PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1895—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Nebraska State Historical Society

WORTH WAITING FOR

Real Terms of the Correspondence Concerning Venezuela May Be Interesting.

PUBLIC KNOWS LITTLE OF THE NOTES

Contents of Olney's Message and Salisbury's Reply Not Yet Given Out.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR MAY BE HASTY

Rush to Arms Should Be Postponed Till the Word is Properly Given.

SAID PASHA SHOWS HIS GOOD SENSE

His Reputation as a Shrewd Politician Suffers Little from His Efforts to Escape the Sultan's Significant Invitation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a great deal to be said about the Venezuelan question, but the greater part of it may be deferred till the facts are in possession of the American public. I don't know whether that phase will surprise anybody. I hope it will. The truth is that the facts are not before us. We do not know the contents of the Olney note, except from the meager summary of it in President Cleveland's message. Still less do we know the contents of Lord Salisbury's reply. The information thus far supplied has been mainly from Venezuelan sources. It may be correct, but Venezuela of course puts forth what she thinks for her advantage. She is a party to the dispute. If the United States are to be arbiters between her and Great Britain, still more if we are to espouse her cause, the people of the United States are entitled to know all about the matter. We want to know the English side as well as the Venezuelan side. If we do not we put ourselves at the mercy of the Venezuelans. They and not we direct our policy. To that, of course, the American people will not submit, nor do I suppose for a moment that either the president or the secretary of state would submit to it, or that Mr. Olney means us to accept his lawyer's views of a diplomatic controversy as binding.

STRUCK SALISBURY'S BUSY DAY.

There has been some complaint of Lord Salisbury's delay in answering the Olney note. Well, Lord Salisbury is prime minister and foreign minister of the greatest empire in the world, with interests and momentous issues pending in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, with a European concert to maintain in circumstances of extreme delicacy, and with the possibility of a great European war ever before him. If Mr. Olney were in a similar condition we should perhaps hold him excusable if he had not found time to deal at once with a trumpery boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Now Lord Salisbury has answered, it is said, at great length. He has laid before our government the whole British case, and spread upon the record the facts, the history, the treaties and the other evidence upon which Great Britain claims rightful possession of the territory in dispute.

Forthwith we are told in Washington dispatches that this statement is artfully designed to protract negotiations, and the United States are actually called upon—such is British presumption—to consider the boundary question on its merits. If he had done less than that we should probably have been told that he was treating us with contempt. Have we then made up our minds that England must be in the wrong because she is England? That may do for Senator Lodge and Mr. Livingstone, though I believe such a view would be unjust to them, or either of them.

REASON MUST PREVAIL.

It is certainly not the view of the American people. They hold reason and justice in respect before all other things. They know that the honor and credit of this country are not to be advanced by the counsels of anger or mere impatience, or by men who would prejudge a controversy before they have heard both sides. There is in matters of reason and justice no such thing as an American side or an English side. They do not depend on nationality or on latitude and longitude. I hold it certain that the American people will conduct this controversy, if controversy there must be, with regard first of all to reason and justice, and to the dignity and honor of the republic. If anybody would have it determined on any other grounds let him say so, and he will soon see how the American people regard appeals to mere passion or prejudice in a matter which affects both the interests and the good faith of the country and the government.

It is painful to have to add that Brazil has rejected, or is reported to have rejected, England's proposal for arbitration about Trinidad. What are we going to do about that? Does the Monroe doctrine apply? And, by the way, how is it that President Cleveland has contrived to read into the Monroe doctrine the other and totally different and probably inconsistent and irreconcilable doctrine of arbitration?

SIMPLY A SIDE ISSUE.

