

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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SILVIA ZEMELI FREE

Ultimatum of Italian Ambassador Brings the Sultan to Time.

GIRL KIDNAPED BY A TURKISH OFFICIAL

Taken to the Interior of Turkey and Kept in a Harem.

BROUGHT BACK TO CONSTANTINOPLE

One of the Sultan's Ministers Sees her and Falls in Love.

CONFINED IN A HAREM SECOND TIME

New Negotiations Offered for her Release—Not Secured Until Italian Ambassador Makes His Strong Threat.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Silvia Zemeli, the beautiful Italian girl who was kidnaped four months ago by Turkish officials at Stamboul and kept in a harem despite the energetic protests of her parents and the Italian ambassador, has just been returned to her father. This extraordinary story has excited intense interest here, where the Zemeli family is well known.

At Stamboul the young woman's brilliant beauty attracted the attention of a high official of the interior of Turkey and he had her captured the next day and taken to his faraway harem. After weeks of fruitless search the Italian ambassador received information of the girl's whereabouts and immediately demanded that she be returned.

The girl refused on the ground that Silvia had become his willing wife. By threatening armed intervention the Italian ambassador finally obtained the sultan's direct order for her release.

When Silvia was brought back to Constantinople, however, one of the sultan's ministers who saw her fell in love with her and decided to make her his wife. Like the first officer he placed her in a harem. Then new negotiations were begun for her release.

On Thursday last, after a conference of the Turkish ministers, Silvia Zemeli was brought to the Italian embassy and a receipt demanded from her father. She appeared to be in fair health, but was broken-hearted and refused to accept any statements as to her captivity.

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GUERIN SICK OF PRISON LIFE

Talks of Suicide—Other French Contractors Recently Released Enjoying Their Exile.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—News received here shows that the contractors recently released by the Senate are thoroughly enjoying their exile.

Detroudele exists in the soft sunshine of San Sebastian and manages to keep up his notoriety by high flown manifestos telegraphed almost daily to his Parisian headquarters. He has just come into possession of clear proof that Loubet was implicated in the Panama scandal. These proofs, he declares, will be incorporated in a pamphlet and will render the president's resignation imperative. Nobody of consequence attached the least importance to Detroudele's statements.

Max Regis, from Barcelona, claims to still direct Algerian politics and boasts that he would be elected mayor of Algiers as a protest against the governor's warrant, which puts Regis to flight in six months ago.

Buffet, the trusted lieutenant of the duke of Orleans, is being entertained by the duke of Orleans at the latter's English home. Worst off of all the alleged conspirators is Jules Guerin of Fort Chabrol fame, who is said to be already so sick of prison life that he talks of nothing but suicide. He declares himself incapable of standing ten years' confinement. Guerin has, however, been treated with great leniency. He has two bright and cheerful rooms in the prison at Chateaux, a bedroom and a study, both overlooking a magnificent landscape. He was allowed to furnish his apartment to suit his pleasure, and his study contains all his books, photographs and bibelots.

ENGLISH NOT GOING ABOARD

Italy is the Only Continental Country Where Englishmen Can Live with Comfort.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Unless the queen takes a decided turn for the better the queen will hold no drawing rooms this year, although two have been announced to take place before Easter. The London season promises to be dull beyond all experiences of the living. Town houses usually snapped up before the opening of Parliament, are being let by hundreds and the agents say they have no inquiries, while the number offered for rent is unprecedented. Spectation reigns in business centers in the west end, and patrons who have not returned yet, 10,000 are not going abroad in anything like

the customary drove, they are living mainly in their country houses. Italy is the only continental country where Englishmen can now live with comfort, their position elsewhere being made unpleasant and sometimes intolerable by angry manifestations of hostility. Reports from Paris of the French anglophobia render it quite certain that English visitors to the exposition will be few and far between.

CHASING GOELET MILLIONS

Tongues Wagging at London and Paris About Intentions of the Mother and Daughter.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss Goelet, are about to return to Paris, finding London now very dull owing to the war. With them will come Captain H. H. Frayer, who is invited home from South Africa, and all the tongues of London and Paris are wagging about the pair. Certainly the gallant officer is paying great court to the American beauty. Never a day passes that he is not at her side.

