THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GOMEZ'S PLAN IS WORKING

Cuban Sugar Planters Ask that Taxes Be Held in Abeyance.

CANNOT GRIND CANE THIS SEASON

Insurgents' Efforts to Cut Off Spanish Revenue Seem Successful—Reports of Skirmishes in the Interior.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A meeting was held today at the Sugar Planters' club for the purpose of making a formal request of the government to hold the collection of taxes on plantations in abeyance. The reason advanced for such a request is inability to pay on account of the failure of the sugar crop. No agreement was reached owing to the small number present. Some would grind cane, despite the insurgent threats. As far as the sugar crop is concerned there can be but one result—ruin. Whatever hopes the planters may have had the burning of cane would cease have been shattered by the third clause of Gomez's proclamation of last Saturday. Plantation owners are informed there in that destruction of machinery and buildings will follow any attempt to grind. In the present period of excitement throughout the interior the intelligence from there generally is to be regarded with suspicion. But from a naturally good authority comes a story that the insurgents have met a body of Spanish troops under General Linares. The latter, being in inferior force, General Linares disposed his men in houses, he himself occupying a prison roof. Cuban parapets make excellent defensive positions. The soldiers in the block houses continue to hold them, as for three days the rebels have been roving over a part of the town, firing continually. No further details have been received.

From Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces come reports that small bands of insurgents are harrying the country. Lieutenant General Martin is in Colon at last. The destruction of the Batabano railway line delays the mails between here and Cienfuegos and points further east.

By last night's dispatch I stated that prolonged firing, including artillery discharges, was heard yesterday morning south of Bejucal, supposedly near Buenaventura. Today I saw an official report from General Luque, announcing that his column met Maximo Gomez's rear guard at Buenaventura, and there was skirmishing for one hour. Buenaventura is a siding on the railway line, and is of no consequence. General Luque fired four shots with cannon, and thinks he killed some of the enemy. The latter spread out and retired. The losses were too trifling to chronicle.

An officer of the French army, Lieutenant Felix de Vidal, is at present with General Luque's staff. Bejucal, after its exciting experiences of the previous day, remained quiet today.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

HAD A SURPRISE FOR GOMEZ.

Attacked a Town to Find it Amply Defended by Artillery.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 15.—The cause of heavy artillery firing heard yesterday in the direction of Bejucal, south of this city, and about half way between Havana and Batabano, remained a mystery until about noon today. It now appears that General Linares, commanding a strong force of Spanish troops, moved from the vicinity of Managua, Santiago, Rincon and Salud upon Bejucal upon learning that Gomez's forces had attacked Bejucal, and were repulsed by the garrison of that place after five hours' fighting. Not satisfied with this repulse, the insurgents prepared to make a second attack yesterday upon Bejucal, but by that time, not only had the garrison been strongly reinforced, but the Spanish troops commanded by General Linares had taken up well chosen and concealed positions in the vicinity. The insurgents were allowed to get within a short distance of Bejucal and then the garrison opened fire upon them. This was the signal for the Spanish force to unmask its batteries and a heavy artillery and rifle fire was poured into the insurgent ranks. The enemy was taken by surprise, came to a halt, finally returned the fire of the Spaniards, then wavered, broke and fled.

The insurgents are said to have been commanded by General Maximo Gomez in person, while General Linares was in personal command of the Spanish troops. The rest of the insurgents are reported to have fled, and the loss is said to have been heavy, the artillerymen keeping up their firing as long as the insurgents were within sight. This version of the affair is semi-official. General Linares is reported to have started in pursuit of General Gomez with all the Spanish troops available in the neighborhood of Bejucal, but as the insurgents are mainly mounted men, and the Spanish troops in that vicinity are nearly all infantry and artillery, there is not much prospect of coming up with the fleeing enemy.

It became known today that General Gomez had a narrow escape from capture shortly after he executed his countermarch in the province of Pinar del Rio, and made once more for the borders of the province of Havana. He was in the neighborhood of Las Mangas, southwest of Artemesia, at the head of a small band of insurgent cavalrymen, when he suddenly came upon a Spanish bivouac. Before the insurgent commander-in-chief had recovered from his surprise he was almost surrounded by Spanish infantrymen with fixed bayonets, who pressed forward upon the general and his companions hoping to effect their capture. But Gomez was equal to the emergency. Spurring his horse forward, he emptied his revolver right and left and then, drawing his machete, he literally cut his way through and out of the ring of Spanish soldiers, killing five men with his own hand and getting away with his escort without a scratch.

HOPE TO TRAP MACEO.

