

GREAT BRITAIN IS VERY BITTER.

A Brief Lull After the Berlin Papers Assumed a Pacific Tone.

Kruger's Demand for Transvaal's Independence Renewed the Excitement in London.

Wilhelm, Seeking for Allies, Hopes to Obtain France's Passivity if Not Assistance.

ENGLAND'S MONSTROUS SQUADRON.

Seventeen Enormous Ships and Fifteen Torpedo Boats Will Pass Under the Queen's Window on Tuesday on Their Way to the Open Sea.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Jan. 9.—Not for thirty years has any Englishman seen the whole nation aroused and angered as during the last three days. The talk in the streets is remarkable for its bitterness toward Germany and readiness for war.

A lull came to-day, and for a few hours consols advanced and the talk in the city paraphrased the cry of "all over" heard in a quarry after a blast. Then came several disturbing pieces of news. Prices fell. Consols closed weak and the market flat.

The situation is now as ugly as ever. The lull came because of the pacific tone of the Berlin papers, which argued that the Emperor's letter to Kruger referred to the buccannery, already repudiated by England. But on top of that was heard the exorbitant nature of Kruger's demands for a sale for the Jameson raid. Then the extraordinary doings of the Admiralty Board impressed every one, and finally it became plain that the lull in Berlin was probably all a blind veiling the Emperor's activity making continental alliances.

You have heard rumors of what Kruger demands. The last thing mentioned is his insistence on the Transvaal's independence. But that is as big a thing as the Himalayan chain, for England will not grant it.

VICTORIA'S LETTER TO KRUGER.

The Queen's letter to Kruger is very significant, especially in the manner in which it is sent. She addresses him in the third person through Chamberlain and Sir Hercules Robinson is plainly treating him as a dependent. There is a volume in this.

Meanwhile Emperor William is believed to be busy arranging for Russian support, and French also, if possible.

It is very interesting to note how Germany regards France, precisely as England regards the United States. The first thought of England, in view of a German war, is to make peace with the United States, so as not to have us spring on her when her hands are full. Thus Germany hopes to get the assistance or else the passivity of France.

THE GREAT FLYING SQUADRON.

While the young "war lord" waits upon the pressure of the Czar, England refuses to believe him repentant, and is hurrying forward the most majestic, unparalleled display of naval force ever seen in any sea. To her flying squadron of floating forts of steel she is to join the whole of the Channel Squadron, and all will issue forth from Portland Harbor next Tuesday. The Channel Squadron consists of vessels stationed close by home, and also the great battle-ships that lurk at Gibraltar, ready to sweep the Mediterranean or turn the corner and course the Atlantic. In all seventeen monster ships will assemble off the Isle of Wight and purposely parade past the Queen's windows at Osborne.

FIFTEEN TORPEDO BOATS.

It is very significant that fifteen torpedo chasers, or destroyers, will accompany the fleet—almost one to each battleship. Germany is better equipped in torpedo boats than any other power, and England and France have both been rushing work on torpedo destroyers. Adding these to the mammoth fleet discloses the purpose of the fleet as plainly as if each vessel had her orders painted on her grim black sides.

What England will do with this giant squadron no one has said. It is almost definitely known she will not send it to Africa. It is safe to say she will not order it to the Black Sea, for Emperor William would not stand that, and who can blame him?

It is said positively that this formidable naval display will be made, no matter how the situation changes. The great fleet will put out even though it only parades the open sea.

The fact that the Russian Minister left London for Bournemouth is regarded as very significant, but it may not be, because his family has been resting there for some time.

WHAT KRUGER DEMANDS.

One of the Conditions of Settlement is the Abrogation of the Convention of 1864.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Globe from Berlin says it is rumored that the

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A VANDERBILT OBSTACLE.

Rev. Mr. Jackson Says Divorced Persons Cannot Get Married in His Church.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 9.—Rev. W. B. F. Jackson, acting rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Newport, during the absence of Rev. Dr. McGill in Europe, was asked to-day if he had been requested to perform the marriage ceremony for Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont.

The clergyman said he had heard from New York that some talk had been had about a ceremony at Newport, and that Mrs. Vanderbilt suggested Trinity Church as the place. The clergyman said he "could not perform the ceremony on account of the parties having been divorced—doubly divorced."

He thought there was no way for the couple to secure a marriage ceremony in the Episcopal church except it could be shown that both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Belmont secured the divorce on statutory grounds, and that both were guiltless.

Then the rector of Trinity Church could perform the ceremony.

AN OIL TANK EXPLODES.

Standard Works at Bayonne Ablaze—One Man Fatally Injured—All the Fire Engines Called Out.

There was an explosion at the Standard Oil Works at Bayonne last night which seriously injured one man and wrecked a tank, besides starting a fire which caused considerable damage.

