

DID NOT RESIGN UNDER FIRE

General Campos Refused to Voluntarily Surrender Command in Cuba.

HIS RECALL WAS AN ORDER FROM SPAIN

Correspondence Between Premier Canovas and the Gallant Governor General Made Public by Authority at Havana.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Since General Campos arrived in Madrid the Spanish authorities here have permitted the local press of Cuba to print portions of the correspondence between the late governor-general and Premier Canovas. Information obtained today shows that the premier was unwilling to take the entire responsibility of recalling General Campos, but was anxious to have the public to be relieved from duty in Cuba. The day before General Campos left Havana I called on him at the palace and had an interview which I called to the World at the time. The general plainly stated that his government at Madrid has seen fit to recall him. He was very anxious to have me understand this point clearly. Subsequently, when interviewed by a local correspondent, General Campos repeated the same statement.

When the political parties in Cuba began to show signs of dissatisfaction with General Campos' policy he called the leaders to the palace. What occurred at that meeting was called to the World in detail at the time. The leaders of the two parties frankly stated that they disapproved his policy. They felt that General Campos informed Premier Canovas by cable of the exact feeling of the various parties, adding: "I leave the government to decide."

Following day this reply, made public today for the first time, was received from Senator Canovas:

The government, fully appreciating the noble and patriotic sentiments which have led you to resign the 19th, authorizes your recall to the city of Havana, under the command of the army to Lieutenant General Sabas Marin, and to return to Spain in a steamer, which shall be placed at your excellency's disposal if you so desire.

CAMPOS' CANDID REPLY.

To this message General Campos replied as follows:

With due respect and affection I beg to draw your attention to the fact that in my dispatch yesterday informing you of my resignation, I stated that I was authorized to transfer the command. I merely stated the facts and I take your excellency's telegram for an order, but I do not know the reasons therefor.

It is my duty to resign my command voluntarily, nor could I yield to other pressure while in the face of the enemy.

With these facts placed in their true light, I am the first to propose any wise action, which might prevent conflicts, which, although they may be personally, would highly concern Spain.

Upon General Campos' arrival in Coruna a few days he is quoted as having said: "I have no objection to my recall, but I could not resign my command voluntarily, nor could I yield to other pressure while in the face of the enemy."

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DISPATCHES MADE PUBLIC

One Sent by Secretary Chamberlain to Cape Colony Gasetted.

REVIEW OF THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION

Suggestions Offered for the Settlement of the Rand Troubles—President Kruger Invited to Come to England.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 7.—The dispatch of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of February 4, to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, was gasetted this evening. It reviews the history of events in the Transvaal since 1881 and points out that the mining interests, the mainstay of the country, are mainly in the hands of the uitlanders, who are debarred by legislation from the rights of citizenship, and states that the whole direction of affairs and the right of taxation remain a monopoly in the hands of a decreasing minority of the population engaged in agriculture, whilst the majority, who raised the revenue from £75,000 to £2,000,000, are denied any voice in the government of the Transvaal, and are unable to obtain redress for the formidable grievances hampering them incessantly.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasizes the pacific and liberal character of the Transvaal constitution and recalls that the uitlanders' demands were rejected by the Volksraad amid scornful laughter, one member of that body having threatened the uitlanders to take up arms and fight.

The massing of the Bechuanaland police at Mafeking did not cause anxiety, as it was understood to be necessary to guard against the possibility of a disturbance on the 29th of December that the Chartered Company's police might convene at Johannesburg. Mr. Chamberlain issued a warning to Governor Robinson, instructing him to warn Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, of the consequences. Unfortunately Dr. Jameson had already entered the Transvaal.

He then documents the subsequent events until Governor Robinson returned to Capetown, mentioning that President Kruger refused Governor Robinson definite assurances that reforms would be granted the uitlanders, owing to the suspicion that there was a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the constitution.

He then proceeds to state the position of Great Britain and her claims toward the Transvaal, saying: "Since the convention of 1884 Great Britain has recognized the Transvaal as an independent territory, and its external relations are subject to the control of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that a foreign state will dispute our rights, but it is not necessary to suppose that the government intends to maintain them in their integrity. Internally Great Britain is justified in the interests of South Africa as a whole and of the peace and stability of the Transvaal to tender friendly counsels regarding the newcomers, mainly British subjects."