It is said the principal object of Gomez's attack upon Bejucal and the other places south of this city is to create a diversion under which his lieutenant, General Antonio Maceo, may retire from the province of Pinar del Rio, but it is claimed the Spanish generals will be able to pursue Maceo and pay attention to Gomez at the same time. They hope to be able to crush these two insurgent commanders before the second insurgent army, now moving westward through the province of Santa Clara, can effect a junction with the insurgent forces in this vicinity.

When last heard from the second insurgent army, under Generals Jose Maceo, Rabi and others, was believed to be pushing through the Sagua La Grande district of Santa Clara toward the border of Matanzas. Efforts are being made to check its progress at or about Colon. The eastern army of the insurgents is said to be carrying with it stores of arms and ammunition for the equipment of recruits that Gomez and Maceo were compelled to leave behind, owing to the lack of arms.

The damage done by the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio is described as enormous. They are said to have destroyed all the railroad bridges and all the culverts on the line of railroad running from this city through Guira Melena, Artemesia, Candelaria, San Cristobal, Paso Real and Consolacion to the city of Pinar del Rio, in addition to sacking a number of towns, burning plantations, plundering houses and doing other damage north and south of the railroad line.

General Maceo is supposed to have passed through the district of San Diego de Nunez and to have moved toward the northern coast in the direction of Las Pesas, La Mulata, Rio Blanco and San Cayetano. At that point he was said to have returned southward and to have passed through Consolacion del Norte and Vinales. His present whereabouts, according to current rumor is the immediate vicinity of the town of Pinar del Rio, and he is said to have the intention of attacking it. Pinar del Rio is strongly fortified, well garrisoned and provisioned and additional earthworks about it have recently been thrown up in anticipation of trouble with the insurgents. Maceo, however, is said to be under the impression that he can use dynamite with considerable effect against Pinar del Rio. This is denied by military men here who are acquainted with the nature of the defense of Pinar del Rio, and it is said he will more likely pass around Pinar del Rio to the westward and effect a junction with the insurgent bands believed to have been collected in the mountainous district west and southwest of Pinar del Rio. The latter have for some time past been kept in check by the Spanish troops, but it is understood the soldiers may be withdrawn temporarily in order to reinforce the Spanish columns, which will attempt to prevent Maceo and his forces from returning eastward toward Havana to rejoin the insurgent forces under Gomez.

AIR IS FULL OF RUMORS.

The air is full of rumors regarding negotiations going on between the captain general and the insurgent leaders, but the general opinion is that, even if they are taking place, there will be no result from them.

It is reported that while Maceo was moving along the northern coast of Pinar del Rio he received considerable additions to his supply of arms and ammunition. A schooner loaded with arms, etc., is said to have awaited the insurgents at La Mulata, and other such consignments are said to have been received at various parts of the coasts. This is denied by the Spanish authorities, who say the coast is thoroughly patrolled by the Spanish navy.

Further news of the movements of General Gomez was received this evening from San Antonio de los Banos, to the westward of Salud, and in a southwesterly direction from Bejucal, where he was repulsed yesterday, moving apparently toward La Ceciba. Gomez has burned the railroad station at Reborucal, west of San Antonio de los Banos, and when last heard from was moving so rapidly that it is not thought likely the troops under General Linares will be able to catch him. From the direction Gomez is taking, he may contemplate an attack upon Guanajay. Many families have already left Managua, fearing that the insurgents may make another attack upon it, and large numbers of people continue to leave the other towns around Havana for this city, apprehending being robbed by the insurgents.

The Spanish authorities at San Francisco de Paula, a village between this city and Santa Maria del Rosario, have detained eight young men who had prepared to join the insurgents.

Throughout the day information concerning the damage done by the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio continued to arrive here from various sources. Between Pueblo Nuevo and Ballato, in that province, all the cane fields have been burned and at Paso Real, La Herradura and Los Palacios, the insurgents have not only burned all the railroad cars, but they have destroyed all the railroad material of every description which they could lay hands on.

ACTIVE IN MATANZAS.

In the province of Matanzas the insurgents are again becoming active in anticipation of the coming of the second or eastern army of the insurgents under Generals Rabi and Jose Maceo. Small bands are reported to be on the move in the vicinity of Canasi, Rarmejo Roque, Bolondron and Jovellanos (Bomba), which is seriously interfering with the plans of the Spanish commanders to collect a considerable force of troops in the district of Colon with the view of trying to bring about a pitched battle with the insurgent force advancing through the province of Santa Clara. At Guarerias, south of Colon, the insurgents have burned the plantation of La Vega and other cane fields and they have caused enormous loss by similar tactics.