The tank which exploded was one of eighteen recently put in at the addition which the oil company has recently erected. The explosion was caused by the gathering of gases in the great steel tank. Windows were broken in all parts of Constable Hook, and houses in Bayonne shook with the force of the explosion. On the Staten Island shores the vibrations of the buildings were severe.

The only person near the tank, which was of the "still pattern," was Charles A. Rahe, thirty-seven years old, of Bayonne. He was terribly mangled by the flying pieces of the still. He was taken out before the fire obtained much headway and was sent to the Bayonne Hospital.

Immediately after the explosion an alarm was turned in summoning all the fire engines from Bayonne City, of which Constable Hook is the Fifth Ward. The big siren on the oil works was also sounded, calling the company's fire brigade and the fireboats to the scene. The flames spread rapidly with the oil which ran from the tank. The firemen and the fireboats held the oil in check until it burned itself out. The fire did not communicate to any of the large buildings of the works.

The loss is estimated at \$5,000. The tank was one of the most important in the new section of the works, and it will require two months to replace it. The roof of the tank was thrown thirty-five feet by the explosion. It is not thought the injured man will recover.

THE BALTIMORE SAFE.

The Cruiser Reaches Honolulu Two Weeks Overdue Fearfully Battered by Tempests.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9.—The schooner "Alola," Captain Dabel, arrived this afternoon fifteen and one-half days from Honolulu, bringing news of the arrival of the United States cruiser Baltimore at the latter place on December 23, in a battered condition. The cruiser was two weeks overdue from Yokohama and experienced most frightful weather on her voyage.

At one time it was thought that the ship would keel over and go to the bottom. During the storm Boatswain Jensen was washed overboard and drowned. The turret guns, the forward cannon and the deck machinery had to be moved and stowed below.

Lifeboats were swept out of the davits and smashed against the deck. J. Cooper, a carpenter, was caught by a heavy sea and thrown violently against the bulwarks, sustaining severe internal injuries. When the Baltimore reached Honolulu she looked like a floating wreck.

Her rigging was torn away, her smokestacks were whitened from contact with salt water, all of her boats that were left hung in davits in a useless condition and her hull was covered with rust. The Baltimore was only three days out from Yokohama when she encountered her first gale. A few days later she plunged into a terrific storm, which lasted six days.

The brig W. G. Irwin, which arrived this evening, fourteen days from Honolulu, Captain Williams, commander, reports that Carpenter Cooper, of the Baltimore, died on the day following the arrival of the cruiser in port. The Baltimore was to remain in Honolulu two weeks for repairs, and then to sail for San Francisco.

THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

Tinker's Creek Railroad Structure Went Down with a Big Motor, Killing Two Men.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—The Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Interurban Railway Company's bridge, which spanned Tinker's Creek, just southeast of Bedford Township, collapsed shortly after daylight this morning and a powerful 100-horse power motor, on which were three trainmen and attached to which was a heavily laden Pennsylvania Company coal car, plunged to the bed of the creek, sixty feet below.

William Young, one of the trainmen, was instantly killed. He was crushed and ground beneath the falling cars until he was scarcely recognizable. The other two trainmen, Haymaker and Gieb, miraculously escaped instant death. Both were badly injured, however, and Haymaker died this evening. Fortunately, there were no passengers on the train, the regular passenger car having passed over the bridge a few moments before the structure collapsed.

The train that took the frightful plunge was a work train. Its weight was tremendous as compared with the ordinary motor for which the bridge was designed. The bridge was a frail trestle structure and was built by the A. B. & C. Co. for the traffic of its road. The span that crossed the creek was about 175 feet long, and the train was just about in the centre of this span when the structure opened up.

As thought it was made of cardboard and allowed the train and its human freight to plunge into the ravine below.

Branchville yields at once to the heading influence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WILL UPHOLD KAISER WILHELM.

Great Applause Follows an Anti-British Utterance in the Reichstag.

Count Kanitz-Podangew Says the People Sustain the Government's Foreign Policy.

Prince Von Hohenlohe's Interpellation Postponed for a Day or Two.

AN EAGER CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

The Subject Will Be Brought Before the Chamber When the Finance Committee Will Submit the Appropriation for the Colonial Office.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—After a brief holiday recess the sittings of the Reichstag were resumed to-day.

In anticipation of an interpellation by Chancellor Von Hohenlohe on the Kaiser's attitude toward English aggression in the Transvaal the galleries were filled with an eager and enthusiastic crowd.

There was much disappointment when it was learned that Baron Von Bierberstein, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had requested the members of the Chamber not to touch on the Transvaal trouble to-day in any form.

It is well understood, however, that this is only a postponement, as the Government positively somptepote to interpellate the Kaiser's and Germany's attitude toward Great Britain on the Colonial policy before the end of the week.