The presence of Said Pasha in the British embassy at Constantinople affords an interesting illustration of the way in which side issues suddenly occur in a great international controversy. The British embassy is British soil for some purposes, but not for all. The right of asylum is what Said Pasha has invoked. If it were Paris or Berlin, such an incident could hardly occur, but in Constantinople anything may occur. Said's life is in danger, that is why he takes refuge under the union jack. Sir Philip Currie was unquestionably right in receiving him. He could not refuse hospitality to an eminent statesman who came to him in peril. The real point is whether he has in strictness of international law or of diplomatic usage the right to protect him when the sultan demands his surrender. Probably not, but there are emergencies when strict law and diplomacy have to yield to honor and generosity and national pride. To surrender Said would be to send him to certain death. The British ambassador who did that would not be ambassador long, and the prime minister who consented to it would have a stern reckoning with the people of Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury commented the other day on the difficulties of the sultan growing out of the fact that he had no good men to carry out reforms, supposing he wanted them carried out. There were such men twenty years ago, what has become of them? Well, Abdul Hamid has been on the throne just about twenty years, and it is during his reign that these good and able Turks have disappeared. Exile or death has been their lot. Said is the last of them—the one Turk whom men think honest and capable. His present offense is that he has been giving the sultan unpalatable advice. He has refused to resume office as grand vizier unless the sultan would change his policy. To resist the will of the head of an absolute despotism is treason, since treason in such a despotism means doing something the despot does not like. Said was detained in the palace, but released, for is not Constantinople a prison? His escape was provided against, but the British embassy seems not to have occurred to his Turkish majesty. It is useless to forecast the results of such an incident. Anything may happen.

SULTAN TRUSTS TO LUCK.

The same may be said of the gunboat question. It is well that the six powers should be agreed on the general principle of intervention in Turkey. It may seem Quixotic for the sultan to stand out against them and Quixotic it would be if it came to open war. But the sultan, despot and cruel though he be, is an able and experienced ruler. He trusts to the chapter of accidents. He knows how easy it is for governments which are at one in principle to differ on details. The gunboat question is the detail. The six great foreign offices of Europe have been exchanging dispatches all the week on the question whether they should compel the sultan to issue the firmans he had promised, or is said to have promised, or whether failing that, the passage of the Dardanelles should be forced.

Down to this morning no decision has been reached, or none made public. Until it is known all conjectures as to the immediate future are idle, and now that this question is complicated by the presence of Said as a refugee in the British embassy no guess is too wild to be hazarded. I will repeat what I quoted not long ago from a statesman who knew Turkey: "I should be sorry to predict what Turkey would do in any emergency, but if she have a rational, honest and able course clearly open to her, that is the thing you may bet certain she will not do." The history of the present crisis is the justification of that hard saying.

GOOD SIGN IN POLITICS.

The election of Mr. Lecky, the historian, as member for Dublin university, is a very interesting event, and a very honorable tribute to his eminence in literature. Mr. Lecky and Mr. Balfour and Mr. John Morley and Sir George Trevelyan compose a very admirable delegation to Parliament from the world of letters. Whether Mr. Lecky will make a political reputation is a question. He resembles in not a few particulars the late John Stuart Mill. Like Mill, Mr. Lecky is shy, reserved, retiring, and with a manner ill calculated to win the attention of the House of Commons. Like Mill, he has learning and authority. Mill's learning and authority in matters of philosophy, speculative and applied, were never to the taste of the House. Mr. Lecky will be listened to at first with respect. He may secure for himself ultimately a place of authority or influence in the House, but that will depend on whether he can conform to the standard of the House. In any event, it is a good thing that students of distinction should be invited to take part in the councils of the nation, especially historical students. They will at least contribute on suitable occasions some much needed information, and their political opinions will be based on knowledge.

AHLWARDT'S IMPUDENT VISIT.

The arrival in New York of Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew hater and Jew baiter of Berlin, raises the question how far a foreigner may presume on that hospitality which the United States offer, with certain restrictions, to all comers. Mr. Ahlwardt visits this country not as an individual bent on business or pleasure, but as an apostle of the gospel of hatred. He comes expressly in order to lecture us. He wants to stir up an agitation in America against the Jew. His aim is to set class against class or to set all classes against a single class or race.

That is what he has tried to do in Germany. The Jews, he says, are a race so able, so gifted in affairs, with such a genius for the making of money, that no other race can compete with them, and therefore they ought to be put down by force. They are American citizens, but this foreigner would have us deny them the rights of American citizens. He wants us to oppress and persecute a whole race. Well, speech is free in this country, but there is no law obliging anybody to listen to the free speaker. Mr. Ahlwardt's mission is one of extreme impudence, but I imagine that the sense of humor in America may be trusted to take a right view of it and of him, and that he will simply be let alone.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

DENOUNCES AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mexican Journals of Spanish Tendencies Discuss Cleveland's Message.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—(New York World Telegram.)—El Correo Espanol, the leading organ of the Spanish colony here, praises President Cleveland for what he says on the Cuban question in his message, but condemns in strong terms the general course of the American people for their demonstrations of sympathy for the Cubans and their inimical attitude toward the Spanish military and civic chiefs in Cuba. El Correo denounces the American nation as unscrupulous, and adds that the allegations made by speakers at public meetings in the United States as to cruelties in Cuba are based upon the reports of filibusters, and that America's public men should exercise their sentiments of humanity at home by putting a stop to lynching and the burning of people at the stake in the presence of applauding mobs. The Journal pronounces Cleveland an honest, enlightened statesman, whose position on the Cuban question is in strict adherence to international law.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The committee of Spanish residents of this city which recently shipped to Cuba a consignment of mules for the use of the Spanish soldiery, has received an autograph letter of thanks from General Campos.