The distress in the province of Matanzas and other places devastated by the insurgents is very great and the local authorities in various districts have granted the necessary permission to collect funds by popular subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. In addition all the soldiers and all the employes of the different branches of the government have agreed to give one day's pay each month toward the funds being collected to relieve the distress referred to.

Tonight information was received here to the effect that the insurgents have also burned the village of Rio Blanco, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The prices of provisions, etc., are rising very rapidly here and the expense of living is fully 50 per cent more than a month ago. At the rate things are going, though the Spanish authorities are still hopeful of driving the insurgents eastward and westward of Havana, the city of Havana will be the most expensive place in the world to live in. If this is the case, with the insurgent force now in this vicinity, it may be judged that matters will be worse if the Spanish commanders are unable to check the advance westward of the second Cuban army. Business is suffering terribly on all sides and the mercantile community is heartily tired of the insurrection and everything connected with it.

GOMEZ SEEMS OMNIPRESENT.

Much confusion is manifest in reports given out in this city of the movements of the insurgents and of the whereabouts of the different leaders. This is due partly to the swiftness of the insurgents' movements and partly to the cutting of wires and interruption of communication. Maximo Gomez seems to be everywhere, according to the reports of his activities. General Suarez Valdez supplements the report that Gomez in person led the second attack on Bejucal yesterday, which was repulsed by General Linares, with another report that his column overtook Gomez yesterday at the head of 3,000 insurgents, moving from Vereda Nueva, in the direction of Hato Arguanabo, near the border of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents made a stand and engaged Brigadier General Cornel, who led Valdez's vanguard. It seems that after an hour's fighting, the main Spanish column coming up, the Cubans retreated and their position was taken. A hot fire which they had been pouring into the Spanish ranks was stopped by the artillery of the Granada regiment. When the Cubans were dislodged their retreat is said to have been precipitate, and nine dead were left on the field and five wounded, while numerous wounded were carried away. The troops lost one officer and fifteen privates wounded.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Heraldo from Havana says that Gomez has burned a village thirty kilometers from Havana and that he attacked another village and was repulsed. The dispatch adds that Maceo continues to overrun the province of Pinar del Rio. He recently reached the gates of Colona, a seaport town south of Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name, whereupon the prefect embarked on board a gunboat.

This dispatch also says that the insurgents are now twenty kilometers from Havana and that the New York newspaper man, Charles Salomon, who was arrested on the charge of having compromising correspondence upon his person, has been released and has sailed for New York.

Captain General Campos has asked for cavalry reinforcements to be sent to Cuba, and it is officially reported that the situation there is regarded as being of the most critical sort.

Organizing the Navy League.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.—About 100 prominent gentlemen of this city, with Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick, as honorary president, met today and formed a branch of the Navy league of Canada. The object of the association, which has its headquarters in London, England, is to have established at Halifax and Vancouver, ships in which young Canadians can be drilled in gunnery, etc., thus qualifying them to take part in the naval reserve force of the empire. In every city in the province efforts to organize similar branches are being made. It is believed that this movement is a result of recent events.

Italians Defeat the Abyssinians.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Capital has advices from Massouwah saying that the Italians inflicted another defeat upon the Abyssinians at Makalleh on Monday. Italian newspapers announce that England has ceded Zeilhah, on the strait of Bab el Mandeb, to Italy.

SORRY THEY LET IT SLIP BY

London Financiers Regret a Lost Opportunity for Bleeding Uncle Sam.

POPULAR LOAN SUCCESS A SURPRISE

Had Hoped to Use Its Failure as a Means to Securing Greater Concessions, Veiling Their Intentions Under Patriotic Pretensions.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Until this morning New York correspondents of the London dailies have scoffed at the prospect for the success of the popular loan, but today they record an equally general impression that it may be successful after all. The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent cables this afternoon: "Morgan syndicate still holds together, but impression is growing that outside subscribers will get the bulk of the issue."

If this proves to be the case, and if subsequently the bonds appreciate over the purchase price to anything like the degree of the last issue, there will be great regret in Throckmorton and adjacent streets. I have faithfully quoted heretofore the general hostility of London bankers and investors to the loan on the alleged ground of patriotism and distrust of our financial system, but it may be suspected that there was a shrewd business reason underlying their expressed hostility. They were informed by all news agencies and by correspondents, naturally under the influence of the syndicate, that the popular loan would be a failure, and they argued thus: If tenders fell far short of the amount required, as was expected would be the case, the president would be forced back upon the syndicate as the only source from which to get gold, which will be imperatively needed by the time tenders are opened in February. The failure of a popular loan, as showing a lack of confidence of home investors in government securities, would be a serious loss to credit, and the syndicate might then expect even more favorable terms than it was prepared to offer at the outset. I know this possibility has been seriously but quietly discussed in financial circles here, and that it has been one factor in the present lack of London tenders for the popular loan. If convinced that it really promises to be a success, there will be a rush of English offers from this on.