The subject will be fully discussed in the regular order of business before the Reichstag. It will come up perhaps to-morrow, when the Finance Committee will submit the appropriations for the Colonial office.

But there was an anti-British demonstration in the Reichstag nevertheless, though not as noisy a one as was expected. Count Kanitz-Podangew, a Conservative member, could not abstain from transgressing Marshal Von Bierberstein's restrictions. In the course of the debate on the Bourne bill, to prevent illegal financial transactions, he exclaimed at the top of his voice:

"The attitude which the Government has recently assumed in the defence of German interests abroad has met with universal approval."

Prolonged cheers, which were restrained in the corridors, greeted his patriotic utterance.

WILL BISMARCK COME?

Notwithstanding Adverse Reports the Lokal Anzeiger Says He Will Respond to the Kaiser's Call.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Prince Bismarck will leave Friedrichshagen on January 17 for Berlin to attend the festivities on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire on January 18.

The ex-Chancellor will sleep at Schoenhauzen the night of January 17 and arrive at Berlin at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 18.

According to the announcement he will attend all of the ceremonies during the day, and also be present at the banquet at the Castle. He will be accompanied by both of his sons, Counts Herbert and William Bismarck.

The Emperor will delegate a colonel to act as honorary aid to Prince Bismarck, who will attend the parade in the Lustgarten seated in a royal carriage. The ex-Chancellor will start on his return to Friedrichshagen the next morning.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The funeral of Prince Alexander of Prussia, who died in Berlin on January 4, took place in the Cathedral here to-day. The bells of all the churches in the city were tolled during the obsequies.

Among those present in the Cathedral were the Emperor and Empress, ex-Emperor Frederick, Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Bundesrath, members of the Imperial and Prussian Ministries and a number of generals of the German Army.

The services were conducted by Court Chaplain Fabers.

WAS FREEZING IN THE STREET.

Unknown Man Found in a Semi-Conscious Condition and Sent to a Hospital.

A man, about thirty years old, was found last night at Columbus avenue and Eighty-ninth street suffering from exposure and also from intoxication. He was in a semi-conscious condition.

Policeman Kelly, of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who discovered the man, sent him to the Manhattan Hospital. He was in too dazed a condition to give any account of himself.

In his possession was found three valuable diamond rings, \$28 in money and several uncancelled checks for various sums. There was also a card in one of the man's pockets which bore the inscription, "Dr. Henry Snyder, No. 218 West Fortieth street."

Excursion to Niagara Falls Ice Bridge via West Shore Railroad on all trains next Saturday. Only \$5 fare round trip.

HARRISON'S TRIP MEANS A WEDDING.

His Great Loneliness, It is Said, Has Induced Him to Seek a Wife.

Personal Friends Say He Will Marry Mrs. Dimmick During His Visit East.

Great Activity in the Ex-President's Home Indicates the Coming of a Guest.

SILENT AS TO HIS INTENTIONS

Indianapolis Society Deeply Interested in the Supposed Approaching Nuptials of the Popular Couple—Mrs. Dimmick's Many Friends.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.—It is now admitted by the associates of ex-President Harrison that his approaching trip to New York will be undertaken solely for the purpose of his marriage to Mrs. Mary Dimmick, of that city.

For the past two months preparations

TWO WOMEN CLAIM LEDYARD SANDS.

One Is in This City, the Other in India with Him.

The First, Miss Atkins, Says She Married Him in 1884, and Shows a Certificate.

Miss Atkinson, the Second, Is Known to Have Wedded Mr. Sands Last September.

HE IS OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

His Relations Refuse to Talk About the Matter, but Mrs. Sands Number One Treats No End of Trouble.

There are two women living who claim Ledyard Sands, of the distinguished New York family of that name, as husband, and should Mr. Sands, who is now said to be in India, return to New York, he would find himself in hot water of no very agreeable temperature.

Mr. Ledyard Sands is the brother of

The Atkinsons live at No. 265 West Thirty-ninth street. John Atkinson, the father, is a prospector and is much in the West. There are three daughters—Ella, or, in full, Mary Ellen Atkinson, who is now with Mr. Sands as his bride; Anna, who is cashier in the J. M. Horton Dairy, Sixth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and Kitty, who is younger and lives at home.

Ella (now Mrs. Sands) is very pretty. She has a trim figure, black hair and eyes and a pleasant, ingenuitous manner that is very winning with the average world-woman. When she left school she was ambitious to do something to add to the family income, and learned to be a manicure operator. Eight years ago last June she entered the employ of Mrs. Mary E. Cobb, who has manicure parlors at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. She was then but seventeen years old. She was then skillful, and her beauty and attractive ways made her a favorite among the customers of the place.