ANTINO EZETA'S FRIENDS ACTIVE.

Charged with a Plot to Assassinate San Salvador's President.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Minister Castellanos has received a letter, rumor has it, from one Juan Gandarattas, a Spanish merchant at Santa Anna, notifying him that certain persons, close friends of Antino Ezeta, were engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate President Guiterrez. Although secrecy is preserved about the matter in official circles, it is known that the government has telegraphed to Santa Anna, instructing the authorities there to arrest immediately several leading citizens and bring them here. Several arrests have also been made in this city, presumably for complicity in the plot.

Was an Insane Anarchist.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The police have searched the lodgings of Gilbert Lenoir, the man who fired a revolver yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, and have found there some anarchistic literature. The general opinion is, however, that the prisoner is insane.

SHUTS OUT SHEEP

New Source of Annoyance for American Grazers and Shippers.

IN INTERESTS OF ENGLISH FARMERS

British Board of Trade Yields to a Popular Demand for Protection.

PRESS STILL STUBBORN ON VENEZUELA

Weeklies Advise Salisbury to Ignore Mr. Cleveland's Implied Threat.

ANOTHER QUEER STORY FROM FRANCE

Looseness of the Marriage Relation as Exhibited in the Life of a Writer and Two Sprigs of the Nobility.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A statement reaches me on what seems to be full authority that the British Board of Agriculture has resolved upon prohibiting the importation into the British isles of live sheep, from either the United States or Canada, and that Mr. Long, minister of agriculture, will make an announcement to a deputation of English sheep raisers which will wait upon him next Wednesday. The ostensible reason is the prevalence of a scab disease among North American sheep, but the real motive is the imperative demand upon the present conservative government from rural classes, to which the government really owes its existence, for protective measures in behalf of agricultural interests. It is a fact, indeed, that recently an exhaustive governmental inquiry was made into scab disease, but the experts refused to certify that it is contagious or infectious and it appears to be a disease which has been for many years prevalent in England. No measure has been taken to extirpate it by the state, as is the case with really contagious diseases among cattle. I learn that a vigorous protest will be made by the agents of the Dominion government, but so far no similar action seems contemplated on the part of the United States. My information is, indeed, that the cabinet is determined to enforce the order wherever there is foreign opposition. Our exports of live sheep hither is, I believe, considerable.

INCLINED TO BE DEFIANT.

Comments of the English press upon President Cleveland's references to Venezuela are most significant. The extracts which have been cabled you by the Associated press are in the main moderate, but the weekly press of today, representing both political parties, as well as the daily journals of the past week, have been unanimous in expression of the opinion that Lord Salisbury cannot and must not yield to any demand on our part for arbitration in the case of Venezuela, or other dispute between England and American governments. They thus deny absolutely our right to insist upon arbitration, or, indeed, to interfere in any way in even a territorial dispute between Great Britain and any South American government. The press generally takes note of Mr. Cleveland's reference to forcible intervention, but no writer, even in the thoughtful weekly press, seems to contemplate any serious consequences from our possible future action in this matter, although Mr. Smalley has pointed out in almost daily dispatches to the Times how deep-seated and almost universal is the sentiment in the United States toward the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine as expressed, not only in the president's message, but in the resolutions before both houses of congress.

The weekly financial journals, commenting upon the president's financial recommendations, point out that the apparently hopeless difference between the president and congress on currency questions must continue to prevent any considerable investment of English capital in American securities. The Statist today, in view of the improbability within the next few years of any satisfactory settlement of our currency problem, vigorously advises investment in the better classes of South African securities rather than in our own.

ANOTHER BIT OF FRENCH ROMANCE.