But there are others at her side pressing a suit, too. The Countess Erno and her daughter are keeping alive the recollection of the son and brother, Lord Crichon, another British officer, who is looked upon in London and Paris as mentioned as the favorite suitor for Miss Goelet's hand and her \$200,000 fortune.

Mrs. Goelet's engagement to Colonel Douglas Lawson is still rumored, but she has told her friends that she is doing nothing until her daughter is settled in life.

SEVERAL AMERICAN VICTIMS

Pickpockets, Influence and War the Three Plagues that Threaten European Society.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The French and Italian hivers have always been the favorite resorts for pickpockets, but never before have so many decimated in such enormous numbers as this year. The trouble is taking the proportions of a veritable plague. And this, with the influenza and the war, seriously threatens the success of the present season. Americans who have been recently victimized by the gentlemen "crooks."

Mrs. D'Navarro, formerly the famous American actress, Mrs. Anderson, had her hat and trunk rifled very thoroughly the other day. Among the other victims was Sir Campbell Clarke, who had his pockets picked.

WESTMINSTER DISOBEYS HIS MAJESTY

Duke Goes to See His Fiancee Upon Return from Cape.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The matrimonial intentions of the young duke of Westminster are the absorbing social question here. His mother, the Countess Grosvenor, who opposed his engagement to Miss Sheelagh West, met him at Southampton on his arrival from the Cape, but failed to prevent him from setting off on a visit to his fiancee, whose father's country house was close by.

Heavy Snows in England.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The snow storm, which has been blowing since the evening of the 29th, has now covered the country in a deep layer of snow. Snow and bitter cold weather are reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire the people who have not been driven out by the snow, experienced in years, lasting until noon and covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the hedges top. The railroad lines are partially blocked. The telegraph wires are down in many places.

Paris Exposition Casualties.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Thus far the accidents at the exposition grounds have been remarkably few. There have been sixteen fatalities and 200 that have not resulted fatally. Of these there have been seven being in loss of limb, forty-four in permanent incapacity, eighty-nine have been temporarily severe and sixty-one slight. Contractors agree that no enterprise of such magnitude has ever been so economical in the loss of human life.

French to Lay Cables.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Public agitation in favor of the establishment of French cables continues and has found voice in Parliament. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's cabinet has been studying the project of a complete cable system, which should reach all the French colonies without the borrowing of an English line and a bill providing that work on the most urgent lines shall begin immediately, has just been introduced.

Received by Italy's Queen.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Mackay, who is in Rome, has been received in private audience by the queen of Italy, who asked her many questions about herself, appearing greatly interested in all her doings, especially in her connection with the hospital ship Maine. Mrs. Mackay is one of the Maine committee.

Fatal Fencing Match.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In a fencing match between Leon de Chaudin and Raoul de Boulanger, the latter's foil snatched, pierced the mask and entered Chaudin's brain through the right eye, causing instantaneous death. Both men were about 29 years of age, wealthy, popular and aristocratic.

Corwallis West is Recovering.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant George Cornwallis West is physically speaking, on a fair road to recovery. The privy counsellor and hardships of the campaign have, however, left him in a very depressed state and he can talk and think of nothing but the horrors he has seen.

Canadian Bank Closes.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 3.—Stinson's bank of this city has suspended payment, but it is thought that all depositors will get their money in full. The bank is owned by James Stinson of Chicago, who is said to be very wealthy. Depression in real estate is given as the cause. The amount on deposit is not yet estimated.

Bernhardt Must Pay for Play.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—Sarah Bernhardt was today condemned to pay an indemnity of 6,000 francs to the dramatist, Kistemackers, whose play, "Marte," she accepted. It is alleged, and began to be shown in November, 1899, but failed to produce.

BRITONS IN DILEMMA

Have Lost All Confidences in the Government in Present Crisis.

JINGO PAPERS SHRIEKING FOR A CHANGE

No Political Combination is Willing to Undertake the Job.