SENTIMENT IN BERLIN.

The World's Berlin correspondent today saw at the Deutsche bank Director Fuchs, who, after consultation with his fellow directors as to the inquiry whether the bank had tendered a subscription for the popular loan or syndicate, and if so to what amount, returned again with a polite refusal to say anything on the subject. At the offices of Bleichroeders, Manager Himmelmann said the Deutsche bank had been undoubtedly interested in the loan, but its proceedings were "shrouded in mystery." This much was known to him, however, that since recent alterations in the condition of the issue, the authorities of the Deutsche bank were holding back, and in all probability they will not participate further. Herr Himmelmann further declared that Bleichroeders are not interested in the popular loan, and have no intention of taking part in the bond issue of the United States in any shape or to any amount. From their New York representative they have no news on the matter. He insisted that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Berlin banks have too much money on hand. "They devote it rather to home securities bearing 3 per cent. Money is not cheap here, and private banks are getting safe investments at 4, 4½ and even 5 per cent."

At the American embassy General Runyon said he had heard the report of Berlin investments in the loan, but was entirely ignorant as to its truth.

Midnight: The announcement of the dissolution of the Morgan syndicate, and Mr. Morgan's own statement that the popular loan is assured of success is published here only late this evening, and will accentuate what is said above. There is certain to be financial wailing in London and Berlin, that hesitation and misinformation has cost the capitalists a desirable, and perhaps, very profitable investment, if the tenders are not much higher than the syndicate's terms.

NO HOPE FOR ARBITRATION.

It would not seem from the Times' leader on Venezuela this morning that the recent efforts toward arbitration have found much favor in Downing street. If there exists any indication in the English press of Lord Salisbury's disposition in this matter it is to be found in the columns of the Times. That paper has from the beginning of the controversy seemed inspired by the premier. If, therefore, it speaks by authority this morning, any material results from arbitration seem as remote as possible.

"We may again emphatically repeat," says the Times, "that the one point on which the British government can make no concessions is the retention under British sovereignty of bona fide settled districts. If this can be secured there is no reason for standing by the Schomburgk line. Meanwhile vague talk about a permanent tribunal of arbitration, to which we are surprised to see Sir John Lubbock lends his countenance, can only tend to obstruct or obscure more practical efforts for solving the difficulty."

"Now settled districts" of the disputed territory are the gold producing districts which have attracted immigration of English adventurers. Those districts conceded, it may be easily assumed that Venezuela may have the rest without further controversy. Lord Salisbury has not only the largest party majority behind him in the history of Great Britain, but he has just now been assured of the unanimous and enthusiastic backing of the whole country in overt preparations for war against Germany. That danger now seems to have altogether passed, for some time to come at least, and the premier-dictator's policy toward us is not likely to be less dictatorial than before this assertion of practically unlimited support. I point this out again because there seems danger that if he hereafter maintains the tone of his instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, it may surprise the people of the United States.

Joseph Chamberlain's popularity grows apace. When he entered the Lyceum theater tonight the whole audience rose to its feet and cheered.

BALLARD SMITH.

Queen Sent the Sultan a Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an audience with the sultan today and presented an autograph letter from the queen. The consul at Aleppo will start for Zeitoun tomorrow.

The Daily News, in an editorial, assumes that the letter which the queen has dispatched to the sultan can only be a plea for humanity, an appeal to the sultan's better nature, or a womanly and royal protest against the hideous and horrible Armenian outrages.

Nineteen of the Crew Were Drowned.

DOVER, Eng., Jan. 15.—The steamship Cesgar of Barcelona has been sunk in collision with the German ship Nerus and nineteen of her crew were drowned. The Nerus, which left Iquique on October 2 for Hamburg, has been towed into a place of safety. The collision occurred yesterday evening in a fog off Ramsgate.

It is now reported that nineteen of the Cesgar's crew were landed at Calais after the collision with the German ship Nevus, and the sinking of the Cesgar.

May Bring About a Reconciliation.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna, says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned and that his resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czechs and the Germans.

CONDITIONS COULD NOT CONTINUE.