Another extraordinary trial now before the Parisian courts further illustrates those peculiar phases of French domestic life which were so forcibly brought into public view by the marquis de Nayve trial, full details of which I cabled you some weeks ago. The plaintiff in this case is a lady calling herself Baroness Double, who was the daughter of Biard, once a well known French painter. In her earlier womanhood she gained great reputation and much social prominence as the first writer of fashionable intelligence in Figaro, over the name of Etincelle. Her income from her pen was then $10,000 per annum, and her salon was attended by many of the most notable men and women of the higher Parisian society, as well as by famous people in the literary and artistic world. She was first married to a French government official styling himself vicomte de Peyronny, but who appears to have only been the ill gotten son of a nobleman of that name. In the course of her journalistic work Etincelle had occasion to describe for Figaro from the art collection of Baron Double, once a celebrated collector. She met his son Lucien and they fell in love with each other. The French divorce law had not then been passed and she got a divorce from Peyronny in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. Afterward she and Lucien were married in London, and when the Nacquet law was passed they ratified this by another divorce according to French law, and another marriage in Paris. Meanwhile, on the death of his father, Lucien became Baron Double and heir to a great fortune. But meanwhile, also, he had again fallen in love, this time with his wife's companion, an English girl, and these two set up another establishment, and two daughters were born to them. Before his death, some months ago, Baron Double legitimized these two children on the ground that his marriage to Etincelle was not valid, and he left his entire fortune by will to his children and their mother. Etincelle is now suing for her inheritance as Baron Double's legitimate wife, but her claim is contested not only by the three heirs under the baron's will, but by the dowager Baroness Double, who, moreover, asks the court to deny to Etincelle the right to call herself Baroness Double.

TAXED THE LESSEES.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's protest against certain personal taxes imposed on him by the Inverness county council as the lessee of Lord Lovat's deer forest, is supplemented this week by many similar protests by other lessees of Scotch estates. It appears that these claims are not presented until the close of the shooting season, when the occupier is out of the way and can only contest them at considerable difficulty and expense. This is an illustration of the canny Scot's methods.

The old rookeries back of Westminster and beyond, fronting the main entrance to the Parliament building, are at last to be torn down, leaving only Mr. Labouchere's house in the old palace yard standing. This, however, is a beautiful residence, and in no way a threat of fire to Westminster abbey.

WILL INTEREST POLITICIANS.

Tankerville Chamberlaine, one of the representatives of Southampton in the House of Commons, has been unseated on the ground of illegal practices. His father's yacht Arrow beat the America subsequent to the great match for the cup, and he himself has several times given the World's readers his views on current yachting topics. He is a great local figure in Southampton, and when he left the court after judgment had been pronounced against him, he received a big popular ovation. He will be disqualified from sitting again for any seat in the present Parliament, but unless the judges so order, he will suffer no further penalty. It will interest New York politicians to learn that he was unseated for bribery, but the only offense proved was that his agent paid the railroad fare of a single voter, amounting to 2 shillings, but it was believed that he treated to beer members of a political procession.

A fact that will also interest American politicians is this: M. Hanotaux, lately the French minister for foreign affairs, retired from office so poor he now occupies only a single third-story room in an apartment house, exchanging for it the splendid official residence in Quai d' Orsay. He declined reappointment on a question of pure principle.

The prosecution recently begun by M. Meyer, an examining magistarte in Paris, against the agents of an American syndicate which took advantage of the scarcity of leather to operate a corner in that commodity, has ended by a decision that there was no case for prosecution.

BALLARD SMITH.

DOUBT ABOUT INSURGENT DEFEAT.

Movements Do Not Indicate They Are Badly Crippled.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—In spite of the reported defeats of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo by General Jurez Valdez, General Navarro and General Aldeco, the latter being understood to be in pursuit of the insurgents, who were believed to be caught between the column of troops commanded by these generals, and that of General Aldave, it is now stated that Gomez and Maceo, having united their forces, instead of being in flight in the province of Puerto Principe, are advancing through the province of Santa Clara. General Aldave, as already cabled, was said to be in pursuit of the insurgents after they had turned his flank and crossed the line between Ciego de Avila and Moran, in the province of Puerto Principe, on their way to Santa Clara.

Maceo and Gomez, it is now stated, have already passed the road from Iguara on the frontier to Taluasco, a little north of Santu Spiritu. This news would seem to be correct, if only from the fact that the column of troops commanded by Colonel Seguara, conveying 300 mules loaded with ammunition and provisions seems to have had a brush with the enemy near Iguara, with the loss, it is claimed, of only nine killed. But it is admitted that the Spanish troops had to fight desperately in order to escape being captured, and soon afterward the insurgents were divided into two corps, one marching northward in the direction of the Remedios district, and the other heading southward toward the Trinidad district. From this it would seem that the Spaniards must either have evacuated Santu Spiritu or else their force of troops there is so insignificant that the insurgent commanders have no hesitation in leaving it in their rear, although it may be reinforced later by the column commanded by Colonel Aldave.