EVERY LAND FIGHTING FORCE IN FIELD

Roberts and Kitchener Offer Special Inducements to Colonial Bertrita.

FATE OF THE WAR RESTS WITH GENERALS

Generally Admitted Reverses Have Been Due to Inferior Generalship—Ministers Claimed for Starting Struggle.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The present situation here is a bewildering chaos. All confidence in the capacity of the government in the Cape crisis has been dispipated by Balfour's and Salisbury's amazing speeches. The cabinet is retaining office by sheer force of inertia. It has landed the country in no hopeless a mess that no political combination is willing to take the predicament off its hands.

The Times and other jingo papers are shrieking for "a man," just as they were in behalf of France during the Dreyfus scandal. The man in whom the public has confidence is Rosebery, but whether or not he has the courage to accept the responsibility or the resources to extricate the British empire from its dire embarrassment remains to be seen.

The Daily Mail, whose despair has become a pitiless, is now inciting Chamberlain to seize the opportunity to take the lead and do something—it does not specify what. Chamberlain would doubtless like to know. At present he is displaying his valor by so timing his speech in opposition to a vote of censure as to avoid bringing forward that redoubtable debater, Harcourt.

Full Fighting Force in Field.

One of the remarkable features of Britain's dilemma is the notion that a minister can change the fortunes of war. Every land-fighting force in Great Britain is already exhausted. When the last reinforcements, now preparing, have gone, there is no hope of a colonial force to back up the regulars, with the exception of a battalion of guards, and a few remnants of other regiments, will be garrisoned only by militia and volunteers. The volunteers can be called for active service, but England would be left with the militia and the fleet for its only defence. The imperial yeomanry experiment has taught the War office that reliance now lies in a broken reed.

Roberts and Kitchener, seeing that only hope of salvation is in raising a colonial mounted infantry, are offering every inducement to recruits throughout Cape Colony and Natal. Australia and Canada have also been again appealed to, but the volunteering ardor is dying down.

The fate of the campaign now rests with the generals, not with the ministers, and it is admitted generally that the reverses that have occurred, except a few minor initial ones, were due to the inferiority of British generalship. The real cause of cdmun heaped upon the government is not the ostensible one that it failed to adequately prepare for the struggle, but that it gratuitously provoked a calamitous campaign, the results of which no one can foresee.

To comprehend the desperate pass to which Great Britain has been brought by the present administration of government a visit to Parliament suffices. A nervous, re-sourceless, despondent cabinet is confronted in the House of Commons by a divided, disorganized and still more disconsolate majority.

Balfour, the government's leader, is alternately sunk in a posture of gloomy collapse or galvanized into a sickening appearance to inane cheerfulness, recalling the vacant gait of the demented Ophelia.

Chamberlain's Corps-Like Grip.

Mr. Chamberlain's notion of braving the crisis is to adopt a fixed expression of countenance, and to endeavor, which under the strain of long continuance develops into an indescribably repellent corpse-like grin. For the rest, the treasury bench array (the ministers) consists of deadheads, a mixture of Lord Salisbury's aristocratic placement with hamsters, with Mr. Chamberlain's family party of nonentities; two casks, physically in contrast, but alike in intellectual feebleness and vacuity.

The only man among them who shows real courage and unaffected equanimity, combined with full comprehension of the ghastly gravity of the situation, is Lord Salisbury, who stands in the center, attempting to cope with it, is young George Wyndham, the under secretary for war, who may prove the salvation even of the British War department.

In the House of Lords the same melancholy evidences of a dazed grasp of effective ministers are observable. Lord Salisbury is like a man dazed by a staggering blow. His lapses are not into levity, but his manner is of sheer inability to appreciate what has happened and what it may portend. He talks and looks like one in a dream or in a condition of only semi-consciousness. It is a painful, pathetic spectacle.

Rosebery Too Spasmodic.