The dispatch then deals at length with the grievances of the Rand and expresses Mr. Chamberlain's belief that the difficulty will be met by granting the franchise after a period of naturalization and the franchise could be granted to the uitlanders after a period of years' residence and the removal of the objectionable features of the oath of allegiance, which would still deprive the maker thereof of his status as a British subject.

Mr. Chamberlain suggests the consideration of the other grievances of the peace and exclusion of uitlanders from the police, and proposes that the Rand be accorded modified local self-government, including control of its own taxation, subject to the payment to the government of annual, sliding tribute, based on the fluctuations of the mining industry, such tribute to be subject to the veto of the president and executive. Mr. Chamberlain further suggests that the Rand should be given superior law court and that the uitlanders be invited to vote in the Volksraad, executive or the president's election, thus relieving the burghers of their harassing duties. The franchise would utilize the franchise to upset their form of government.

The dispatch concludes: "These suggestions are offered in degradation of the president's authority, but as a sincere and friendly contribution of her majesty's government of a settlement of a question which continues to divide the Transvaal, and which is of the welfare and progress of South Africa."

As the settlement involves so many details, it is not possible to give a full account of the proposals, but it is convenient and agreeable to him he should come to England.

GERMANY NEEDS MORE CRUISERS.

Imperial Policy Partially Outlined in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Before the budget committee today Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, in a statement on foreign affairs, stated that the question of the German navy had for a long time been under consideration and that the deliberations were concluded the result would be communicated to the Reichstag. He added that the need of additional cruisers had long been felt and that the number of cruisers belonging to foreign countries had been considerably increased during 1895. The minister added that the questions to be considered were the safety of the colonies and the maintenance of Germany's prestige. He also said, did not arise from events of recent date, but was the outcome of the growth of the German interests abroad, and the need of German products, which had made vast expansions during 1895. The fleet, he insisted, must keep pace with these interests and it was a fact that the empire could not afford to ignore.

Replying to a question on the subject the minister for foreign affairs said he was prepared to give full consideration to the Transvaal, and in answer to Herr von Richter Baron Marschall von Bieberstein announced that he accepted the invitation of the emperor's dispatch to President Kruger congratulating the latter upon having suppressed the invaders of the territory of the South African republic.

HEALYMS LEFT THE MEETING.

Stormy Session of the Irish National Federation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—The quarterly meeting of the council of the Irish National Federation was held here today. The proceedings were private, and the meeting lasted for seven hours. It was a very contentious one, and it had been very contentious since the meeting after several divisions by vote, Timothy M. Healy and several of his supporters left the room. The official account of the meeting, which has been issued to the press, gives color to the report. The speaker, Mr. Healy, does not appear in the final division, while in all the divisions for the election of officers, etc., he was defeated. A resolution of gratitude for the long services of Justin McCarthy, the retiring chairman, was adopted. The opinion grows that Thomas Sexton will be chosen as the next chairman.

WARNING TO RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The press censor has instructed the newspapers not to publish anything tending to encourage the illusion that the government is meditating reforms of a liberal character in its administrative regime.

Building Railroads in China.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A special from Shanghai says that the Chinese government has signed a contract with Colonel Jeffords, representing an Anglo-American syndicate, for the construction of a railroad from Hankow to Peking.

RAISED THE REPUBLICAN FLAG.

Testimony Against the Accused Very Positive.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Feb. 7.—The trial of the members of the reform committee, which began yesterday, was continued today. Jacobus Demolion testified that the republican flag was raised on the Gold Fields of Johannesburg on December 16, 1895. Colonel Rhodes, the brother of Cecil Rhodes, had told him that the uitlanders had brought the country to its present prosperous condition and it was hard for them to be governed by the stupid Boers. Colonel Rhodes further testified that he had seen the flag raised on the Gold Fields of Johannesburg on December 16, 1895. He told him that the uitlanders had brought the country to its present prosperous condition and it was hard for them to be governed by the stupid Boers. Colonel Rhodes further testified that he had seen the flag raised on the Gold Fields of Johannesburg on December 16, 1895. He told him that the uitlanders had brought the country to its present prosperous condition and it was hard for them to be governed by the stupid Boers.

OFFICERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS AT LONDON PROFESS MUCH IGNORANCE IN REGARD TO THE TRIAL.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World's cable dispatch from Capetown, announcing that Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer imprisoned in Pretoria, is seriously ill, was republished here this morning. The unhealthful condition of the jail there was reported in dispatches received several days ago at the London office of the Consolidated Gold Fields. A cablegram received today reports Mr. Hammond's release on bail under strict surveillance. Arrangements have been made for medical and legal attendance, and for a house in which he may remain until the conclusion of the trial. The company and all the other authorities here of the Transvaal mines profess complete ignorance regarding the prospects of their accused employee. They have no definite information yet of what may be the nature of the charges against him, or the grounds for the offenses charged, except that they may include the confiscation of all the property of the accused and banishment from the republic. This punishment, it is believed, would be severe, since the payroll of the expert Transvaal miners is figured as amounting to some £90,000 a year. The positions, however, held almost exclusively by Americans, most of whom, perhaps, naturally, were conspicuous in the reform committee.

It is interesting to note that the South African magnates that the moral influence of the United States in favor of the desired reforms in the Transvaal mining laws, as well as the fact that the United States is further than that of England. It is argued also that the United States has a direct interest in promoting the extreme production of gold, which depends upon the reforms. The present production amounts now to about \$40,000,000 annually, but experts insist that, with the development of the desired reforms, this will be doubled. Although these mines have not paid a dividend, so sure is European capital of their ultimate great productivity, that they are being worked on an average, even after all the recent troubles, at £26 (\$330) each. The increased production expected would, it is claimed, go to the benefit of the United States and inevitably increase the prices for American cotton, wheat and other products. BALLARD SMITH.

SLIGHT HOPE OF LICENSE REFORM.

Marquis of Salisbury Gives Temperance Society a Disconcerting Answer.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The marquis of Salisbury, shortly before noon today, received a deputation from the Church of England Temperance Society. The deputation comprised the bishop of London, chairman of the society; the bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Hereford, Rochester, Southwark, Winchester, Bangor, Aberdeen and Brechin; Bishop Barry, Lord Clifton and Mr. Hennessy were also present, as were the following members of parliament: Sir William Russell, Mr. Colman Williams, Mr. B. House, Mr. Bromore and several others. The premier was asked to support the bill of the temperance society, which would prohibit the number of public houses, and proposed by Mr. Bruce in 1871, to one for every thousand of the population in cities and one for every 500 in the country. The bill provides for a strict registration of clubs and total Sunday closing, giving discretionary power to the license authorities to allow them to open for two hours during the consumption of beer only. Under this bill inspectors are appointed to prevent the supplying of children with intoxicating liquors.

To the spokesman of the party the marquis of Salisbury said the subject did not come before him, and that the experience of the past. If the government had the demand possibly it might deal with the subject, but he was unable to hold out hope that the bill would be dealt with during the coming session.

TROUBLES LAID TO THE CURRENCY.

Balfour Attributes the Fall in Prices to Silver Demoralization.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Replying today to a deputation representing agricultural interests, the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. F. Balfour, informed his visitors that the government was preparing various measures for the relief of the agricultural classes. Mr. Balfour also stated that it was his personal conviction that agriculture suffered doubly from the depression of the market. The currency and expressed his personal belief that the reduced prices were largely due to the artificial appreciation of gold which followed the demonization of silver, and, secondly, to the artificial advantage given the producer in silver-using countries over the producers in gold-using countries. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the government would do all in its power to prevent the artificial appreciation of gold which followed the demonization of silver, and, secondly, to the artificial advantage given the producer in silver-using countries over the producers in gold-using countries. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the government would do all in its power to prevent the artificial appreciation of gold which followed the demonization of silver, and, secondly, to the artificial advantage given the producer in silver-using countries over the producers in gold-using countries.

Photography Located the Bullet.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—The experiments with cathode photography applied to surgery are being carried on at McGill university with great success. This morning Prof. Cox operated on a patient of Dr. Kilpatrick's, Dr. Olson Cummings, who had a large bullet in the left leg about Christmas. The bullet could not be located and the man suffered in agony. The wound had closed up, but the bullet was photographed, and though it was forty-five minutes, the bullet was found.

Excels Will Attack San Salvador.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is reported that ex-President Carlos Ezeta, aided by President Barrios of Guatemala, will be at the head of a revolutionary movement against San Salvador. The Excels belong to a leading Guatemalan family.