The movements of the insurgents throw an entirely different light upon the campaign in Cuba, and if correctly reported, would indicate that the Spaniards have been unable to prevent the advance of the enemy from the province of Puerto Principe into the province of Santa Clara, and that the combined armies of Gomez and Maceo are strong enough to enable them to be divided into two corps which are advancing into the heart of the district where General Campos has made his headquarters and where about 40,000 Spanish troops are reported to have been assembled. This view of the case is all the more noteworthy from the fact that only this morning it was officially stated here that the friends of the insurgents who expected Gomez and Maceo to move rapidly upon the province of Santa Clara, and later upon the province of Matanzas, which would bring them dangerously near Havana, had been disappointed at their failure to do so.

The reported defeats of the insurgents, classed as having been due to their "shameful and cowardly behavior," were said to have demoralized them, and it was stated further that the Spanish officials considered the rebellion to be morally broken. These rapid movements of the insurgents, which their friends hoped they would accomplish "before the arrival of fresh troops," now seem to have actually taken place, and, therefore, the rebellion, instead of being broken, looks as if it were making rapid progress, in spite of the efforts of the Spanish government.

Only this morning, however, the supporters of the government were so hopeful of the speedy suppression of the insurrection that it was announced that they were expecting to be able to reap a good sugar crop, and that many of the planters, in view of the recent events, were preparing for grinding their sugar cane. At the same time it was admitted that the arrival of reinforcements was impatiently awaited, and when the steamer Montevideo arrived here from Spain today with the Cantabria and Baillon battalions, the soldiers were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. This is the situation in a nutshell.

The insurgents, according to the report received this afternoon, and having practically official confirmation, are advancing in two strong columns through the province of Santa Clara, where it may be said nearly the entire effective Spanish force is concentrated. This startling news is in conflict with the government advices, given out earlier in the day, to the effect that the insurgents were in retreat through the province of Puerto Principe. The reported advance of the two columns under Maceo and Gomez into Santa Clara, and the defeat of the Spanish troops near Iguara, have caused some excitement in Havana tonight.

Protest Against Lynching of Negroes.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Woman's Liberal association, held at Southport, in the county of Lancaster, Mrs. Jacob Bright presided. The convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we desire to enter a most emphatic protest against the barbarities known as lynching, burning and all the other tortures practiced more especially upon the colored people in the United States.

TEST OF ENDURANCE

Question Whether the Sultan's Will or the Powers' Agreement Will Break.

ENGLISHMEN ANXIOUSLY WATCH THE END

Newspapers Urge the Government to Stand Firm in Its Demands.

JAPAN BUYING WATCHES FOR MEDALS

Prince Henry's Trip to Ashantee Not to Be a Pleasure Excursion.

GOES LIKE ANY OTHER ARMY OFFICER

Government Having Difficulty Finding a Sufficient Number of Troops Suitable for that Kind of a Campaign.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.—While it is true that domestic politics have been utterly dull, the surprises of the eastern questions have been followed in England with the most intense interest. Naturally, the main point at issue in the east throughout the week was the question whether the sultan would or would not grant the permits necessary for the extra guardships requested by Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Italy to pass the straits of the Dardanelles. The interest taken in this extra guardship question is not so much due to the fact that the powers consider it necessary to have extra protection for foreigners within easy reach of the Bosphorus as it is to the knowledge that it is really a test of the European accord. If the powers back down it will be a demonstration that the Turk was right in believing that the accord of Europe could not last for any length of time and that the sultan was holding out until the eventual break occurred.

But should the powers remain firm in their determination to have additional guardships in the Bosphorus, it will clearly demonstrate that the accord of the powers is capable of withstanding a stronger test.

The British press naturally demands that Europe should not recede from the position taken by the powers and that the sultan should be forced to yield by the pressure brought to bear upon him. The authorities upon international law, however, contend that the sultan is technically right in his refusal to grant the firmans demanded.

The curious statement has been made here that the Japanese government has ordered 18,000 cheap watches from firms in Switzerland, with the intention of presenting them, instead of medals, to the soldiers who were engaged in the war against China.