Hon. A. J. Balfour Speaks on the Transvaal and Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, speaking at Manchester tonight, said it was not in human nature that the present condition of things in the Transvaal should continue. Therefore he was sanguine that President Krueger would recognize the importance of giving the long promised reforms of the constitution. Whether it was called suzerainty or not, there could be no mistake that we controlled the external relations of the Transvaal, and would admit no foreign interference, and, further, he believed no foreign country was prepared to dispute that doctrine.

Having highly complimented Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, he turned to Venezuela, and said nobody here wanted to run contrary to the Monroe doctrine. In fact, he continued, if Venezuela had offered herself for annexation to Great Britain, any British statesman would decline such an honor. Therefore he failed to understand what the quarrel was about. It would be hard, indeed, if the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race was unable to settle the dispute without recourse to war. He did not believe there was a possibility of war, but there was never a moment in the history of the country when it possessed a better fighting machine.

Mr. Balfour asserted that the British government had heartily concurred in the Monroe doctrine seventy years ago and he believed if they were to ransack England from end to end, search the most private documents in the foreign office since then, examine the ministers and the ordinary public or even the lunatics, it would be impossible to find a single individual who ever desired to see what would be called a forward policy adopted by Great Britain, either in North or South America. Mr. Balfour referred long and eloquently to the horrors of war between England and America, but he said he felt obliged to admit sorrowfully that many Americans seemed likely to regard such a war as the exhilarating exercise of a general national stimulus.

"To me," said Mr. Balfour, "that is a terrible, a distressing and a horrible point of view. I will never believe that any large section of the American nation will permanently adopt such a view. We may be dreamers and idealists, but the time must come when some statesman of authority more fortunate even than President Monroe will lay down the doctrine that between the English-speaking peoples war is impossible, and that any one endangering the peace will have committed a crime against civilization.

"May no English statesman of English party ever have the responsibility of that crime heavy upon their souls."

INCREASE NOT FROM THE MINES.

Large Amount of Gold in England Come from America.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At the half yearly meeting today of the Union bank of London the new governor of that institution, F. O. Schuster, said the prevailing impression that the large increase in the stock of gold in London was due to increased production was only partially true. It was from the United States, he added, chiefly, that the increase was obtained. The imports from the United States, continued Mr. Schuster, were due to the currency troubles and the want of confidence arising therefrom. But, in his opinion, the troubles would not continue much longer and when these difficulties were overcome, as he could not but hope they would sooner or later, the tide might turn the current into the opposite direction and it might set in with great rapidity and force.

In reply to a question on the subject, Mr. Schuster said it was true that Mrs. Langtry had brought an action to recover for the loss of her jewels, which were entrusted to the care of the bank and which were obtained from it by a forged order. Mr. Schuster added, however, that the bank was resisting Mrs. Langtry's claim. The jewels have been variously estimated to value from $50,000 to $200,000.

GREENWAYITES SWEEP MANITOBA.

Increase Even Their Large Majority in the Last Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 15.—A Pioneer-Press special from Winnipeg says: At the polls today the electors of Manitoba declared almost unanimously against interference by the Dominion with her school laws, and ex-Premier Greenway's administration was endorsed by a majority of about fourteen. In Winnipeg there was a hot political contest for one seat, North Winnipeg. The candidates were: Tailor, opposition, and McIntyre, Greenway. McIntyre being elected by 238 majority. Both candidates had declared in favor of national schools. In the last house of forty members Premier Greenway had twenty-seven followers against a combination opposition of thirteen. He will have at least thirty followers in the new house. The excitement as returns were displayed at city newspaper offices and hotels was intense.

Returns up to midnight indicate the election of thirty-two Greenway supporters, four opposition and four independent.

CHILI AND ARGENTINE MAY FIGHT.

Shoestring Republic Sending Troops to the Frontier.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 15.—(via Galveston, Tex.)—Dispatches from Santiago de Chili say that a division of the Chilian army has been ordered to occupy the passes of the Cordilleras, bordering on the Argentine Republic.

It is reported that an understanding between Chili and Brazil exists on this subject.

Chili and Argentina have for over a year been discussing the boundary dispute, which at one time threatened to involve Chili, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador in war in which the four republics last named would be pitted against Chili. The matter, however, has been repeatedly announced to have been settled, and the present development was not anticipated in view of recent advice from Chili.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 15.—Congress has voted fresh credits to complete the program of armament.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Speech from the Throne Devoted to Domestic Affairs.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Prussian diet was opened at noon today in the white hall of the Schloss. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated that the budget for 1896 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1895 owing to increased railway receipts, due to improving trade.