Crathe's Owners Appeal.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—The owners of the British steamer Crathe have appealed against the judgment of the court at Rotterdam, which found that steamer to blame for collision with the schooner Lloyds of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe.

Will Settle with Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It was semi-officially announced this evening that there is good reason to believe that Venezuela is prepared to enter into a friendly discussion with Great Britain on the subject of the Bruan arrests and the incidents connected with them.

Troubles in the Business World.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—A petition was filed here today asking that receivers be appointed for the following concerns: The J. W. Winslow Packing Company, \$150,000; the Highland Packing Company, \$19,000; the Patuxent Canning Company, \$10,000, all incorporated in West Virginia, and the Riverbank Live Stock Company, \$5,000, incorporated in Maine. Allegations of insolvency are made and admitted. It is understood that the trouble grows out of the failure of the Port Star National Bank in Rome, N. Y., in January, which Mr. Winslow Jones, the head of the concerns above mentioned, was deeply involved.

HAMMOND IS OUT ON BAIL

American Engineer Released from Jail at Pretoria, South Africa.

HIS LIFE ENDANGERED BY CONFINEMENT

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SEVERAL KILLED IN A BIG BATTLE.

Spanish and Cuban Armies Meet in the Province of Matanzas.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—One of the severest encounters between the insurgents, under Maceo, and the Spanish columns, took place yesterday in and about the little town of Candelaria. Pinar del Rio province, on the railroad line between Artemisa and Pinar del Rio city. General Martin was in command of the Spanish forces, leaving early in the day that Maceo had attacked Candelaria, hurried a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery to the place. Since the outbreak of the rebellion in the field he has had considerable experience with the insurgents' methods, and suspected that a scheme was on foot to induce him to weaken the military "wall" so that while the Spanish troops were hastening toward Candelaria other rebel forces would try to break through in the northern portion of the province. To prevent this General Martin at the same time ordered several columns northward to protect the line between Guanajay and Makiel.

It is after noon that General Canella's command reached the outskirts of Candelaria. He then learned that the small garrison of the town had been able to maintain its position, although compelled to fight against the odds. The garrison consisted of nearly exhausted men from General Canella arrived. The Spanish troops drove the insurgents' skirmishers into the town, where they were killed. General Canella's body of the rebels. After a two hours' fight the Spaniards dispersed the rebels, who retreated toward San Cristobal. The insurgents were in command of Maceo, assisted by Nunez, Delgado, Soloman and Burnandez. The last named was officially reported dead some days ago.

General Canella reported to General Martin that the Spanish lost five soldiers killed. Three officers and forty-eight soldiers wounded. The insurgent losses are given as being killed, 100; wounded, 100; taken prisoner, 100. Information has reached here that in addition to the number of insurgents killed, reported by General Canella, 100 more were found on the field, making thirty-five killed.

Among the wounded on the Spanish side is Don Alfonso Canella, captain of artillery. General Canella is reported to be recovering. Martin learned that Canella had encountered the entire rebel force under Maceo, now acknowledged even by the Spanish generals to be the heretofore strongest force in the Havana province before. For that reason General Martin ordered a strong detachment sent to prevent it from rejoining Maceo, retreating eastward or joining Makiel.

HANGED FOR WHOLESALE MURDER.

Benjamin Ratcliffe, Who Killed an American, Executed in Colorado.

CANON CITY, Colo., Feb. 7.—Benjamin Ratcliffe, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, was hanged at the penitentiary tonight at 8:05 o'clock.

The crime for which Benjamin Ratcliffe suffered death was one of the most startling in the history of Colorado. Prompted by a desire for revenge for what he considered grievous wrongs, he deliberately shot down, in the school house at Jefferson, Park county, the three members of the school board, Samuel Taylor, Lincoln McCurdy and George D. Wyatt. The cause of the trouble was the circulation of reports of alleged criminal intimacies between Ratcliffe and the mother of one of the children of the school.

May 6, 1895, was election day in the district and Ratcliffe went to the school house at an early hour, carrying a Winchester rifle. He was followed by three members of the board arrived to open the polls. He entered the building and announced that he wanted a reckoning. A heated discussion ensued, which ended by Ratcliffe shooting the three down, one after another. None of the victims were armed, and an Ratcliffe stood between them and the door, there was no escape. Wyatt was shot once and fell, but lived long enough to tell the story of the tragedy. Ratcliffe was arrested and was taken to the penitentiary, where he was held in Chaffee county on a charge of venue.