The court newsmen have continued booming the departure of Prince Henry of Battenburg (husband of Princess Beatrice) for the Gold Coast of Africa, in order to take part in the Ashantee "picnic," so-called. The newspapers have been printing details of the alleged special equipment and of the luxuries which were to mark the prince's journey. He was, for instance, to travel from Euston, London, to Liverpool in a special "sleeping carriage," and was to be taken on board the Vakana, the steamship which was to convey him to Africa, on a special tender. On board the Vakana he was to occupy a special cabin fitted out for his accommodation.

JUST LIKE ANY OTHER OFFICER.

All this called for a good deal of ridicule from the radicals and others until the hue and cry became so loud and prolonged that there was a sudden and unexpected change made in the program, and, instead of being, figuratively speaking, wrapped in cotton wool during the expedition, a semi-official statement was issued tonight that the prince is going to the Gold Coast simply in the same capacity as the other officers of the British army who are to take part in the expedition. He will now be on exactly the same footing as the others, so far as living, marching, etc., are concerned. The only difference in his treatment will be that he will be attached to the expeditionary corps in a special capacity of some sort, instead of a colonel, which, in spite of the fact that he only commands a militia regiment of the Isle of Wight, of which he is governor, would have given him the right to be second in command.

In spite of the smallness of the detachments supplied to the expeditionary corps by the various regiments, there has been a good deal of difficulty in finding the men needed, and in some cases bandsmen, signal corps men and even officers' servants have been taken. The unpopularity of the expedition is due to the fact that there is such a mixture of the forces and that they are commanded by officers whom they have not seen, much less served under. It is admitted that there is not a single battalion really fit for this service, and therefore the second battalion of the Yorkshire regiment, now on its way home from Aden, is to be transshipped at Gibraltar and the soldiers sent direct to Cape Coast castle for the Ashantee expedition, in spite of the fact that they have been away from England for about fifteen years. The whole trouble seems to be the short service system.

TROOPS ON THE WAY.

The Bathurst, with Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein on board, is already well on her way to the coast, as is the Angolia, which carries the first contingent of troops. The Loanda has also sailed with stores and some officers and the field hospital corps. Over 500 tons of war material and provisions, including thirteen tons of ball cartridges and any amount of ammunition for the mountain and Maxim guns, together with a large supply of war rockets, are already on their way to the Gold Coast. The troops are to be armed almost exclusively with the Martini-Henry carbine, and the men forming the British or composite battalion have been selected with a special view to sending out the healthiest men procurable, the best shots and the best marchers of the army. Not more than 600 British troops proper, however, will be engaged, and it is believed that the entire expedition should not number more than 1,500 men.

The great addition to his power which the secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, has attained is bothering his enemies considerably. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are now visiting some of the exclusive homes in England, and the duke and duchess of Devonshire will visit them at Highbury next week. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, with the marchioness of Salisbury and Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, will be the guests of the duke and duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were invited to dinner at Windsor castle, in order to meet Leopold of Belgium, who is visiting England with his daughter, Princess Clementine. The frequent visits which Mr. Chamberlain has recently made to Windsor are exciting the politicians. Two visits to the queen in a week is an honor conferred, as a rule, upon a premier. One newspaper explains this mark of favor as due to Mr. Chamberlain having control of all the terms of the Ashantee expeditions, and it is also said that it was he who made it possible for Prince Henry to take part in it.

According to one rumor, an American lady of title is soon to be proceeded against for bigamy. Her first husband, it appears, obtained a divorce from her in England and her second husband obtained a divorce from her in the United States, after which she married an Englishman. Now her second husband, it is said, has determined to prosecute her on the ground that an American divorce is not valid in England.

FEARS OF A NEW TROUBLE.

The news that Lieutenant Winston L. Churchill, a lieutenant in the rifle corps of the British navy, has been present at the battle of La Trocha, in the province of Puerto Principe, is creating much interest among his friends here, and the newspapers are predicting all sorts of complications for Great Britain on account of his presence with the staff of General Valdez, the Spanish commander. Talking with a reporter of the Associated press yesterday, Lady Churchill said her son was not taking an active part in the campaign, but that he was merely in Cuba on leave of absence. Continuing, Lady Churchill said that the lieutenant had letters from the British war office and foreign office to General Campos, who had placed him on his staff, and had thus enabled him to go to the front to watch the operations of the Spanish troops. But, she explained, he was there merely as a spectator and was expected to be back in London on January 1.