Lord Rosebery appeared to hold out a promise of filling the yawning gap, but his activity is spasmodic. He makes a speech evening power and spirit, then disappears for an unlimited time, his stony being satisfied by the momentary sensation he has created. He is a master of words and pose, but a trifle, an idler, without pluck or tenacity, and his life, strange as it may appear, is something of a mystery.

Great Britain's governing caste is exposed as an organism impotently incapable of an organized response. The bubble of its prestige has been pricked, its future is obscure and darkened. The slump in volunteering is illustrated by the following incident:

The Inverness militia of over 1,000 was mobilized at Aldershot last week for duty. The men volunteered for foreign service, which usually means garrison duty at Malta, Gibraltar or some other pleasant spot, and all but fourteen passed the doctors. They form one of the finest militia battalions in Britain. They were paraded and exhorted to volunteer for South Africa, but there was not a solitary response. Their officers pleaded earnestly and then one man stepping forward as spokesman said his comrades would volunteer for the war if they were to share in the gold mines when the Transvaal was conquered, but not otherwise. So the appeal failed.

Boers Destroying Railroad.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) MOBBERIDGE, Feb. 3.—The Boers yesterday were busy destroying the railway between here and Langsburg, from a point 2,000 yards from the British advanced position. Thirty-three explosions were heard and doubtless the line and culverts were wrecked for a considerable distance.

TREATMENT THE WOUNDED

Starving Contrasts Between the British and Boer Methods.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In startling contrast with the accounts of the treatment of British prisoners in the hands of the Boers is the story in the Daily Mail of the arrival at Cairo of Britain's latest captive, the renowned Dervish leader Osman Digna. The Mail says:

"He was brought in a third-class wagon and a large crowd pressed forward eager to see the dark, long face, the brilliant eyes, the large mouth and the long, gray beard of a frightened and dignified old man, who sat with chains around his sore ankles and swollen legs, his hands bound behind his back."

The campaign of calumny here against the Boers has been crushingly exposed by the magnificent qualities they have displayed, but even yet a recognition of the Boer virtues draws down vituperative invective upon the public man courageous enough to make it known. Leonard Courtney, M. P., is a man of such courage and he has been vilified by the jingo press for saying:

"We are fighting with a people who put us to a more severe test than we have met in any more than moderation, dignity, self-restraint and respect for their antagonists which has been shown by our victorious enemies in their treatment of wounded prisoners and those with whom they were in direct contact."

Edward Clarke also raised a cheering cry when in the House of Commons last night when he said:

"These men are as valiant as any race that ever bore arms. They have learned to respect and honor them. They are as true-hearted as ourselves; they are worthy foes and we can learn from them the exercise of the noblest human qualities."

FRANCE WATCHING ENGLAND

Following the Debate in Parliament—French Secret Agents Report Daily from Egypt.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—France is following the present debate in the English Parliament with more interest than has been displayed in recent years in any foreign proceedings, together with elaborate editorial analysis. All of this is eagerly read, even in the smallest towns. The utterances of eminent Englishmen in an opposition to the present government have a great effect in strengthening the pro-Boer feeling in France, and also in assuaging French hatred of England by the revelation that the best sentiment in England also is against injustice and sanguinary oppression.

The World correspondent, who has received information that French secret emissaries have lately been dispatched to Portsmouth and other English ports to watch the mobilizing of the British fleet. Other French agents report daily from Egypt, where the situation is improving, and where, they claim, several colored regiments are being on the verge of mutiny.

Yesterday's cabinet council discussed the question as to whether or not the fact that many guns from the Egyptian army had been secretly sent to the Cape and the graver danger of the court-martial and vindictive punishment of the campaign tends to confirm this. A select committee of the House of Commons will be moved for to investigate the scandal. Before this body Butler would be a privileged person.

Butler's recommendations were ignored and before the outbreak of the war he resigned his command and returned to England. History appears to be bearing him out as having had the clearer grasp of the situation than the start.

ENGLAND NEEDS MORE CASH

Financiers Proposing Various Methods to Produce It—New York Exchange Is High.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Depressing influences still prevail in the stock market, although General Buller's reported third attempt to relieve Ladysmith did something to relax the tension. Government securities are driving a transfer of \$25,000,000 to London and the continent.