NEBRASKA FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Paul Lovelace of Somerset in Jail at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Paul Lovelace, alias Bob Green of Somerset, Neb., was arrested here today and taken to the Cheyenne penitentiary. He was charged with burglary. Lovelace is charged with breaking into a store at Somerset and stealing a large quantity of jewelry. He is also charged with running away with a team of horses hired from a livery stable near his home. He is said to have shot his partner in Nebraska and had been gambling with the proceeds here for several days before he was apprehended. Lovelace is about 20 years old. He is a son of the Somerset postmaster.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

At San Francisco—Arrived—S.S. Hong Kong and Yokohama. Departed—Mariposa, for Honolulu and Sydney.

At Genoa—Arrived—Italia from New York. Departed—Italia for New York. Bismarck from New York for Algiers.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Campania from New York.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; West Winds.

1. Campos Was Ordered to Retire. Chamberlain's Messages to Robinson. John Hays Hammond Gets Bail. Porto's Reply to Minister Terrell.

2. Jersey Town Between Fire and Flood. Confessions Come First at Cincinnati. Prize Fight Bill Becomes a Law.

3. Irrigation Work in Dawson County. News of the World. Sorrowful of a Struggling Woman.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Omaha to Get Two Millions. Senator Allea on the Monroe Doctrine. Frye to Be President Pro Tempore. Engineers Raise the Canal Estimate.

6. Board of Health. Iowa's After-Monument Commission.

7. Commercial and Financial. Business Review of the Last Week.

8. Stult Escapes South Side Censure. School Board Will Wait a Little. Affairs at South Omaha.

9. Farmers' Mutual Makes a Defense. Status of Underhill in Originating Madison County Farmer Rebbed. Another Suicide in a Saloon.

10. Magic City of the Boer Land. Java's Death Valley Has Rivals.

11. Light that Reveals Many Secrets. Why the Government is Opposed to the Haunting the Ocean's Waves.

12. "A Suffering Saint."

Prominent Indiana Hothead Settles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—William H. English died at his room in the Hotel English today at 12:35 p. m.

Mr. English had been ill with the grip for two weeks. Several days ago rheumatism set in and the heart became bad. While his naturally strong constitution gave Mr. English's friends strong hope for his recovery, his condition has throughout been considered grave. For the past three days he has had lapses of unconsciousness, which, however, he has been able only at long intervals to recognize those about his bedside. Those present when death came were Mrs. Walling, Mr. English's daughter, and her husband; Dr. Franklin Hays, the family physician; Mr. English's private secretary, and Will E. English, his son.

Early this forenoon a consultation of physicians was held and Mr. Will E. English was notified that his father's condition was well nigh hopeless. The end came a few moments sooner than was expected. During the forenoon the patient was unconscious, but it was possible to rouse him for an instant, and once or twice he spoke. His talk, however, was incoherent. Mr. English died in the room in the southeast corner of his hotel, which he has occupied so long. During his last hours his two children were with him.

At 8 o'clock Mr. English aroused for a few minutes, but his eyes did not open, and he called his name. He was unable to carry on conversation and soon passed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover. The end came gradually and peacefully. The watchers said he died as one going to sleep. His funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this morning. The family were constantly calling at the hotel to make inquiries about the distinguished patient's condition.

Several times last night Mr. English rallied sufficiently to talk to his children. He realized that he would die and told them so. Later in the evening he talked over his business with his son and left some instructions in reference to the management of his vast fortune. He died in his workshop. Ever since he erected the hotel he had had his office in the corner of the building where he died. The room was just off the large room in which he managed his estate and in which he worked and completed during the last few years of his life. Where he died were great stacks of papers relating to his private business and other stacks pertaining to the historical research he had conducted during the last few years of his life. The news of his death soon passed over the city and within an hour many citizens arrived at the hotel to offer their services to the bereaved family. Mr. English was accompanied by his two sons (Mr. English's grandchildren) English Walling, aged 18, and Willoughby Walling, aged 16, arrived from the city. Mr. Walling, who is a lawyer, had become apparent that Mr. English could not recover they were telegraphed to come immediately.

As announced after the children had consulted with friends of the family that the funeral would take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was left with Mr. Walling to arrange for the funeral. The burial will be at Crown