The wildest scenes of excitement and disorder marked the progress of the first day's polling at Dublin in the election of a successor to Rt. Hon. David R. Plunkett, conservative, as member for Dublin university, who has been elevated to the peerage. William E. Lecky, liberal unionist, the distinguished historian, was the nominee of the professors, and consequently he was universally opposed by the undergraduates, who assembled in crowds at the entrance to the polls and assaulted every voter suspected of favoring Mr. Lecky. They also barred the college doors and caused scenes of riotousness. The police quelled the disturbance.

W. D. Howells' one-act play, "A Dangerous Ruffian," which was presented at the Avenue theater on Saturday, preceding "Mrs. Ponderby's Past," was a dire failure and is generally berated by the press.

VENEZUELA RECEIVES THE NOTE.

Only Wants the Little Republic to Pay Sixty Thousand.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The English note is said to have been received here today. It is now in the hands of the German minister. He will deliver it on Monday to President Crespo, when the latter comes to the capital to appoint a new cabinet and to relieve Vice President Acevedo, who has been acting president during the absence of General Crespo. The British government demands £12,000 ($60,000) for the arrest by Venezuelans of Englishmen in English territory, the disputed region on the border of British Guiana. Venezuela will not pay it.

The revolution is now confined to the state of Los Andes.

Sixteen Pilots Probably Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—While a pilot boat was attempting to put a pilot aboard the British steamer Cambrioman, which sailed from Boston November 27, off Point Linas, she was struck amidships and badly damaged. Sixteen of the pilots on board became so alarmed that they took to a small boat and cut adrift in a terrific gale. The captain of the Cambrioman says that a big wave threw the steamer and the pilot boat into violent contact; that three of the pilots jumped on board the Cambrioman and that the rest of the pilots jumped into a punt and disappeared. The Cambrioman cruised about the spot where the punt was last seen for five hours, but no signs of the small craft were discovered, but it is believed that she was swamped immediately upon leaving the pilot boat. A tug boat picked up the pilot boat.

President Bonilla Prepared to Resign.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—President Bonilla will demand a leave of absence, it is rumored, and start next month for the United States, whence he will send in his resignation as president. Congress and the press manifest great bitterness toward Bonilla.

Disease Was Not Cholera.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 7.—The bark John B. Gamble, which brought news of the missing steamer Strathnevis, was held in quarantine here, as it was reported that she had cholera on board. Investigation showed that the disease was beri-beri, and as the port physician did not consider that a contagious disease the bark was released from quarantine.

One of Hidalgo's Veterans Living.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—(New York World Telegram.)—A veteran soldier who served under Hidalgo in the war of independence, has been discovered to be living in this city hale and hearty, at the age of 107. The patriarch is named Conobio Acevedo.

THE B... BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast... Nebraska—Fair; Slig... warmer; Easterly Winds.

Page.
1. War on Engl... Be Deferred. American She... Join the Hog. Sultan Testin... Powers' Concert. Germany Dre... Tariff War.
2. Olney Has Sai... Answer. Showing Leop... a Merry Time. St. Louis Starters Discuss Each Other.
3. State Loses the Hill Case. Peck's Slayer Tells His Story. Harry Hayward's Insane Utterances.
4. Last Week in Local Society.
5. Thurston on the Union Pacific.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Morgan's Case Goes to the Jury. Douglas County Soldiers' Memorial.
8. R. C. Outcalt is Acquitted.
10. American Federation of Labor. Local Labor Unions Hold Out. Life's Hot Pace in Chicago.
11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
12. Editorial and Comment.
13. Status of the Pacific Railroads.
14. Rollin's Shortage Successfully Worked. Last Year at the Union Stock Yards.
15. Commercial and Financial News.
16. Amusement Notes and Gossip.
18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. Effect of Civilization on Birds.
19. Wheels Laid Away for the Winter.
20. Diamonds that Have a History. When Dr. Holmes Went to School.
22. "A Woman Intervenes." Echoes from the Ante Room.
23. Terrible Experience on the Pacific.

GERMANY HIT HARD

Cleveland's Reference to Retaliation Creates a Sensation in the Empire.

MANUFACTURERS DREAD A TARIFF WAR

Agrarian Party is Not Likely to Yield to Any Pressure.

DEFEND EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN MEAT

Fall of Von Koeller Has Not Stopped the Prosecution of Socialists.