Bills were announced for extending the railroads, for improving the position of school teachers, to extend the establishment of chambers of commerce, etc.

It was announced that the government will employ every means to remedy the condition of husbandry, and that it intends to propose furnishing financial assistance to those shown to be in need of it, to establish cooperative graneries, and to legislate in regard to the tenure of lease-hold lands.

CONVICTED KNEEBS OF RINGING.

Sioux City Horseman Gets a Heavy Sentence in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The trial of R. F. Knaebs, the American horseman, charged with fraudulently entering the mare Bethel in races under the name of Nellie Knebs, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Knebs was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1,000 marks and to three years' loss of his civic rights. In addition the mare was confiscated.

Expect to Disclose Irregularities.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—President Diaz has appointed as postmaster general Ignacio Garfias, an old engineer by profession, in place of Gochicoa, removed. Experts are at work on the postoffice books, and irregularities are expected to be disclosed. Montel, the postmaster of the City of Mexico, and other high officers of the postoffice are under surveillance. More removals are expected, among them all the traveling inspectors of the Postoffice department.

ARRESTS MORE REFORMERS

Oom Paul Rapidly Gathering in the Leaders of the Uitlander Revolt.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND

Sir Hercules Robinson is Impatient for the Commencement of Arrangements with Regard to the Jameson Prisoners.

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CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Thirty-seven more members of the reform committee at Johannesburg have been arrested. Bail is refused.

Negotiations between Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and President Krueger in regard to the arrested members of the committee have not begun. Sir Hercules is getting impatient.

The Boer government has seized the cattle belonging to the reform committeemen.

The Transvaal artillery has been increased.

The Orange Free State Volksaad (legislature) has adopted resolutions asking for the annulling the charter of the British South Africa company.

The British troop ship Victoria arrived at Cape Town today, bringing 1,500 men of the King's Own regiment.

Hoffmeir deprecates German interference.

ANY LONG DELAY MAY BE SERIOUS.

United States Should Act at Once in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wiltz of California, a friend of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who was arrested with others at Johannesburg on the charge of high treason, continues his efforts in behalf of Mr. Hammond and the other Americans in custody at Johannesburg or Pretoria. Discussing the situation with a representative of the Associated press today, Mr. Wiltz said: "Our government must understand this fact—all the demands of diplomatic courtesy were satisfied by Mr. Chamberlain's kind response to Secretary Olney's request that Great Britain protect the interests of the Americans in the Transvaal. But nothing could be worse for the Americans, as the feeling against all Englishmen is exceedingly bitter, while the Boers are very friendly to Americans. Indeed, several of those arrested are on the best of terms with the Boer government. None of the Americans were connected with the political movement. They simply joined the reform committee which was formed in the emergency to preserve the peace of Johannesburg.

"President Krueger arrested all the members of the committee, but I believe that prompt action taken through our own representative at Cape Town would secure the release of the Americans. Any delay may endanger their lives, as the Boers are terribly exasperated. We should have a representative in the Transvaal, for the Americans, though few, occupy the most important positions, and trade with the United States is very large. Most of the lumber used in the mines comes from Puget sound."

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that among those arrested there for complicity in the recent outbreak are F. R. Lingham and Victor Clement, who are Americans. The Times has a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, which says the Boers believe the rebellion is still smouldering in Johannesburg and that is the reason Dr. Jameson is retained there.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, commenting upon the way the news has been twisted there to the prejudice of England, says: Nothing has been more conspicuous and deplorable during the present crisis than the total want of common sense and even common fairness displayed by the German press, especially the government organs. There is an agitation afoot to obtain from the Reichstag an immediate credit of 200,000,000 marks for an increase in the navy.

PRETORIA, Jan. 15.—The final agreement between President Krueger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposal of prisoners captured as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, was completed yesterday. By its provisions Dr. Jameson and his officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natalia, where they will be handed over to the British authorities, who will decide upon the treatment they are to receive.

Sir Hercules Robinson has left Pretoria to return to his post.

BRITISH WAR IN ASHANTEE LAND.

African Savages May Put the Englishmen in a Pocket.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 15.—It is announced that the British expeditionary forces operating against Commassie, capital of Ashantee, will reach that town on Saturday. It is predicted that the Ashantees will desert the capital until after the departure of the expedition and that they will then return and massacre the occupying forces. A dispatch from Mansu dated today states that Prince Henry of Battenburg passed a restless night. He is not in a critical condition, however.