The Kaffir market is dead, after heavy French bear setting, and attempts to revive it by reported successes of General Buller proved a failure. The public has been expecting the great victory and is now wary. The Bank of England is preparing to give the government further assistance, causing its other securities to decline to a very low point.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities has improved to 104 per cent, compared with 102 per cent for the previous week and 45 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

WEAKNESS OF BRITISH ARMY

Is Its Higher Branches It is a Great Social, Rather Than Fighting Machine.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A British official, who for years past has acted as instructor of candidates for commissions in the British army, gives the following startling explanation of the mediocre intelligence of British officers:

"The secret of our national weakness lies in the fact that the aristocracy and the class commonly known as society, both in town and country, provide 90 per cent of our regular officers. This society is suffering from carefully induced cerebral atrophy, caused by a persistent neglect of intellectual training and a mode of life that is dissipated."

He demands "the suppression of the diseased oligarchy which now governs the country, to the exclusion of the physically and mentally healthy middle class."

Arnold White, a well known publicist and unionist, dilates on the same theme as follows:

"There has been no scandal in connection with any branch of the public service and the breakdown has resulted from departments where the strong was chosen for promotion to a small privileged caste. The British army is its higher branches is a great social rather than a fighting machine. If this war is to be won and our flag is to fly over Pretoria the English democracy must reclaim the power which it has parted and by a silent, painful revolution insist on fitness and efficiency becoming the qualifications for public employment. In the navy this is the rule to a

PRISONERS IN PERIL

Presidents Kruger and Steyn Send Warning to Lord Salisbury.

OBJECT TO KITCHENER HANGING DUTCH

Understood He is Given Carte Blanche in Dealing with Rebels.

IMPERATIVE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS

British Commanders Ask for Eighty Thousand Additional Men.

URGENT APPEALS SENT TO ALL COLONIES

Responses Discouraging—Government Expects to Proclaim Scheme of Limited Conscription—Would Render War Unpopular.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I hear from a sure source that the position of the British prisoners in Pretoria is one of grave peril. Lord Kitchener, through Lord Roberts, has told Lord Salisbury that if the Cape Dutch taken in battle are dealt with by the British authorities as rebels, reprisals will be taken on the British prisoners of war captured in the two republics. The presidents had heard that Kitchener had asked for and had obtained carte blanche to hang anybody he pleased in dealing with rebels and suspects.

Their warning to Lord Salisbury raises a problem of immense difficulty for the government of Cape Colony and the protection of the lines of communication.

The government here is expected to proclaim a scheme of limited conscription, known as the militia ballot act for home defense, and announce legislation making foreign active service compulsory on all enrolled volunteers.

These propositions are rendered necessary by Lord Kitchener's demands and will cause an immense convulsion of business and render the war more unpopular than ever.

The opposition liberal leaders are shaping their policy so that if called to office they can make peace when the republican armies are in a momentous position, and the southern force would be anything but successful.

On December 12 heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Colenso, while on the following day the pikets on Caesar's camp and Tugela Hill had seen the smoke of a general engagement. The Boer force was held in the period of enforced inactivity was at an end. We were proud to think that we should be able to meet the relieving troops with little histories of our own regarding the gun and surprise hill batteries. No one for a moment imagined that the southern force would be anything but successful.

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HARD HIT FOR LADYSMITH

News of Buller's Check on Tugela River Causes Consternation in Besieged Garrison.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—War letters from Ladysmith to the London press today are full of gloom. The Times' correspondent at that place writes, under date of December 19:

"It is impossible to express the feeling of consternation with which the news of Gen. Buller's check on the Tugela river was received. All had made up their minds to the period of enforced inactivity was at an end. We were proud to think that we should be able to meet the relieving troops with little histories of our own regarding the gun and surprise hill batteries. No one for a moment imagined that the southern force would be anything but successful."

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

1 Weekly Paris Cable Letter. British Are in a Dilemma. British Prisoners in Peril. Assam's Alm Process Failed.

2 Sporting Civil War in Kentucky. More Soldiers