AGRARIANS CAPTURE A FAVORABLE WIND

Remark of the Emperor Encourages Them to Demand the Revision of All Commercial Treaties—Mrs. Runyon Gives a Dinner.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—President Cleveland's strictures on Germany's treatment of American food exports and insurance companies in his message to congress have created a sensation here. The government thus far, through its organs, has not replied to Mr. Cleveland's veiled threats, and the only semi-official statement has been that of the Cologne Gazette on Wednesday last, in which reference was made to the disadvantages under which German sugar importers to America suffered, and contended that the inspection of American pork was merely of a local nature, which did not warrant the differential treatment of German imports to America. It is added that American insurance companies were only subjected to the same regulations as all such institutions in Prussia, and concluded with the remark that such questions should not be decided in a moment of anger, but settled in a manner agreeable to both countries, after careful consideration of all that may be said for and against it. It was also stated that there was no doubt that this was also Mr. Cleveland's desire.

The Berliner Tageblatt reminds the government that it had been warned not to take too severe measures against American imports and insurance companies.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS THREATENED.

The radical Freisinnige Zeitung says: "Our industrial interests are threatened all the more because the agrarian party will not fail to drive Germany into a tariff war with America for the purpose of excluding entirely American cereals."

The action of several states, such as Missouri, regarding German insurance companies is keenly watched, and the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated in the Reichstag, the intention of the freisinnige party and the national liberals being to precipitate a discussion of the subject during the coming week at the first reading of the budget.

Mr. Percy Bartholon, the United States consul at Mayence, has written a letter to the press in answer to the public statements of the president of the butchers' guild there that American lard is made from diseased hogs. The consul says: "If all the president's statements were true nobody in the United States would be alive by now."

A representative of the Associated press had an interview during the week with Count von Mirbah, the well known conservative leader, on President Cleveland's congressional message. The count said: "The Amreicans are totally wrong in menacing us with tariff reprisals. Germany has done no more in shutting out American food stuffs of notoriously inferior quality than hygienic considerations and care of the people's welfare demanded.

"The trouble with the American insurance companies, I understand, is solely due to their unwillingness or inability to comply with our insurance laws. No more is asked of them than of our own companies. We will not be expected to favor foreign companies more than our own."

Herr Richter, leader of the freisinnige party, said to the Associated press representative: "This tariff war between the United States and Germany is the natural outcome of the tariff policy pursued by both sides in favoring raw products at the expense of the manufacturers. It is high time that both countries should come to an amicable understanding on the subject. I fear, though, that things will grow worse before they grow better, for our agrarian party here is much stronger this winter than a year ago, and is bent upon making trouble. In order to foster its own interests, it refuses to recognize the fact that Gemany is no longer an agricultural, but an industrial nation. I think, however, that the agrarians will be once again defeated in the Reichstag."

PROSECUTIONS CONTINUE.

The fall of Baron von Koeller, late Prussian minister for the interior, is still the sensation of local politics, but it has not led to a cessation of the police campaign against the socialists. The courts will be kept busy for months to come with cases created through the orders of Von Koeller. Indictments have been found in the Berlin courts against Herr Liebknecht and Herr Bebel and sixty-seven other socialist leaders. In addition, three editors of the Vorwaerts, the socialist organ, are now in jail and the rest of the editorial staff of that paper is under indictment. Besides these cases, six socialist members of the Reichstag have been indicted and Editor Ewald of Brandenburg has been sentenced to imprisonment for lese majeste. Editor Dahle of Chemnitz was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the same offense.

Emperor William is reported as saying to Prince von Hohenlohe at the dinner given by Baron von Hammerstein-Loxston, the Prussian minister of agriculture: "Something will have to be done for our suffering agriculturists before it is too late, and I hope the Reichstag will take this time to see the necessity for some action."

The agrarians meant to profit to the utmost by this favorable wind, and the federation of farmers, meeting at Goerlitz, adopted a resolution demanding a revision of the commercial treaties, and that notice be given of the intention of Germany to terminate all favored nation treaties.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is to play in private theatricals before Emperor William at the new palace, Potsdam, during the coming week.

The emperor has directed that all his children be taught shorthand, and he has been practicing shorthand writing during the past three months.

Mrs. Theodore Runyon, wife of the United States ambassador to Germany, gave a reception, which was largely attended by some of the best people in Berlin, last Monday, and N. R. Slater of Washington held a reception here on Tuesday last, at which many distinguished people were present.