Italians Close Pressed in Abyssinia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—The Novosti's special from Milan quotes the military sheet, Esercetto, saying the capitulation of Makkalle by the Italians is inevitable owing to lack of water. Further, the Italian military papers says that the garrison cannot even save itself by flight.

No Territory Ceded to Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The statement made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zeilah, on the strait of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy is officially denied.

Cecil Rhodes Coming to England.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, leaves here for England today.

Miners Determined to Get Their Pay.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 15.—A special to the Republican from Creede, Colo., says: Unless a compromise is effected between the United Mine Leasing company and its employes, it seems likely there will be bloodshed in a day or two. The company suspended operations yesterday and before the men could get a lien on the property for their unpaid wages the manager of the Amethyst Mining company appeared with papers showing title to the $14,000 pump and prepared to remove it. The employes of the Leasing company armed themselves and drove the others away and have since held possession. Serious trouble is feared.

Fighting Off a Joint Session.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—A special to the Commercial Gazette from Frankfort, Ky., says: Senator Kissen, republican, today called up the resolution fixing January 23 for a joint session of the legislature to elect a state librarian. It was violently opposed by the democrats under the leadership of Senator Goebel, who moved to postpone consideration of the subject till February 2, which was adopted. This is regarded as an indication that the democrats will not allow a joint session to be held at this meeting of the legislature if they can prevent it.

Kansas People Holding Their Corn.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—According to a dispatch to a local paper everybody in Kansas is buying corn and cribbing it. It is estimated that of the 200,000,000 bushels of the cereal raised in Kansas last year not more than 10 per cent has been shipped out of the state. Instead people of all classes are said to be purchasing the article and will hold it for a rise in the spring. Empty railroad cars are standing idle all over the state, while in the towns along the railways numberless new corn cribs may be seen.

ONE OUT OF NINE MAY SURVIVE.

Mother Forced All of Her Children to Drink Poisoned Whisky.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—A special correspondent sent by the Journal to investigate yesterday's terrible tragedy at Marysville, Kan., where Mrs. Joseph Hildebrandt killed seven of her eight children and then committed suicide, reports tonight that the eighth child, a boy 11 years old named Charles, is still alive. He will probably recover. All that is known of the woman's preparations for death is told by this boy. Monday night when the mother put her children to bed she began dosing them with poisoned whisky. She told them that their father was coming home from the hospital in Kansas City during the night and that she wanted them all to go to sleep. Though some of the children demurred, she compelled them to swallow the poison.

When the mother stepped out from the bedroom the eldest child, Frank, aged 13, whispered to Charley that they had been poisoned. When the mother returned a moment later she sat down beside the bed and watched. Soon the children, all save Charley, succumbed to the poison and fell asleep. Those who showed signs of waking were quickly dosed with the poison. Finally Charley fell asleep. He did not awake until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, when, suffering agonies untold, he opened his eyes and found his mother still by the bedside. Three of the children lay dead beside him. The mother gave him the whisky bottle and told him to drink. The boy begged to live, but the woman was obdurate. She drank deeply of the poison herself, and then compelled they boy to drink again. Again he was overcome by the drug.

When Charley Hildebrandt next opened his eyes it was noon Tuesday. The lad was deathly sick. Around him were his brothers and sisters, all dead. The boy, too weak to rise, rolled from the bed, only to be overcome with nausea. After a fainting spell he crawled out of the house. His mother was not to be seen, and his cries were unanswered. The lad then managed to drag himself to the home of a neighboring farmer and gave the alarm. The neighbors, who ran to the farm, found Mrs. Hildebrandt's body suspended from a rafter in the stable. The bodies of the dead children were found as the boy had described. Some of the little ones had died with their arms clasped about each other. The bodies were placed in a row on the floor and the county coroner sent for. The dead children are Frank, aged 13; Katie, aged 9; Luther, aged 7; Joseph, aged 6; Willie, aged 5; Emma, aged 3, and Edith, aged 7 months.

There is little doubt that the tragedy was due to the woman's brooding over their poverty and the affliction of her husband, who was suffering from cancer in a Kansas City hospital. The family lived on a rented farm and had not paid rent for four years. Josh Hildebrandt, the father, has not been heard from and it is feared that he, too, may have taken his own life. At the coroner's inquest today the physicians testified that they believed that the whisky had been poisoned by soaking it in the heads of old-fashioned matches.

IS NOT SATISFIED WITH BROWN.

