will join them as soon as they can make the trip across the Atlantic. Until the demonstration has begun the French government will share only with the President and Secretary Root the knowledge of the exact form which this expression of her displeasure at President Castro's action will take.

Meantime the delicacy of the situation at Caracas is greatly increased by news which has recently reached here from the Venezuelan capital regarding the attitude President Castro now appears to be assuming toward Mr. Russell, the American Minister. Unless this attitude is radically modified it may be necessary to dispatch an American warship even nearer the Venezuelan coast than has already been planned.

President Castro will be made to understand that any treatment of an American representative such as that accorded to M. Taigny will not be tolerated by the Washington government. The only cause which can be assigned here for President Castro's coolness toward Mr. Russell is that the former insists on regarding as personal rather than as official the efforts which Mr. Russell, acting under instructions from Washington, has made to assist a peaceful settlement of the Franco-Venezuelan troubles. The request of the French government that its interests in Venezuela be looked after by Mr. Russell was immediately granted, as such a request is invariably granted by a friendly power, however difficult the task.

France has adopted a simple programme for her treatment of the Venezuelan situation. It provides for a demand and immediate and comprehensive apology by President Castro for his treatment of M. Taigny, which the Paris officials regard as "insulting" and "intolerable." Until this apology is made discussion of the claims and other grievances which France has against Venezuela will be withheld. The French government regards the action of President Castro's agents in La Guayra, in refusing to permit M. Taigny to return ashore after he had boarded a French liner, as an act of war. France demands that her representative shall receive the same treatment at Caracas as is given the Venezuelan representative at Paris.

Up to a late hour to-night the French embassy was without any advice from Caracas or Paris, but information regarding the whereabouts of the French warships and their itinerary is momentarily expected.

In continuance of the policy rigidly adhered to, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who has kept the Washington government informed at every stage of the course to be pursued by France in regard to Venezuela, had a long conference with Secretary Root this afternoon. On leaving the department the Ambassador dismissed his carriage and accompanied the Secretary as far as the Embassy in Mr. Root's automobile, the Secretary then continuing his ride.

At this conference M. Jusserand gave to the Secretary a detailed account of the latest treatment to which M. Taigny was subjected, which was substantially the same as that given by M. Taigny to The Associated Press correspondent at Willemstad several days ago. It now appears that three important dispatches containing instructions for M. Taigny never reached him, and it is supposed that they were intercepted by the Venezuelan government. This is regarded as an exceedingly serious phase of the situation, and will be thoroughly investigated by Mr. Russell. Care also will be taken to insure the delivery without interception of all dispatches to Mr. Russell.

One dispatch sent to Mr. Russell last Sunday had not been delivered to him up to the time the last dispatch was sent by him to the State Department. This is being inquired into by the department. The latest information received from Mr. Russell came in a dispatch sent yesterday, and the facts it contained were communicated to the French Ambassador this afternoon.

PLANS NOT KNOWN.

Whether the French squadron will content itself for the present with a peaceful blockade or will go to the extent of seizing a customs house is not known. Should the latter step be taken it is probable that a neutral power will be asked to receive all customs dues collected, so that the powers having claims against Venezuela which are now undergoing settlement may not be made anxious by the French demonstration.

It can be announced that a French demonstration in Venezuelan waters in the circumstances will be viewed here with complacency.

FRANCE ABOUT TO ACT.

Cabinet Discusses Venezuela—Demand for Reparation.

Paris, Jan. 19.—At a Cabinet council, held at the Elysee Palace to-day, M. Loubet, president, Premier Rouvier explained the Venezuelan situation. No official indication has been given relative to the committee's decisions, but it is understood in ministerial circles that Premier Rouvier has decided to demand an extraordinary credit. The government is fully determined to act with the greatest firmness, at the same time adopting a prudent attitude, owing to the unstable character of the Venezuelan government, which may change at any moment.

The authorities at Washington are being kept acquainted with France's attitude, and nothing will be undertaken without the cognizance of the United States.

M. Maubourquet, the former Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, who was expelled from France yesterday, according to an interview in the "Patrie," said that, being a Frenchman, he felt his expulsion greatly and would return to France at the first opportunity.

Referring to France's attitude, M. Maubourquet said it was encouraging toward the French Cable Company, which had openly been favorable to the insurgents. He admitted that Venezuela had committed a hostile act, but would deplore an outbreak of hostilities. President Castro, M. Maubourquet added, had been offended by France's action in giving the American Minister, Mr. Russell, charge of French interests in Venezuela.

In the course of an interview the chief official of the French Cable Company said that Venezuela's allegation that the company had refused to pay taxes amounting to \$25,000 was unfounded. This sum was not due before the end of January. In his opinion the real reason for the prohibition against using the La Guayra

CAMDEN-PALM BEACH-TAMPA.

and all Resorts South of Seaboard Air Line shortest route. Seaboard Florida Limited quickest train. Booklets at 118 Broadway.—Adv.