LIKED PRETTY MANICURES. Sands was always very particular about his hands and finger nails, and also very particular to have them attended to by the prettiest girl in Mrs. Cobb's place. He used to patronize her when she had parlors at No. 69 West Twenty-third street, some years before she moved to her present quarters, and Miss Atkinson came to work for her.

Once Mrs. Cobb didn't see Mr. Sands for two years, and when at last he did come in she asked him laughingly if he had married and settled down. He said "Yes," and therefore, Mrs. Cobb says, she got in the habit of regarding him as a married man. Early last year he became a regular visitor at the manicure parlors, and a Miss

THE PRESIDENT IN A RAGE.

In a Personal Letter to Senator McCaffry He Denounces a Calumny.

Denies That the Government Ever Hawked the Bond Issue to a Syndicate.

He Declares That the Administration Has Always Been in Favor of a Popular Loan.

CARLISLE'S PLAN APPROVED.

As to Mr. Morgan, the President Plainly States That He is Entitled to an Opinion and to Nothing More.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, to-night made public a letter of the President to him, which, had opportunity presented since Monday, he would have incorporated in remarks which he intended to make in the Senate on the bond bill. The letter reads as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896. My Dear Senator: I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and aspersions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of a bond to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been, directly or indirectly, given to any person. In point of fact a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids have been plainly exhibited on the part of the Administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation readers it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions, as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result, if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued to the people, by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of \$20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify as in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

This is the entire matter; and all these particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

If Mr. Morgan, or any one else, resorting to his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the Government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND, Hon. Donelson Caffery, No. 1534 19th street, N. W.



Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick. The niece by marriage of Benjamin Harrison, whom the ex-President is coming East to wed at an early day. Preparations are now being made in the Harrison household to receive the lady. Sketched from the latest photograph.

have been quietly made at the Harrison residence for the advent of its new mistress. The house has been redecorated and some extensive additions have been made to it. A veranda has been added to the south side, and that portion of the house has been enlarged and the whole interior refitted in elaborate style.

One of Mr. Harrison's intimates said to-day apropos of the extensive improvements that he has lately made to his home: "The General is no doubt leading a lonely life, and there must unquestionably be a constant yearning for that companionship which is now denied him. Mrs. Harrison was a woman of more than ordinary tact, and in her society Mr. Harrison found his chief enjoyment. She was his confidante in everything, his counselor in all matters of importance, and he relied upon her judgment as much as upon his own. When he returned from Washington Mrs. McKee was with him, and supplied to some extent the vacancy that the wife's death had made in his home, but she has now taken up her residence permanently in the East."

Mrs. Dimmick has always been a most welcome visitor here, and upon such occasions she was always shown great attention, not only because of her relations to the Harrison family, but because she is an entertaining conversationalist and possessed of remarkably unaffected and attractive manners. She was the favorite niece of Mrs. Harrison, and it was through the latter, who was very popular with the ladies here and always connected with some charitable work, that she was introduced into Indianapolis society.

Just when General Harrison will start for the East is not definitely known, but it is believed that he will leave either to-morrow or Saturday. He does not expect to be gone more than ten days or two weeks, as he has some business engagements.

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Charles E. Sands, of the late stock brokerage firm of S. S. Sands & Co., of No. 10 Wall street, and of Benjamin Sands, the lawyer and member of the firm of Bowers & Sands, of No. 54 William street. Though he is not perhaps as well known as some of his brothers, he is not without fame in his own country and has a wide reputation as a man-about-town and a bon vivant.

The woman who claims priority in marriage to him, and asserts that she is the first and only Mrs. Ledyard Sands, lives at the Park Avenue Hotel. She is a stately and rather handsome woman, bordering upon forty years of age, highly educated and refined, and a woman who would attract attention in any society for her remarkably good taste in dress.

SHE CLAIMS SHE MARRIED SANDS IN NEWARK. She claims to have been married to Mr. Sands in Newark, N. J., in a Baptist Church, on January 21, 1884. She was a Miss Atkins.

The other Mrs. Sands, the one who is with Mr. Sands in India as his bride of but a few short months, by a strange coincidence, was a Miss Atkinson. That she is the only Mrs. Sands neither she nor the family has the slightest doubt, though they know of the existence of the other Mrs. Sands and have seen the marriage certificate that she has, and upon which she bases her claim to the wandering Mr. Sands.

The parents of Mrs. Sands No. 2 do not believe the hero of their daughter's romance has deceived them, or that he is a bigamist. Mrs. Sands No. 1 and her certificate have been unable to convince them to the contrary, though she has visited them and in a sensational scene claimed their daughter's husband as her own. To them Mr. Sands seems to be all that is good and devoted and desirable in a son-in-law, though they are not, perhaps, best qualified to judge, but in the language of the mother of Mrs. Sands No. 2: "He was so much of a gentleman, and so nice, and we don't believe it of him at all."

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