Salt Lake Tribune Speaks Disparagingly of One of the Nominees.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 15.—Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, the republican caucus nominees for the United States senate, have been the recipients of numerous telegrams from all parts of the country today offering congratulations. Judge C. W. Bennet, who made a gallant fight, and received within three votes of the required twenty-two, says he is satisfied with the result. The friends of Colonel Trumbo say that he declined to have his name used in the caucus, because at least fifteen members favorable to his nomination had gone into the meeting with the understanding that it was to be only a conference and not binding. Colonel George Pepper Morris, whose name was put before the caucus, claims that he was third man in the race, although he received no votes.

The Tribune, editorially, this morning congratulates Cannon on his nomination, and of Arthur Brown says: "As to the nomination of Arthur Brown, it was unexpected and will strike the people as something in the nature of a trick and bad faith. Mr. Brown deserves nothing from the republican party. He is not of the stuff that the ideal senator is made; he has none of the qualities that are looked for in the incumbent of that high and illustrious position, but many that one would suppose should forbid thinking of him in that connection. The caucus action as to him can only be explained on the theory that a sudden madness overtook the members, and in their frenzy they reckoned not of consequences. His election will mean nothing good for republicanism locally; it will simply mean nothing for Utah before the nation."

Arthur Brown of Salt Lake was born on a farm near Schoolcraft, Mich., in 1843. He attended school at Antioch college, Ohio, where he graduated in 1862. From there he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., taking a higher academical course and studying law, receiving the second degree A. M., and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Later he practiced law at Kalamazoo and built up a large practice througout west Michigan. He removed to Salt Lake in 1879 and at once entered into the practice of law. He has always been a stalwart republican and took an active part in republican work, long before the division movement, and was among the first who engaged in organizing what is known as the division movement of the republican party.

Frank J. Cannon of Ogden is a son of George Q. Cannon. He was born at Salt Lake City, January 8, 1859; attended school at the University of Utah, and graduated in 1878. He is a printer and newspaper writer and is connected with some of the largest commercial enterprises in the state. He was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1892, and a candidate for congress the same year, but was defeated by J. L. Rawlins. He was elected as territorial delegate to the Fifty-fourth congress and served in that capacity until Utah was admitted into the union as a state. Mr. Cannon took an active part in the last campaign, making speeches at every important place in the state. He is an advocate of free silver and protection.

ST. JOSEPH'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Preparing to Close Sunday Saloons and Similar Resorts.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The Municipal league of this city has determined to close all the saloons on Sunday and will not allow Sunday base ball during the coming season if the law can be successfully invoked against it. All forms of Sunday violation will be under the ban of the league, but Sunday base ball and open saloons are to be made the special aim of the fight. A circular calling attention to the individual cases where the law is violated will be issued in a few days and all the churches will be called on to assist in closing the saloons. Several weeks ago the drinking places were closed on Sundays by order of the police commissioners, but the order was soon disregarded and the saloons have since been standing open without fear of molestation by the police. The fight will probably be carried before the governor if the police commissioners refuse to close the saloons. The ministers who are at the head of the movement say it will be the most vigorous warfare ever waged against Sunday violators and that it will be carried into the city campaign.

Discussed a Constitutional Convention

TOPEKA, Jan. 15.—The State Bar association is in annual session today. Judge Wall of Wichita sprang the question of a constitutional convention and discussion lasted much of the day and will be continued tomorrow. Lawyers were divided as to its desirability.

Old Man Arrested for Bigamy.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 15.—Nathan Brown, aged 80 years, has been arrested here, accused of bigamy. It is charged that he married the second time while his application for divorce from the mother of his twelve children was pending.

HERE IS EVIDENCE

Facts About the Disorderly Resorts in the City.

LICENSE PROTESTS FULLY SUBSTANTIATED

Fire and Police Commissioners Aware of the Fact.

UNRULY ELEMENT GIVEN FULL SWING

Gambling Houses Allowed to Run Wide Open.

TRIAL BEFORE THE BOARD ONLY A FARCE

Attention of the Police Board Called to Flagrant Violations of Laws Against Gambling and Sunday Liquor Selling.

To the Honorable Board of Fire and Police Commissioners:

I take great pleasure in complying with your request conveyed to me through my attorney, to place you in possession of any information I may have concerning the violation of the anti-gambling laws and the laws regulating the sale of liquor. I should have complied with your invitation more promptly, had it not been necessary for me to procure definite information on points raised by you during the hearing of the complaints filed by me which were dismissed for reasons best known to yourselves.

I beg to assure you at the outset that I have no desire to pose as public informer, but am actuated simply by the desire to place myself right before the community and remove all doubt from the minds of the members of your honorable board as to the sufficiency of the proofs in my possession to sustain the charges I had preferred.

In order to refresh your memories concerning these charges, permit me to recall the facts